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The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

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400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3303 BEEKMAN.

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NAZ NEWSPAPER CONFESSES ALARM OVER REVOLUTION

Cananea and Chihuahua Expected to Fall Soon.

TRAIN CAPTURED

Rebels Capture One Army and Surround Reinforcements Sent Out Too Late.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 30.—The Mexican National train, due here from the South at 7 a. m., is marooned somewhere south of the international line, and the general supposition is that rebels have cut the track. The wire is working only as far south as Ahumada, which is but eighty miles from the international boundary. As a result, officials in Juarez can get no information about the incoming train, or the one that left here Sunday night southbound.

Before Sunday's train departed for the South, discovery was made that a bridge had been tampered with, and the track torn up a few miles south of Juarez. These repairs were made after a delay of about three hours. Then the wire went down shortly after the train left. This is the first interference with the National lines. The rebel cause is growing in Chihuahua, and the rebel army is operating more aggressively than ever. Even the Chihuahua Enterprise, published in the capital of the state, says:

"During the past week the rebels have displayed an unusual amount of activity, showing themselves in larger numbers and with some indications of military organization. There is much suffering among families who have left San Pedro and Santa Tomas, many of whom are living in the hills under branches."

A courier arriving at Casas Grandes reports that both Galeana and San Buena Ventura (El Valle) have been taken by the insurgents, who overpowered the remnants of Colonel Rabago's command by sheer weight of strength. He said the country was swarming with revolutionists. It is said that the fall of Galeana occurred Friday with another heavy federal loss. Friday there was another fight near Boquillas in which 200 rebels, who arrived in the morning at Mulato from Coahuila, attacked and defeated a band of federals. Jose De La Luz Sanchez led the insurgent forces and the message he sent after the battle said:

"We whipped them badly."

Federal Band Doomed.

Emilio Salgado, a prominent rancher of San Carlos, has taken the field against the federals at the head of a command of 100 insurgents. Jose De La Luz Blanco has made a junction in the army of Oroscio south of Casas Grandes, and the rebel agents here declare that the 18th Battalion of troops which marched across country from Galeana for the relief of the federals at Casas Grandes and Galeana will never reach there, that they will be cut off and annihilated by the superior rebel force operating there.

One of the latest rebel recruits is Pascual Alvarez, who was for a time chief of police of Chihuahua, when Ahumada was governor, and who was an officer in the police department in Chihuahua until two months ago. United States cavalry was today scattered throughout the region on the Texas side, opposite Boquillas, and the Americans are breathing easier. They have been terrorized by rebels

(Continued on page 2.)

"WIDOW" EDITOR REFUSED TO TALK

Mrs. Theresa Dean, editor of the society paper, the Widow, who recently admitted in court that she had been a guest at the Waldorf-Astoria, although she was without funds, was to have been examined in supplementary proceedings yesterday in the office of Charles R. Carruth, at 2 West street, but she again proved obstinate and refused to be examined.

Mrs. Dean went straight to the private office of Carruth and refused to enter the room where a number of witnesses and reporters were awaiting her arrival. She was richly dressed in a black tailor-made suit and wore expensive furs.

In the end Mrs. Dean gave a check for \$100 and promised to pay the balance of \$225 by February 20. Her examination was accordingly adjourned to that date.

GETS LIFE SENTENCE FOR KILLING WOMAN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 30.—Earl W. Jackson was this afternoon sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Mary Eddy about three years ago at Greenville.

He murdered her for the sake of her money and she had a factory hand that he had to go to a dance. He was eighteen

END ARGUMENTS IN CONTEMPT CASES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The United States Supreme Court heard the closing arguments today in the contempt cases arising in the District of Columbia on the petition of the Buck Stove and Range Company for an injunction against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, officers of the American Federation of Labor.

After the arguments by Alton B. Parker, for the Federation officers, and by Daniel Davenport, for the petitioners, the court adjourned for three weeks. No opinions were given.

Judge Alton B. Parker was the first attorney to address the court. He spoke in behalf of the men now under sentence for contempt. The attorney laid stress on the point that no evidence was presented to the court below to prove that the American Federationist, the official organ of the American Federation of Labor, containing the name of the Buck Stove and Range Company on the "we don't patronize" list had been distributed in violation of the injunction.

SUBSIDY BRIBE OFFER DIDN'T WORRY HIM

Journal of Commerce Editor Says He Couldn't Be Bought Anyhow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Another of the Dodsworth brothers, owners of the Journal of Commerce of New York, appeared today before the house committee investigating an alleged ship subsidy lobby. John W. Dodsworth, managing editor of the newspaper, said that his brother, Alfred W. Dodsworth, was in error when the latter testified last week that he, John W., had heard an offer of \$100,000.

Members of the committee endeavored for some time this morning to reconcile the testimony of the two brothers. John W. Dodsworth, who appeared before the committee last session, failed to tell of any bribery attempts. Alfred W. came along last week and said that no less than five orders had been submitted to the paper. John W., therefore, was recalled to explain why he did not tell this some months ago.

"Frankly, gentlemen," said the Mr. Dodsworth who appeared today, "I don't attach as much importance as you do to these bribery attempts. I thought the committee was investigating the merits of ship subsidy and not looking for scandal."

"Then you consider it of no importance when some one offers a newspaper \$100,000 for its influence?" asked Mr. Longworth.

Representative Longworth insisted upon knowing whether the witness had helped in the preparation of a list of questions which A. W. Dodsworth requested the committee to ask him and which Chairman Olcott propounded in the form proposed by A. W.

Should Not Be Paraded.

"I saw the questions; but we didn't discuss it before my brother came down here," said John W. Dodsworth. "I was inclined to think that the bribery offers should not be paraded, and I still regard them as of no consequence, except perhaps to advertise the Journal of Commerce."

"Well, the question is whether it is the kind of advertising the Journal would want," suggested Longworth.

"Anybody who knows the management of the Journal is aware of the fact that it cannot be bought," responded the witness, quite decisively. "All I know about those questions is that my brother wanted to vindicate the paper on account of the slurs that have been cast upon it because of its anti-subsidy policy. I didn't know the answers my brother intended to make to the list of questions he prepared. I was utterly stunned when I picked up the papers the other day after he appeared on the stand and I found that he had told of the bribery offers."

Longworth wanted to know who had slurred the Journal of Commerce. Dodsworth couldn't furnish names; but he was positive the slurring had been done by the subsidy interests.

"I want to bear out my brother's testimony with the exception of his statement that he called me into his office when an unknown man came about six years ago and made the \$100,000 offer. I wasn't present. My brother is mistaken. He alone heard the offer."

NO FREE SPEECH TRIAL.

The free speech case involving J. A. Behringer, Max Fructer, and Edward Lindgren, Socialist speakers arrested at Franklin and Noble streets, Brooklyn, last summer under a fake charge of "obstructing traffic," was called in Brooklyn Special Sessions again yesterday and again postponed. This time till March 2. This makes the fifth time this case has been put off.

MINERS PASS RULE ON GENERAL STRIKE

Must Be Submitted to Referendum Vote Before Being Called Hereafter.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 30.—President Feehan, of the Pittsburg district, and the other opponents of President Tom L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, not contented with defeating him for the presidency, got after him again today at the session of the international convention, and sought to take away from him the power to call off strikes.

A change of the constitution is necessary to take away the power of the international officers to call off strikes, and there was considerable discussion of the proposition.

The Lewis men bitterly opposed the proposition. They claim that it is the only way to make strikes effective.

The Feehan men are said to be afraid that President Lewis, before he goes out of office on April 1, may call off the strike in the Irwin field in Pennsylvania, and that is the reason they want to cripple his power.

An amendment to the constitution of the organization was finally adopted and provides that before a general strike can be called a referendum vote of the membership shall be taken.

This curtails the power of the international executive board comprising a member from each of the twenty-seven districts, with a vote for every 2,000 members, which has in the past had authority to call a general strike on a two-thirds vote after consultation with district presidents and secretaries.

Caught With Goods On.

Attention of the delegates was called to the fact today by President Lewis that J. M. McSweeney, a representative of the Dominion Coal Company, was in the city attending the convention, and declared McSweeney was doing everything in his power to discourage the support of the Nova Scotia strike by the United Mine Workers. Attention was called to an interview which McSweeney gave out to a morning paper.

Charles A. Rockwaller, former mayor of Indianapolis, is in Columbus, and will invite the convention to come back to Indianapolis next year. The convention will probably adjourn finally tomorrow.

According to many of the oldtimers, this year's convention has been the most noteworthy ever held, on account of the factional quarrels which have resulted in the overthrow of President Lewis.

The international transportation committee says that it costs \$5,000 more to bring the convention to Columbus than to hold it at Indianapolis, and there is no doubt that it will go to the latter city next year.

No effort will be made, by the Columbus chamber of commerce to bring the convention back to Columbus.

As soon as the convention finally adjourns President-elect John R. White, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, will return to his home to wind up his affairs there preparatory to taking hold of the presidency at Indianapolis on April 1.

Lewis still says he will return to Bridgeport, where he will commence actual work in the mines.

Friends of Tom L. Lewis, who retires as president of the United Mine Workers of America April 1, this afternoon.

(Continued on page 2.)

POLITICS SHIELDING CRIME IN JERSEY

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 30.—Governor Wilson announced today that either directly or through the attorney general's office he would make an investigation of charges made by the Rev. A. E. Montgomery, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Atonement at Tenafly, that political influence is used to shield criminals in Bergen county.

The governor also received a telegram today from Justice Parker, of the Supreme Court, stating that the charges of Rev. Mr. Montgomery have been brought to his attention, and that he had taken steps to investigate. Justice Parker said the publication of a letter from the minister was his first knowledge of the matter. He summoned the Rev. Mr. Montgomery and Recorder Maughn to tell what they knew of the allegations.

INSISTED OVER HELD FOR HEARING

Joseph Worammo, twenty-six years old, of 2311 Pacific street, was held in \$1,000 bail for examination by Magistrate Dodd in New Jersey avenue court yesterday in Brooklyn on complaint of Lillie Contino, fifteen years old, of 1560 East New York avenue. Lillie claimed Worammo was constantly annoying her with offers of marriage and that he wanted her to elope. She said Worammo followed her about the streets telling her how much he loved her. Her ten-year-old sister Annie told the magistrate that Worammo threatened to use a razor on Lillie if she did not elope with him.

QUEEN OF SPAIN IS AFTER A DIVORCE

Alfonso a Regular Portuguese Among the Dancers of Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—From English court circles confirmation was obtained today of the domestic troubles of Queen Victoria and King Alfonso of Spain. The marital unhappiness of Victoria, who was formerly an English princess, is known among English royalty, probably better than anywhere else, and it is no secret among her relatives that Victoria would have quit Spain long ago but for the tremendous political pressure, brought to bear by England.

The outcome of the latest quarrel between the Spanish ruler and his queen, which developed from the notorious attentions shown by Alfonso to several of the noted beauties of the Paris stage, depends upon the efforts that peacemakers are now putting forth. No effort is being made by these persons to mitigate the king's offenses in the eyes of Victoria, as his indiscretions have been too flagrant for justification, even according to the somewhat lax standards of Spanish royalty.

The serious political consequences that would follow her separation from Alfonso and the possibility that she might lose the custody of her eldest child, Crown Prince Alfonso, are the arguments chiefly relied upon by the peacemakers. Naturally, England does not wish to furnish an asylum for a self-exiled queen, as such would entail the most embarrassing, if not dangerous, consequences. For this reason, the family of the queen, in pursuance of the recognized wishes of the government, in counseling Victoria to put as good front to her matrimonial misalliance as possible.

It is, however, the threat that she might lose the crown prince if she separated from Alfonso that will probably persuade the queen to follow the unwelcome advice that is being heaped upon her.

A new inamorata of Alfonso was disclosed today in Mlle. Ricotti, a well known public dancer of Paris. On his recent visit to Paris, Alfonso was much in her company, and after his return to Madrid, it is said he communicated with her and sent a costly present as a souvenir of his visit.

PLACES HOME RULE BEFORE BIG SALARY

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 30.—Declaring that he placed the Milwaukee home rule bills, now pending before the Wisconsin legislature, ahead of his congressional aspirations, Victor L. Berger has announced that he will not resign from the city council until May, at which time he will qualify for Congress.

Legally he is entitled to qualify in March, but as chairman of the council committee on legislation, he desires to remain in harness and watch the fate of the bills now before the legislature.

As alderman, Berger's salary is \$83.33 a month, but as congressman his salary would be \$225 for the same period.

COLUMBIA AND PANAMA MAY SEVER RELATIONS

PORT LIMOON, Costa Rica, Jan. 30.—The breaking off of diplomatic relations between Columbia and Panama, with a possible declaration of war, is threatened today as a result of the alleged indignities heaped upon Dr. Mendosa, the Panama emissary to Bogota.

Mendosa is barred from hotels, is refused cab service, hooted and jeered in the streets and has difficulty in making purchases at the shops.

It became known today from an official source that the president of Panama is preparing a demand for an apology from Colombia, which, if not immediately forthcoming, may lead to an executive ultimatum. A conference with the State Department of the United States, however, would precede a declaration of war.

FIFTY LIVES LOST IN P. I. TIDAL WAVE

MANILA, Jan. 30.—Fifty lives were lost in a tidal wave following Saturday's eruption of the volcano Taal, according to advices received from there today. Half of the village of Lemery was destroyed. The reported sinking of the island on which the volcano is situated, a distance of from two to four feet, is confirmed by today's messages. Mud and ashes cover the surrounding country to a depth of six inches.

An American school teacher has notified the government officials here that all of the small villages on the western shores of Lake Taal were overwhelmed by the tidal wave. He says that he believes the loss of life will not be less than 200, but this is not confirmed by others on the scene.

BANK AT BATAVIA SUSPENDS PAYMENTS

BATAVIA, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The Farmer Bank of Batavia suspended payments shortly after 11 o'clock this morning. The failure was the result of a run on the institution which was started by the depositors of the bank living in the vicinity of Attica who had been scared by the closing of the Loomis Bank of Attica, a rival concern. It is believed the depositors will be paid in full.

KING GEORGE DENIES THAT OTHER WOMAN

And May Take Stand Against Mylius for Bringing the Subject Up.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—King George has not made up his mind whether he will take the stand at the trial of Edward F. Mylius, charged with seditious libel against the king, and deny the story of his so-calledmorganatic marriage in Malta in 1890. It was the revival of this old story in the columns of the Liberator, a paper published in Paris, to which Mylius contributed, that led to his arrest.

Friends of the king say that he is desirous of taking the stand and by a sweeping denial silence the old story for all time. It is being urged against such action that it would be setting a bad precedent. Kingly immunity has always been strictly adhered to and for George to go upon the stand to deny a "scandalous rumor" would be, in the opinion of the attorney general, a serious breach of precedent.

The three daughters of Admirals Tryon, Elliott, and Culme-Seymour have all been mentioned as the morganatic wife of the king, who was the Duke of York at the time of the reported marriage. This in itself has been considered by some as good evidence that the story of the marriage was false, but Mylius made the positive statement that it was Miss Seymour whom George married. This has led many to believe that Mylius may have found new evidence.

Mylius' trial will begin Wednesday and is expected to be brief. It will be open to the public, and society is already planning for a "field day."

Several inquiries have been addressed to The Call asking whether the Liberator, which contained the story that disturbed King George, is a Socialist paper. The answer is no. It is not even known that the paper is avowedly anarchistic, though because of its stances concerning the sacred person on the throne, the capitalist press has eagerly dubbed it "socialistic" or "anarchistic." Occasional articles in the paper have seemed to indicate a certain sympathy with a kind of anarchistic communism.

