

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

The Call

The Weather.
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409 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1911.

ASKS A LIBERAL COMPENSATION FOR INJURED WORKERS

Socialist Presents Bill to the Lawmakers at Harrisburg.

EMPLOYERS PAY ALL Measure Will Show Key-stone Wage Workers How Parties Stand.

By EDMOND M'KENNA. (Special Correspondence.)

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 3.—Comrade James H. Maurer will, in the early part of next week, introduce a bill in the Pennsylvania legislature entitled "An act to provide compensation for working men, women and miners, male and female, engaged in certain employments, specifying certain payments to be made by employers in those trades for working men, women and miners, male and female, injured or killed therein."

The act will apply to men, women and children engaged in manual or mechanical labor, which, from the nature, conditions, or means of prosecution of the work, extraordinary risks to the life and limb of those engaged therein are inherent, necessary or substantially unavoidable.

While workers engaged in certain employments are specified, such as those engaged in the erection or demolition of bridges or buildings, operators of elevators, cranes, or hoisting apparatus, workers on scaffolds; those using wires, cables, switchboards, or apparatus charged with electric currents; those engaged in work in which powder, dynamite, or other explosives are used; operators on railroads in every branch of outside or shop employment; constructors of tunnels and subways; compressed air workers; workers in mines, quarries or cuttings; in cement works; in and about steel, iron and brass, or other metal mills, foundries or blast furnaces; in or about coke ovens or gas works; textile, woolen, silk or cotton workers; those in the printing industry; all workers using farm machinery, such as reapers, binders, thrashers, etc., the bill will have a general application to all those engaged in the industries.

A Liberal Compensation.

Section 3 of the provisions above described, personal injury by accident arising out of, and in the course of the employment after this act takes effect, i. e., caused to a working person employed therein, in whole or in part, contributed to by the negligence of the employer or of any other person or persons, shall be deemed to be a necessary risk or danger of the nature thereof, or (2) failure of the employer or his officers, agents or employees, to com-

PROFIT INVOLVED IS WHAT BREEDS VICE

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—The difficulties of the police commissioner in suppressing vice and immorality were set forth today in the annual report of Police Commissioner O'Hara. He deplored the police received from the public.

"The spirit of lynch law seems to be in all classes of citizens and to manifest itself in individuals whenever their own profits are jeopardized.

"Efforts to reduce the profits of the business of vice, to secure adequate punishment of those who engage in it, and thus to check its growth, have met with practically no helpful or appreciative response."

"WE ARE POOR, I STOLE," SAYS A BOY

DENVER, Feb. 3.—A plea for executive clemency was mailed today to President Taft by Benjamin Dewey Miller, an eleven-year-old boy, who is in jail for breaking into the postoffice at Gardner, Colo. The lad addressed his letter to "Uncle Sam."

He wrote as follows:

"Dear Uncle Sam—I am going to tell you about what I did. I broke into your postoffice with two other kids. I know we done wrong. We got \$14 and four or five packages of stamps. That's all the money we had. My father and mother are poor and ain't got no money. I read James' story and that's what put me up to it. If you let me go this time I won't do it no more. I was in bed when the other kids came and called me. This is all for this time, so good-by."

WOODLER WALSH IS SICK OF JAIL LIFE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Because of the Chicago scandal, Woodler Walsh, a Chicago financier, has been sentenced to Leavenworth jail. Walsh's attorney, an attorney for the Chicago syndicate, asked President Taft today to exercise consideration on the pardon of Walsh's behalf.

In the course of time that a plan was made for Walsh on the score

MURDEROUS SCAB IS STILL ROAMING FREE

Little Boy Shot by Abandoned Revolver Dies in Hospital.

Up till late last night Theodore Cavaleri, the strikebreaker who shot Giuseppe Guastalo, a striking shoe worker living at 362 Bond street, Brooklyn, while the latter was on his way to picket the shop of J. & T. Cousins Thursday morning, was not apprehended by the police.

The striking shoe workers, comrades of Guastalo, were intimating yesterday that Cavaleri was not apprehended because the police are not overanxious about finding him since he, Cavaleri, happens to be a strikebreaker and is therefore entitled to due consideration from the police of Brooklyn, who have lined up with the employers and against the strikers all through the present struggle.

The version of the shooting was turned around the other way in all the capitalist newspapers yesterday morning. According to the newspapers it was not Guastalo, the striker, who was shot by Cavaleri, but strikebreaker Cavaleri who was shot by Guastalo. This the strikers declare is another trick turned for the benefit of the shoe bosses. Had Cavaleri been a striker and worn a red sash the Brooklyn police would have gone after him properly and would have arrested him immediately. Being a strikebreaker, who shot a striker, he is allowed to go free, the strikers charge.

Cavaleri, it was learned yesterday, lived at 165 Steuben avenue.

At the Cumberland Street Hospital, where Guastalo was taken immediately after he was shot, it was said yesterday that he might recover.

Abandoned Gun Killed Boy

One of the two little boys who were mysteriously shot in a vacant lot, where they found a revolver, which is supposed to be the one used by Cavaleri, and who it is believed threw it away after the shooting, died at the Cumberland Street Hospital yesterday. The dead boy is Thomas Kennedy, seven years old. His companion, Joseph Britton, five years old, is in a critical condition at the same institution. Marion Riddle, the eleven year old girl who played with the boys and was thought might have discharged the revolver accidentally, was paroled yesterday in the custody of her mother to await a hearing February 17.

In declining to hold the little girl Justice Wilkin in Special Sessions said that every one knew that the shooting had been accidental. He said he would not enter such a complaint as had been made against her. If parents could watch their children all of the time, said he, such accidents would not happen, but he realized the impossibility of such care.

The little girl, weeping all the time in the courtroom with her mother, Detective Callahan had made the complaint upon which she was arraigned. After the court had ordered the child to be sent home, the mother said that Marion was nervous and that she feared that she would have to be sent to a sanitarium.

Illo Pelegrino, a striker who was held under \$1,000 bail for Special Sessions by Magistrate Naumov, was fined \$10 because the magistrate saw fit to take the word of a scab, who said Pelegrino broke his hat.

Pelegrino in turn secured a warrant yesterday for the arrest of George Bonilla, who was charged with the charge of threatened assault and slander.

Twelve Scabs Turned Back

The strikers did a big day's work yesterday when they prevailed upon twelve men, who were brought to the Cousin shop, DeKalb and Grand avenues, by Charles O'Connor, a Goodyear operator, not to scab on them. The strikers sent several of the would-be strikebreakers back to their homes in Massachusetts to pay their own expenses. The men promised to pay the money back as soon as they get to their homes.

Three scabs, who were brought to the Frank & Cohen shop, were recognized by the pickets as belonging to the Cousin shop. This, they claim, substantiates their point that the manufacturers have a small number of scabs and they keep on parading them from one factory to another in order to intimidate the men and make them believe that they have plenty of strikebreakers to crush the strike.

It was learned yesterday that Louis Reeser, of the Wicher & Gardiner shoe concern, and who was doing work for them, has agreed to refrain from doing any more work for Wicher & Gardiner until the strike is over. He was forced to do it by the threat of a strike in his own shop if he persisted in deceiving his employer to do scab work.

The strikers received \$10 yesterday from the National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, of New Bedford, Mass., and \$420 from the Political Refugee Defense League, of St. Louis.

BILL TAFT RESTORES ALLEGED N. Y. GRAFTER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Archbold Edmondstone, formerly an assistant weigher under Collector Loeb, at New York, but who was discharged in May, 1909, about the time the customs frauds were discovered, is to have his job back again. President Taft has done the unusual thing and issued an executive order restoring Edmondstone's position to him. In doing this the President goes so far as to say that there was absolutely no evidence to connect Edmondstone with the sur fraud. Taft calls him an "upright and efficient employe."

HONDURANS REJECT MORGAN ANNEXATION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—That the revolution in Honduras will be brought to an end in the near future by an agreement between President Davila and the rebel leader, Manuel Bonilla, was the opinion expressed today at the State Department. Davila appealed to the United States to aid in preventing further bloodshed.

The department was informed today that the Honduran congress had rejected the convention providing for a loan by American capitalists.

COLOSSAL TRAVESTY BEING ENACTED IN EXPLOSION HORROR

Eight Warrants Issued for Under Employes of Corporations.

FOUR MORE DEATHS

Flagrant Violation of Laws Ignored and Innocent Surrender.

There was considerable grandstand play at Jersey City yesterday in connection with the investigation which County Prosecutor Garven and the police department are carrying off to fix the blame for the explosion of the dynamite lighter Katherine W. on Wednesday, which killed about thirty persons and injured hundreds of others.

Eight warrants charging manslaughter have been issued for officials, mostly subordinates, of the Du Pont Powder Company and of the Central railroad. Two of the men for whom warrants were issued "surrendered" themselves yesterday.

The warrants charge in each case manslaughter by criminal negligence and violation of city ordinances covering the storage and transportation of explosives.

All of these men were notified to appear in the Second Criminal Court, Jersey City, at 9 o'clock this morning.

The arrest of both Healing and Hamilton was, however, no more than a farce, for no sooner were they brought before Judge Blair when they were paroled and allowed to go upon the promise of counsel for each of them that they would be in court in the morning.

Captain Heeling dropped a hint as to what his line of defense would be when he naively declared that he did not believe his lighter, the Katherine W., had any dynamite on board at the time of the explosion Wednesday. It was his understanding, he said, that she was to be loaded on Thursday. He did not profess, however, to account for her presence at the dock in Communipaw.

Heeling threw some light on the destination of the dynamite. He said the Katherine W. was to have taken the explosive from Pier 7 to a ship lying in Gravesend bay for transportation to Montevideo, Uruguay.

Asked if it were true, as has been asserted, that his boat had fulminating caps aboard, Heeling said it was possible she might have had some earlier in the day, but if so they had been unloaded at one of the Jersey Central piers before the explosion.

Responsibility for the death of Michael Marz is the specific charge on which warrants were issued. They were signed

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Majority Report of Jury Accepted—No Indictments to Be Found.

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The other three jurors found "that the explosion was due to negligence of the company or companies," but their verdict was, of course, lost.

Immediately after the verdict became known, Coroner Holtzhauser in reply to a question said that the case would not be taken to the grand jury.

The verdict was not at all unexpected to those who witnessed the proceedings at the inquest. Instead of a view of establishing the guilt or innocence of the companies and thus make them liable at least to damages to the families of those dead and wounded, the inquiry was narrowed down to a sort of Punch and Judy fight between the New York Central and the Pintch Gas Company. An array of lawyers on both sides saw to it that all vital questions were sidetracked.

The verdict emphasizes once more the old, old story that the working man has no standing; that his life counts far less than property, and that his death, while at work, is always to be found "unavoidable" if his employer has money enough to pay a flock of lawyers on the job to sidetrack all testimony that might be detrimental to the company.

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This was signed by William De Forest Gibson, Louis Hock, George W. Goward, Patrick H. Glennon, D. J. McCleary, Wright Gillies, Jr., R. W. McFarland, Frank R. Gillies, and George P. Patcher.

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COMPROMISE COMING ON FREIGHT APPEAL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—That the interstate commerce commission has practically adopted a compromise decision in the freight rate cases, involving every railroad of importance in the country, was the report circulated here today. No official announcement will be made by the commission until March 15.

Compromise verdicts would mean that the railroads would be ordered to reduce some of their rates, while others would not be affected. Even the slightest reductions will mean a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually for the shippers, and their representatives are not disheartened at the prospect.

MORE SAGE MONEY FOR "EDUCATION"

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Mrs. Russell Sage has given \$300,000 to Cornell University to be used in the construction of a women's dormitory or college, according to a statement issued today by President Schurman.

The new building, with Sage College, the dormitory given by Henry W. Sage a number of years ago, will take care of all of the coeds in the university, who now number about 400 each year. President Schurman thinks that it will no longer be necessary for any of the women students to room or board outside of college buildings.

SINGER MEMORIAL MEETING

Local New York has arranged a memorial meeting in honor of our late comrade Singer. Algonquin Lee will speak in English and Alexander Jones in German. The meeting will be held at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. Comrades are requested to attend, and in order that they may not disturb the meeting should come early. The doors will be open at 2:30 and the meeting will begin at 4 o'clock sharp. It is to be hoped that the Comrades will turn out en masse to honor the memory of a Comrade who lived and died for the Socialist movement.

COLORADO MINERS ARE STIRRED UP

(By United Press.)

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 3.—There is a growing conviction that as a result of the monster mass meeting held last night by the workmen, much legislation favorable to the working classes will be passed by the present session of the Colorado legislature.

The parade and mass meeting were a protest against the imprisonment of sixteen miners who were charged with contempt of court by Judge Whitford. It was one of the largest meetings ever held in Denver and the enthusiasm was spontaneous.

"Mother Jones" was one of the principal speakers, urging the workmen to stand together at the ballot box and declaring that if they did, injunctions would be a thing of the past.

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American Troops Ready.

Twelve troops of American cavalry were today ordered by Major General Wood to proceed to the Mexican border and be prepared to "preserve neutrality and protect American interests." American interests in this case are the interests of the American capitalists who have millions invested in Mexico. To such as these Diaz has been most liberal giving them invaluable grants of mineral lands and forcing his miserable subjects to labor for starvation wages, and sometimes in absolute slavery.

These are the "American interests" which must be protected, and the intimation is plain that at the first excuse and, perhaps, without waiting for one, Taft will order American soldiers to enter Mexico and prevent the rebels from taking the city on the pretext of preserving law and order. There has been no law and order in Mexico for years, but while the lawlessness was of Diaz's making, no American interests were imperiled, and no American troops were needed.

One Washington dispatch quotes Secretary of War Dickinson as saying: "We have no intention of sending any American troops into Mexico for the time. To send troops across the border would be an extreme measure, and one which we are not prepared to take at this time. But the troops are in readiness for such action if it be deemed desirable later."

Dickinson thinks it would be a good thing for the aeronautic reserve of the army to make flights along the border and take aerial observations. The rebels condemn this idea, saying that any information thus gained by the American army will be transmitted to Diaz and used against them.

It is worth while stating in this connection that the head of the aeronautic reserve is John Barry Ryan, son of Thomas F. Ryan.

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Twelve troops of American cavalry were today ordered by Major General Wood to proceed to the Mexican border and be prepared to "preserve neutrality and protect American interests." American interests in this case are the interests of the American capitalists who have millions invested in Mexico. To such as these Diaz has been most liberal giving them invaluable grants of mineral lands and forcing his miserable subjects to labor for starvation wages, and sometimes in absolute slavery.

These are the "American interests" which must be protected, and the intimation is plain that at the first excuse and, perhaps, without waiting for one, Taft will order American soldiers to enter Mexico and prevent the rebels from taking the city on the pretext of preserving law and order. There has been no law and order in Mexico for years, but while the lawlessness was of Diaz's making, no American interests were imperiled, and no American troops were needed.

One Washington dispatch quotes Secretary of War Dickinson as saying: "We have no intention of sending any American troops into Mexico for the time. To send troops across the border would be an extreme measure, and one which we are not prepared to take at this time. But the troops are in readiness for such action if it be deemed desirable later."

Dickinson thinks it would be a good thing for the aeronautic reserve of the army to make flights along the border and take aerial observations. The rebels condemn this idea, saying that any information thus gained by the American army will be transmitted to Diaz and used against them.

It is worth while stating in this connection that the head of the aeronautic reserve is John Barry Ryan, son of Thomas F. Ryan.

(Special Correspondence.)

NOBODY TO BLAME FOR CENTRAL DISASTER

Majority Report of Jury Accepted—No Indictments to Be Found.

The "investigation" by the Coroner's office to fix the blame for the explosion in the yards of the New York Central railroad on December 19, which killed thirteen workmen and maimed scores of others, ended yesterday in a split verdict in which nine of the twelve jurors exonerated the New York Central, the Pintch Gas Company and all others responsible for the explosion.

The accident, the nine jurors declared, was "unavoidable" and "nobody was to blame."

The other three jurors found "that the explosion was due to negligence of the company or companies," but their verdict was, of course, lost.

Immediately after the verdict became known, Coroner Holtzhauser in reply to a question said that the case would not be taken to the grand jury.

The verdict was not at all unexpected to those who witnessed the proceedings at the inquest. Instead of a view of establishing the guilt or innocence of the companies and thus make them liable at least to damages to the families of those dead and wounded, the inquiry was narrowed down to a sort of Punch and Judy fight between the New York Central and the Pintch Gas Company. An array of lawyers on both sides saw to it that all vital questions were sidetracked.

The verdict emphasizes once more the old, old story that the working man has no standing; that his life counts far less than property, and that his death, while at work, is always to be found "unavoidable" if his employer has money enough to pay a flock of lawyers on the job to sidetrack all testimony that might be detrimental to the company.

Seagrout Exonerated.

The verdict was reached after the jury had reached the six hours. Besides exonerating the company, the verdict also exonerated Engineer Albert Seagrout, whom the company tried to make the goat for the explosion. Immediately after the verdict Seagrout was released from custody.

When the jury was called in, Foreman William De Forest Gibson announced that the jury had disagreed and that he had two reports to hand in.

The first read: "We, the undersigned members of the jury, find that Patrick Jordan and others came to their death as the result of an explosion in the yard of the Grand Central Terminal on December 19, 1910, and that said explosion resulted through an unavoidable accident."

This was signed by William De Forest Gibson, Louis Hock, George W. Goward, Patrick H. Glennon, D. J. McCleary, Wright Gillies, Jr., R. W. McFarland, Frank R. Gillies, and George P. Patcher.

The other verdict read:

"We, the undersigned members of the jury, find that Patrick Jordan and others came to their death as the result of an explosion in the Grand Central Terminal on December 19, and that the explosion was due to the negligence of the company or companies in charge of the yards of the said terminal."

It was signed by Frank Glover, P. Braus, and Hugo Markendorf.

stand that clubs and jails cannot stop it. Taft's consideration of the purely legal side of the case is a quibble, nothing more.

Edward F. Cassidy, late organizer Socialist party, New York, and member of Typographical Union, No. 6, says his action indicates that the capitalist class is the shrewdest and most far-seeing of any in the world. It shows that it is able to understand and anticipate any movement that tends to arouse the workers. Hence the clever method of action in attempting to prevent Socialist agitation by refusing to permit Warren to go to jail. But it will do them no good. Warren and the Appeal will not be silenced. The Socialist movement is now too far advanced for that.

Herman Schlueter, editor of the Volkzeitung: "From his point of view the reasons advanced by President Taft for pardoning Warren are to save the last, clever. But the point of view of the President is in every way reactionary. It is that of a bureaucrat, whose mind has been stultified too much to be able to recognize the new ideas which are directly the economic and political tendencies of present day public life."

Algermon Lee, secretary of the Rand School, said he had no comment to make.

Life's View.

From Life, America's satiric weekly. Life is not a newspaper. If it were it would be long. It has known the Warren case. The Warren trial and conviction is one of the most momentous and far-reaching of recent events, and yet the great majority of our newspapers have been silent about it. Several million Socialists are up in arms about it. All lovers of the square deal and of the best things in the American Constitution and of the noblest traditions of the American spirit will be indignant over it, if they knew the facts. But in this case the newspapers have kept back the news. Why? Perhaps some day they will tell us. Meanwhile Life is compelled to depart from its regular work and ask its readers to listen to a few brief facts.

Mr. Fred Warren is the editor of the Appeal to Reason, a Socialist weekly published in Girard, Kan.

At the time of the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Peterson, Mr. Warren was pained to observe that the United States Supreme Court (Justice McKenna alone dissenting) condoned the kidnapping of these men and their forcible detention without due process of law.

Mr. Warren suspected that if these men had been Republicans or capitalists, their constitutional rights would have been protected. In order to put this view to the test, he caused to be circulated 15,000 letters upon the envelopes of which was printed the following:

"One thousand dollars reward will be paid to any person who kidnaps ex-Governor Taylor and returns him to the Kentucky authorities."

"That was all. But it was notorious that at the time Taylor was under indictment for complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel.

But Mr. Warren did not go into his business recklessly. He had been bothered by the postal authorities before. So, while he knew he was doing no more than sheriffs and penitentiary wardens and detective bureaus and surety companies are doing every day, he nevertheless took care to have the letters sent by registered mail at Girard, whether or not the letters were mailed.

Soon after Mr. Warren was arrested on the charge of sending "scurrilous, defamatory and threatening matter through the mail."

This simple case loomed big after the general election. For some three years it struggled with the law and the facts and, after the election of last fall, the Court of Appeals, the last resort in a case of this kind, found him guilty, sentenced him to pay a fine of \$1,500 and to spend six months in jail at hard labor. It may be more detail that, in the meantime, ex-Governor Taylor was pardoned and is still at large.

Questions. Why this strange silence on the part of the many good Republican organs of the country? Why do they gloat over this vindication of our judiciary and point to it as proof of our enduring liberty? Why do they not follow up their advantage and deny that our courts are unfair, not to say stupid and perjured? Why do they not give the conviction of this Socialist as much space as if he had been suspected from his wife's fingers cannot be that they are ashamed. The press is mightier than the sword and is ashamed of nothing.

SHOE LASTERS CAN'T AGREE WITH BOSSES

BROCKTON, Feb. 3.—Another conference between the representatives of the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers' Association and the lasters' unions of the Old Colony district, relative to a wage scale of Brockton lasters to take the place of the contract which expired Tuesday evening, was held yesterday without result.

After considering the questions of increased wages asked by the lasters, the conference adjourned to next Tuesday afternoon.

You are at home when dealing with FRANK'S Department Store. N. E. COR. 83D ST. & AVE. A. N. Y. Always Something New.

CLASS STRUGGLE GAME

This game is played with colored markers on a board divided into 100 unequal spaces, through which winds a path starting from Capitalism and leading to Socialism. The pictures and text are full of suggestions, helping you realize the facts of the Class Struggle. Price, 25 cents, postpaid. Agents Wanted.

SOCIALIST PLAYING CARDS

A fine deck of 50 playing cards, standard size and extra quality, with which any card game can be played at night. The Kings are the Trusts, the Queens are the Capitalists, the Jacks are the Politicians and their assistants, the soldiers and professors, and the Aces are the organizations of the working class. The other cards stand for so many different types of working men and women, particularly those who are being misled by the clergy and the press. Price, 25 cents, postpaid. Agents wanted.

Special Offer—For thirty days from the date of the advertisement we will accept a class struggle game by express, prepaid, on receipt of 25c. Address: FRANK'S, 83D ST. & AVE., N. Y. CITY.

JEROME A GRACEFUL DODGER IN COURT

He and Robin Sidestep Eight Indictments Another Day.

William Travers Jerome, M. T. T., Master of the Technique of the Technicality, yesterday turned another trick to earn the presumable handsome retainer of Joseph G. Robin when he put a legal curve over on Judge Swann in General Sessions, which gave the erstwhile financier and banker twenty-four more hours to prepare his defense against the charge of looting the Washington Savings Bank.

There were eight indictments against Robin when he faced Judge Swann yesterday, but he gracefully backed away without looking one of them in the eye.

The rearrangement was for the purpose of curing any technical defects there might have been in Thursday's proceedings, when the judge directed the entry of a plea of not guilty. Swann and Jerome indulged in no verbal fireworks. Robin, looking cheerful, was brought from the Tomb, and Jerome immediately inquired the purpose of rearrangement.

He was informed that there was doubt as to whether all the indictments had been read to Robin, and whether copies had been served according to law. Jerome renewed his motion of Thursday to set aside the order of the court, declaring Robin sane.

"I will deny the motion," said Judge Swann.

"As this is a new proceeding," continued Jerome, "I think I should be permitted to state the grounds of this motion."

After consultation with C. S. Whitman, the District Attorney, the judge decided that Jerome's point was well taken and adjourned the case to this morning.

Outside of the courtroom, Jerome declined to discuss further his controversy with Judge Edward Swann today. "There are reasons that would appeal to any lawyer," he insisted, "why I cannot say anything further than I said in court."

STARVING CHILDREN SENT TO "CHARITY"

Mother a Wage Slave Is Unable to Buy Them Food and Clothes.

Little George Juelie, ten years, holding the hand of his pretty dark-haired twelve-year-old sister, Rose, was arraigned with her in the Children's Court yesterday, on a charge of improper guardianship. Neighbors had complained the children were slowly starving, and running naked about the house, because they had no clothes to wear.

The youngsters were in tatters, fixed for them so they could appear in court, as was their mother, whose care-lined face was haggard as she related a tale pathetic even beyond those frequently heard in the Children's Court.

Mrs. Juelie told Justice Wyatt her husband had died four years ago, and since that time she had done her best to bring the children up. She is a wage slave in a sweatshop, and works from 7 in the morning until 6 at night. They live at 277 Broome street.

"Please, your honor," she said, "send my children to some place where they will get enough to eat. I love them dearly, but am unable to keep them right, and if you will put them some place where I can see them at times I will be thankful."

"Have you been going to school?" Justice Wyatt asked Rose.

"I went until my shoes fell off and all the boys and girls made fun at my clothes," she said.

"Have you and your brother been getting enough to eat?"

"We had all our mother could give us, and she had to work hard for that, but she was good to us, even if we had to go hungry."

Justice Wyatt sent the children to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum and referred the case to the Charity Society.

HIGGINBOTHAM WITH US AGAIN

E. Gaston Higginbotham has bobbed up in the newspaper again.

Chuckles were heard around the Brooklyn saloons and street corners where the ex-magistrate used to be a great favorite when it was learned yesterday that the night before the former ornament of the bench was taking a quiet stroll with a young woman on his arm when Mrs. Higginbotham showed up and—well, Higgy didn't go home with the young woman. He went with Mrs. Higginbotham. There was an unconfirmed rumor abroad that she carried the former justice dispenser home by the ear.

It seems that Higginbotham loves music—in fact, is simply crazy about it. It was explained that Higgy's Dulcinea has a beautiful voice, and that the ex-magistrate had simply dropped around to listen to her as she warbled—that was all. And then, afterward, they had gone out for a little walk.

The young woman afterward explained that she has known Higginbotham ever since she was a mere child, and had sung at every concert and with which he was connected for years. Mr. Higginbotham was so sympathetic, she said.

THE FURNITURE CENTER. Maas & Miller. Tremendous Table Values! Solid Oak, highly finished. 12.75. OPEN MONDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

Systematic Skinning of Restaurant Wage Slaves

Any misguided person who thinks that waiters in high class restaurants are free and independent individuals, on the high road to wealth, is advised to talk with the waiters employed by the Fifth Avenue Restaurant Company, 511th street, Broadway, and 23rd and 24th streets, and their illusions will receive a knockout blow similar to that with which the illustrious Mr. Jack Johnson put the "white man's hope" down and out on the Fourth of July at Reno, Nev.