There is no such thing as a "morganatic" marriage in England. According to the royal marriage act of George III, all marriages by persons of "royal" blood are void unless sanctioned by the reigning sovereign. They simply do not occur.

The history of the English throne is filled with "scandals." Sexual promiscuity has been common and frequent on the part of reigning sovereigns, but, of course, they do not practice "free love." Oh, no. Only the Socialists do that.

MILLION DOLLARS FOR A. F. OF L. BUILDING

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A million dollar labor headquarters in the national capital is being planned today by a special committee of the executive board of the American Federation of Labor.

The board has been wrestling with the question of a new national home for the representatives of labor for nearly a year. Under its instructions the committee which was recently appointed will draw up the plans and estimates.

A big office building in downtown Washington is contemplated.

FILE CHARGES AGAINST THREE BIG RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—In a complaint filed with the interstate commerce commission today, members of the Traffic Association of Santa Rosa, Cal., charged the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fe and three other railroads with violating all the more important sections of the interstate commerce law, and particularly the long and short haul clause.

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3 KILLED, 9 HURT BY FALLING SIGN

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—Two men and a young girl were killed instantly, and nine others were seriously injured this afternoon when a display sign weighing several hundred pounds fell from a roof of a building on Market street, between 9th and 10th, crushing pedestrians to the sidewalk.

The dead: John F. Ellis, Henry Hahn, thirty, and Ruth Zyboid.

The sign belonged to the Rexford Jewelry Company, which occupies the building at 936 Market street. It was of wood, with tin face, and attached to the edge of the roof of the four-story building.

The accident was caused, it is thought, by a high wind, which swept down upon the sign, and weakened its supports.

NEW JERSEY JURY INDICTS REFORMERS

Atlantic City Election Frauds Probed by Senate and Grand Jury.

MAYS LANDING, N. J., Jan. 30.—Among the seventy-five indictments returned today before Judge Higbee by the grand jury of Atlantic City, were eleven true bills for violations of the election laws in Atlantic City last November, one against the Review Publishing Company for printing rumors injurious to Frank Bowman, manager of the Hotel Dunlop, and a member of the grand jury, and one against John Magee, who on his oath before the senate commission testified to seeing Bowman vote out of his own precinct. Harvey Thomas, editor of the Review, was also indicted for libel.

The true bills mean that Magee and the newspaper will have to prove the truth of their charges before a petit jury or become liable for perjury and libel.

Reformers here were frankly disappointed at the small number of indictments returned by the grand jury. They got some satisfaction out of Foreman O'Donnell that the jury had not finished its labor, but would continue with its task and report to court later. The reformers take this to mean that the grand jury will not adjourn until the senate commission now investigating election frauds in Atlantic City finishes its work.

The courthouse was jammed with a big throng of politicians, ward heelers, election officials, county officers and many reformers to hear the report of the grand jury.

Several indictments were brought in for violations of the election laws, one for the operation of a slot machine, but not one for notorious violations of the excise law and gambling.

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COAST DEMANDS JAP EXCLUSION

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 30.—A radical anti-Asian resolution introduced in the senate today was referred to the committee on federal relations after an angry debate.

The resolution declares that because of reports that a new treaty was being prepared between the United States and Japan in which the restriction clause would be cut out and Jap laborers be allowed free entrance to this coast, therefore the legislature urges senators and representatives to oppose the elimination of labor clause from the new treaty and that they use their influence to have the treaty so framed as forever to exclude from our shores all Asiatic laborers.

NO SIGEL MURDER CLEW FOUND YET

Nobody could be found yesterday, either in the custom house, the office of the United States district attorney or at police headquarters who could substantiate the rumor that the mass of correspondence seized in the raids upon Chinese dens last week had yielded any clue to the movements of the Chinaman wanted for the murder of Elsie Sigel in June, 1909, or contained else than casual gossip reference to that event.

That much of importance in connection with the opium smuggling ring and the conviction of certain police officials in this and other cities had been gleaned from a partial translation of the letters and memoranda, and that Collector William Loeb now has all this material in his safe, was made known.

DON'T WANT P. I. LANDS SOLD TO SUGAR COS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A petition against the further sale of large tracts of friar lands to sugar corporations was received by the senate today from the Philippine assembly.

It was declared that such sugar enterprises would cause great injury to the islands and that the land should be held for others who would cultivate and improve the soil.

SAVARKAR MADE AN EXILE FROM INDIA FOR LIFE

Student Rebel Swam Ashore in France to Reach Asylum.

BOMBAY, Jan. 30.—Savarkar, the Indian student, who, being under arrest by the British government, charged with sedition, leaped overboard from the English transport in the harbor at Marseilles and swam ashore, only to be taken forcibly from French soil by an Indian policeman, and returned to the transport in violation of French and international law, was today sentenced to transportation for life.

The Socialists of France and England protested against the unlawful act of the British government in sending Savarkar on French soil, where he was entitled to asylum as a political offender, but the protest was of no immediate avail.

Savarkar is a revolutionist and a powerful agent of discontent among the people of India, long oppressed by British rule. England wanted him, and England got him, French and international law notwithstanding.

The protests of the Socialists had the effect of making the French government protest at length, and after some formal negotiations, the whole matter of the liberty of Savarkar's arrest was referred to The Hague tribunal, which has made no decision in the case so far.

Ever if The Hague decision makes the arrest of the fugitive on French soil illegal, there is no possibility that the Bombay court will reopen the case, because the accused man will be again a fugitive. The Hague has no jurisdiction in India, so the British government is not interested in what it decides in the case now.

BILL FRAMED TO ANNEX YONKERS

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 30.—A committee of citizens, of which Ralph E. Prime is chairman, has completed the final draft of a bill providing for the annexation of Yonkers to New York as a separate borough, and it was made public today. Senator Stephen J. Stowell, of Bronx Borough, told the committee at a conference this afternoon that he would introduce the bill in the senate tomorrow, and would procure an assemblyman to introduce it in the lower house. Westchester legislators didn't want the bill. The bill provides for a referendum at a special election on May 1. The merger becomes operative October 1, but the present city officials hold over until their terms expire, January 1. New York assumes all Yonkers' debts, a coroner, and three aldermen. The Police, Fire, Water, School, and all other departments, except Housing and Public Works, are merged with those of New York.

Mayor Gaynor has not answered the committee's letter asking if he favored a coalition, but his utterance, approving the Westchester water famine last summer, indicated that he did.

MAN WHO LOST JOB COMMITS SUICIDE

George W. Miller, who was but thirty-five years old, but who for twenty years worked as a janitor for Tiffany & Co., until he lost his job just before the Christmas holidays, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by turning on the gas in the bathroom of his home at 2111 Highland avenue, Westchester.

After losing his place in Manhattan, Miller opened a real estate office in his home, but the venture was unsuccessful. He leaves a wife and three children. Miller for some time was president of the Westchester board of education, but resigned a few months ago.

MURDER CHARGED

Death laid on O'Connell's Door. LONDON, Jan. 30.—The coroner's jury which has been investigating the death of John Moran, the Dublin landlady of rooms at the Royal Hotel, reached its verdict in the inquest conducted in the inquest room at the coroner's court, where the body of Moran was brought in a vessel of silver lined with gold, against John O'Connell, of Dublin, who is in jail awaiting a hearing before a magistrate.

SHOE WORKERS WIN ANOTHER VICTORY

Fifty Men Return to Work After Short Strike. Bosses Weakening.

Another victory in the strike of the Brooklyn shoe workers was scored yesterday when the Dessner Shoe Company, 235 Driggs avenue, Brooklyn, granted all the demands made by the strikers and the fifty men in their employ returned to work. The men got an increase of from 2 to 5 cents on a pair of shoes, and will also have better shop conditions. There was great joy at the strike headquarters over the speedy settlement, as the men have only been out for four days.

That the bosses are weakening was evident yesterday when A. Garside, Eleventh avenue and 26th street, sent two agents of the state board of arbitration to the strike headquarters to find out under what conditions the men would return to work. Among the numerous propositions the boss wanted that they sign a paper stating that they were not "anarchists." The strikers laughed at the bosses' scare of "anarchy," and explained to the mediators that all they wanted was more wages, so that they could live better. Representatives of the strikers and the firm, together with the state mediators, will meet today to discuss the price lists submitted to the firm.

At the conference yesterday the strikers absolutely refused to sign any paper, as they claim that this is a trick of the bosses to get the workers to sign a pledge that they are not members of the Industrial Workers of the World. The bosses and their agents have been circulating a yarn that the I. W. W. is an anarchist organization and the strikers claim that the bosses want them to say they are not anarchists.

Scab Has Striker Arrested.

The son of George Martin, a scab employed by Cousin, of DeKalb and Grand avenues, had Antonio Del Priora, one of the strikers, was arrested yesterday on a John Doe warrant. He was later held by Magistrate Hyman in the Gates avenue court in \$500 bail for examination on February 3. When the court officer called to execute the warrant the scab said that he thought Del Priora was the man who assaulted him, but that he was not quite sure. "Take him home," Martin told the court officer, so the strikers say.

The strikers succeeded in getting fifteen scabs who were brought to the Cousin shop from Lestershire, to leave the shop and go home. The boss, together with his scab agents, is greatly disturbed over the scabs leaving, and again leaving the shop tied up.

Three men who were brought from Philadelphia, where they were recruited at 33 Market street in a shoe store, to go to work at Dodd's shop, left the plant as soon as they found out that there was a strike there. It was stated at the strike headquarters that Wichert & Gardiner brought forty bricklayers from Philadelphia and offered to pay them \$7 a week, but they refused to stay in the shop. At Frank & Cohen it was said there are only six scabs, and no work is being done.

The Whitestone Association of Marble Polishers sent a check for \$25. Ernest Ramm sent \$18.75 for the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, No. 24. The Furriers' Union came on with \$10, as did the Workmen's Circle, branches Nos. 6 and 22, with \$5 each. The Socialist Club, of Waltham, Mass., sent \$1, and the Labor League, No. 11, of Brooklyn, sent a check for \$10. Fifty-three dollars and fifty cents was collected at the Forward Ball on Saturday night.

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS IN UNION

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 30.—After having a permanent secret organization to be known as the Brotherhood of Railway Postal Clerks, 700 railway mail clerks, representing 2,000 clerks from the Northwest, yesterday adopted resolutions demanding radical changes in the system.

As an evidence of their intention to see that their demands get a hearing, the clerks turned over to the officers of the new organization signed resignations, to become effective whenever 75 per cent of the signers deem it advisable.

The clerks explain that they cannot strike, and that their only recourse is to resign.

EARTHQUAKE RAPPINGS HEARD IN OGDENSBURG

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 30.—A number of people here were awakened between 2 and 3 o'clock Sunday morning, by a rocking sensation that stirred beds and rattled dishes in the pantries.

Although the disturbance was not generally noticed, because the city was wrapped in sleep, it is supposed that the movement was caused by an earthquake. Reports from other nearby towns indicate that the disturbance was general in this section.

SHOE WORKERS STRIKE AT LYNN

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 30.—Lesters, last machine operators, ironers and beat-out, numbering about 120 in all, employed at the shoe factory of the Thompson-Crocker Company, West Lynn, struck today. Unless the trouble is adjusted soon more than 500 other employees of the factory will be thrown out of work. An increase in wages is demanded for certain work on high toe lasts.

Paintings at Popular Prices

Original subjects suitable for Christmas presents. Call at 52nd or 53rd streets.

Louis N. Bromberg

223 East 63rd Street, Room 1 to 3 p.m.

INDICT POLICEMAN FOR WOMAN'S DEATH

Officer Walsh Charged With Shooting Lucie Cabanet on the Street.

The spotlight fell full upon New York's spotless guardians of law and order yesterday when the grand jury brought in an indictment for manslaughter against Policeman James J. Walsh, and Captain J. W. Cottrell was shown to be in the personal grip of a number of politicians and saloon-keepers.

Commissioner Cropsey hardly finishes calling some of "our finest" liars and proving it, when a grand jury charges a cop with manslaughter in the first degree, and charges of borrowing more than \$12,000 from policemen, politicians, and rum sellers are hurled at a captain.

If the truth were known as to the fine work of a big portion of the police of this city, both rank and file and superior officers, there would be an earthquake shakeup. Only rarely, however, is one of them "caught with the goods on" by the Police Commissioner or a jury.

The grand jury brought in an indictment charging manslaughter in the first degree against Policeman James J. Walsh yesterday. Walsh is accused of shooting Lucie Cabanet on November 21 in front of 139 West 28th street.

Miss Cabanet was standing on the stoop of the house at 139 West 28th street when she was shot. Several days passed before detectives finally arrested Walsh. He was released under \$10,000 bail.

Captain Cottrell Exposed.

A statement was given out yesterday showing that Captain J. W. Cottrell, of the Queensboro Bridge station, faces trial for breaking the rules of the department by borrowing money from various politicians, policemen and rum sellers.

Charges filed with Commissioner Cropsey declare that Captain Cottrell has borrowed money from James B. Marsh, Republican leader in the 3d Assembly district, and Martin D. Engel, an East Side Tammany leader.

POLICE AID BREAD TRUST FIGHT UNION

That the bread trust is getting desperate in its fight against the bakers' unions was evident yesterday when every trust wagon appeared with two cops on it, besides the regular force of strong-armed guards. Both the police and scabs tried to provoke a fight in every section of Brownville, but without success.

The police are faithfully serving the trust in the attempt to crush the unions, and they would not allow anybody come near the wagon. Several men, who did not even think of touching the scabs, came near being arrested, because they happened to pass near the wagons.

Sam Liphshitz, a union baker, was arrested at his home early yesterday morning, and charged with assaulting a scab driver. He was later held in \$500 bail by Magistrate Dodd, in the New Jersey Avenue Police Court, for examination today. Liphshitz told a call reporter that he does not know anything about the assault, and did not have anything to do with any assault.

PENSIONS FOR CITY EMPLOYEES

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30.—A pension fund for all employees of New York city will be created if a bill introduced by Assemblyman Cuvillier today passes both houses and receives the signature of the governor and Mayor Gaynor. The bill provides for the creation of a fund from legacies, bequests, and deductions from salaries of city employees, and it is in the form of an amendment to the city charter.

The persons eligible to participation in the fund include all officers, officials, clerks, or employees, including such employees as the labor law applies to, in any of the departments, commissions of the city of New York, or in any county within the limits of the city; also clerks or employees of the Supreme Court and of other courts within the city, and employees in the armories, who shall have performed duty as such in the city or counties, or parts thereof. Persons entitled to share in the police pension fund, or the Fire Department relief fund, or the public school teachers' retirement fund, or the health pension fund, or the City College retirement fund, are not eligible to share in the benefits of the fund established by this bill.

MINERS PASS RULE ON GENERAL STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1.)

ternoon presented him and his wife a piano, a set of leather upholstered mahogany furniture, and a massive writing desk.

The gifts were uncovered on the stage at Memorial Hall and the presentation speech was made by James E. McLennan, Glace Bay, Nova Scotia.

Mrs. Lewis was called upon by the stand and the gifts formally turned over to her.

Glee is still being expressed here over the jolt handed to that crafty capitalist organization known as the National Civic Federation.

Numerous resolutions were introduced into the convention here advocating severance from the National Civic Federation. The resolutions committee split on the question, the majority bringing in a report advocating the complete severance of all connection between the United Mine Workers of America and the Civic Federation, while the minority wanted to defer the question a little longer until the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison case had been decided.