The Fifth Avenue restaurant, which styles itself "Le Restaurant Français Par Excellence," is not a place frequented in large number by the horny handed proletariat. That is, they don't go there to "dine." Instead, the workers who do go there are there for the purpose of toiling, waiting upon the members of the "upper classes" who patronize the place, doing porters' work, cooking the expensive food that they prepare, but do not eat, washing dishes, etc., as benefits members of the "low class."

For serving the patrons of the Fifth Avenue Company with porterhouse steak at \$2.25, chateaubriand at \$2. duck at \$3, caviar imperial d'Astrakan at 80 cents, and other good (and also expensive) things most of the waiters receive the truly munificent sum (hold your breath now) of \$20 a month!

Hard to Earn a Living. "You can bet," said a waiter, recently employed by this generous company, to a Call reporter, "that the waiters don't have to hire a lawyer to take away their wages. In fact, after the fine for breakage is deducted, most of them have about enough left out of their wages to live high on at Bowery lodging house for three or four days. Of course, they're properly attentive and humble, they get quite a sum of tips, but at that, it's very hard for the men with families to make even a bare living."

The waiter just quoted worked at this restaurant during the mad rush from 11 o'clock to 2:30, and for this hard and exacting labor for three and a half hours he received the truly awe-inspiring amount of 50 cents per day.

A waiter, in order to get a job with this restaurant, has to sign a most beautiful contract (that is, for the company). The first clause of the agreement, which they are warned to read carefully before signing, is as follows:

"I hereby agree, as a condition of my employment by the Fifth Avenue Restaurant Company, to obey strictly the rules of the company, and to accept restaurant now in force, or that may be issued hereafter; to work by the day at the monthly rate named below; that this contract will terminate by my resignation or discharge at any time during the month, without notice on either side."

It will be observed that a waiter employed by this company has one privilege left, that of leaving whenever he chooses, without previous notice. This is certainly a most generous concession on the restaurant's part and one that the men are duly thankful for.

The clause in the contract relating to breakage reads thus: "I hereby further agree that the cost of all missing articles and 25 per cent of the cost of all glassware, saucers and cups broken by the waiters employed in the Fifth Avenue Restaurant Company shall be charged in an account kept for that purpose by the proprietor, to all the waiters collectively employed on the premises (omnibus excepted), to be settled and paid for by them in equal proportion each monthly payday by deducting my share pro rata from the wages then due."

"In case my employment in the Fifth Avenue Restaurant Company shall cease from any cause before the expiration of my month's term, I hereby agree to settle all breakages and losses, as contained as above on the basis per day of the amount of losses and breakages during the preceding month."

Hard On Poorly Paid Men. "You see," said the Call man's informant, "how hard the breakage clauses are on the waiters. No matter how careful a man is he's bound to break some dishes, though, God knows, they're all as careful as they can be. But after a man has worked for many hours, and is tired out, it's pretty hard for him to keep from breaking an occasional dish. We haven't any way either of knowing whether the proprietor keeps a correct account of the breakage, or whether he cheats us. As it all goes in a collective account we can't very well tell whether that amount has been actually broken or not."

"Then, too, you'll notice we are soaked for missing articles. As is well known, many rich people have a mania for collecting 'souvenirs,' such as silver spoons, knives, salt cellars, etc., from hotels and restaurants that they visit for the first time. But when they take anything we are charged for it, we who for a month's hard labor don't get as much as they spend for one good meal."

"You'll notice," he continued, "in the second paragraph of the breakage agreement, that if one of the waiters leaves before the expiration of any one month he has to pay something for breakage on the basis per day of the amount of losses and breakage during the preceding month. He may not have himself broken a thing, but he has to cough up just the same."

"Omnibus" Men Not Soaked. "Why aren't the 'omnibus' men charged for breakage?" the waiter was asked. (The term refers to the men who remove the dishes from the tables after they are dirty.)

"Oh, that's because they get such small wages that there wouldn't be anything coming to them at the end of the month if they were soaked, too. Even the company thinks that's going a little too far."

The waiters at this labor skinning place declare that in addition to the wretchedly poor pay they get, there are other things they have to endure. Those of them that get their meals there say they get the poorest of the food. No caviar, black duck, terrapin, squab or any of that sort. Evidently the management thinks it wouldn't be good for their delicate stomachs.

In addition, they allege that the management of the restaurant, A. Bonant, treats them very badly, apparently delighting in showing that he is "boss," and that as a consequence several have lately left to escape his outrageous treatment.

Altogether the Fifth Avenue Restaurant is not a paradise for the unfortunate laborer who has to work in it. Of course, for those who do drive their automobiles and "dine" it's all right.

COLOSSAL TRAVESTY BEING ENACTED IN EXPLOSION HORROR (Continued from Page 1.)

by Justice Ransom at the end of the conference held in the offices of the police coroner James J. Conroy.

The coroner's jury has suspected the pier where the explosion occurred and spent four or five hours examining the body of Captain James A. Armstrong, of the launch "Whistler." The body in the cabin of the boat, which had settled on the river bottom on the north side of the pier, about 100 feet inside from what was once the end of the pier. The side of Armstrong's head had been crushed in, and it is supposed that he was struck by flying debris. His watch had stopped at 12:17, seventeen minutes after the explosion.

Captain Armstrong's Body Found. A diver in the employ of the Du Pont Powder Company began the work of searching for bodies on the river bottom adjacent to Pier 7, yesterday afternoon. A little before 6 o'clock last night he came upon the body of Captain James A. Armstrong, of the launch "Whistler." The body in the cabin of the boat, which had settled on the river bottom on the north side of the pier, about 100 feet inside from what was once the end of the pier. The side of Armstrong's head had been crushed in, and it is supposed that he was struck by flying debris. His watch had stopped at 12:17, seventeen minutes after the explosion.

DISTRUST OF SENATE ADMITTED BY ROOT

Rebukes Lorimer and Pleads for "Country of Our Fathers."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Senator Root, of New York, delivered a speech in the Senate today on the Lorimer case. For two hours he held the attention of every senator and the crowded galleries, and when he sat down the impression was general that by his keen analysis of the evidence he had swept away whatever the honest and true friends had left that he would be able to retain his seat.

Mr. Root said: "Upon this record there is not one vote of the thirty that is entitled to be considered a pure and honest vote. Upon this record the whole movement of the corrupt—the decidedly corrupt and venal crowd that followed Lorimer's agent, Brown, to vote—ought to be treated as an invalid basis for a seat in this Senate."

"Mr. President, it is an ungracious task to urge such considerations; it is an unpleasant duty for senators to listen, but for many years the people of the United States have been groaning under an onerous conviction that seats in the Senate of the United States have been obtained by bribery, and owing to the difficulties in securing proof, the natural unwillingness of senators to believe all of their fellows, or owing to whatever it may be, attempts to bring home to a member charged with the consequences of what the people of the country have believed uniformly fall.

"It is this belief, Mr. President, that has reduced the honor of a seat in the Senate of the United States. This belief, based upon the observation, sometimes mistaken, of the people of the country whom we represent, has been sapping their confidence in the Senate. This belief is one of the great considerations underlying the widespread demand for a change in the method of choosing senators of the United States. It is carrying sections of our country away from the old methods of the Constitution."

"A SAILOR IS NOT A LABORER"—JUDGE

Judicial Contortionist Does Favor to Bosses of Chinese Seamen.

That the captain of a vessel who, having permitted them to land here on arrival, does not violate the Chinese exclusion act, was the gist of an opinion handed down yesterday by Judge Hand, in the United States Circuit Court, sustaining the demurrer interposed by Captain Robert Jackson to an indictment recently found against him by the federal grand jury. The indictment was found under section 9 of the Chinese exclusion act.

Second—Should we sign it we would lose our individual liberties, as we could not join any political parties if we became soldiers.

Third—We would also become practically slaves during the five years of military service.

Fourth—Likewise for any offense, be it in private or in our work, we would be under military rule and at the mercy of military tribunals and court-martials.

Fifth—We would not have the pay of soldiers and nevertheless we would be obliged to drill and do the duty of soldiers.

The workingmen add that they think that by asking them to sign and "later we will show you the by-laws" the government is tried to snare them into military service.

So, this is what the great old man with the mailed fist has come to for the sake of getting soldiers to defend his tottering throne, as he cannot get any volunteers even by offering a bonus of \$1,500 a year, and by paying \$25,000 and \$50,000 for every revolutionist killed, he has attempted to trap 28,000 workmen into military service for five years.

About eight years ago General Reyes organized the second reserve for the purpose of drilling all able-bodied men and preparing them to protect their country. This appeal brought forth millions of men who were willing to enroll in the same manner as the national guards in the United States. But Diaz was frightened at the enthusiasm and the eagerness shown by the Mexicans under the patronage and direction of General Reyes, who might have used this tremendous military strength to step into power. Now, when the revolution has proven superior to the present strength of the Mexican army, General Diaz ordered the formation of a second reserve. But the order fell flat, as nobody cared to fight the revolution absolutely.

The court holds that a bona fide Chinese seaman does not require a certificate to land at an American port.

RUSSIA IS A FINE PLACE—FOR CAPITAL

Russia, the land of our dreams. This about summarizes the impression which the land where the hangman is busy from morning till night, and where political prisoners must commit suicide en masse in order to attract attention to the horrible treatment of prisoners, made upon John Hays Hammond, a tool of Theodore Roosevelt, who has just returned from a trip to that country in the interest of American capital.

To reporters of the capitalist press Hammond unboomed himself. He praised the czar, who granted him an audience lasting an hour. The Russian ruler, who, according to well informed persons, is a superstitious, weak minded, but extremely bloodthirsty individual, Hammond described as "well informed on American politics and commerce."

Further, he said—and this is the chief point in Hammond's missionary tour to the empire of the czar—Russia is in need of American capital to develop it; it offers great possibilities for profitable investment of "American capital and experience."

GATHERING OF SEAMEN. At a general meeting of seamen in Seuffer's Hall, 323 Washington street, Hoboken, last night, various topics of an educational nature were discussed. The Rev. Elliot White, explained Socialism and its stand for the working class. Bruno Wagner spoke on economic organization and the necessity of union by workers into big combinations, such as the capitalists have. John Walsh explained industrial unionism, and what it could do for seamen. Mrs. C. H. Morgan spoke on temperance. It is planned to hold these meetings every Friday night. Captain J. H. Mack presided.

Brooklyn's BIG Store. Annual Sale Men's Pants. Prices are 1/4 to 1/3 less than regular. Men's 75c Shirts, 35c; 3 for 1.00. Men's 80c Underwear, 25c.

WILL WALL STREET SEND "OUR" TROOPS TO RESCUE DIAZ?

(Continued from page 1.)

men would be so powerful that they would be a check to those who would attempt to break the peace of the country. Study," continued Larrey, "what the president has proposed, as will be of great assistance to the Mexican nation for the central government under military discipline would make the country so respected that a civil or international war would be impossible. All those who agree to this proposition shall step forward and sign the agreement; later the central government will present the statutes and by-laws, and if not satisfactory they shall be amended accordingly."

There was not a single man who stepped forward to sign this remarkable agreement. The men said this much to the reporters:

First—Mr. Larrey has not proposed this agreement, but evidently has been sent by General Diaz to induce us to sign it.

Second—Should we sign it we would lose our individual liberties, as we could not join any political parties if we became soldiers.

Third—We would also become practically slaves during the five years of military service.

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S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co. 36 Forest Street Brooklyn, N. Y. H. Delventhal Groceries and Meat Market. The Myrtle Millinery. C. Z. Lindsay. Fred Seyffart. C. Grau. Martin Derx. Berger's Lucky Star. C. O. Loebel.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co. 36 Forest Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. Delventhal Groceries and Meat Market. 171 N. 11th St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Myrtle Millinery. 1231 Myrtle Ave. Bklyn.

C. Z. Lindsay, Tel. 3254 Bushwick.

Fred Seyffart, Cypress Ave., Cor. Ralph St. Brooklyn.

C. Grau, High-class Delicatessen and Groceries. 5310 FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN.

Martin Derx, Men's Furnishings. 692-695 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Berger's Lucky Star, 2325 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

C. O. Loebel, Union Station and Men's Furnishings. 100 FIFTH AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

can government will probably require within the next few days that a force of Mexican troops be permitted cross American territory in order to remain in Mexico while traveling between those points they will have to make hard marches through the mountains.

If permission can be obtained from the United States government, however, to travel by train through the United States, the trip will be much quicker, and the Mexican troops will be mobilized more promptly in the vicinity of Juarez to meet the advance of the rebels. It is likely this request will be granted by the United States.

WILL WALL STREET SEND "OUR" TROOPS TO RESCUE DIAZ?

(Continued from page 1.)

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Second—Should we sign it we would lose our individual liberties, as we could not join any political parties if we became soldiers.

Third—We would also become practically slaves during the five years of military service.

Fourth—Likewise for any offense, be it in private or in our work, we would be under military rule and at the mercy of military tribunals and court-martials.

Fifth—We would not have the pay of soldiers and nevertheless we would be obliged to drill and do the duty of soldiers.

The workingmen add that they think that by asking them to sign and "later we will show you the by-laws" the government is tried to snare them into military service.

So, this is what the great old man with the mailed fist has come to for the sake of getting soldiers to defend his tottering throne, as he cannot get any volunteers even by offering a bonus of \$1,500 a year, and by paying \$25,000 and \$50,000 for every revolutionist killed, he has attempted to trap 28,000 workmen into military service for five years.

About eight years ago General Reyes organized the second reserve for the purpose of drilling all able-bodied men and preparing them to protect their country. This appeal brought forth millions of men who were willing to enroll in the same manner as the national guards in the United States. But Diaz was frightened at the enthusiasm and the eagerness shown by the Mexicans under the patronage and direction of General Reyes, who might have used this tremendous military strength to step into power. Now, when the revolution has proven superior to the present strength of the Mexican army, General Diaz ordered the formation of a second reserve. But the order fell flat, as nobody cared to fight the revolution absolutely.

The court holds that a bona fide Chinese seaman does not require a certificate to land at an American port.

RUSSIA IS A FINE PLACE—FOR CAPITAL

Russia, the land of our dreams. This about summarizes the impression which the land where the hangman is busy from morning till night, and where political prisoners must commit suicide en masse in order to attract attention to the horrible treatment of prisoners, made upon John Hays Hammond, a tool of Theodore Roosevelt, who has just returned from a trip to that country in the interest of American capital.

To reporters of the capitalist press Hammond unboomed himself. He praised the czar, who granted him an audience lasting an hour. The Russian ruler, who, according to well informed persons, is a superstitious, weak minded, but extremely bloodthirsty individual, Hammond described as "well informed on American politics and commerce."

Further, he said—and this is the chief point in Hammond's missionary tour to the empire of the czar—Russia is in need of American capital to develop it; it offers great possibilities for profitable investment of "American capital and experience."

GATHERING OF SEAMEN. At a general meeting of seamen in Seuffer's Hall, 323 Washington street, Hoboken, last night, various topics of an educational nature were discussed. The Rev. Elliot White, explained Socialism and its stand for the working class. Bruno Wagner spoke on economic organization and the necessity of union by workers into big combinations, such as the capitalists have. John Walsh explained industrial unionism, and what it could do for seamen. Mrs. C. H. Morgan spoke on temperance. It is planned to hold these meetings every Friday night. Captain J. H. Mack presided.

Grand First Anniversary OF THE Dramatic Section W

LEVY BROS.
Clothiers and Merchant Tailors
53 CANAL STREET
Great Reduction Sale
IN OVERCOATS
 Every Overcoat in our place will be sold at \$9, \$10 and \$12. Overcoats that formerly sold for from \$12 to \$20.
THE SALE WILL LAST ONLY 2 DAYS
Today and Monday, February 4 and 6, 1911
 Do not miss this opportunity. We have also a full line of suits. Every garment is made in our own factory and bears the Union Label.
LEVY BROS.
CLOTHIERS AND MERCHANT TAILORS
53 CANAL STREET

EXPLOSION DUE TO CITY'S CARELESSNESS

C. F. U. Scores Lax Methods in Handling Explosives About Town.

The laws governing the handling of dynamite were ridiculed and declared a farce at the meeting of the Central Federated Union last night.

Thomas J. Curtis, of the Rock Drillers, said that the way dynamite is being handled at present makes it unsafe for any one to walk the streets of the city. He said that the dynamite inspectors and the fire department employes never saw dynamite and therefore are unfit for their jobs. The municipal explosive committee, which was supposed to bring in reports about regulating the handling of explosive stuff, is still studying the question and may never bring in a report.

Curtis also cited a case where he saw a box of dynamite standing in a boiler room where there were red hot coals on the floor, and when he appealed to the fire department to look into the matter they answered that they could not do anything, as it was on Saturday afternoon and everybody was gone. He appealed to the C. F. U. to take up the question and elect a committee and look into the matter and bring in recommendations as to how to save the lives of the workers by regulating and enforcing a law which will make it mandatory for firms handling dynamite or other explosive material to have some safety devices.

The C. F. U. also went on record as opposing ship subsidy, saying that it was simply a measure that will benefit the employers and not the workers.

Call Is Commended.

The delegate of the highway employes appealed to the Central Federated Union to take some steps toward stopping the laying off of highway employes. He said that The Call was the only paper in New York that had defended the workers.

Fred Wiese, of the Amsterdam, N. Y., local of the International Brotherhood of Whisk Makers' Union, stated that the broom and whisk workers of Amsterdam have been locked out since November 25 and that the employers have united in crushing the union. He said that the American Broom Company, the Gardner Broom Com-

Green & Goldstein
Men's Furnishers
No. 298 GRAND STREET
 Bet. Allen and Eldridge Streets.

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

THOMAS G. HUNT
 Maker and Importer of
Trunks, Bags and Leather Goods
 430 6th Ave., cor. 26th St., Manhattan.

PATENTS
 INVENTIONS PROTECTED.
 Careful Work—Moderate Prices.
BERNARD COWEN, 76 William Street
 PATENT ATTORNEY.

Paintings at Popular Prices
 Original subjects suitable for Christmas presents. Call at Studio or communicate.
Louis N. Bromberg
 223 East 86th Street Hours 2 to 9 p.m.
 Have received many requests to start class in painting. Will begin shortly. Terms reasonable.

BERNHEIMER & SCHWARTZ

Brewers of
Pilsener
Export Pilsener
Wurzburger Beers
Ales and Porter.

pany, and the Pioneer Broom Company, are the firms that locked out their men, and that the National Association of Manufacturers is backing these firms in their fight against the union. He said that Gardner, who is an ex-senator and would probably be the Democratic lieutenant governor, is one of the main figures in the fight against the union. He appealed for moral and financial support to help the 147 men out on strike.

Matthew McConville, of the hoisting engineers, said that Jacobs & Davis, who are building a tunnel at 122d St. to Casino Beach for the Consolidated Gas Company, were employing non-union and inexperienced men. He asked that a protest be entered against this firm being allowed to employ inexperienced men and said that the disaster in Hoboken, where a number of caisson workers lost their lives, was due to their being inexperienced.

"If the McMullen firm had employed union caisson workers and paid them the union scale of wages, there would not have been such a disaster and the lives of the poor, inexperienced men would not have been lost," said McConville.

Park Commissioner Stover sent a letter denying that he had rented the place under the Brooklyn Bridge, which was recently made vacant by the removal of Ecopopolis, to the United Cigar Stores for a store.

The Electrical Workers, Local 270, asked the C. F. U. to send them speakers for an open meeting and star to be held at Beethoven Hall, 210 5th street, on February 14. Abrahams and Curtis were chosen to address their meeting.

Ray Hagan, of the Steamfitters, was granted the floor and he asked the C. F. U. to help him unionize the two buildings now being erected by Obermeyer & Liebmann, brewers. His request was granted and the firemen were requested to meet with Hagan in regard to unionizing the two buildings.

The Bill Posters reported that C. J. Sullivan, bill poster, had signed an agreement, granting an increase in wages of \$2 per week.

The executive board reported that John Mitchell and ex-Labor Commissioner Sherman appeared before their meeting in behalf of the workers' compensation bill presented by the Civic Federation crowd and Frank X. Sullivan, attorney for the Printing Pressmen, appeared against it. Both Mitchell and Sherman said that the bill was intended to benefit the workers and should be favored by them. Mitchell stated that the A. F. of L. had gone through the bill and favored it. Opposition would hamper favorable legislation, said Mitchell.

No action will be taken on the subject until briefs are submitted by the Civic Federation and Sullivan in regard to the matter.

"UNEMPLOYED" AND SOCIALISTS IN CLASH

Berger Retorts to "Hobo King," Who Is Guest of Milwaukee Officials.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 3.—James Eads How and his "army" of 300 unemployed, received a setback today when at a session of their convention in the city of Milwaukee How was preparing to ask the Socialist administration to present them with a permanent headquarters.

Victor Berger told How and his followers that the Socialists could not possibly grant the request. How then lost his temper in the presence of the men who had granted him and his followers the city hall for convention uses, and declared that what he wanted was "not Socialism, but humanity."

There was a surprise in store for How, however, for while Berger was addressing the convention, a statement in his name, was given the newspapers, saying in part:

"We are not accustomed to look upon the so-called hobo or casual laborer as a friend of the organized working class—whether economically or politically. He is always found sustaining the ruling classes. He furnishes the strikebreakers and deputy sheriffs in economic struggles and furnishes the floating voters at different elections.

"The so-called casual laborers were always the best allies of Ferrell and the Pinkertons on the one hand and of Tammany Hall, Hinky Dink and Dave Rose on the other."

President Taft's insult to the unemployed, now in convention here, has been hurled back into his teeth. Taft wrote a letter to the convention of unemployed telling them the United States army is badly in need of men and would welcome to its ranks any one who had grown so tired of looking for work that he was willing to become a professional man slayer.

When the contents of Taft's letter became known, a great protest arose among the "delegates" and the chairman of the meeting was forbidden to read the letter.

The unemployed today marched through the streets in "a silent protest against the trust infected labor problem." James Eads How, the head of the National Brotherhood and Welfare Association, headed the parade.

"Great Controversy Over the Judicial Power in the United States"

Prof. Charles A. Beard
 OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
 Will lecture on this subject at
The Rand School of Social Science
 112 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.
TONIGHT, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4
 AT 8:15 O'CLOCK SHARP.
 Admission for persons not registered as students in the school, 10 cents.

Members of Cigar Makers' Union, Local 90, 2d Dist.
A VERY IMPORTANT SPECIAL MEETING
WILL BE HELD
Today, February 4, 1911, 8 P. M.
At HAUSLY'S HALL, 316 East 6th Street
ALL MEMBERS ARE REQUESTED TO ATTEND WITHOUT FAIL.

We Must Fight the Bread Trust
 All unite in this struggle. To bring this fight to a victory we must have some funds to start such a fund.
We have arranged a Theatrical Benefit for
Friday (Matinee), February 10, 1911
At LIPZIN'S THEATER, 235-237 Bowery
 The play will be Jacob Gordon's drama "Mirele Effros."
 All visitors will have the twofold pleasure of seeing how Mr. Lipzin will produce "Mirele Effros" and besides contribute to our fighting fund.
50 Per Cent of the Profits Will Go to the Jewish Bakers.
 Tickets on sale at the following places: Office of the Jewish Baker, 387 Grand street; office of the Vorwaerts, 75 East Broadway; Local No. 87, 1844 Pitkin ave.; Local No. 100, 287 Grand st.; Local No. 104, 120 Rivington st.; Local No. 103, 51 Humboldt st.; Local No. 109, 432 Wendover ave.; Local No. 303, 225 East 104th st.; Krug's Restaurant, 73 Suffolk st.

CIGAR MAKERS WANT FIGHTING LEADERSHIP

Progressive Element Chooses Men It Wishes Elected Next Week.

The cigar makers of the country next week will vote on new officers of the international union. Unusual interest will be taken in the result, as the issue, the members say, is between conservative and progressive leadership.

This year against G. W. Perkins, the present incumbent of the presidency, is Harry C. Parker, of Philadelphia, manager of Gene Debs' famous "red special" in the campaign of 1908. Behind Parker and other militant candidates is a growing force of members who believe that a more aggressive spirit than has obtained in the past is needed just now in the organization. The loss of the Tampa strike has set many thinking. A committee composed of members of the various locals of Greater New York has been formed to push a campaign for progressive methods. The following circular has been distributed among the membership and the labor press:

To the Members of the International Cigar Makers' Union:

Realizing the fact that the great majority of the members of the Cigar Makers' International Union have, for the past few years, almost entirely neglected their duty toward their organization, and also realizing that on account of their negligence and indifference we all have suffered many a disastrous defeat, we, who have realized these shortcomings, consider it our duty to acquaint you with the circumstances and also suggest a most appropriate action for a possible remedy.

The cause of our helplessness seems to be due mainly to the fact that, for years past, we have been exposed to the moods and fancies of a set of extremely reactionary leaders, who, in the pretense of obedience to some stagnant laws of the organization, have repeatedly fought all radical changes, all radical reforms attempted by the progressive elements of the organization.

The blame of course rests upon the shoulders of the members themselves. Through their gross carelessness and indifference they have repeatedly elected the same old clique and have naturally had to suffer the consequences.

Now, as the time for electing officers for the union is almost at hand again, we, the committee for the attainment of progressive reforms in the organization, have made a careful study of the past and present activities of the nominees for offices and have found men of sterling characters, amply able to lead us in the path of progressive unionism.

Among the nominees for delegates to the American Federation of Labor we have selected the most straightforward and fearless men of the organization—men who would loathe the thought of attending wine suppers with our exploiters and who would never think of affiliating with them on the political field, understanding the fact that to strike against our masters during the whole year and to fold arms with them on election day is an absurd inconsistency.

Therefore, we ask all those who have a vote, to take advantage of this rare opportunity and strike a mighty blow that shall destroy the old regime, with all its dull and antiquated tactics, by voting for men who will transform our organization into a useful, able, active as well as an effective and fighting organization. Fraternally,

M. ELLMAN,
 Chairman, Member Local Union No. 90.
 I. ROTH,
 Secretary and Treasurer, Member Local Union No. 144.

The names of our candidates are as follows:

For president of the Cigar Makers' International Union, H. Parker—He says: "I recognize the fight that we as union men are forced to carry on, year in and year out, to preserve our very existence, as but a part of the great war between laborers and capitalists throughout the world—a war that must go on until capitalism and wage slavery shall be overthrown."