And that is how the matter is being fought out on the convention floor. The majority cannot find terms severe enough to condemn the "gang of labor union wreckers who conspired to form the National Civic Federation," while the minority stand by John Mitchell as "an honest representative of the working class."

Delegate Germer showed the quality of citizens on the executive council of the National Civic Federation, who were supposed to represent the public in disputes that arose.

The convention burst into laughter as the name of President William Howard Taft was mentioned. Other representatives of the public were Franklin MacVeach, the tool of the trusts, who is Secretary of the United States Treasury; Andrew Carnegie, the retired steel king; John Hays Hammond, the Cecil Rhodes of America, and Seth Low, who made a not brilliant record as Mayor of New York, not to mention Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, of New York, whose hostility to organized labor is well known.

"Is there any one of these representing the public?" asked Germer. "Is there any one of these representing the working class?" and the convention burst into a big "No!" that might have been unanimous.

John H. Walker, president of the Illinois district, came to the support of John Mitchell, after admitting that among the members of the National Civic Federation of Labor were some of the "ablest enemies of organized labor on top of the earth."

"This matter of the National Civic Federation must be met and solved by the working class," said Delegate Charles P. Gildea, of Hazleton Pa. Seek for Control.

"If we cannot crush the labor movement, let us control it, is the basic principle on which the National Civic Federation is founded.

"I'd like to know where there was ever a struggle between capital and labor that the National Civic Federation was ever on the side of organized labor."

Delegate Gildea then told of the efforts that had been made by Ralph H. Easley to get the cooperation of the late Mark Hanna to organize the Civic Federation. Mark Hanna had scoffed at the idea.

But, after the election of 1900, when three Socialists had been elected to the Massachusetts state legislature, it was Mark Hanna that came to Easley, and the National Civic Federation was immediately put under way.

One delegate wanted to know if William D. Mahon, international president of the street car men, for instance, had a right to sit down at the same table with August Belmont, the traction king, who has been instrumental in breaking the organizations of the street car men wherever he has found the opportunity.

CLOAK MAKERS HELP GIRLS ON STRIKE

The class solidarity of the cloak makers was displayed yesterday when the joint executive board of the cloak makers' union at their meeting voted to lend \$1,000 to the girls who are out on strike. The board also promised to donate more money if necessary, and that if the fight is prolonged they would also grant credentials to visit their subordinate locals.

Lena Hecht, Rose Feller and Anna Weskin, striking waist makers of the firm of Lesser & Kalb, 26 West 27th street, were yesterday held by Magistrate Freschi in the Jefferson Market court under \$500 bail each to keep the peace for six months. The girls were charged with assaulting a scab employed by Lesser & Kalb, but the only witness they produced was the young son of a Bowery saloonkeeper.

CENTRAL DISASTER UP FOR INVESTIGATION

Motorman Seagroatt Tells of Vain Efforts to Stop Train.

Neither the tinkering with the speedometer on the motor car which is alleged to have smashed the gas pipe nor the presence of illegal quantities of dynamite was mentioned when the investigation, to try to establish the cause or causes of the explosion, at the Grand Central terminal on December 19, which resulted in the death of fifteen persons and injuries to more than 100 others, began before Coroners Holtzhauser, Winterbottom and Feinberg of the board of coroners, and a jury in the Coroners' Court at the Criminal Courts building yesterday.

District Attorney Whitman was on hand for the state, assisted by Assistant District Attorney George A. Lavelle. Alexander S. Lyman, general attorney for the New York Central railroad, with Martin Gilligan as his assistant, represented the railroad.

The Pintach Compressor Company had for its counsel Thomas W. Churchill and George G. Gillespie. The New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad also had a lawyer on hand, Charles M. Sheate.

One witness was Walter L. Morse, of Dobbs Ferry, a civil engineer, employed by the New York Central.

"In case of the derailment of a train," asked the assistant district attorney, "was there anything there to prevent the breaking of those pipes except the bumpers at the end of the rails?"

"No," was the reply. Morse added that those bumpers were constructed to withstand only ordinary shocks. The steam pipe was covered with asbestos, witness went on, while the water pipe had something around it to keep it from freezing.

Coroner Feinberg asked Morse if there was any chemical covering on the pipes which might give forth a spark under the conditions of the accident and so have ignited the gas. His reply was in the negative.

Motorman Seagroatt on Stand.

Albert A. Seagroatt, of 415 East 58th street, discharged motorman of the train which is supposed to have caused the alleged break in the gas pipe, described the happening, that led up to the explosion, and whose speedometer was hastily "fixed" by certain persons the night after the explosion.

The witness said that he was in the employ of the New York Central railroad from April 15, 1895, until he was suspended on December 20, 1910, the date after the disaster. His official dismissal came on January 17, 1911. Seagroatt added that he was employed as an engineer on the electric trains shifting around yards 1 and 2. The accident occurred in yard 2.

"I reported for work at 6:30 a.m. on December 20, 1910, at Dispatcher Ryan's office," said Seagroatt, "and was assigned to yards 1 and 2, where I had worked for two years. At 7:30 a.m. I received an order from Yardmaster Oscar Kruger, who is in charge of yard 2, to get a steel combination car on track 4 and connect with four cars on track 1 and double the five cars over on track 16.

"I received a clear track signal to start down track 16, but on account of some broken contact shoes which connect the car motors with the third rail, the start was difficult. Yardmaster Kruger then said that he would have an electric engine give me a start from the rear end, and that push was when the head car, where I was, was at 46th street.

"This push continued possibly for two car lengths, or 100 feet, and then I put on the power at the first notch and was traveling about seven or eight miles an hour. At 48th street I applied the airbrake and kept it on till the wheels skidded. There was a slight up-grade to 48th street.

No Sand at Hand.

"A few seconds later I tried to release the brake, but found that it was jammed. Midway between 47th and 48th streets I shut off the power. As a last resort I reversed the motor at 49th street to one-quarter notch on the reverse side of the controller, but it had no apparent effect on the speed of the cars. There was no sand on the cars nor any device to place sand on the tracks. The full service application of the airbrake was on when I reversed the power."

"Did you test the airbrake before you started?" asked Assistant District Attorney Lavelle.

"Yes," answered the witness; "but standing still I couldn't tell whether it would work or not."

"Do you think the airbrake was in order when you applied it after starting?" was the next query.

SCAFFOLD FALLS; EIGHT MEN HURT

Eight Italian masons and bricklayers were tumbled to the cellar of the new wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art at 85th street and Fifth avenue yesterday afternoon with the collapse of the scaffold upon which they were working.

The superintendent in charge and the foreman were arrested, charged with criminal negligence. The work is being done by Wills & Marvin Company, contractors at 1170 Broadway.

None of the men was seriously hurt. Four were taken to the Presbyterian Hospital in ambulances and the others went away before their injuries could be learned.

The crash of the scaffold attracted a crowd. The reserves from the Arsenal police station kept folks back while the injured men were pulled out of the debris. The men arrested were James W. Johnston, of 2261 Walton avenue, the Bronx, superintendent, and Samuel Taylor, of 905 Olmstead avenue, the Bronx, foreman of masons. They were released in \$500 bail each.

SUBWAY REPORT EXPECTED TODAY

A special meeting of the committee of the whole of the Board of Estimate has been called for this morning at the request of Borough President McAneny to listen to the report of the committee appointed to discuss the Interborough subway offer with the Public Service Commission. The committee and the commission had a conference yesterday, but if any decision was reached it was not made public.

Mayor Gaynor when asked about the subway situation said that "many minds are in a state of confusion." He said that the question now to be answered related to the operation of the proposed subway extensions, the propositions made by would-be subway builders being practically the same. He said that he believed that the work would be begun before the end of the year.

When Chairman Wilcox of the Public Service Commission was asked why the certificates for the extension of the elevated roads and for the third tracking of several lines had not been sent to the Board of Estimate he replied that the commission has not concluded its consideration of the form of the certificate and that he believed that the extensions ought to be considered in connection with the Interborough's proposition for the extension of the subway system, which is now before the Board of Estimate and the commission.

FIREMAN OVERCOME IN SHOE FACTORY FIRE

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 30.—Fire in the H. A. Weeks shoe factory today probably cost the life of Fireman William Legere, who was overcome by the fumes of burning leather dust in the cellar and was discovered lying there unconscious.

Legere was hurried to the Lynn Hospital, where it is not believed he can recover. The fire was extinguished without heavy damage.

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\$20.00 Brass Beds, Heavy Styles	\$7.50
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BUY DIRECT FROM FACTORY. SAVE DEALERS' PROFIT.

DIAZ NEWSPAPER CONFESSES ALARM OVER REVOLUTION

(Continued from Page 1.)

running across the river when closely pursued by federals and also by robber bands.

The insurgents are massing at a point opposite Ruidosa and Candelaria, about fifteen miles in the interior. They are in command of General Gregorio, Six Americans, formerly in either the United States navy or army, left Valentine Sunday, for the camp of the insurgents, opposite Candelaria, Nacozari, from Cananea, for the purpose of guarding the border, as the government has cause to expect the revolution's arrival there in a few days.

Cananea Is Seized.

Cananea has been on the lookout for revolutionists for the past week and the city is guarded night and day with great care. Mayor Arnold has sworn in about 300 members for a militia, which will be used to protect women, children and property. The great smelting plant of the Cole Ryan interests is located at Cananea.

One hundred rifles and several thousand rounds of ammunition were received yesterday by the federals in Cananea.

The report that Colonel Emilio Kosterlitzky has been wounded is without foundation, as he has been heard from by his nephew, who resides in Cananea. It is common talk that the revolutionists will attempt to take Cananea.

Chihuahua is greatly excited. General Navarro has been ordered back to be hurried on to Ciudad Juarez, and south to Casas Grandes, Chihuahua appears to be surrounded by insurgents, their camp fires can be seen at night in the hills about the city, and at times bands of riders can be

They Are Talking to You

Workers are talking to workers in the February number of the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, and they are talking to twice as many workers as before. All the previous issues of the REVIEW are sold out, readers are clamoring for more, and we are printing FORTY THOUSAND, the largest issue yet put out by any revolutionary magazine. The forty thousand may not be enough, so send in YOUR bundle order early.

THE PASSING OF THE GLASS BLOWER, by Robert Wheeler, foretells the doom of the skilled laborer, driven from his job by the new automatic machine. But at the close of this great illustrated article is a message of cheer and hope for the comrades of the Revolution; we shall not need to PERSUADE other workers to join us, for the age-long Struggle for Food is now forcing them into our ranks.

BANISHING SKILL FROM THE FOUNDRY, by Thomas Kennedy, brings new facts, proved by new pictures, that confirm the same conclusions.

THE CRIME OF CRAFT UNIONISM, by Eugene V. Debs, applies Socialist logic to these facts, and shows the new tactics that are required to meet new conditions.

THE FIGHTING WELSH MINERS, by William D. Haywood, is a thrilling story of how the new tactics are being used by workingmen in Great Britain. Read the story; it will give you new ideas that you can use.

THE JAPANESE MINERS, a story that Katayama succeeded in getting past the Japanese censor to us, shows how the same fight is on in Asia.

HOW PROFITS ARE MADE is the new lesson in Mary E. Marcy's Study Course in Socialism for Beginners.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN TAMPA, by Editor Simpson of The New York Call, is illustrated by a photograph of two trade unionists strung up to a tree by capitalist lynchers.

WHY PHYSICIANS KEEP US SICK is the burden of "Medical Chaos and Crime"; doctors and patients should read it.

NEWS FROM THE MEXICAN BATTLEFIELD is sent by a man on the scene who dares not sign his name.

A WEALTH OF PHOTOGRAPHS, articles and news of the Revolution at home and abroad, far more than we can describe here, will be found in the FEBRUARY REVIEW.

Twenty copies mailed for \$1.00; more at the same rate; single copies, 10 cents; yearly subscription, \$1.00. Order now and you will come back for more.

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An Arctic Hint

As Arctic explorers fortify themselves with a supply of good tea, why not contend with Arctic conditions here by taking opportune cups of delicious hot

White Rose
CEYLON TEA
Pound, Half-Pound & 10c Packages.

HORSE RACING IS DEAD ON THE COAST

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 30.—The Walker-Young anti-race track betting bill passed the assembly this afternoon by a vote of 58 to 5. The senate has already passed the bill, and it now goes to the governor for his signature. The bill goes into effect in fifteen days, at which time the Emeryville race track must shut up. The bill applies to the whole state, so no race tracks in Southern California can be operated with betting.

ONEY PATRIOTISM IN ENGLAND'S ASIA

Rebellious "Subjects" May Not Buy Arms From "Mother."

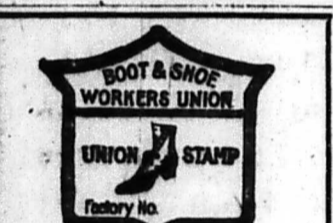
By TH. ROTHSTEIN. Special Correspondence of The Call. LONDON, Jan. 20.—A characteristic instance of bourgeois patriotism has recently been revealed in connection with gun-running business in the Persian Gulf.

British Touchy Spot in India. Now there is one spot in Asia in which the British empire is very touchy. It is the northwestern frontier of India, and the adjacent Afghanistan.

It is, indeed, a fact, that should India at any time arise in revolt against the British she will be able to obtain the necessary arms and ammunition from that quarter.

UNION LABELS. The above is a true fac-simile of the genuine Workers' Label.

Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.



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 248 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON John F. Tobin, President. Chas. L. Baine, Sec-Treas.

Where to Buy Your Books Cheap

The Book Department of The New York Call was greatly enlarged lately. Like many other Call departments, it has undergone a great change.

Write or call at once to BOOK DEPARTMENT THE NEW YORK CALL 100 PEARL ST., NEW YORK CITY

chief town of the Sultanate of Oman, is what may be called an international free treaty port. All arms are brought thither under the cover of treaties, and thence they are shipped in contraband boats to various places of destination on the opposite coast.

It is quite clear that so long as Muscat is allowed to enjoy its privileges a free port the struggle with the gun-running practices of the local contrabandists will continue to be a difficult and most troublesome business.

The indignation at this callous indifference of the French to the interests of the British empire is very great in this country—especially since the last affair at Debay. The French are ever so arrogant as to declare their perfect willingness to yield on the question of Muscat, provided that Britain cedes to them the whole of Gambia on the western coast of Africa.

But while this indignation is still at its height, lo! there appears a British consular report on the trade of Muscat in 1909-10 which reveals the astonishing fact that one of the chief sources of original supply of arms to that port is England herself!

Capitalist Patriotism in a Nutshell. Here is for you a sample of capitalist patriotism in a nutshell.

The thing is not new. In 1903, while a British expedition was operating in Somaliland against the "mad" Mullah, it was ascertained that the troops of the latter were armed by Birmingham rifles imported direct through Aden and Jibuti, and during the Boer war, though nothing official has been brought forward, it was an open secret that the British army had frequently to contend against their own British-made rifles and guns.

Taft and Straus Will Break Bread

Red-hot respectability will eat at the Cafe Boulevard this evening. President Taft will personally conduct himself here from Washington and break bread with Natty Straus, of Macy's department store, to whom a testimonial, gastronomic and stand-pat dinner will be given.

GIRL FUGITIVES WITH A NEGRO BORDENTOWN, N. J., Jan. 30.—Pearl Bloodgood, of Bayonne, and Madeline Doudler, of Hoboken, who escaped from the State House for Girls in Trenton on Thursday, were located today in the home of William Dittamus, a negro. The police are hunting for Dittamus.