For first vice president, John A. C. Menton—He says: "I shall have no time for Civic Federation banquets or any other entertainments of the capitalist class, which assist to lull the workers to sleep from their real class interests, but you will find me on the firing line to arouse the workers to their real class interests, so that a

CHINESE FAMINE ENRICHES THE RICH

Plague Will Take Million Lives by Spring, It Is Stated.

NANKING, China, Feb. 3.—Deaths due to famine and the pestilence following in its wake will total 1,000,000 before spring, according to the estimate submitted to the relief committee here today.

Relief workers are aghast with the realization of the task before them. Even were they in receipt of unlimited contributions for relief, the missionaries, doctors and other volunteer workers would be almost hopeless in the face of 2,500,000 of suffering people in the Anhui and Kiang Su provinces.

Murder is adding to the death roll, reported William F. Junkin, Presbyterian missionary at Suchien. In their desperation at the lack of food, he said, the holder of the natives have armed marauding bands, who stop at nothing in robbing warfarers and plundering houses. In many cases persons wearing good clothes fear to go on the street at night, lest they be waylaid and stripped of their garments, which can be sold for cash by the starving highwaymen. Scores of instances of kidnapping have been reported.

All but the very well-to-do in the affected districts have been reduced to gruel and a large portion of the peasants have not even that. In one town, reported Junkin, only three families had any dry food.

Harvest for Wealthy.

As the peasants are selling their tiny farms whenever they can find a large land owner to purchase, spring will bring little amelioration of their condition, it is believed. They will have no soil to till and must be dependent upon charity until they can be found relief workers.

Pitiful tales are recited by relief workers. The farmers' villages have the appearance of depopulation; nearly all the people are at home, too weak or ill to move, and without clothes, even if they had the strength to go about. Thousands are homeless and lie all day and night in the open streets in mud and water. To many death comes in the very hour of relief, while hundreds have died, it is reported, as a result of eating the food which they hoped would renew life.

The famine is an old story in China, but the most experienced relief workers declared today that the present prospect is the worst in many years. Appeals for aid are being sent out by cable through the Red Cross and other agencies to all civilized countries.

JAMES SAYS NOTHING COULD SAVE MYLIUS

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Stung by the criticism that he did not use some of his great wealth in the defense of Edward F. Mylius, who was convicted Wednesday of criminally libeling King George, Edward Holton James, an American and publisher of the Liberator, today declared that no amount of money or legal counsel could have saved Mylius, who was his London agent.

"The whole trial was a monstrous travesty of justice," he said. "The authorities were determined to send Mylius to prison and they set the law at naught to accomplish this. From the demanding bill of \$100,000 to the last act in the trial, the procedure was marked by illegal tactics. The publication of the Liberator will go on just the same."

James lives in a richly furnished apartment in the Rue St. Dominik, which is cared for by a couple of servants, including three maids.

What Local Labor Bodies Are Doing

CIGAR MAKERS NO. 90, BR. 2.

There will be a meeting of Cigar Makers' Union, No. 90, Branch 2, at Hausly's Hall, 316 East 6th street, at 8 o'clock tonight. Matters of vital importance will be up for discussion. A debate of various candidates mentioned for election in the official journal, their political relations, all based upon their respective letters of acceptance, will take place. Instructions as to the conduct of the international union for the electors. A discussion as to the best stand for the union in regard to the brothers in Tampa, Fla., in case another fight is forced upon them, will be held.

THE BAKERS MEET TONIGHT.

There will be a mass meeting of the Pie Bakers' Union, Local 112, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock tonight for the purpose of devising ways and means of strengthening their organization, Charles Iffland, Gus Ritter and others will address the meeting. The union invites all pie bakers to attend and help in the movement to strengthen the organization and better working conditions.

FURRIERS ORGANIZE.

The Furriers' Union of Greater New York held a conference at Beethoven Hall, 210 5th street, on Thursday night. Representatives from a number of shops attended the conference and the question of organizing the trade was discussed at large. It was decided to call another conference and send appeals to all workers to send delegates to the conference. The place and date when the conference is to be held will be announced later.

BOTTLE WASHERS AND SORTERS.

The Bottle Washers, Sorters and Packers' Union will hold an installation meeting at 225 East 104th street, at 8 o'clock tonight. The union has recently organized two shops, Glickstein's, at 109th street and East River, and Schwartz's, 39th street and East river. The men have been working four hours the day, but have succeeded in reducing the working hours to eleven.

DIX SHOWS HIS HAND BY FIRST LAW

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Governor Dix tonight signed the first law of 1911, which was the bill of Assemblyman A. E. Smith, reorganizing \$47,000 for the expense of the automobile bureau in the secretary of state's office. This measure becomes chapter 1 of this year.

ASKS A LIBERAL COMPENSATION FOR INJURED WORKERS

ply with any law affecting such employment, such employer shall be liable to pay compensation at the rate set out in section 6.

Section 5 provides: If a workingman be killed during employment and leaves a widow or children dependent wholly or in part upon his earnings, a sum equal to twelve hundred times the amount of his daily earnings shall be paid to the widow, and in addition a sum equal to five hundred times his daily earnings shall be paid to each child, to be distributed by guardians appointed by the local courts, until the child or children shall have reached the age of seventeen.

(2) If a workingman leave no dependents a sum equal to twelve hundred times the amount of his daily earnings shall be paid to his next of kin, after deducting reasonable funeral expenses.

(3) If a working woman be killed in employment and leave children wholly or in part dependent on her earnings, a sum equal to twelve hundred times the amount of her daily earnings shall be paid to her children, to be distributed by guardian appointed by the local courts.

(4) If a minor, male or female, be killed in employment, a sum equal to three thousand times the amount of his or her daily earnings shall be paid to his or her parents or next of kin or guardians.

For Temporary Incapacity.

Where total or partial incapacity for work results to a man, woman, or minor from injury, a weekly payment commencing at the end of the first week after the injury and continuing until such incapacity shall be equal to one-half of 50 per cent of his or her average weekly earnings when at work on full time during the preceding year, or if he or she shall have been in employment for less than one year, then a weekly payment not exceeding three times the average daily earnings on full time for such less time.

Section 7 says: Any working man, woman, or child entitled to receive weekly payments under this act, is required, if requested by the employer, to submit himself or herself for examination, by a duly qualified practitioner or surgeon, at a time and place reasonably convenient for the worker.

Section 8 specifies that in case an injured worker shall be mentally incompetent at the time when any right or privilege accrues to him or her under this act, a committee or guardian of the incompetent appointed pursuant to the law, may on behalf of such incompetent claim and exercise any such right or privilege with the same force and effect as if the worker had been competent.

Section 9 requires that any question which may arise under this act shall be determined either by agreement or by arbitration, or by an action at law herein provided.

As to Subcontractors.

Where a suit is necessary to recover compensation, the costs shall be borne by the employer. The judgment in such action, if in favor of the plaintiff, shall be for a sum equal to the amount of payment then due and prospectively due under this act. Such action must be commenced within three months after the accident or in case of death, within three months after the appointment of legal representatives, or in the event of physical incapacity, within three months after such payments are due.

Section 10 says, any person engaged in the business of subcontracting shall have preferential claim therefor against the assets of the employer. Weekly payments due under this act shall not be assignable, or subject to levy, execution or attachment.

Section 11 says, if an employer, who shall be principal, shall enter into a contract with an independent contractor to do part of the employer's work, or if such contractor enters into a contract with a subcontractor, the contract principal shall be liable. It is also specified that nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing a worker from recovering compensation from a contractor with whom he contracted instead of the principal.

Within a week Comrade Maurer will present a bill to take the appointment of factory inspectors out of the hands of the governor and make the office an elective one.

ANSONIA CLOCK STRIKE IS ENDED

Forty metal polishers of the Metal Polishers' Union went back to work yesterday at the works of the Ansonia Clock Company, Brooklyn, after the company made a compromise settlement with the men by granting them a nine-hour day. The men had been on strike for seventeen weeks.

It is said that about 150 polishers employed by the Mitchell Vance Company and the Williams Chandelier Company went on strike yesterday. The chandelier workers threaten to join the polishers in a sympathetic strike. The workers are demanding more pay and less hours.

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ASKS A LIBERAL COMPENSATION FOR INJURED WORKERS

(Continued from page 1.)

JACOBS & HARRIS
 77-79 Fulton St., Corner Gold St.
Fashionable Tailors
 Special MIDWINTER SALE
SUITS or OVERCOATS \$16
 To Order : : : \$16
 FORMER PRICES \$22, \$26, \$30
 Fine Materials—At Workmen's
STRICTLY UNION MADE
 Special Discount to Call Roadmen.

NEW HAVEN ROAD FORGING STRIKE

Firemen Refuse to Do Work Meant for Other Men. Situation Critical.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 3.—Officials of the New Haven Road on this afternoon in session with Special Vice President Dillon, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and a committee representing the firemen on the New Haven road, regarding the dispute which has arisen in connection with the cleaning of engines.

A poll of the road has been completed, and it is stated on reliable authority that a very large percentage of the men are in favor of going to extremes to force the road to concede to their demands.

The men object to cleaning their engines above the running board, they think that the company should furnish other men to perform this labor. On the other hand, the company insists that it is really the work of the firemen.

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.

TONIGHT!
Full Dress and Civic Ball
 —BY—
BRANCH 24, ARBEITER RING
OF THE BRONX
AT CLAREMONT CASINO
 426-432 Wendover Avenue
Ticket, Admit One, 20 Cents. Hat Check, 10 Cents
FLYING POST AND GOOD AMUSEMENTS.

MASK AND CIVIC BALL
 OF THE
Socialist Fire and Drum Corps
 AFFILIATED WITH M. C. F. U. NO. 4.
UNION HILL SCHUETZEN PARK New Pavilion
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1911
 An Anteroom Set will be given for the largest Organization appearing in a body.
 Costume Prizes for Ladies and Gents.
Tickets in Advance, 15c. At the Door, 25c

ASKS A LIBERAL COMPENSATION FOR INJURED WORKERS

(Continued from page 1.)

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 We are offering extra great bargains in our Ladies' Goods Dept.

B. N. LEFKOWITZ
Two Stores 110 Broadway Street
Best Shoe Reliable Footwear
 Values in This C
 WE ARE THE ONLY SHOE STORE IN NEW YORK CITY THAT HAS A \$100,000 INVESTMENT IN THE LATEST PATENTED RUBBER SOLES. WE MAKE OUR OWN RUBBER SOLES. WE MAKE OUR OWN RUBBER SOLES. WE MAKE OUR OWN RUBBER SOLES.
 Shoes of all kinds for Men and Women.

NEWARK ADVERTISER
 GO FOR YOUR UNION
HATS, GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND SHOES
M. LITTMAN
 247 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

HENRY GREEN
 MATTRESS AND BEDS
 151 Spring St.

SEND DELEGATES TO STATE HOUSE

Mass., Unions to Show They're Behind Labor Bills.

Mass., Feb. 3.—Like labor all over the state, Lynn trade unionists are much interested in the passage of the labor bills proposed in the state house of Massachusetts...

Many Bills to Be Heard.

The bills that will be heard on February 14 and 15 are the main important cases. The peaceful persuasion bill, the compensation bill, the bill restoring the right to trade unions to impose fines on members who act as strikebreakers...

Church of the Ascension

FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET

Sunday, February 5, 1911

8 P. M. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT

WILL PREACH ON "What Causes Explosions?"

9 P. M. MR. JOHN W. BATTFORD

"Nature's Laws Applied to Incomes."

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY

Public School 184, 116th street, west of Fifth avenue: "The Department of Commerce and Labor," John C. Welsh...

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

John Graham Brooks will give the final lecture in his course "The Socialist Uprising and Human Nature, this morning at 11 o'clock, in the Hudson Theater.

The Square Deal Club, the junior suffrage organization of the Kaplan School, 1731 Pitkin avenue, Brooklyn, will hold a meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Bronx branch of the Political Equality Association will hold a mass meeting tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at 890 Westchester avenue.

Dr. John L. Elliott will address the People's Institute on "The Child and the Religion of the Future," in the great hall of Cooper Union tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Rene Huguet, of Harvard University, and president of the New York chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, will speak tomorrow evening at 7:45 o'clock at the Church of the Holy Spirit, Bay Parkway and 82d street, Brooklyn.

SMALL DEALERS FROZEN OUT BY BIG MERGER

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 3.—It was learned today that plans are on foot by capitalists in this city for the formation of a big company which will take in a number of local ice companies, and which will have a capital of \$3,000,000.

MASQUERADE COSTUMER

J. STROPNICKY & SONS (Successors to "BREDA")

1460 SECOND AVENUE Bet 76th and 77th Sts.

Largest Masquerade Costumer in Yorkville

Socialist News of the Day

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

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

The Collectivist Society.

The third general meeting and dinner of the Collectivist Society for the season of 1910-11 will be held this evening at Kall's restaurant, 16 Park place, in the Venetian Garden, second floor.

Socialist Teachers' Class.

The first of three discussion meetings for Socialist Sunday School teachers will be held this evening at the Women's Trade Union League, 43 East 22d street.

The preliminary three conferences will be conducted by David Greenberg, at present a teacher in the Brownsville Socialist School and a student in Teachers' College, Columbia University.

The course is under the direction of the state committee on Socialist schools, secretary, Mrs. Bertha Mailly, 112 East 19th street.

Interhigh School League.

The Interhigh School Socialist League will hold its regular meeting at 3 p.m. sharp today in the Rand School, 112 East 19th street.

Miss Schoenfeld will begin a series of three talks on the Astor fortune. She will refer to Comrade Myers' "History of Great American Fortunes." All arrangements for the Sunday afternoon dance will be made. Visitors are invited.

Special Meeting of the Y. P. S. F.

The Young People's Socialist Federation will hold a special general meeting tonight at 7:45 o'clock at Great Central Palace, 90-96 Clinton street, on the third floor, room C.

New federation officials will be elected at this meeting and the circles will be renumbered according to the provisions of the new constitution. All members are requested to be down in time.

The Harlem Forum.

A debate on the question of "Should New York City Own and Operate Its Subways?" will be held tonight at the Harlem Forum, 360 West 125th street. All are welcome.

The Bronx Forum.

The spring social season of the Bronx Forum will be started tonight with an entertainment and dance which will be held at their clubrooms, 1363 Fulton avenue, Bronx.

Members of the forum have been busy preparing for this event for the past few weeks, and it is expected that this will be the gala affair of the year.

Among those who will take part in the program will be Miss Robinowitz, who will sing opera selections; Miss Goldman, pianist, and Mr. Tenny, who will give monologues. Many others will also appear.

Following the entertainment, the evening will be given over to dancing, and many talented musicians have volunteered to furnish the music. The buffet has been made more comfortable and everything has and will be done to make guests feel at home.

Tomorrow night Herman Simpson, editor in chief of The Call, will speak on "The Socialist Advance." Dancing will follow the lecture.

Singer Memorial Meeting.

A Singer memorial meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Labor Temple, 239 East 84th street. Addresses will be delivered in English and German. Comrades are requested to come before 4 o'clock, so as not to disturb the speakers.

Y. P. S. F., Circle 8.

A regular meeting of Circle 8 of the Young People's Socialist Federation will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at Terrace Lyceum, 306 East Broadway. August Claessens will talk on "Socialism and the Problem of the Child." Comrades are requested to attend at 2:30 sharp.

The Riverside Forum.

At the Riverside Forum, 259 West 69th street, last Sunday, Dr. S. Berlin delivered a very interesting lecture on "Woman in the Past, Present and Future." Those who were absent missed a rare treat.

Tomorrow Comrade Louis A. Baum will be the speaker. His subject will be "Can Co-operation Be Substituted for Socialism?" All are invited.

Bronx Socialist Suffrage Club.

The second regular meeting of the Bronx Socialist Suffrage Club was held at the Bronx Forum on Friday, January 27. The little room was crowded to its utmost capacity by those who had come to discuss "objections to woman suffrage." The discussion was

opened by Meta L. Stern, who briefly, and as fairly as she could, presented the usual arguments against woman suffrage.

These objections were then discussed and refuted by the members and their guests, and it was most encouraging to see young working girls who were quite unaccustomed to speaking in public, get up and express their opinion with good logic and in a straightforward way.

As the night of our next regular meeting will be February 10, the evening of the "Get Acquainted Dance," given by all the Socialist suffrage clubs, jointly, the Bronx Socialist Suffrage Club will meet at the Bronx Forum on Wednesday evening, February 8. The topic for discussion will be: "How Shall We Reach the Workingwoman?" This discussion will not be purely theoretical, but will have practical results, as it is to determine our plans and methods for a house to house campaign among working women and working men's wives that will be undertaken at once.

Y. P. S. F., Circle 24, Entertainment.

Preparations for the annual entertainment and dance of Circle 24 of the Young People's Socialist Federation are well under way and the affair promises to be very successful.

The entertainment will be held on Saturday, February 11, 7:30 p.m., at the Yorkville headquarters, 1461 Third avenue. Admission will be free.

Among the entertainers will be Mrs. J. C. Gates, M. M. Bleekman, Bernarda Seimni and L. Weltz.

BROOKLYN.

Young Socialists of America.

The Young Socialists of America meet tonight at Progress Hall, 165-63 McKibbin street, Brooklyn.

August Claessens will lecture on "The Young Socialist Movement, Its Mission and Duties."

Ferrer Socialist Club Ball.

The Francoeur Ferrer Socialist Club of East New York, will hold its annual ball tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in Congress Hall, Atlantic avenue, corner Vermont street. Admission is 25 cents.

The proceeds will be devoted for propaganda work. All progressive people are cordially invited to attend.

W. HARBERS, for Committee.

Executive Committee, Kings County.

A special meeting of the executive committee of Local Kings County was held on Thursday evening in the party office at the Labor Lyceum.

Those present were: A. Pauly, chairman; G. Lewis, W. Shapiro, M. Gronlich, G. J. Spender, E. Lindgren, T. H. Fall, W. Harbers and H. Uswald.

Organizer Lindgren stated that he had called the meeting for the purpose of finding out, now that Warren has been "pardoned," whether the executive committee thought it advisable to hold the protest meeting arranged for Sunday, February 12, at the Grand Opera House.

A motion was made and carried that we continue our preparations to hold the Warren protest demonstration at the Grand Opera House, but that we dispense with our poster advertising. On motion the meeting was adjourned.

H. USWALD, Recording Secretary.

Socialist Suffrage Mass Meeting.

A great Socialist suffrage mass meeting will take place on Sunday, February 26, at 3 p.m. at the Labor Lyceum. Prominent speakers will make addresses. The women comrades are asked to notify as many women's clubs and societies as is possible. Throwaways can be had at Organizer Lindgren's office.

Branch Metropolitan.

A meeting of Branch Metropolitan was held at Ressler's Hall, 201 Fairview avenue, on Sunday, January 22, at 3 p.m. Nearly all the members were present. Comrade Schulpf acted as chairman.

The reports of the financial and corresponding secretaries were read. The following were admitted to membership: Charlotte Swenson, Ernst Lehmann, George Kronebitter, John Kresse, Henry Kessler and F. Wolter.

A letter from Branch 1, Ridgewood, was read, in which it was stated that the tickets we sent them for our festival are being sold, and told us not to return any of them.

Furthermore we received from Brewster's Union No. 69 a check for the tickets we sent them, for which we give our heartfelt thanks.

Report of central committee was read and acted upon. Election of officers of Queens was as follows: Organizer, Carl Halbmeyer; recording secretary, William Kulkman; financial secretary, Peter Wenz; treasurer, Joseph Drechler; literature agent, Miss Sophie Lehmann; auditor, Adolph Lehmann, Albert Zembrod, and Hiber.

As this is the last meeting before our festival which will be held on Saturday, February 11, 1911, at Ressler's Hall, 201 Fairview avenue, corner Himrod street, members are asked to do as much as possible, so this affair will be a success.

ROBERT SCHALLER, Corresponding Secretary.

QUEENS.

Branch Glendale.

Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in Hoffman's Hall, Cooper and Myrtle avenues, Glendale, Comrade Fritz Kresse will lecture in German on the "Co-operative." All Comrades in this section of Queens should attend the lecture, as it promises to be very interesting.

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Woodhaven, L. I. Owing to the annual board meeting, which takes place Sunday, February 12, our branch meeting will be held tomorrow at 2 p.m., at L. Neirs' Social Hall. All members should be present at this meeting.

A. SCHARDT, Organizer.

DIRECTORY OF SOCIALIST SCHOOLS.

Manhattan and the Bronx.

East Side Socialist School, 153 Madison street, New York, Sunday, 1:30 p.m.

Yorkville Socialist School, 360 West 125th street, New York, Sunday, 11 a.m.

Workmen's Educational Alliance, 143-145 East 103d street, Sunday, 10 a.m.

Bronx Socialist School, Wendover and Park avenues, Bronx, Sunday, 10 a.m.

The Modern Progressive School, 214th street and Holland avenue, Sunday, 9:30 a.m.

Brooklyn.

Labor Lyceum Socialist School, Myrtle and Willoughby avenues, Sunday, 10 a.m.

Borough Park Socialist School, Fort Hamilton avenue and 37th street, Sunday, 10 a.m.

Brownsville Socialist School, 432 Hopson avenue, Sunday, 10 a.m.

Queens County Socialist School, Ridgewood Times building, Myrtle and Cypress avenues, Sunday, 10 a.m.

Alabama Avenue School, 309 Alabama avenue, Sunday, 10 a.m.

NEW JERSEY.

Newark.

Edward Moore, the Philadelphia labor leader, will speak tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at Ironquill Hall, 242-244 Washington street, near Market street. This is one of the regular Sunday afternoon lectures held under the auspices of the Socialist party.

Paterson.

Carrie W. Allen, noted journalist and lecturer, will lecture on "Woman and the Social Revolution," at the Hippodrome, 254 Main avenue, tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. A fine musical program has been arranged by the composer, R. William Wooby. Admission 10 cents.

The meeting is under the auspices of Branch 1, Socialist party, of Paterson. A regular lecture course has been instituted and will be continued every two weeks until the warm weather.

Paterson.

Timothy Walsh will lecture on "Wall Street and Politics" tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in Socialist headquarters, 184 Main street, third floor. Admission 10 cents.

Hudson County.

Arrangements for the fourteenth annual mask and civic ball of the Socialist life and drum corps, which will be held tonight at the new pavilion of Union Hill Schuetsen Park, have been completed.

Many organizations will compete for the ante-room set and numerous masks will be in evidence. Prizes will be awarded to fancy and comic makers. Five and drum corps will attend from all parts of New York and New Jersey. Exhibitions will be given by both junior classes and the senior corps. An enjoyable evening awaits all who attend.

Elizabeth.

The lecture by Sol Fieldman, held last Sunday at headquarters, Professor's Broad Street Theater building, was attended by over one hundred, despite the fearful weather. Fieldman is a new star in Elizabeth, having spoken here at three different times, at Professor's East Jersey Street Theater, and those who have heard him before are unanimous in declaring him one of the best who ever "walked the pike." For two hours he kept the audience enthusiastic, and was applauded more than a dozen times.

The local capitalist papers paid considerable tribute to his ability in oratory and repartee.

Tomorrow evening at 7:45 o'clock sharp, Comrade Fieldman will deliver his second lecture, "Socialism and Incentive." The questions asked of the speaker at the conclusion of the address often indicate deep thought and earnestness to gain knowledge, and are generally enjoyed as much as the lecture.

Monday night at 8 o'clock the general committee of Branch 5 meets at headquarters.

GUSTAVE THEIMER.

PHILADELPHIA.

Francis Perkins, secretary Consumers' League of New York, will speak tomorrow on "Hungry School Children" before the Socialist Literary Society, at 3 p.m., in Odd Fellows' Temple, Broad and Cherry streets. There will be music by the Van Den Beemt String Quartet.

This evening the Inter-High School Socialist League and College will celebrate its first anniversary at Comrade H. Schneyer's home, 1625 North 10th street.

Comrade Simon Libros will deliver an address on the subject: "The High School League and the Student Socialist Organize and Study the Philosophy of Socialism." Violin, piano and vocal solos and addresses and recitations by members will follow.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston.

Franklin H. Wentworth is to speak at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, 48 Boylston street, next door to Hotel Touraine, tomorrow, at 2:30 p.m. Subject: "The Economic Future of America." All men are welcome.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago.

Encouraged by the chaos in the ranks of the old parties and the general dissatisfaction aroused among the people of Chicago by the record of the bi-partisan alliance which elected Buse, the Socialists of Chicago are laying plans for a series of factory meetings.

Prof. ISAAC FRANKLIN RUSSELL

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS

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people in the Socialist movement in European cities where the Socialist party has become powerful, the Young People's Socialist League of Chicago has appointed a campaign committee to act in co-operation with the country organization of the Socialist party.

This committee will aid in the distribution of the 100,000 leaflets which are being prepared for immediate distribution. These leaflets will contain the municipal platform of the party, pictures of the candidates for mayor, city clerk and city treasurer, and a blank which may be filled out by any one, in which the platform arouses interest, and sent to the county office, 150 Washington street, for the purpose of procuring additional information.

This plan has been adopted with the view to building up party organization among those who realize the merits of the proposals in the platform.

Plans are being made for a billboard campaign which will be such as to give the Republican and Democratic platforms in the respective cities, called by the different and incompatible names—liberty and tyranny.

The shepherd drives the wolf from the sheep's throat, for which the sheep thank the shepherd as his liberator, while the wolf denounces him for the same act as the destroyer of liberty, especially as the sheep was a black one. Plainly, the sheep and the wolf are not agreed upon a definition of the word liberty; and precisely the same difference prevails today among us human creatures, even in the North, and all professing to love liberty. Hence we behold the process by which thousands are daily passing from under the yoke of bondage hailed by some as the advance of liberty, and bewailed by others as the destruction of all liberty."

RICHARD P. APPLETON.

I should consider it a great favor if you could furnish me with the following figures: (1) The yearly Socialist vote for the United States and as many other countries as possible; (2) the total vote cast at each election.

A. M. FOX. Socialist party vote in United States: 1892, 21,512; 1896, 36,275; 1900, 96,931; 1904, 408,230; 1908, 424,480; 1910, probably 575,000. Germany cast 3,258,968 Socialist votes in 1907. The gain this year was more than 250,000. France has more than 1,100,000 Socialist votes, a gain of a quarter of a million since 1907. Spain cast about 42,000 this year, about twice the number cast in 1907.