THREATEN LOCKOUT IN BUILDING TRADES

Employers' Board of Governors Furious Because of Strike.

If the board of governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association make their present threats good there will be a general lockout of the building trades in the city before the week is over.

It all came about this way: At 2 Wall street Willis Brothers are erecting several stories on the present building. Originally union men were employed to do the structural work.

What the board of governors will do now is the question. Many of the employers, who are members of the Building Trades Employers' Association, do not like the idea of pulling chestnuts out of the fire for somebody else.

Should the board of governors make good their threat some 80,000 men will be locked out, and the entire building industry of the city will be tied up.

BUILDING TRADES WIN TWO STRIKES

It was reported at the meeting of the board of business agents at Court street and Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday that the strike against the Arbutick stores, Pearl and Front streets, has been settled and the workers will return to work.

MATZOTH BAKERS WIN BIG FACTORY

The backbone of the master matzoth bakers was broken yesterday when the Maas Baking Company, 251 East 33d street, one of the biggest firms in the business, settled with the union, granting all the demands made by the workers, including an ironclad clause recognizing the union.

THIRTY-ONE BABIES BORN IN THREE DAYS

With a record of thirty-one babies born within its walls since 11 o'clock Thursday morning until noon Sunday, the Jewish Maternity Hospital on the East Side is claiming the stork championship of the country.

MAYOR SEPARATES 7 COPS FROM SOFT JOBS

Mayor Gaynor has separated seven more policemen from soft jobs. These policemen had been assigned to the Board of Elections, and during election periods have had to work sixteen hours or so a day.

M. & A. KATZ Department Store 831-833 Third Ave., near 51st St. NEW YORK We are offering extra great bargains in our Ladies' Goods Dept.

UNION LABEL GOODS. THE 826th Day of The Call and Our Ad. SIG. KLEIN and Assistants. 50 AND 52 THIRD AVE., NEAR 10TH ST. N. Y. C. Tel. 4085 BUREAU. Mail orders all over U. S.

WILL DEFEND FIVE JAILED MARCHERS

Kotoku Protest Conference Bitterly Resents Actions of Police on Sunday.

The Kotoku Protest Conference, a body consisting of delegates from various radical organizations, which was organized last week to arrange a meeting to protest against the execution of the Japanese radicals, Dr. Kotoku and eleven of his comrades, did not disband last night as was its original intention.

The "heroic" action of the Police Department of New York, which succeeded in injecting disorder into a peaceful enough demonstration last Sunday, when five of the marchers were arrested, made it necessary for the conference to remain in the field until the case of three of the men still under arrest is disposed of.

To Defend Workers. The conference appointed a committee of five to act as a defense fund committee, and appeal through the radical press for funds with which to defend the three workers who fell into the clutches of the police.

Press Shrieks Loudly. The capitalist press, as was to be expected, broke out in a rash of bold, black headlines yesterday, telling of a "riot of 1,000 anarchists."

Another graphic story told how a courageous cop seized the red flag and wrenched it away from its bearers, and how the "cowardly mob" shrank away. The facts are that the police shrank, if anybody did, and they failed to capture the red banner by a considerable sight, as it was still in the hands of its original bearers yesterday.

Section 498. All matter otherwise maintainable by law, upon the envelope or outside cover or wrapper of which, or any postal card upon which, any delineations, epithets, terms, or language of an indecent, lewd, lascivious, obscene, libelous, scurrilous, defamatory or threatening character, or calculated by the terms or manner or style of display and obviously intended to reflect injuriously upon the character or conduct of another, may be written or printed, or otherwise imprinted or apparent, are hereby declared non-mailable matter, and shall not be conveyed in the mails, nor delivered from any postoffice nor by any letter carrier, and shall be withdrawn from the mails under such regulations as the Postmaster General shall prescribe; and any person who shall knowingly deposit, or cause to be deposited, for mailing or delivery, anything declared by this section to be non-mailable matter, shall, for each and every offense, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisonment at hard labor not more than five years, or both, at discretion of the court.

Do you know why that law was introduced and passed? To check the operations of "bad debt collection agencies" which had invented the expedient of printing conspicuously on envelopes or postal cards matters

SAY WHITFORD IS UNFIT FOR OFFICE

Colorado Unions File Impeachment Proceedings Against Judge.

DENVER, Jan. 30.—Impeachment proceedings, making open charges against Judge Greeley Whitford, of the District Court of Denver, were filed in the lower house of the legislature today by John McLennan, president of the Colorado Federation of Labor.

The proceedings are the outgrowth of the fight against Whitford by organized labor in the state, as the result of the sentencing by him of sixteen United Mine Workers to a year in jail for contempt of court in violating an injunction issued by Whitford preventing interference with strike-breakers in the Northern Colorado coal fields.

The principal charges against Whitford are that he is unfit for office; has used his office to oppress litigants in court, and had denied trials by jury. The house received the resolution, and after a sharp debate, referred it to a special committee for consideration.

YOUTH WHO STABBED WOMAN SENT UP

Martin Di Temple, seventeen years of age, was sentenced to serve not more than nine years and four months, and not less than five years, in Sing Sing, by Judge Fawcett, in Kings County Court, yesterday, after he had confessed that he stabbed Mrs. Mary A. Irwin and her daughter, Dorothy, on January 15.

Discovered by Mrs. Irwin in the act of robbing the rooms of other lodgers at her home, 302 Cooper street, where he had just rented a room, Di Temple attacked her with a knife.

Garage Worker is Burned to Death

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Enveloped in flames and screaming in agony, Floyd Feltor, thirty-five years old, an employe of Bannister's garage, in this city, ran from the garage into the street, frightening a number of women and children who were passing into hysterics.

A CRIME WITHOUT A NAME

Remarkable Story of the Trial and Conviction of Fred D. Warren, Editor of the Appeal to Reason—New and Dangerous Precedents Established. The Famous Dred Scott Decision Recalled.

By FREDERICK UPHAM ADAMS.

(This second installment of Frederick Upham Adams' article covers the incidents leading up to the indictment of Fred Warren. It has been published because of repeated requests from the uninformed that an explanation be made as to the reasons for Warren's indictment. The rest of the article is concerned with the carriage of the case to the Court of Appeals at St. Paul. It will not be published here, because most of our readers are already familiar with the details.)

It must have taxed the ingenuity of the prosecuting officials to discover a statute under which the inquisitive Warren could be punished. The task was complicated by the fact that the United States Supreme Court had legalized kidnapping. However, there are thousands upon thousands of laws, and they can be twisted to mean most anything or nothing. Here is the one selected for the punishment of Warren:

Section 498. All matter otherwise maintainable by law, upon the envelope or outside cover or wrapper of which, or any postal card upon which, any delineations, epithets, terms, or language of an indecent, lewd, lascivious, obscene, libelous, scurrilous, defamatory or threatening character, or calculated by the terms or manner or style of display and obviously intended to reflect injuriously upon the character or conduct of another, may be written or printed, or otherwise imprinted or apparent, are hereby declared non-mailable matter, and shall not be conveyed in the mails, nor delivered from any postoffice nor by any letter carrier, and shall be withdrawn from the mails under such regulations as the Postmaster General shall prescribe; and any person who shall knowingly deposit, or cause to be deposited, for mailing or delivery, anything declared by this section to be non-mailable matter, shall, for each and every offense, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisonment at hard labor not more than five years, or both, at discretion of the court.

Do you know why that law was introduced and passed? To check the operations of "bad debt collection agencies" which had invented the expedient of printing conspicuously on envelopes or postal cards matters

HOLZWASSER & CO. WE PAY FREIGHT and R. R. FARE. Open Evenings Until 9 o'Clock. Grand Rapids Furniture. 100% allowed on all cash sales. OUR LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS. \$50 worth \$.75 weekly. \$75 " \$1.00. \$100 " \$1.50. \$150 " \$2.00. \$200 " \$2.25. \$300 " \$2.75.

147-1423 THIRD AVE. 80' ST. PATENTS. INVENTION PROTECTED. Careful Work—Moderate Prices. BERNARD COHEN, 78 WILSON STREET. PATENT ATTORNEY.

What Local Labor Bodies Are Doing

KNITTERS MEET TONIGHT. There will be a mass meeting of the Knitters' Union, Local 724, of the United Textile Workers, at Vienna Hall, 105 Montrose avenue, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock tonight, for the purpose of starting a movement to organize the trade.

TYPOGRAPHIA NO. 7. At the semi-annual meeting of Typographia No. 7, at Beethoven Hall, 210 5th street, Sunday afternoon, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. Frenzel; vice president, J. Erhardt; recording secretary, H. Ruttinger; corresponding secretary, P. H. Schubert; financial secretary, Joseph Steffe; secretary-treasurer, A. Biederman, and H. Maevis, librarian.

BROOKLYN BAKERS. Brooklyn Bakers' Union, Local 3, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers, is waging a fight against Crowley's bakery, 1621 Broadway, Williamsburg; 51 Fifth avenue, South Brooklyn, and Geppel, 104 Greenpoint avenue, Bklynville, L. I.

BUTCHERS' UNION GROWS. Edward Scheiner, business agent of Locals 211 and 342, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, announced yesterday that the membership of the Butchers has recently increased about 50 per cent. The Store Tenders' Union, he said, is also increasing its membership rapidly.

advisable and open to objection, he could see in it no violation of the law. "I have a letter here from the Attorney General at Washington," he said, "declaring Mr. West, the federal prosecutor, 'stating that the offense charged in this case is clearly in violation of the law, and authorizing it to be vigorously prosecuted.'"

It was just ten days before this date that ex-Governor Taylor had been summoned and the indictment against him dismissed. Keep in mind the fact that it was not until Taylor was free to come to Kansas that Taylor could induce the government to try his case.

There was a little dispute concerning the essential facts relating to the printing and mailing of the envelopes on which were contained the reward offer.

On May 9, 1907, Warren appeared at Fort Scott and demanded trial. The government insisted on a continuance. It was not ready to proceed. It proposed to put ex-Governor Taylor on the stand, and Taylor evidently did not dare or care to leave Indiana. He could not hope to expect exemption from the indictment of 1900 until his political party or faction returned to power in Kentucky.

The acquittal of Haywood, Meyer and Pettibone followed about ten weeks after the indictment of Warren. His friends imagined that the government would drop the case, but they little know the animus back of it. A motion to quash the indictment was argued on November 17, 1907. During its progress Judge Pollock observed that while the inscription on the Appeal to Reason envelopes was in-

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DROPS FROM SKIES INTO GULF STREAM

McCurdy's Air Liner Quit Ten Miles From Havana When Oil Gave Out.

HAVANA, Jan. 30. — Within ten miles of this city, which he hoped to reach when he set out in his biplane from Key West, Fla., this morning, J. A. D. McCurdy, the aviator, dropped into the sea this morning. He and his machine were rescued unhurt, and it was thought at first that he might attempt to resume his flight from the deck of the destroyer Paulding, on which an inclined platform had been built. In hoisting the machine aboard the vessel, however, it was damaged to some extent, and McCurdy landed here from a torpedo boat instead of from his air craft, as he had hoped to do.

Even though he failed to reach the Cuban coast, McCurdy has set a new mark for over-water flights, having made eighty miles before he had to descend. It is believed that he will make another attempt. The destroyers arrived here at 12:30 o'clock and McCurdy was warmly received by the crowd which had lined the water front, waiting for him to fly over them.

A witness of part of the flight, who was aboard the Paulding, said: "Within ten miles of Havana, after 2 hours and 3 minutes in the air, McCurdy was forced to descend because of lack of cylinder oil. We saw him from the Paulding, ten minutes before he dropped, and were heartily glad to see him. He struck the water with his machine under perfect control and, astounding as it seems, he was not even slightly wet. He was sitting in the machine when picked up by the Terry's lifeboat.

"I talked to him immediately, and he said: 'All went fine until I passed the Terry, when I noticed a wrong sound in the engine. I corrected it once by changing the flow of gasoline, but the defect reappeared. Finally, one cylinder stopped and the machine began sinking slightly. When thirty feet from the water I saw it was no use, and turned to land against the wind, which I did going at thirty miles an hour.'

It was a lack of lubricating oil and consequent stopping of his motor which caused McCurdy to descend to the water. Fortunately the sea was smooth and the pontoons with which the aeroplane was equipped supported it until the Paulding, which was steaming along close by, could come up and hoist man and machine aboard.

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The above society was founded in the year 1814 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 248 local branches with 34,100 male and 7,000 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00 for the first class and \$2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 10 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 10 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00, respectively. \$10.00 cash is granted to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.75 cents and 25 cents, respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third Avenue, Room 2, New York City.

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CONGRATULATE WARREN FOR HIS BRAVE FIGHT

(Special Correspondence.)

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 28.—Five hundred persons, nearly all members of the working class, sat in the courtroom at this place for two hours last night and enthusiastically applauded James H. Maurer, of Reading, Pa., while he expounded the practical side of Socialism, and told of his work at Harrisburg, where he has just been sent as the first Socialist ever elected to the Pennsylvania legislature. Elmer Smith presided.

In a ten-minute speech, Reginald Wright Kauffman, author of "The House of Bondage," explained the Warren case, and submitted the following letter, which the meeting unanimously requested be sent to Comrade Warren:

"Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 27, 1911.
"To Fred D. Warren, Girard, Kan.:
"Gathered in the city of Lancaster, Pa., within a quarter of a mile of the grave of Thaddeus Stevens, the fearless abolitionist, and met in the courtroom of Lancaster county, where that great commoner practiced law in the days when the practice of the law was a dignified profession, we, 500 persons, extend to you the assurance of our support in the fight that you have made, and are still making, to bring about the administration of a justice—political, industrial and legal—that shall be the same for the rich man and the poor.

"We do not give you our sympathy, because we believe that, when a man is condemned for a service done to man, he deserves rather congratulation for his course than sympathy for its unjust punishment. But we do heartily congratulate you for the bravery that you have shown in your fight for the fundamental rights of humanity. We pledge you our cooperation; we protest against the infamous methods that have for a time impeded your great work, and we brand as unworthy and traitorous the judges, high or low, that have imprisoned you. For the meeting,
"ELMER SMITH,
"REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN."

CHAUFFEUR FOILS FOUR KIDNAPPERS

Four kidnapers found the tables turned on them yesterday by a taxicab chauffeur who caused their arrest and rescued Antoinette Sanfrotilla, seventeen years old. The girl was starting out to work yesterday morning, when, in front of her home, 32 Monroe street, Manhattan, she was seized by the four men, put into a taxicab, and the driver was ordered to go to Brooklyn.

At Eighth and Flatbush avenues, the chauffeur, Joseph Buckman, saw a policeman. He stopped his machine, told the patrolman what had happened, and said the girl had cried for help from the moment she entered the cab. The patrolman, Francis Farrell, hopped on the front seat and told Buckman to put on full speed for the Bergen street police station. There the occupants were tumbled out and the four men arrested on a charge of abduction.

They said they were Tomaso Salvatore, Natale Tizzirino, Liorzi Garantino, and Joseph Firano, all neighbors of the Sanfrotilla girl.

In the meantime May Gorgone, a friend of the girl, with her when she was taken, had run back into the house and given the alarm.

Alberto Sanfrotilla, the girl's brother, rushed to the Madison street police station, and the report was sent out that the girl had been kidnapped. Within an hour word came from Brooklyn that the girl was safe and that her four captors were in cells.

AN ULTIMATE CONSUMER GETS AHEAD FOR ONCE

SENACA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 30.—An ultimate consumer got ahead of a "middle-man" in Seneca Falls today for the first time since the cost of high living started aviating on these parts.

Thomas Hefferman bought a fowl at Fisher's market and made the usual complaint about paying twice as much as he would have paid for the same fowl ten years ago.

When he got home, however, and started to dress the bird he soon changed his mind. In the crop he found a \$5 gold piece and a dime, somewhat worn, but all good money. Hefferman went back to Fisher and apologized for "kicking" about the price. But hereafter Fisher says he will examine the crops of all fowls that come into his market.

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THIRTEEN INJURED WHEN TRAIN IS DERAILED.
DIXON, Mo., Jan. 30.—Thirteen persons were injured, none fatally, when the Prisco Meteor Limited passenger train was derailed west of here this morning.

DENTISTS—Brooklyn.
DRS. L. & I. HERMANN
Have removed to 1206 49th street, cor. 12th ave., Boro Park, Brooklyn. Tel. 237 Bny Ridge.

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PURE MILK FIGHT PLANNED BY CITY

Proper Labeling and Pasteurization Is to Be Enforced.

Pure milk for the 4,000,000 New Yorkers is the object of the latest campaign of the Department of Health, and according to statements made yesterday the department intends to push its campaign to a successful close very soon.

Milk coming into the city is to be divided into three classes, and the department intends to strictly enforce a rule forcing the proper labeling of all milk sold within the city limits. All milk brought into the city, except raw milk produced under such conditions as will guarantee a degree of purity rendering it safe for use, will be pasteurized before it is sold. All raw milk sold for drinking purposes will have come from tuberculin tested cows, and arrangements are now under way to keep a check on such milk at both ends of the line, county and city.

The milk supply of this city is a big proposition to tackle in a campaign for purity, as about 2,000,000 quarts are consumed here daily. In the past less than 200,000 quarts of this have been pasteurized. Only 12,000 quarts have been certified daily and this has been so costly that its use has been practically confined to the rich.

Under the new rule, soon to be enforced, almost the whole of the 2,000,000 quarts will have to be pasteurized. The scheme, as outlined, is for the division of the milk supply into the following classes:

First—Milk for infant feeding, which will include certified guaranteed milk and pasteurized selected milk; this milk to be bottled either at the dairy or in the country and to be sold in bottles properly sealed.

Second—Milk for drinking purposes, which will be milk that is pasteurized by subjecting it to 145 degrees of heat for twenty or thirty minutes, and must be labeled so as to indicate the method used in pasteurizing as well as the time when the process was completed.

Third—Cooking milk, which is to include raw milk or any other grade of milk not coming within the provisions of the first two classifications, and which must be labeled as "cooking milk" with a penalty provided against its sale for any other purpose.

THREE YOUNG MEN HELD ON GRAVE CHARGES

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 30.—Charged with statutory offenses, nine young men, some of them connected with the wealthiest families of Nantucket, are under arrest in connection with immorality in the Nantucket high school and will be tried before Justice R. T. Fitz-Randolph Thursday morning.

These arrests are made with the knowledge and sanction of District Attorney Joseph T. Kenney of this city, with whom Justice Fitz-Randolph has been in communication.

The young men will be tried behind closed doors to prevent the whole town from being present to satisfy morbid curiosity.

The complaints against the young men who will stand trial Thursday are said to have been lodged by three young women of the high school, one of whom, who is less than fifteen years of age, being the mother of a child.

Another of the trio is said to be dangerously ill, with the stork hovering in the vicinity of her home, while the third has been suspended from the high school charged with immoral conduct.

LEAPS INTO EAST RIVER AND DROWNS

A young man, well dressed, with red hair, leaped into the East river from the ferryboat Somerset yesterday morning and was drowned.

Others on the boat set up a cry of "man overboard!" and Captain Trevall signaled the engineer to slow down. The wind was blowing a gale at the time and there was a strong tide, and Captain Trevall's efforts to bring his boat close to the man struggling in the water were unavailing. The wind and tide carried the boat farther from the man and the lines and ringbuoys thrown from the deck fell short. A number of tugs hastened to help in the attempt to rescue.

A boat was lowered from the Somerset and rowed toward the spot where the man was seen struggling, but before it or the tugs could reach him he had gone down and his body was swept away by the tide.

WIND NEARLY CARRIES AWAY METAL ROOF
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Rochester was visited this afternoon by a heavy snowstorm, accompanied by a heavy, terrific wind. Plate-glass windows were smashed.

The metal roof of the two-story brick building on Clinton avenue north was lifted by the wind and seemed to be in momentary danger of being carried away entirely. When the roof lifted a shower of bricks fell on the sidewalk on Clinton avenue and Mead street, along which the building extends. Patrolman Leroy, of the 4th Precinct, was near the building at the time and he hastened to the place and helped Mrs. Jacob H. Roth out of the building.

FRIEND OF STRANGLER WOMAN IS MISSING

The police have failed to get a trace of the man who accompanied a woman to the Hotel Bryant, on Sixth avenue, on Sunday, and who is believed to have strangled her to death. Efforts to identify the body have failed. The man left the hotel late Sunday afternoon, but the body of the woman was not found until some hours later. Marks on the throat indicated she had been strangled to death and an autopsy will be held to confirm this.

The man registered at the hotel as "M. Smith and wife, Montclair, N. J." The woman wore neat clothing, but there were no marks on it which would aid in identification. A gold mesh bag, empty, and two rings on the fingers may prove clues to her identity. The police have a description of the man and a general alarm has been sent out for his arrest.

When the hotel room was visited there were no signs of a struggle. Everything in the room was in perfect order. The woman lay on her side, with her face toward the door. The face was discolored and there were marks on the neck that might have been made by a man's fingers.

The coroner examined the woman's clothing and found that the coat bore the mark of a 34th street dry goods house. The detectives found that there is a bell at the clerk's desk which rings automatically on the departure of any guest. Neuser said he had not heard it ring, and he expressed the belief that the woman's companion had left the hotel when the clerk was absent from his desk for a few moments.

The theory that the woman, and probably the man, too, were from out of town, was supported by the fact that none of the policemen in the precinct who viewed the body remembered having seen the woman before. They were sure that if she had been a familiar figure on the streets they would have known her.

POLICE PERSECUTE GIRL WHO ACCUSED THEM

Alleging that the Police Department has made no effort to capture the man whom she accuses of stealing her Stradivarius violin, Miss Marie F. X. Hanlon, of Flatbush, threatens to sue the department for false arrest.

Miss Hanlon states that she used her precious instrument during a concert tour last summer, and sent it to a Fifth avenue music shop to be repaired later. The man she gave the violin to take to the music shop disappeared. Miss Hanlon has gone frequently to police headquarters and urged the authorities to arrest the man she accuses, giving them this man's name.

It was when Miss Hanlon became impatient at the delay on the part of the police and voiced her suspicion that they were not making a sincere effort to apprehend the suspect that they placed her under arrest and sent her to Bellevue Hospital "to have her sanity tested." Miss Hanlon was given a hearing by Magistrate O'Connor in the Yorkville Court and discharged.

ECUADORIANS BLOCK GALAPAGOS DEAL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Negotiations for the lease by the United States of the Galapagos Islands, for naval purposes, will probably be suspended indefinitely, it was said at the State Department today, following the report of the anti-American demonstration in Guayaquil, Ecuador.

The reported pledge of President Estrada, given to a crowd of citizens who surrounded his residence, that he would drop the matter is taken here to mean the end of the plan for the present at least. As the negotiations were opened at the request of Ecuador, the State Department feels that they cannot be pressed by this country in the face of opposition in Ecuador.

TWO WOMEN DIE; A WOMAN OPERATOR HELD

Katherine Tydd, of 355 West 26th street, died in Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, from an alleged illegal operation. She was twenty-five years old.

As she was being carried to the street last Thursday the police learned that Mrs. Lucy Dickinson, living in the same house, had died an hour before. She, too, had been subjected to an operation.

Mrs. Jane Daly, of 21 College place, Flushing, whose husband is a stenographer at the Long Island City branch of the Long Island Bank, was held in \$5,000 bail by Coroner Feinberg, pending the autopsies in both cases. She is charged with being responsible for both deaths.

EXPLOITING AFRICANS IS 'VERY AMUSING'

Capitalist Manager Tells of Modern Methods on the West Coast.

Henry W. Martin, once of Mississippi, who has wooed fortune in many countries, said yesterday at the Waldorf that one of the most amusing experiences of his life was when he went to Lagos, on the west coast of Africa, to be local manager for an English company that had conceived the notion that it could grow cotton so easily and so profitably that it could put our Southern states out of business in that line.

"I first went to the Gold Coast in 1899 when the gold fever was taking people to that part of the world," said Mr. Martin. "I succeeded in getting a lot of concessions and took some back to England. I sold some, but before I could get rid of the others, the boom burst, and I went down there a second time. When I got back to England, I heard of a company that was going to grow cotton, and went to Lagos, which is south of the Gold Coast, as manager. They had been sending Englishmen down there, who knew nothing about cotton growing.

"One fellow, who was a soil expert, was determined to grow his cotton on real scientific lines. He had thousands of poles cut and stripped, and then with a theodolite, he had them stuck in the ground at the corners of squares. Then he pulled out the stakes, and put his cotton seed in the holes.

"I had to change the whole plan of things when I got there. The first thing I did was to demand that two expert cotton growers from Mississippi be obtained for my assistants, and these were sent to me by my uncle. Labor was cheap, only 12 cents a day, to be inferior. It cost from \$15 to \$20 an acre to clear the land. To get the land itself was difficult, for you had almost to put thumbcrews on the negroes, who were the nominal owners, to get possession."

LAWYER HAS RAP FOR GAYNOR IN COURT

A bit of the subway discussion crept into an argument before Justice James W. Gerard in the Supreme Court yesterday when E. C. Crowley, lawyer for General Theodore A. Bingham, was making an effort to cause Mayor Gaynor's examination before trial, in the general's suit for libel. The suit grew out of the Duffy case, while Bingham was Police Commissioner.

In trying to prove that, when Mayor Gaynor was on the bench, he upheld a move similar to that made in the present proceedings, Crowley quoted an opinion and continued:

"When he was writing this opinion for his friend Shonts of the Interborough—
Stephen C. Baldwin, who represented the Mayor, jumped to his feet and said:
'I don't see why Mr. Bingham's counsel seeks to inject the friends of Mayor Gaynor into this matter. They are as highly respectable as are the friends of his own client.'
Justice Gerard remarked: 'That was a highly improper remark to make.'

Decision on the motion for the examination of the Mayor was reserved. General Bingham's counsel had obtained an order from Justice Goff to show cause for the examination, which was to take place at the office of ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly, 53 Wall Street, on February 6. Baldwin had caused a stay, and it was on this stay that the matter came before Justice Gerard.

RESIGNATION OF CAPT. HAINS IS ACCEPTED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The resignation of Captain Peter C. Hains, Jr., the slayer of William E. Annis, from the Coast Artillery Corps was today accepted by the President, to take effect January 28. Hains is now serving a sentence in Sing Sing prison. He refused to withdraw from the army when convicted, with the result that a bill was introduced in Congress to provide for the dismissal of officers under civil sentence. This bill was passed by the house recently and is now before the senate.

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VOTE BUYING PROBE MAY COME TO NAUGHT

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 30.—There is a growing conviction here today that the vote buying scandal will come to naught. The barrier imposed by Judge Kimbrough, when he notified the jurors that they could not indict for election frauds committed more than eighteen months ago, is said to be impassable.

There may be a lifting of the lid, anyway, though not by means of criminal prosecution. Speaker Charles Adkins, of the Illinois legislature, who spent Sunday here, is preparing to ask for the appointment of a legislative investigating committee.

Adkins is preparing a new corrupt practices act for the present legislature and expects to use the information he gathered here in securing the passage of that act.

CALLS DIVORCE A LUXURY OF RICH

The Rev. Dr. J. S. Allen, assistant pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, spoke on divorce laws yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the Presbyterian Ministers' Association. He said he would welcome uniform state laws so that the exodus to Reno and other places might be useless. He also condemned conditions which tend to make divorce a luxury.

"High society and the theatrical profession are honeycombed with it," he said. "Plain John Smith does not often appear in the divorce court, but Algeron Sidney Smythe is a familiar figure there. These are the divorces which do most to destroy the home. Lawyers and detectives are the ones who profit principally by them. Mere separations will not satisfy these disgruntled couples. They want absolute divorce."

Dr. Allen denounced the English divorce laws, saying that the present condition in England was a national scandal and a survival of medievalism. He observed that a strong movement for reform was gaining ground among the English people, and that the matter was being considered in parliament. The fact that there is only one court in England where a decree may be obtained, together with the high cost of the proceeding, went far to restrict divorce to persons with well lined pockets.

BOY SENTENCED TO NAVY OR JAIL

Charles Montgomery, nineteen years old, 3715 Creston avenue, the Bronx, the only son of Edward Montgomery, a lawyer, was arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday charged with ringing fire alarm boxes to see the engine run.

The boy's father said that he was incalculable and that the only place for him was in the navy. The boy said he would never enlist. Magistrate Appleton sent him to the pen to think it over and make a choice of either going into the navy or to the workhouse.

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Fine Materials—All Workmanship
STRICTLY UNION MADE
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ALL NORTHERN WEST VIRGINIA FLOODED

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 30.—With all of the northern part of West Virginia flooded, as the result of twenty-four hours' rain, ending late Sunday night, a disastrous flood is coming to this part of the Ohio river valley, and hundreds of families in Wheeling and adjacent towns are preparing to move out this afternoon. Mannington, an oil center, fifty miles east of this city, was flooded all last night by the Buffalo creek, every business house in the town being under water to a depth of three to ten feet. The loss will be a quarter of a million dollars. The waters subsided this morning, but gas pipes are broken in many parts of the town and serious fires are feared. Five thousand people are suffering with cold and six inches of mud covers the town.

All towns east of this city report serious flood damage during last night and all upper tributaries of the Ohio are putting out bank full.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Classified Advertisements

announcements and other intended for publication in this office by noon of the preceding day on which it is to appear.

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Branch 2. There will be a special meeting of Branch 2 this evening at 151 Clinton street.

Label Study Club of Branch 3.

What do you know about women? Nothing, maybe? Well, come to Label Study Club of Branch 3, which meets tonight at 272 East 10th street.

The Boy Scout Movement.

A few comrades interested in the development of the Boy Scout Movement have decided to start a systematic agitation against the scout training schools and militarism.

Minutes of Central Committee.

JANUARY 28, 1911.

Meeting was called to order by the organizer, and Comrade Mally was elected chairman, and King, vice chairman. Minutes were read and approved as corrected.

LEGAL NOTICES.

New York, January 30, 1911. Charles E. Green, Broadway and Manhattan street, city.

New York, January 30, 1911. Dear Sir—Pursuant to Chapter 215 of the Laws of 1910, an Act to amend the General Business Law, in relation to the sale of unlicensed articles and other property covered by the lien of the keeper of a hotel, apartment house, ten, boarding house, or lodging house.

THOMAS G. HUNT

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OPHTHALMIC AND OPTOMETRIST.

NEW YORK. When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined and, if glasses are necessary, have them made at

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ness and take up election of officers. Amended to hold election at 10 o'clock. Amended to 9:30. Amendment to amendment carried.

Comrade Wall was elected a delegate from Branch 6, instead of Lee, resigned, and was seated.

A committee was elected consisting of Claessens, Baum and Boyd, to investigate the Young People's Societies.