These figures are asked for so often it would be well for comrades to clip this answer and preserve it for future reference.

Here are a couple of quotations from Lincoln's speeches. They may be the ones you called for on request of a correspondent in The Call: Abraham Lincoln's Annual Message to Congress December 3, 1861: "In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism."

"It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions; but there is one point, with its connections, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor, in the structure of government."

"Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration." * * * "No man living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty—none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they al-

THE INTERPRETATION OF NATURE, by C. L. Morgan, 1904. Cloth, new, published at \$1.25, for 85c; by mail, 90c.

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VILLIS AVE., 401, cor. 126th—Five rooms; bath; \$12. Janitor.

ready posess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they; and to fix new disabilities upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost."

Address at Sanitary Fair, Baltimore, April 18, 1864:

"The word has never had a good definition of the word liberty, and the American people just now are much in want of one. We all declare for liberty, but in using the same word we do not all mean the same thing. With some the word liberty may mean for each man to do as he pleases with himself, and the product of his labor while with others the same word may mean for some men to do as they please with other men, and the product of other men's labor. There are two, not only different, but incompatible things called by the same name liberty. And it follows that each of the things in by the respective parties, called by the different and incompatible names—liberty and tyranny."

The shepherd drives the wolf from the sheep's throat, for which the sheep thank the shepherd as his liberator, while the wolf denounces him for the same act as the destroyer of liberty, especially as the sheep was a black one. Plainly, the sheep and the wolf are not agreed upon a definition of the word liberty; and precisely the same difference prevails today among us human creatures, even in the North, and all professing to love liberty. Hence we behold the process by which thousands are daily passing from under the yoke of bondage hailed by some as the advance of liberty, and bewailed by others as the destruction of all liberty."

RICHARD P. APPLETON.

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UNITED J

The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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SOME DIFFERENCE.

A few days ago the New York World was throwing convulsions and emitting loud and incessant shrieks over a certain "victory" won for the "freedom of the press" in this country. It had won the "victory," and it was the free press. Mr. Roosevelt, in his multitudinous attempts to regulate all earthly things, great and small, had transformed himself into the nation and, as the government of that nation, had sued the World for libel because of the stories it had published concerning the sale of the Panama canal concession to the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt, as is usual of late, was thoroughly defeated, and the World let the nation know about it. From what it had to say it was not evident that it would have cared for fines and imprisonment. It would have stood all that with a smile and with cheerfulness. But the thought that punishment also meant the abridgment of the freedom of the press was more than it could stand. So it exulted in its victory and benevolently extended what was a personal thing to all the papers in this country.

But its generosity ceased in proclaiming its own victory, and in telling what a grand thing it was for American journalism.

Concerning the Fred Warren case it has been as mum as an oyster, or it was until President Taft was guilty of the meanest and most contemptible document issued since the famous "undesirable citizens" screed of T. Roosevelt.

The World, in a vein of petty spite that shows how hollow all its pretenses are, heads its editorial of yesterday thus: "No Socialist Martyr in Kansas." Then it goes on to say that for more than two years the defendant, Fred Warren, has been able to pose as a victim of "governmental hostility to a free press."

A strange reversal of form and opinions, is it not, for a paper that was making the air blue only a couple of weeks ago about governmental hostility to itself, and was alternately bleating and beeping about assaults on the freedom of the press?

Not at all.

Heart and soul the World is reactionary, anti-working class, anti-progressive. It recognizes, however, that it draws much of its patronage from the working class and in some few trifles it adopts the radical and liberal attitude. But what its pretense amounts to is shown in its editorial on the Warren case. It is the dirtiest published by any paper, and it stultifies every claim, every boast and every protestation it has made concerning its own case, when it posed as a champion of a free press.

FOR THE SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

This evening at the rooms of the Women's Trade Union League there will be held the first of the meetings designed for the training of the teachers in the Socialist Sunday schools.

At present the schools are in a state of development and it is of the highest importance that the best equipped and the best trained teachers that can possibly be had be placed in charge of them. It is with this object in view that the party representatives who have charge of the important work of conducting the schools have initiated this course of lectures.

The first three lectures will be given by David Greenberg. The subsequent ones will be given by Miss Henrietta Rodman. Even those teachers who, through long experience in other schools, find themselves well fitted for the task of teaching in the Socialist Sunday schools should attend this course, because their advice and their suggestions will be of the utmost importance in shaping the methods to be used in the schools. Those who are new to the work of teaching cannot afford to miss any of the lectures. They will be a highly useful and profitable course and one that will be of enormous assistance in educating the children who are soon to be among the most important workers in the ranks of the Socialist party.

Practically the whole success of the schools must depend on the enthusiasm and the fitness of the teachers. There is no doubt of the enthusiasm, and the results show that the teachers possess ability in a high degree. But for the development of this ability in the younger and less experienced teachers this training class should prove a splendid thing.

As Socialist Sunday schools have been started and have already shown great possibilities for good, every effort should be made to develop them to the full limit. Part of the plan for their development is shown in this series of lectures and lessons for the teachers. All teachers, without exception, should attend, for they will not only add to the teachers' store of knowledge, but they will stimulate and widen their devotion to the work.

CONTEMPT—AND CONTEMPT.

Jerome knows how far he can go in flouting the courts, and telling the truth about them. Of course, he knows better than to lie about them. The most resourceful and imaginative liar that ever lived could not stir up half as much trouble as one truth teller. So when Jerome told a little truth he knew it would sink deep and hurt. He also knew that he could get away with it, because he has lots of more truths that he could tell. Furthermore, he is a good little worker for the capitalist interests, and that brings much immunity. It would indeed be a daring judge who would touch him.

But in the case of workingmen it is different. Out in Denver, Judge Greely Whitford vindicated the majesty of the law and showed to whom the law belongs by sending to jail for one year each sixteen miners who were "in contempt of court." Their contempt consisted of continuing to strike when the court ruled they should not strike.

A year out of an adult's life is a tremendously big amount of time. In New York, if you have the proper political influence, you can shoot a man and get off with less than a year. You can run your automobile over a child and get off with a fine. You can conduct a common gambling establishment and risk only a few months' imprisonment. You can run a swindling speculative game and you are not in much danger.

But striking is a dangerous thing. You are at the mercy of every policeman, at the mercy of the militia, of the regular army, and of the huge army of thugs and murderers maintained by the strike-breaking firms. Worst of all, you may be "in contempt of court."

For that you are sure to be severely punished, because judges have taken seriously the idea that their chief task is to break strikes wherever possible and to send to jail all union men. We have not gone to the point where it is a criminal offense to belong to a union. We do not have to. Judges, through their ability to sentence for "contempt," cover that without a specific law.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE IN PORTUGAL.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

From an article in the Berlin Vorwaerts some interesting sidelight is obtained about the situation in Portugal under the Republican regime.

History repeats itself. When on July 14, 1848, the Bastille had been destroyed and the victory of the bourgeois revolution was accomplished, a social movement of the masses at once became manifest. The tailors, shoemakers, and other artisans and workers demanded higher wages with threats of striking. At first the municipal authorities declined to interfere. But soon they found themselves obliged to make the masters yield to the demands of their journeymen. The workers obtained some improvements of their condition.

But among the Paris boss artisans and trades people, the agitation of the journeymen produced a reactionary movement and a return to the conservative camps.

Again, in 1848, after the February rising, when the workers had overthrown the bourgeois monarchy and established the republic, at the same time formulating their class demands, the same kind of conflict arose. Over the more advanced economic development, this conflict now assumed a more outspoken force. The workers now demanded a change of the whole social system. The bourgeoisie resisted furiously. It drowned the demands of the workers in the blood of the so-called June battles of 1848. The final result was the temporary triumph of the bourgeois and the empire of Napoleon III that ended so shamefully in blood and mud.

And for a third time that drama was enacted after Napoleon's downfall in 1870, the establishment of the Paris Commune, and the wholesale massacre of the workers when the communards were defeated after a heroic struggle.

There is nothing surprising in these events for those who understand that all history is in the last analysis a history of class struggles. In the bourgeois revolution, the proletariat, as yet undeveloped, is for a time the ally of the bourgeoisie that struggles to rid itself of the remaining fetters of the feudal system. Once the bourgeois class has achieved that object and the workers demand their share of the new liberty, the bourgeoisie turns against them. The class separating the two classes be-

comes visible in the clash of their opposing interests. The bourgeoisie, having secured the control of the state machinery, uses it to keep down the working masses.

To some extent this spectacle is at present repeated on the political stage of Portugal. Ex-Kinglet Manuel's realm is somewhat retarded in its capitalist development. The petty bourgeois element and the small farmer form the bulk of its population. The proletariat, as a class, is still weak. Large estates and industrial capital are a comparatively small element in the upper stratum of society.

That explains, on one side, the revolutionary attitude of the people toward a decayed monarchy, while the fully developed capitalist states the bourgeoisie class has given up its former opposition to royalty; from fear of the working class.

It also explains why the demands of the Portuguese workers meet with opposition in some parts of the population. The entire capitalist press of Europe watches the class struggle of Portugal's workers with intense interest and passion. It condemns the strikers unsparringly for disturbing the beautiful harmony of the new bourgeois republic by demands for higher wages and better conditions.

The Portuguese railroad strikers have managed their strike with remarkable order. There was not a single act of violence, not even a sympathetic strike. What clashes took place were entirely caused by the other side, which at once undertook to reduce the strikers by the use of force.

And yet the strikers won out in the end. Other struggles of wage workers followed. The metal workers and the gas workers followed their brothers in the railway service. The proletarians are awakening.

Foreign capital is to a considerable extent invested in Portugal. It exercises its influence over the weak and timid government. But the pressure from below also makes itself felt. The result thus far is a program for social betterment outlined by the ministry.

How far this program will crystallize into legislative action, and how far enactments will mean more than mere measures on paper, will depend entirely on the strength and the intelligent action of Portugal's class-conscious workers.

UNITY IN DIVERSITY.

By JOHN WARD STIMSON.

Your very excellent and valuable articles on those three foremost topics of modern times, and the fundamental relations between industry, education and ethics, induce me to offer a few collateral suggestions that personal experience, observation and conviction force home to me, after a long life of direct contact and study of them here and abroad.

We have considered how obviously all life has two opposite aspects—the outer and the inner, the objective and subjective, the concrete and the abstract, the material and the ideal, body and soul, which (however much they have been confused or bejuggled by sophists) can no more be destroyed or even separated than the two complementary ends of a stick, or the two obverse sides of an eggshell. We are ourselves like birds being hatched: each soul within the circumscribing conditions of its shell or environment, is partly determined by the environment; yet partly also determines the environment by that strange element of volition with which each bird pecks through the shell and individually utilizes its (dimly and differently discerned) opportunities, and sings its personal song.

And nothing is now better known to science than that life involves and includes, eternally, both these sides, phases or aspects, and is just as alive or real in one as in the other. The abstract is as real as the concrete; and the concrete is as alive as the abstract. The abstract ideal of a new house, in the imagination of an architect, is as real as the stone and mortar he builds it with. And the crystal stone is chemically as alive as the artist's ideal. But, practically, neither of these is complete till brought into harmonious unity and correlation. The embryonic ideal of a nightingale or skylark (latent in the minute germ of an egg) may be too abstract a concept of nature's intelligence for man's gross implements to detect; but his own intelligence and reason detects it, recognizes that it is there, and concedes its "reality." Yet to become objectively visible and complete externally, this bird ideal must evolve by stages of ascent and by close and constant interchanges of reaction from and upon its environment, till we see its full culmination in combination and hear its personal song and witness its own marvelous reduplication by self-propagation.

The growth process of the human personality is practically identical. So, also, the ascending vegetable ideal, in embryo, may be far too subtle and divinely mysterious for man to seize (excepting remotely and abstractly) with the marvelous differentiations of potential dynamic energy, which decide the individual beauty, function and fragrance of rose or lily, orange, peach or apple. But in watching the process of its ascending evolution and its static concrete incorporations, we detect wonderfully logical principles and methods present which seem wholly analogous to our own unfoldments (of personal and social) organization—extremely important and suggestive.

Thus, given the mysterious ideal latent in every seed (or embryo) of plant or tree, we notice, first, its struggle to build up a substantial root and stalk, as though for its physical support against environing pressures, and as channels for nutrition from below. Then, second, its self-division or differentiation into parts and branches, carefully arranged, measured and conducted so as to bear and bud the multiple leaves for breath and action from above.

full self-expression and self-justification. Its raison d'être: its reason for existence.

Now, looking at man and his social organism unfolding (out of and upon) this "bit" of "egg," "germ" and "seed," the outer, the subjective and objective (the spiritual-ideal and the concrete-material), are both there, both real, both together indispensable, objective and complementary essentials to the same life process of self-expression.

But more: "The Tree of Life" is an analogous order or logical method of unfoldment, to that of the living tree just mentioned. Nature compels each latent human personality to ascend and unfold to its full fruition and self-expression, and through three similar stages, steps and planes of experience and realization (we call root, branch and flower). He is a concurrent flux of physical, intellectual and emotional necessities. His physical center, or self, connects him with and feeds him from the physical foods by which he is environed and by which his body acquires root and support below. His mental center connects him, by a thousand branches, with the upper world of thought, reason and the aerating ozone of intellectual truth, by the vital process of operation, observation, reflection and volition. Lastly, the emotional center (or heart), with its marvelous interrelations and interactions upon the sympathetic nervous system, connects him with all those tremendous currents of sympathy, affection, affiliation, passion, the electrical enthusiasm, inspiration and devotion that, as the motor of action, which binds souls into responsive social harmonies throughout the cosmos, or stirs them to terrific repulsion.