The election of officers and committees resulted as follows: Organizer, Julius Gerber; financial secretary, Arthur E. Marsh; recording secretary, E. J. Dutton; treasurer, Dr. Halpern; auditors, William Mally, Arthur A. Bryant, and Louis Baum.

Committee on organization, G. S. Gelder, J. Phillips, William Kohn, Henry Grassl, and Comrade Markoff.

Committee on public affairs, William Mally, Caroline M. Dexter, Algernon Lee, Sol Fieldman and Comrade Adler.

Committee on education, Sumner Boyd, Mrs. Mally, Henrietta Rodman, August Claessens, and Dr. Halpern.

Committee on naturalization, Sackin, Romm, Lundstrom, Reisinger, and Malsel.

Committee on propaganda among women, Anna Ingerman, Anita C. Block, Rose Gelfer, Meta Stern, Mrs. Halpern, Mrs. Wolf, Miss Ashley, Elsie Cole, Theresa Malkiel, and Comrade Long.

Committee on labor union propaganda and press laid over until next meeting.

Further nominations for state committee were as follows: Wanhope, Crimmins, Slobodin, Ghent, Russell, Frost, Gelder, Wall, Kirkman, King, Light, and Bruere.

Further nominations to national committee, Ghent, Paulitsch, and Frost.

Comrades S. Solomon and Henry Harris were elected as delegates to W. C. P. A.

The following were nominated as members of the women's national committee: Theresa A. Malkiel, Lena Morrow Lewis, May Wood Simons, Anna A. Maley, Ida Crouch Haslett, Vonderheiden, Anna Ingerman, Carrie Allen, Meta Stern, and Comrade Freundlich.

As these nominations must be certified before next meeting of this committee, the executive committee was empowered to select seven from those accepting.

Report of city executive committee taken up seriatim, with the following results: Election of committee to assist at protest meeting laid over, and committee on public affairs instructed to act in conjunction with the executive committee in the meantime.

Branch 2 was given one month's time to turn into the treasury of the local the amounts due the local where cards are marked "paid" instead of placing due stamps thereon, excluding those cards where stamps have been lost from cards.

Action of the committee regarding Young People's Socialist clubs was concurred in, as was also the request to the state secretary for a detailed financial statement.

In regard to information from the state secretary regarding referendum of the state convention, it was moved that a communication be addressed to members of the local on the state committee instead.

Substitute motion that organizer be instructed to notify representatives of the local on the state committee to make their report at the next meeting. Substitute and amendment lost and original motion carried.

A request was also made that the state secretary give wider publicity in advance of meetings of the state committee.

It was announced by the women's committee that their annual meeting will take place on Saturday evening, February 26, at Carnegie Hall, with John Spargo, Rev. Roland D. Sawyer, May Wood Simons, and Bertha M. Fraser as speakers.

It was also announced that the Socialist Suffrage Club would hold an entertainment on February 10.

Permission was granted to Branch 8 to send tickets to branches for a benefit.

On motion meeting adjourned. E. J. DUTTON, Recording Secretary.

BROOKLYN.

11th and 17th A. D.—At 499 Lexington avenue. Special business election of organizer. Discussion of Ghent's book "Socialism and Success" will follow lecture. Members are urged to attend.

23d A. D. Naturalization Bureau. The naturalization bureau of the 23d Assembly district, Brooklyn, located in the headquarters of the Socialist party, at 176 Pitkin avenue, will be open tonight from 7 to 9 o'clock. Comrades desiring assistance will receive same free of charge.

Call Fair Conference News. At the last meeting of the Brooklyn Call Fair Conference, books for recording donations to The Call Fair were distributed and are now in the hands of the Assembly district organizations. Comrades, don't put the books in your pockets, but keep 'em busy.

A number of Comrades' houses have been designated as official collecting

points. Please deliver the donations you collect at the nearest point. The following are the houses designated: S. Woodmansse, 753 East 32d street; Victoria Graber, 239 South 2d street; J. Berker, 123 Wyckoff avenue; M. Ritter, 998 Willoughby avenue; M. C. O'Neil, 294 Harmon street; William Shapiro, 55 Graham avenue, and George Spender, 114 Lee avenue.

Other collecting points will be published later.

GEORGE SPENDER, Recording Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA. Reading.

Among the busiest men in the local Socialist movement is James H. Maurer, member of the legislature, who has more than a score of engagements to deliver addresses. A few of his engagements are as follows:

Thursday, February 2, Harrisburg, Sunday, February 5, Chicago, Wednesday, February 8, Lykens, Sunday, February 12, Lincoln's Birthday, Park Theater, Philadelphia, Sunday evening, February 12, Camden.

Friday, February 17, Lehigh Avenue Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Arrangements have been made by the Socialist party for the holding of a monster local meeting to protest against the imprisonment of Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason. The meeting will be held in the Auditorium on February 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), and promises to be one of the greatest and most enthusiastic gatherings ever held under the auspices of the party in Reading. Charles Irwin, of Philadelphia, will be the principal speaker.

NATIONAL NOTES

The receipts at the national office for dues during the month of January, 1911, amounted to \$2,774.05. The amount received this month to date (January 28) already exceeds \$3,600, a clear gain of almost \$900 in the months compared.

By action of the national executive committee leaflets upon the following subjects are being prepared: "A Municipal Program" and "A Legislative Program"; also a statement concerning the Keir Hardie-Vaillant resolution.

The committee has granted a charter to the Comrades of Georgia for a state organization. The national executive committee will meet at national headquarters, at 10 a.m., Saturday, February 4.

By a recent referendum, conducted under the direction of the national office, Max Wilk, 1628 Walton way, Augusta, Ga., was elected state secretary, and Andrew Mulcahy, Augusta, was elected national committeeman.

The national committee by vote closing January 23 elected an investigation committee of five in the following order: Ameringer, of Oklahoma; Slayton, of Pennsylvania; Millard, of Ohio; Hogan, of Arkansas, with Germer, of Illinois, and Maurer, of Pennsylvania, tied for fifth place.

Comrade Slayton has since reported that owing to speaking engagements it will be impossible for him to serve. Consequently the candidates who had a tie vote are both included in the committee. Ballots upon the election were received too late to be counted from Committeeman W. E. Gohn, of Michigan, and J. F. Mallett, of Utah.

All persons interested in the purposes of the committee have been notified. The committee will meet at national headquarters at 2 p.m., Saturday, February 4.

By error an incorrect address was given in the last Weekly Bulletin for the publication office of a pamphlet entitled "What Socialists Are Doing in Milwaukee." The price is 10 cents a copy, and orders should be addressed to 226 Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal.

The Thiel Detective Agency of Denver is advertising in the local newspapers for men who can speak the Russian and Finnish languages. Good pay and other inducements are offered for which these sleuths are to be used, will confer a favor by notifying the national office at once.

By a recent referendum in Connecticut Edward Perkins Clarke, Mystic, was re-elected state secretary-treasurer; William Inderest, Box 592, Mystic, was elected a member of the national committee, and Matilda Rabnowitz, Bridgeport, was elected state woman's correspondent.

The office of the Finnish Translator has collected \$2,246.40 for the "Freedom of Finland" fund. This fund was established by the decision of the executive committee of the national Finnish Socialist organization, taken early in November, and all the money collected has been sent to the Social Democratic party headquarters at Helsinki, Finland, to be used as an agitation and campaign fund by said party.

Forty thousand tags, to be sold at 10 cents apiece, were gotten out and distributed among the Finnish locals in the United States and Canada, and this splendid sum was returned before January 1.

Enthusiasm for this kind of help for their struggling brethren in the old country has been remarkable among the Finnish Socialists here. They know that the Social Democratic party of Finland is just now fighting

against fiercest opposition by the Russian authorities and all the reactionaries in their own country. The recent election of the national house of representatives, called the diet of Finland, was the fifth during the four years following the successful fight for suffrage. The diet has been unconstitutionally dissolved four times by the czar. The answer this time again by the Finnish people was another Socialist representative to the diet and 321,000 votes for the Social Democratic party, over 49 per cent of all the votes cast.

Probably the czar will have to find different means to suppress the growing force of Socialism after this.

By collecting this fund the Finlanders of America have done well, not only for the interest of Socialists in Finland, but also for strengthening of Socialism in every country, as our gains in one country also are victories for our cause everywhere.

Since last report the proposed national party referendum has been seconded by locals as follows: That proposed by Local Hallstetville, Tex., first published December 3, 1910, by Locals Coffeyville, Kan., and Newport News, Va.

That proposed by Local Orange, N. J., first published December 24, 1910, by Locals Passaic county, N. J., Essex county, N. J., Dover, N. J., Bristol, Conn., Muscatine, Iowa, and Zanesville, Ohio.

Every local should get a big bundle of the special propaganda edition of the Progressive Woman, issued for Woman's Day, February 26, 1911. Prices, 35 copies, 50 cents; 75 copies, \$1; in lots of 100 or more 1 cent each. Orders should be filed as early as possible. Address the Progressive Woman, "Special Edition," Girard, Kan.

The formal call for the nomination of members for the woman's national committee was sent out under date of January 14. All nomination blanks should be returned to the national office on or before February 14. Nominations received after that date cannot be counted.

The following proposed national party referendum is submitted by Local Coffeyville, Kan.: "Coffeyville, Kan., Jan. 24, 1911. 'J. Mahlon Barnes:

"Dear Comrade—Coffeyville Socialist local offers an amendment to the national constitution of the Socialist party as follows:

"Motion—That the national executive committee of the Socialist party be abolished (strike from the constitution all sections or provisions relating to the national executive committee), all duties of said committee to be performed by the national committee and national secretary.

"Comment—We fail to see where the national executive committee is worth the price we have to pay to maintain the same. National secretary's report for December, 1910, shows that the last meeting of said committee cost the party \$351.60 with Comrade Hunter absent. If he had been there it would have cost the party at least \$460 for one meeting.

"We also consider no member's opinion on a few unimportant questions worth from \$80 to \$88 to the party. The dues are too hard to get to pay to a few so much for two and one-half or three days' service.

"The national committee with the help of the national secretary can handle the business of the party through correspondence, except in cases of necessity, when a special committee can be selected. (As in the case at present.) Yours fraternally, E. W. LATCHEM, "Recording Secretary."

National Secretary Barnes sent the following letter to the members of the national executive committee under date of January 24:

"Dear Comrades—I herewith submit report of action taken by your committee upon the following subjects:

"On motion by Comrade Hunter, submitted January 7, that to the list of proposed leaflets should be added: 'A Municipal Program,' by Carl D. Thompson, and 'A Legislative Program,' by Winfield R. Gaylord, the following members voted in the affirmative: Comrades Berger, Lewis, Hillquit and Spargo. Other members of the committee not voting. The motion is therefore adopted. Comrades Gaylord and Thompson have accepted the assignment.

"On the question submitted January 10, relating to granting a charter to the state organization of Georgia, the following members voted in the affirmative: Comrades Carey, Hillquit, Hunter, Lewis and Spargo. Other members not voting. Favorable action has been taken.

"On motion by Comrade Hunter, submitted January 19, relating to Comrade Hillquit preparing a statement concerning the Keir Hardie-Vaillant resolution, the following members voted in the affirmative: Comrades Goebel, Hillquit, Lewis and Spargo. The motion is therefore adopted.

"Comrade Hillquit, in a letter dated January 21, commented as follows on Comrade Hunter's motion: 'I am in favor of Comrade Hunter's motion in so far as the same provides for the preparation of a statement concerning the Keir Hardie-Vaillant resolution for the purpose of bringing the question to the attention of the organized workers as well as of such a statement.

"I do not think, however, that such a statement should be presented to the approaching convention of the United Mine Workers of America. The Socialist attitude upon the proposed Keir Hardie-Vaillant resolution is by no means settled, and no statement or declaration adopted by us will be considered authoritative unless it is sanc-

tioned by the next national convention of our party, or at least by the national committee. Furthermore, the resolution will not come up for action before the next international Socialist congress, which will be held in the fall of 1911, and it seems to me it will be more expedient to bring up the matter before the organized labor movement of this country a short time before such congress, so as to awaken an interest in the congress among the organized workmen of this country."

National Secretary Barnes, under date of January 24, submitted the following report to the members of the national committee on the election of an investigation committee:

"Comrades—I herewith submit report of the election of an investigation committee of five, upon which vote closed January 23. A table of the vote is enclosed.

"The nominations by Comrades Wilson, of California, and Abbott, of Alabama, also the acceptance of Comrade Wilson as candidate, were received after the ballots had been mailed out. One ballot was received without signature or name of state.

"The following members of the committee did not vote: 'Morrison, Arizona; Floaten, Colorado; McLevy, Iowa; Berry, Kansas; Stirtion, Michigan; Bohn, Michigan; Berry, Missouri; Kraft, New Jersey; Walker, New Jersey; Le Sueur, North Dakota; Morreyes, Rhode Island; Ray, Tennessee; Cameron, New Mexico; Graham, Texas; Gay, Texas; Mallett, Utah; Dunbar, Vermont; Barth, Washington; Berger, Wisconsin; Thompson, Wisconsin. Total, 23.

"The vote was by preferential ballot, according to rule No. 10 of the national committee rules, whereby the candidates receiving the lowest sum total of votes are elected.

"The members elected are Comrades Ameringer, of Oklahoma; Slayton, of Pennsylvania; Millard, of Ohio, and Hogan, of Arkansas. Comrades Germer, of Illinois, and Maurer, of Pennsylvania, are tied for fifth place, each having received an equal number of votes. The question of a decision between them has been taken up with the Comrades mentioned, in accordance with the rules."

National Organizers and Lecturers. Ella Reeve Bloor, February 4, Milton, W. Va.; 5, Winifrede; 6, Sanger; 7, Oak Hill; 8, Hinton; 9, Roncoveur; J. T. Cumble, February 5-11, Oklahoma, under direction of the state committee.

J. L. Pitts, February 5-11, Florida, under direction of the state committee.

Anna A. Maley, February 5-11, Washington, under direction of the state committee.

W. R. Snow, February 5-11, Oklahoma, under direction of the state committee.

The above are the only speakers working under the direction of the national office.

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay will address the People's Institute on "The Next Step in Child Labor Reform" in the great hall of Cooper Union, this evening at 8 o'clock.

The lecture committee of the Industrial Workers of the World of New York city have arranged a course of lectures, the first of which will be given by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn this evening at Union Hall, 444 Willis avenue, between 145th and 146th streets. Her subject is "The New Unionism." The I. W. W. will also hold a concert and ball for the benefit of the striking Brooklyn shoe workers on Sunday, March 5, at 3 p.m., at 705-707 Courtlandt avenue, between 154th and 155th streets. Further details will be announced later.

George R. Kirkpatrick will lecture on "Militarism and War" this evening, at the Knights of Pythias Temple, 432 Hopkinson avenue, Brooklyn. The lecture is under the auspices of the Progressive Literary and Aid Society. Admission is free.

REPORT FAVORS NELSON BILL. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A report in favor of the Nelson bill for the development of Alaska coal lands, by a leasing system under government control, was made by the committee on public lands to the senate today.

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY. Wadleigh High School, 115th street and Seventh avenue: "Durer and Holbein." Dr. George Kriebel.

Public School 4, Rivington and Ridge streets: "Othello," J. Woodman Babbitt.

Public School 12, Madison and Jackson streets: "Charles Sumner," Algernon Lee.

Public School 63, 4th street, east of First avenue: "Kimberley and the Diamond Fields of South Africa," Leon Demachy.

Public School 66, 88th street, east of First avenue: "Unconsciousness," Dr. Charles E. Webster.

Public School 195, Audubon avenue and 160th street: "Welsh Music," Mrs. Mary E. Cheney.

Museum of Natural History, 77th street and Central Park West: "The Struggle Between Russia and Japan," Dr. Arthur Judson Brown.

Public Library, 105 West 125th street: "Charles Dickens," Miss Rose F. Egan.

St. Cornelius Church, 423 West 46th street: "Southern California," Homer C. Bristol.

Comptroller of Deeds, Floor 277, Levez. V. BRITTING & CO. UNDERTAKERS, 102 E. 102 St., N. Y. City.

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REAL ESTATE—Miscellaneous. SOUTH ALABAMA. Back to the Farm. Is the only safe remedy for many persons in the towns and cities of the North: 10 or 20 acres in the 10-acre Garden, Baldwin county, with three crops in one year, assure an independent position, a pleasant and happy home, location, climate, water and fertility of the soil is excellent: 300 feet above the Gulf level; superior to all health resorts; price low, cashed terms. Are you interested? Write for further particulars, George Pouch, 242 E. 49th St., N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. Long Island. Biedenkapp Bros. Real Estate Brokers and Builders, 18 Washington St., Jamaica, L. I. Have now for sale or to let very neat 5 and 6 room cottages. Is willing to meet workmen's financial conditions.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. AMSTERDAM AVE., 212, near subway—large, light rooms, steam, hot water; \$18.

COLUMBIA AVE., 491, near 84th—Four rooms; bath; all improvements, tile floors; front; \$22.

40TH ST., 234-236 W.—Large, light 3-4 room apartment; only \$12-15.

80TH ST., 120 W.—4 elegant, light rooms; steam, hot water; bath; \$20 up.

101ST ST., 25 W.—6 light rooms, bath, first floor; hot water; \$22.

101ST ST., 74 W.—Six airy, light rooms, bath, steam, hot water; \$25 monthly. Janitor.

120TH ST., 243 W.—Six small rooms; light and airy; bath; \$15.50. \$2.50.

162D ST., 162 E.—Five large, light rooms and bath; hot water; cheap rent.

101ST ST., 165 E.—5 large rooms; \$14; in-drawing; hot water; \$16.

118TH ST., 110 E.—6 rooms, bath; hot water; rent \$19. Janitor.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BROOKLYN. WASHINGTON AVE., 187 (100th St.)—4 rooms and bath; hot water; \$14-15.

WILLIS AVE., 401, cor. 130th—Five rooms and bath; \$17. \$20. Inquire Janitor.

134TH ST., 463 E.—Six light rooms, bath, hot water; \$14.50. \$17.50.

130TH ST., 576 E.—Four light, large rooms, bath, range and boiler; \$14.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Manhattan. 42D ST., 220-224, W.—Five large rooms, housekeeping; \$2.50; single, \$1.75-2.25.

120TH ST., 526 W.—1 large room, bath; hot water; near Broadway; rent \$16.

MISCELLANEOUS. YOUNG COUPLE desire to share home and expenses with congenial party; have furniture enough to make beautiful home. Comrade.

W. S. AND D. B. F. NOTES. A meeting was held in Timmer's Hall, Glendale, last Saturday evening, for the purpose of organizing an English-speaking branch of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund.

Twelve members and two new candidates were present. As soon as we get a sufficient number of members and new candidates, our signatures will be sent to the national executive board for its approval.

Temporary officers were elected as follows: Bohlman, chairman; Lauson, vice chairman; Bremer, corresponding secretary; Ray, financial secretary, and Hilder, treasurer.

Dr. L. M. Rohr was elected temporary physician to examine new candidates. A membership committee was appointed by the chairman; also a committee, whose duty it is to notify the Lassalle Branch that a part of their territory is included in ours.

A small donation was received from Comrades present to pay postage, etc. The meeting was then adjourned with every one more enthusiastic than ever about organizing this English-speaking branch.

All members of Glendale, Maspeth and Woodhaven, who realize the importance of organizing this branch, are requested to attend our next meeting, which will be held at Timmer's Hall, Myrtle avenue, corner Fresh Pond road, Sunday, February 12, at 9:30 a.m. All members should bring new candidates if possible.

ALBERT H. BREMER, Corresponding Secretary.

SHAINES BROTHERS. Popular Boys' Men's Furnishings. Standard up-to-date reliable goods. 1335 WILKING AVENUE. In Center of Block, bet. Freeman St. Subway Station and Jennings St., Bronx.

LABOR TEMPLE. The Second and Fourth Wednesdays EVERY WEEK AT THE LABOR TEMPLE.

BARBAROUS MEXICO. By John Kenneth Turner. This is the only book that tells the unvarnished, terrible truth about the Chattel Slavery against which the working people of Mexico are in revolt. Full details, ample evidence, seventeen pages of engravings from photographs. American capitalists are in league with Diaz to uphold the worst slavery ever known in modern times. The PROOF is in this book.

Much of the material for this volume was gathered first-hand by the author, who made two trips through Mexico, in 1908 and 1909. The rest was taken from authentic Spanish and Mexican writings. This book shows the relationship between American capital and the "barbarous" government of Mexico. It contains 340 pages, is printed in plain, heavy type, and is generously illustrated. Price, \$1.50. Special to Call Readers, \$1.00.

THE NEW YORK CALL. 409 PEARL STREET. NEW YORK.

The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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VOL. 1. TUESDAY, JANUARY 31. NO. 31.

EDOUARD VAILLANT.

From an article in the latest issue of the *Neue Zeit*, the weekly organ of the German Social Democracy, written in Franz Mehring's best manner, we learn that on the 26th of this month was celebrated the seventieth birthday of Edouard Vaillant.

As a young man this famous leader of French Socialism stood in more or less close relations to Proudhon on the one hand, and to Feuerbach on the other. The latter also exercised a profound influence on the young Karl Marx, while the former called forth from Marx's pen one of the world's masterpieces of controversial literature, the "Misery of Philosophy." Before the outbreak of the war that was to hurl Napoleon the Little from power, Vaillant was studying in Germany, but on the day before the battle of Sedan he returned to Paris. During the following siege of the world's revolutionary capital, Vaillant was a zealous participant in the revolutionary movement that culminated in the Commune, that ever glorious government of the working class, which was extinguished in a river of fire and blood by the capitalists of France, with the aid of the enemies of France encamped on French soil. In this most critical period Vaillant was a follower of Blanqui, the noble martyr who spent the greater part of his life in republican and imperial prisons, and whose indomitable energy and revolutionary vigor were transmitted as a sacred inheritance to his young and ardent disciple.

One of the leading members of the Commune, Vaillant stuck to his post of duty to the very last. But he was more fortunate than the thousands of his comrades who fell into the clutches of the bandits of Versailles and were massacred in cold blood. He found refuge first in Spain and then in England. In the latter country, while earning his living as a physician, he strove with might and main to effect the unification of all Socialist groups. In the General Council of the International he gave unflinching support to Marx and Engels against the factionists who tried to disrupt that great organization of Labor. In the congress held at The Hague (1872) it was he who made the motion that decided the defeat of Bakunin and that closed with the words: "In the state of war in which the working class finds itself, the economic and the political movement are indissolubly united." In 1874, the year in which the International finally succumbed to blows from without and disunion and treachery from within, Vaillant succeeded in uniting the leading Blanquists upon a common program.

After the declaration of amnesty in 1880 Vaillant returned to his native country. Henceforth he was the recognized leader of the Blanquists until their amalgamation, a few years ago, with the other French Socialist parties in the present United Socialist Party. He has always enjoyed the love and the confidence of the Parisian workmen to an unusual degree. In 1884 he was elected to the municipal council of Paris, in which he worked for many years in the interests of the working people. He has also been re-elected several times to the French parliament. From the international Socialist congresses Vaillant has rarely been absent. But it is impossible, as Comrade Mehring says, to write a biography of Vaillant without writing the history of French Socialism during the past forty years. He was a most potent factor in bringing about the unification of French Socialists, Marxists as well as opportunists, in one party. His services to the cause of Socialism in France rank with those of Jules Guesde and Paul Lafargue, with whom, however, he has more than once clashed on questions of tactics.

Though somewhat belated, we herewith tender the congratulations of American Socialists to this tireless veteran of French Socialism.

A DESPICABLE ROLE.

During the various uprisings of the oppressed Poles against the despotism of the Czars, the Prussian government again and again rendered priceless services to the oppressor by drawing a tight military cordon along the border of the disturbed provinces. Thus was aid prevented from reaching the revolutionists in the field. Thus also were defeated revolutionists prevented from escaping to Prussian territory. This despicable service of policeman and hangman was freely granted by the kings of Prussia to their bloodthirsty cousins on the Neva, not only because they themselves ruled over provinces despoiled from partitioned Poland, but also because they needed the undisguised Asiatic absolutism of the Czars as a support for their own disguised absolutism.

Our own government is now playing a similarly despicable role. While the Mexican revolution was in preparation, Mexican exiles to this country were arrested on trivial charges, kept in jail for months and years, and generally treated as if they were enemies of humankind. And now that the revolution is steadily making headway and spreading over a greater extent of territory, our national government is trying to aid the Mexican tyrant by establishing a very strict military patrol along the border of the disturbed country. In other words, our federal government is enacting the miserable part of Diaz's policeman.

This, though sufficiently despicable in itself, is by no means surprising. Ours is, perhaps, the most reactionary government of all the enlightened nations, with the possible exception of the above-mentioned Prussian government. In the White House the interests of the plutocracy are identified with those of the nation, and Diaz is the friend and partner of our money kings. But what shall we say of the senate of Democratic Texas coming out in the open as an enemy of the movement for constitutional government in Mexico?

Texas was once a province of Mexico. Americans settled there in considerable numbers. They revolted and obtained admission into the United States. One of the chief causes of their revolt was the prohibition of negro slavery on the American model in Mexican territory. The annexation of Texas led to an American slaveholders' war against Mexico, a war that was bitterly resented by all the friends of freedom on American soil. Apparently the Democratic senate of Texas is resolved upon remaining faithful to the discreditable traditions of the annexation period, and to oppose now political emancipation just as sixty years ago it opposed the emancipation of the negro slaves.

And thus does the Democratic government of Texas cover itself with the same disgrace that the Republican government in Washington has found so irresistibly alluring.

CANALEJAS AND THE VATICAN.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

When after the downfall of the reactionary Maura cabinet the Spanish Liberals took office under the leadership of Prime Minister Canalejas, the world outside of Spain was led to assume that a new era of progress along modern lines had dawned beyond the Pyrenees.

Laws against the encroachments of the Catholic church, laws against the overbearing monkish orders, were freely announced as indispensable preparations for Spanish advance. Liberty of conscience was at last to be established and effectually safeguarded by the regime, in spite of the protests and resistance of Rome.

An interesting Madrid correspondence in the Vienna *Arbeiterzeitung* points out that Canalejas is in full retreat from the advanced position taken originally. The conflict with Rome is postponed. Compromise has replaced determination. The new laws against the congregations are to remain dormant for the next two years at least.

According to moderate estimates Spain harbors at present about 600 monasteries for monks and 2,650 convents for nuns. The loss of the Philippines caused most of the orders formerly established in these islands to return to Spain. Again, since France carried through the separation of church and state, many French monks and nuns flocked to the adjoining Spain.

The several liberal Spanish cabinets in office from June, 1905, to January, 1907, apparently resisted that clerical overflow. But they always in the end gave way by compromise. That same weakness and vacillation has been also the keynote of the liberal policy after the downfall of the Maura cabinet.

The existing constitution obliges the Spanish government not to interfere by legislation in matters of the existing congregations except with the consent of the Vatican. The concordat of 1851 stipulates that in the Spanish dioceses three holy orders may co-operate with the secular clergy. But only the orders of St. Philippe de Neri and of St. Vincent de Paul are mentioned by name. The third order thus authorized is not specified. Hence the Spanish bishops claim the right to select any order they prefer for their diocese.

There are in Spain fifty-eight such dioceses. In the course of time it

therefore happened that all kinds of orders established themselves in Spain, slipping in under the protection of that wily provision.

To check that influx, to bring order out of chaos is legally only practicable through an understanding with the Vatican. That is what Canalejas started in to accomplish. That is what all the talk of the "cruel persecution of the church" really amounts to.

The Vatican expected the early downfall of Canalejas. Hence its willingness to make any substantial concessions. When that expectation failed, the play of diplomacy, of hide and seek, began.

Canalejas feared the Republicans and the Socialists. He also feared Rome at its power. He found himself between the devil and the deep sea. The result is temporizing, compromise, uncertainty, which satisfies neither side.

School reform is impossible in Spain as long as the congregations are permitted to interfere with education. These congregations have secured a firm grip on the schools and will not let go. To be sure, a law enacted in 1857 seeks to establish obligatory education. But that law leaves it to the communities to provide schools and to manage them. The communities, on their part, are only too glad to let the good monks and nuns take charge of school affairs. No wonder that there are at present in Spain nearly 10,000 schools less than the law requires. Madrid alone is short of 256 schools. In some of the existing schools there are no teachers available. An official report mentions a case where a teacher had been drawing his salary for nine years without ever attending to his classes.

The illiteracy of large sections of the population is the inevitable result of these conditions. There are provinces where 72 per cent of the population are illiterate. Romanones, the former minister of education, proposed to have the state take over the primary schools. But as long as the congregations are permitted to maintain their present hold on the schools, no such beginning of school reform is possible. And it would require far more sweeping legislation than has been enacted thus far to wrench loose that hold. Temporizing will never do it.

The correspondent of the *Arbeiterzeitung* thus sums up the present situation in the struggle between the Liberals under Canalejas on one side and the Clericals on the other: "The Liberals, armed with goose-quills, charge gallantly upon Rome, while their male chargers kick up their heels viciously against Republicans and Socialists."

DISGRACEFUL STATUES.

By EDMOND McKENNA.

Disgrace is a ticklesome word. There is a savor in it that appeases the palates of politicians. Likewise, to some there is much naughtiness in the nude. When the words disgraceful and nudity are coupled and combined the effect is irresistible. The Barard statues, now being erected at the capitol in Harrisburg, Pa., are described by old ladies of three sexes as being in a state of disgraceful nudity. Hence, the mob of lawmakers who forego the pleasures of grafting to loiter on the front plaza, where workmen are engaged in putting the statues in place.

A session of the senate and the house of representatives could be held on the front plaza of the capitol at any time during any day. There are more lawmakers there at present than in any other spot in Harrisburg. On the steps one could organize a group to steal a railroad, or arrange a phantom caucus on a hospital graft measure, or increase the number of Cossacks in the state constabulary.

Ever gets a good deal of attention from these gentlemen. She doesn't blush. She's made of marble. Her good points are gone over with diligence and dalliance many times every day. The art sense takes odd twists. A certain senator, a huge, tawny beast with wily eyes and loose, lecherous, crimson mouth, is an authority on dimples. There is a dimple on Eve's north lip which the gentleman from the upper house examines assiduously every half hour. "Best I ever saw," he repeats slowly; "never saw one quite like it."

In the house of representatives there is a hairy, rodent-eyed man, who for a while was curious of Christ, but now has grown weary of politics. He still retains a strong liking for the book of Genesis. So he, too, visits Eve. He is growing visibly fonder of her, but there is no danger. Eve weighs several tons.

There is an ex-chloridist, who, having treated a trust magnate who realized with Shakespeare that "Hell hath no fury like an aching corn," was ordained with the sacred power to legislate. He expects to get on the good roads committee, having studied an allied subject. His interest in Eve is rather lower than that of the others. He studies her feet, and goes into raptures over them. He stands in the attitude of one enchanted, looking wistfully at Eve's undulating foot. "Beautiful feet," he says, "beautiful feet. The most perfect feet I ever beheld."

Yesterday the usual group of manipulators of the Pennsylvania private wealth were discussing our marble mother and her naked family, when Comrade Maurer, Socialist representative from Berks county, hove in sight. The fellows thought they saw an opportunity to exercise their blunt, blundering wits. When Maurer came near one of them asked: "What do you think, Mr. Maurer, of the proposal to drape these disgraceful statues?" "I am strong for it," answered the man from Reading. "Let's go into the rotunda and commence with the statue of Mathew Stankly Quay."

SOME SCHOOLBOY "HOWLERS."

A prize has been awarded by the University Correspondent for the most amusing schoolboy "howlers." The following are some of them: "Maura Carta said that the king had no right to bring soldiers into a lady's house; and tell her to mind them."

Henry VIII married Katharine, and she said it was Wolsey's fault.

The Rump parliament consisted entirely of Cromwell's stalwarts.

When England was placed under an interdict the pope stopped all births, marriages, and deaths for a year.

Sotto voce.—In a drunken voice. Liberty of conscience means doing wrong, and not worrying about it afterward.

NOTES FROM THE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

In McClure's the series of Working Girls' Budgets, omitted in the January number, is resumed. The article deals with the women laundry workers in New York. The laundries investigated are classed as commercial, hospital and hotel laundries, the latter divisions being private affairs and exempt from factory inspection unless they happen to do outside work. In the commercial establishments the hours are often very long and irregular, as the work comes in irregularly; sometimes women work from 7 a. m. till midnight without overtime pay. Wages are unequal, ranging from \$3 to \$25 per week in the case of skilled workers. Many of the employees in the lower grades are Italians and these are almost always paid less than those of other nationalities, probably because the Italian girls have as yet little knowledge of organization.

In no industry are there more widows or deserted wives with children to support. One girl said: "The laundry is the place for women with mud husbands, sick, drunk or lazy." Girls employed at the mangle get from \$5 to \$6 per week, though many of the machines are not safeguarded, or else are imperfectly so. The rate of speed is such that there is constant risk of mutilation. A case is mentioned in which the girl lost every finger on one hand, and the other was so twisted and maimed as to be useless. Unguarded belts and gears are another source of danger. Hospital laundries are even less safeguarded than the commercial ones, though in general the conditions in them are better. In the hotels the elevators on which the workers are up and down are often positively unsafe, the doors being left open when the car is jammed with people.

Yet the article says that the danger of mutilation and injury is not the most obnoxious thing about laundry work. It is the exhaustion produced by long hours of standing in greatly overheated rooms, with low wages, poor food and the generally wretched conditions of life which result from those things. The whole subject has been most carefully studied, and the article is recommended to all readers of The Call.

In Pearson's Magazine Mr. Richard Barry asks, in somewhat sensational style, "Who Betrays the Working Girls?" He says that the girl employed in a department store is always exposed to temptation from three quarters: First—The procress. Second—The cadet. Third—The man higher up. "These are all secondary manifestations of a great sore spot in our civilization. The real betrayer of the working girl is the starvation wages she gets. Mr. Barry proceeds to flay several of the great department store owners who have devoted large sums to charity or philanthropy in some form or other. He mentions Marshall Field, of Chicago, who gave the Field Museum out of the fortune he made while paying his employees but poorly, exposing thousands of girls to all the various forms of suffering and temptation. He refers scathingly to a nameless merchant prince of San Francisco. He also mentions a few lengths of our own Nathan Straus, the principal owner of two of the largest department stores in New York, and speaks of his milk charity. "Meanwhile the thousands of girls in Nathan Straus' store, whose wages are being each week mulcted to supply uncertain milk to the poor, toll on, surrounded by the procress, the cadet, and the slimy little man higher up. Why does not Nathan Straus do some justice and give less charity?" he asks.

The remedy Mr. Barry proposes is a legal minimum wage.

TWO LETTERS.

January 10, 1911.

George Allan England, Bryant's Pond, Maine.

Dear Mr. England—I should be pleased to know whether or not you are interested in the "Little Journeys" about which I wrote you some time ago.

A volume has been in reserve since my first letter.

The new edition is limited, Mr. England, and I would like to have you see a sample volume. It is understood that this book may be returned if you do not wish to retain it.

Ever your sincere,

ELBERT HUBBARD.

The Shepley, Portland, Me., January 15, 1911.

Mr. Elbert Hubbard, East Aurora, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Since you request a personal reply to your letter in regard to the "Little Journeys" proposition, let me say that I herewith order a copy of your "Journey to Karl Marx." True, I do not find this book listed, but inasmuch as your series includes "Great Teachers" and "Great Philosophers," I must have been a mere oversight on the part of the printer. You advertise works dealing with Erasmus, Thomas Arnold, St. Benedict, and other men whose influence on the world's thought has been far smaller than that of Marx. I therefore assume that you really have a volume on the great Socialist, but that because of some oversight it has been omitted from the list.

It would, of course, be entirely impossible for a man of your breadth of view, warm human sympathy, fair-mindedness, and zeal for the cause of humanity, your scorn of business methods, capitalism, and mere money-making, your steady allegiance to the interests of the working class and your consistent hostility toward plutocracy, to have intentionally left Marx out of your series. Because, you know, of course, that his message to the world is one of the two great messages. It ranks equal with that of Christ. In practical results, it may even be said to surpass it; the future will confirm this judgment, for Christianity is today fast waning, as may be amply proved from no end of statistics, while Socialism, also by the sure indication of figures, can be shown to be growing by leaps and bounds.

Some 50,000,000 human beings today are followers of Karl Marx. Uncounted other millions are more or less unconsciously affected by his teachings. This number is rapidly increasing. Marxian Socialism will yet sweep the world—and soon, at that!

In view of this fact, and of the others abovementioned, I repeat my order for one (1) copy of your masterpiece on Karl Marx, and will send you a check for the same immediately on receipt of the book. Although I understand perfectly your modesty in money matters, your high artistic purposes, and your inherent shrinking from any contact with the cold dross of the dollar, yet in this case I feel that the money will be more than due you, and that you should have no qualms about accepting it.

Awaiting, therefore, the immediate receipt of the volume, and also trusting that you will catalog it in your next edition of the book list—since its absence is so conspicuous as to make the heathen wonder and think strange thoughts—I remain, as ever, most respectfully and worshipfully yours,

GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND.

THE OWLS.

By JAMES ACKLAND.

There came in their nocturnal way A magnum, pompous, spruce and gay, Who, glancing up a Quercus tree, Espied those owls of high degree;

Each gazed at each as if he knew And each a felly, fenny grew. Their owlish's mouthpiece briefly broke

The silence and urbanely spoke: "Our name is Bubo; if you add 'Virginianus,' we'll be glad. For technicality's our fad. Of us the vulgar stand in awe And tremble at the name of Law. They think we lift creation's lid And clutch all wisdom, known or hid. Perhaps we do, and yet, without, As a seraph, dull and proud; We're thankful for your services, ('To-wit, to-who.' Lex, namely, viz.) You've watered well our family tree; For nests and food we'll never need; We've human bats and rodents bleed; We've thrived in our exclusive bower. Until we feel the lust of power; We like a person shrewd and strong; We'll shield you even when you're wrong."

Soon after, trudging through the night: There came a proletarian wight. With toll and worriment and want He whined, belated, dull and gaunt; So, as he heaved the oak tree's pale, He thus soliloquized his tale: "I'm surely honest, and no man Has called me lazy. When I can Be helpful I am always glad. And yet, an' yet my life is sad. The earth grows much, it's a awful big. Yet when I sell or build or dig My hoard is small; for home or bed, I scarce have where to lay my head. One thought I can't keep down with my lawyer."

Does Rich'y really get my share?" The owl here chimed a shrill "to-who." That railed the poor man off his feet: "Good fellow, you must surely learn What we so easily discern. That Providence and precedent Have wisely and profoundly bent Two classes in the human school. One to submit, and one to rule. Your duty is obey, obey; Your privilege is authority; And should the privileged class retire Our globe would shrivel and expire. Though heretics profanely brawl, The masters 'twixt us go good at all. God knows you have our sympathy. But we're trained in severity. To save from Socialistic blight, We'll sacrifice you 'e'en when right."

The owl then droned their pompous song. "We are the Lords of Right and Wrong."

THE MONUMENTAL FAKE.

Editor of The Call:

A matter has recently come to my attention that I believe will be of interest to every reader of The Call, and that is the method used by "our old friend" from Battle Creek, "Gripe Nuts Postum," to advertise and boost the sale of Postum. A few days ago my son came home from school and told his mother that the teacher had told the children that the use of tea and coffee was injurious to the human system, and that they should partake of chocolate, cocoa, or postum.

Now, the question is, How much has "Gripe Nuts" paid to advertise a product that has been exposed as a fake?

An organized effort of every union man and union sympathizer and every lover of truth and fair play should be made to combat this latest action of our "union-hating friend" to rob the workers by palming off a worthless commodity.

JAMES G. KANELEY, New York, Jan. 26, 1911.

THE NEW SUBWAYS.

Editor of The Call:

In regard to the new subways, and the old ones, too, for that matter, chagrins creep over the old party voters who thought they were serving the community by voting for the best men, such as Mayor Gaynor and others; but they have before them every day in the newspapers (if they happen to read about such matters) the spectacle of our officials tugging one way and another in their effort to diplomatically turn over to private capital—whether Interboro, Bradley Company, McAdoo or others—the proposed new subways. The fact that Mayor Gaynor promised before election, if elected, to help the community to own and run their own subways amounts to little now; he has changed his mind—that settles that argument with him. But why did he change it? If municipal subways were good before election, why not now and in the future? The reason seems to be the old and never-failing one: Wherever our officials fail you, there have been corporations or sets of men who wanted some special privilege; and it has always been the case that the ones on the "job" generally got what they wanted, whether the dear old common public liked it or not. Anyhow, according to some newspapers, it would be the practical and economical course for private capital to be allowed to run the subway for a term of years—say, 99 or so—and then turn them over to us. Imagine a subway 999 years from now, or even twenty-five years from now, and remember what you know of the rapid strides of street railways in America since 1865. But that is too much.

H. F. Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1911.

THE GREAT SOCIALIST NOVEL.

Editor of The Call:

Henry Boudin knows that the time is ripe, and writes, in his *Socialism and*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A BLOODTHIRSTY "RADICAL"

Editor of The Call:

I believe it is important for us Socialists, as well as all other radicals, to know who are our friends and who our enemies. I therefore desire to call the attention of the readers of The Call to the fact that in the current issue of the *Outlook*, edited by Dr. Lyman Abbott, who poses as a "radical," there is an editorial article condoning and approving the course of the Japanese government in the judicial murder of Kotoku and the other Japanese radicals. According to this editorial expression of the great "radical" magazine, the murder was committed "constitutionally," and therefore must be right.

For many years past Dr. Abbott has been considered a great radical by many good people, and radicals and revolutionists of all kinds, including Russian revolutionists, got the habit of inviting him to all sorts of protest meetings and other demonstrations, as a representative American radical thought. They should therefore take note of the latest manifestation of the Abbott spirit, and shun him in the future. A man who is capable of defending the action of the Japanese government in the Kotoku affair should be shunned by all radicals and revolutionists, and the opportunist consideration that his support might further some particular cause should be of no consideration.

L. B. BOUDIN, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1911.

A DANIEL

Editor of The Call:

Here is an illustration of the safe, sane and conservative logic of our college professors, about whom George Allan England has written of late in The Call.

At one of the clinics held recently at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, the professor was demonstrating to a class of about 150 medical students a number of epileptic patients. One of these, a seamstress, related to the class how at one time, while at work on the electric sewing machine, she was taken with one of the attacks, fortunately escaping without injury to herself.

The professor drew the following lesson from the incident: Whereas, there is an agitation going on at present for the enactment of an employers' liability law, doing away entirely with the contributory negligence clause; he, the professor, argues that the present law is greatly superior to the one proposed, because it would be unfair to the employer to hold him responsible for injuries inflicted on workmen during epileptic fits.

Pray, how many accidents of an epileptic nature are there to each one due to the criminal negligence on the part of the profit hungry employers? What lofty humanitarian views our teachers hold regarding the life and health of our workmen, especially when the latter's interests clash with those of the employer class. Great inspiration for our noble youth of the land!

A MEDICAL STUDENT, New York, Jan. 26, 1911.

PIERP ONCE MORE.

Guaranteed deposits would have a lot of money Robinovich stole and squandered and the Carnegie Trust Company lay in New York. The Supreme Court says such guarantee laws are unconstitutional. And it would be better to have all the banks saving the business than to have to rely upon Pierpont Morgan to do it every time there's trouble. Some day Mr. Morgan may be asleep or gone upon a journey as the prophet said of Babel, and he will not hear us and everything will get hot. Besides, Mr. Morgan exacts a high price every time he saves the nation. In 1907 he secured the money of iron and steel. Now he gets the United States to back him up in Honduras in a war. If Honduras does come up with the interest, we, as a nation, will have to be Pierpont's collateral. The guarantee of bank deposits as proposed by Mr. Bryan, would be better than leaving the averting of all panics to the proboscian Pierp. But really, old boy at 1 Wall Street is a wealthy finance. He has positively a creative imagination and an absorptive, too. He has power to make conditions come to his will. He is an extra-constitutional and supra-legal ultimate power in the nation's financial affairs, holding a bound by no oath; he is the law and the prophets. And he must often be, by like Clive, astonished at his own position when he thinks of what he does with these puny people who are dependent upon him. No wonder he clares against a central bank of all things. Why shouldn't he? He is just that himself, without enactment.—St. Mirror.

THE HOME OF THE BRAVE.

A friendly critic in Canada writes to know why the United States should insist on calling itself the home of the brave.

We are sorry we cannot tell him. We are reliably assured by historians that this word, since the time of the bravest people imaginable, exclusive of Indians and others taxed. Assuming that to be true, we living up to our reputation? On the other hand, should we up to our reputation, or would it be foolish to live up to a reputation which one already has? It is a point. Many biologists and sportsmen claim that the only reputation should live up to is the one we do ourselves. The Hon. Jack Johnson undoubtedly a brave man. He is a leading Doctor of Bravery. But what has the championship belt got to do with courage? If a man goes to college and receives a diploma proving that he is educated, does that mean that he is always educated?

We prefer to think that a nation not expected to be brave all the time. The United States has in three or four proved its bravery beyond peradventure of doubt. Although the formal test was over a century ago (we do not count the little of the decrepit Spain), we could easily back it if we wished.

This is the best answer we can give to our Canadian friend as to why we call ourselves the home of the brave. If, however, he wishes to know why we should keep on about it in song and glory, like a mean village bully, then we have nothing to say at all.—Life.

First Loafer.—Wot I likes startin' a noo year is that all the turbin' rush of Christmas is over.

Second Loafer.—Ah, same 'ere, wry three 'undred and sixty-five ahead on yer there ain't no call 'erry over suffink!—Punch.

Mr. Gumm.—And what d'ye say of that there Jones as is moved next door but one to you?

Mr. Jawline.—Why, I don't think about my neighbors; but Mr. Jones, sometimes I think I then again don't know, but, all, I rather don't know, but, a good deal much a sign of me, like the old man, like the old man, like the old man.

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