For, strangest mystery of all, the crystallizations and precipitations of mind and emotion are the most subtle and resistless than chemical constituents upon the lower plane of physics, and seem to crave transparency in one, or integral harmony in the other, with fiercer attraction or repulsion than any element in material solutions. For the soul of man in its upbuilding and social unfoldments, seems to crave for essential truth and love, and to rebel against their opposites, as instinctively as the physicist body craves for nutrient and nutritious food or rejects the disintegrant and poisonous. Now, historically and socially, the function of industry "as seen to build up, physically and preparatorily, the social system of the nation, and the education has been to feed and build up the social intelligence by all the logical relations of truth and varied branches of scientific reason. Whereas, the social realm of the emotions and sympathies, through which the heart of the race cries for its highest aspirations, inspirations and beautiful self-fulfillments in fruitage and flower, has been (more or less wisely) fed by the most generous or meanly fed by the most starchy of the material solutions. The aesthetic arts of music, drama, literature, painting, architecture, etc.

These fundamental facts, elements and essentials to existence itself, as humanly experienced by life on this particular planet, not only imply general cosmic truth akin throughout all the universe, but are likely to remain constant factors here, however modified and purified in the operation of the future. Time and space are doing this. For as man (socially) is compelled to protect himself on the physical plane from crude (individual or collective) errors as regards sanitation, food, production and industrial organization, so as to attain ever a saner, sounder and more equally distributed well-being for the body, and this for the safety and well-being of all, so must he attain by an identical necessity of progress and self-perfection, an ever broader, clearer and more commanding intellectual grasp of truth, a profounder and more impassioned reverence and enthusiasm for the more subtle and spiritual elements of all. This will call for a constantly widening and accelerating intensity of public interest and action on behalf of all agencies which most directly affect the welfare of the masses, against all others which, by narrowness, selfishness, greed and bigotry delay or defeat it. International Socialism seems the coming agency prepared by evolutionary destiny for the great step of "body for each and each for all."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"THE CHASM."

Editor of The Call:

May I ask space to call the attention of your readers to a new Socialist novel which has just been published, and which I believe deserves to be known? It is "The Chasm," by George Cram Cook, published by Frederick A. Stokes. It is a portrayal of the class conflict as it exists in America, and it is almost unique among Socialist novels in that it is written by a man who knows the class war thoroughly, and can write about it and who at the same time knows the world of finance and society, and can write convincingly about that. The scene of the last half of the book is laid in Russia, and it has been a long time since I have read anything with more intense interest than this. I will not summarize the plot of this story, but will leave it for your readers to find it out for themselves.

My point is that here is a book which Socialists should circulate. It is part of our task to make clear to publishers of books that we are on the lookout for the vital word upon such questions, and that whenever they take the trouble to publish Socialist novels we can be counted on to get behind and push. May I also add that in doing this I am not booming the work of a friend of mine. I had never even heard the name of Mr. Cook before his book was sent to me by the publisher.

UPTON SINCLAIR.

Edgemoor, Del., Jan. 31, 1911.

MR. UPTON SINCLAIR AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Editor of The Call:

Will shoemakers ever learn to stick to their lasts? I have just read Mr. Sinclair's letter in which he holds the medical profession responsible for the death of the lamented David Graham Phillips, and which the Times very rightly, perhaps out of kindness to Mr. Sinclair, refused to print. It is too bad The Call did not show Mr. Sinclair the same consideration. For the author of "The Jungle" has made himself egregiously ridiculous, and his friends will certainly be amazed and amused. Since when does the ability to write novels give one the right to discuss medical problems? Would Mr. Sinclair have the temerity to discuss with aplomb engineering or chemical problems? Would he, without having given the subject special study, dare to advise the Wright brothers how to build their aeroplanes, or Marconi how to improve his telegraph, or Mme. Curie how to extract radium? What gives him the right to advise physicians regarding a case which he did not observe personally and of all the details of which he cannot but be ignorant?

Is he aware of the fact that there are conditions of intense shock, where the pulse and respirations are practically imperceptible, where death seems imminent, and where only by energetic stimulation (and beef tea is given as a stimulant and not as a food), we can hope to avert immediate dissolution? Mr. Sinclair's entire letter is a mass of absurdities, which go well to prove the truth of the statement that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. And his whole indignant epistle could be torn into little shreds. But one or two examples will suffice. He asks how long it will be before medical men will "familiarize themselves with the first rule of the treatment of disease, that no minutest particle of food should be taken into the system by any human being while there is any trace of a diseased condition of any sort whatever."

I sincerely hope that the doctors will never familiarize themselves with this "rule of treatment," formulated by Mr. Sinclair. For half of our population would very quickly be resting in their graves. I wonder if Mr. Sinclair is really aware of the enormity of the absurdity, nay, criminality, of his advice. Let us see.

A person has tuberculosis or consumption. Consumption is certainly a diseased condition. Consumption may last three, five, ten, fifteen, twenty, or even more years. According to Mr. Sinclair, the patient should during the entire period of his disease take no minutest particle of food! Truly that would be a successful cure for consumption—because the disease would assume a galloping character and in a short time the patient would be among the angels. Malaria, gonorrhoea, syphilis are certainly diseased conditions, and are apt to last rather long. Should the patients abstain from the "minutest particle" of food during the entire period? Beautiful! We would have more floating angels. And how about chronic heart disease and chronic kidney disease? Does Mr. Sinclair see the absurdity of his supererogatory statement? With regard to diseases like typhoid fever, I would inform Mr. Sinclair that the starvation treatment and the moderate feeding treatment were carefully tried, and as a result of comparative tests, those who have treated thousands of cases and are competent to judge, have pronounced decidedly in favor of feeding. The patients recover more quickly, have an earlier convalescence and regain their normal condition more rapidly. The starved patients often never regain their original robustness.

And let me inform Mr. Sinclair that if he thinks that his starvation treatment is something new, original, he is very greatly mistaken. On the contrary, this was the regular treatment of the orthodox medical profession a century and two centuries ago—and with disastrous results. It was Dr. Graves who perceived the perniciousness of starving patients. He began to feed them, and his results were much better. "The Patients' Friend" is a book which you may have read. As to Mr. Sinclair's statement that Mr. Phillips could at any time have lived for thirty or forty days without one particle of food, and that he has seen men not half so robust live for even longer periods, I will say—no, I will refrain from any comment. I will leave it to the readers of The

Call. My report might be considered unparliamentary even by the editor of The Call. I cannot refrain, however, from mentioning that a few of those who posed as fasters, very simply eaters, vegetarians, etc., were simply liars. They ate very little in public, but whenever they had the opportunity they got away with very voluminous steaks. And before the public they posed as abstemious vegetarians.

Mr. Sinclair concludes his letter with the question: "How many tens of thousands of people are there lying at death's door in our hospitals at this hour, being actually murdered by physicians in this way?"

I don't know. I believe there are none. But I do know that tens of thousands of ignorant and quasi-cultured people are undermining their health, minimizing their working capacity, and digging their graves through following the pernicious advice of incompetent laymen-who-would-be-doctors, who have no moral right whatever to give any advice on medical problems. And let us bear in mind that while some of these would-be doctors are sincere but misguided, the majority of them are nothing but contemptible quacks who prey upon a gullible public.

This is not the place to defend the medical profession against the onslaughts of quacks, obscurantists, and the semi-educated. But one point I want to mention: A few years ago Panama was a pest hole. And many an American on going there had his will made out. Now the mortality rate in Panama is lower than in any city in the United States. It is the mortality rate of a summer resort. And we did it.

WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, M. D., President of the American Society of Medical Sociology, Editor Critic and Guide, Medical Review of Reviews, etc. New York, Feb. 2, 1911.

CHILD LABOR IN ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADES.

Editor of The Call:

A striking example of the inconsistency of the attitude of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is afforded in the difference between the spectacle of a twelve-year-old boy being prevented from working fifteen minutes in a musical act, while numerous boys from eight to eighteen years of age trudge from 42d street and Fifth avenue to Second avenue and 127th street every St. Patrick's Day, without a murmur from the ever watchful society.

On the occasion of this annual parade of the Irish societies, it is no uncommon sight to see a little fellow of ten years staggering along under the weight of a bass horn as big as himself, wearing a heavy uniform, and bravely continuing to the end of the five mile march.

Is the society afraid of some influence back of the societies that employ child labor? And it is child labor that compares in cruelty with that of any within the writer's notice, during the time it takes.

The children of the stage are usually strong, healthy youngsters, who are not required to perform heavy or arduous duties, and are always under the protection of parent or guardian: in spite of this, we are constantly reading of the action of this society in preventing these children from making a living for themselves or for (oftentimes) widowed and invalid mothers.

On the other hand, this monstrous cruelty is perpetrated yearly in the open streets of this great city, without a word of remonstrance from this active and public spirited society.

Let us know what influence calms this spirit of this society on St. Patrick's Day. Respectfully,
D. E. PORTER.
New York, Jan. 31, 1911.

FOR CO-OPERATIVE BAKERIES.

Editor of The Call:

In your issue of the 27th appears a letter signed by the "Press Committee of the Co-operative League," recommending co-operative bakeries as the solution of the present fight between the union and the local trust. There is no address indicated. I would certainly like to know more about this league and give it my support. Why is not this idea agitated? In Belgium the Socialists make their own bread, and certainly we Socialists in America should not be so far behind them. Will the Co-operative League give us some more details of its activities and its progress? I am sure hundreds of Comrades would support this special enterprise if they only knew about it.

ARTHUR LUBIN.
New York, Jan. 30, 1911.

PROBLEM: MOVE THE WORLD WITH DRAWING ROOM CONVERSATION.

Editor of The Call and Comrades:

What does Socialism stand for? Does it stand for war, for competition, for hate, for injustice, for petty squabbling, as to who said this and who said that?

No! Socialism stands for the grandest principles of human fairness—justice, fraternity, co-operation, peace. Then let every Socialist who has one spark of sincere belief in the splendid cause of industrial freedom drop at once and forever the language of a bad cause—vituperation.

Dear Mr. Editor and Comrades, please do not try to compete in method with the editors of the papers which oppose our enlightened purposes. Do not copy the manner of argument of General Otis, of Los Angeles. His are the unthinking arguments of brute force. He has no ethical truth to advance; no great unselfish cause to present. We have, and every slur and sneer, every grudge, every ungenerous epithet, defiles that great unselfish work for humanity.

Our whole appeal is to the sense of justice in the minds of the people—every innuendo or slur, every account of bitterness against other Comrades in the work, against persons, is inconsistent with our principles and purpose, and must repel all fair-minded people, and retard our cause.

Only by maintaining the high ethical standard of the principles of Socialism can The Call advance the great cause of humanity. Yours very sincerely and very hopefully,
LILLIAN LELAND.
New York, Feb. 1, 1911.

POTPOURRI

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM THE DEPTHS.

By James H. Henke.
(Courtesy of Columbia Monthly.)

"God's in his heaven"—
The devil's on earth,
The victory's his—
And we unto man,
And we unto me,
Most wretched of men.

Full foul is the room
Where slave I at work,
Go weave for the brags,
For the rich, for the pure,
Their garments so clean.

And twenty like me,
Within this vile den,
Are driven like dogs
Till they falter and die.

What say the machine?
What song do they hum
As we bend to our work,
As we sweat, as we groan,
What say the machines?
"God's in his heaven—
All's right with the world."

AN UNMITIGATED SCOUNDREL.

"I think that she's very much to be pitied, poor thing!" said Mrs. Babbleton, who was pouring out the tea.

"I don't," sharply replied Miss Tattle.

"In my opinion any woman who allows a man to trample upon her in such a manner deserves all that she gets."

"Who are you talking of?" inquired Miss Tattle, who had just come in.

"Our new neighbor over the way," answered the lady of the house. "I discovered that their name is Scabbles, and she seems to be all right; but the man behaves in the most shameful manner."

"All men do if they're given the opportunity," interjected Miss Tattle.

"He lies in bed until all hours of the day," continued Mrs. Babbleton, "and then dresses himself and goes out, and leaves her alone by herself evening after evening."

"What a brute!" ejaculated Miss Tattle. "Such men should not be allowed to live!"

"He never by any chance gets up until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning," added the good lady; "and I've heard him let himself in at 5."

"How indescribably shocking!" exclaimed Mrs. Gabbie, another of the fair sisterhood. "Why, the man is a disgrace to the neighborhood."

"If I had my way such men should be whipped," said Miss Tattle. "How women can marry such creatures I really don't know."

"Of course he's a gambler," observed Miss Tattle.

"Or worse," put in Mrs. Gabbie.

"He may be a burglar," suggested Mrs. Babbleton.

"He's a most peculiar looking man," "An unmitigated scoundrel!" exclaimed Miss Tattle, "and if I were a member of parliament—"

Just then another lady entered the room, whom the servant announced as Mrs. de Fassion.

"She was the swell of the neighborhood, so they all stopped talking when she came in."

"How do you do, dear Mrs. Babbleton?" inquired the new arrival. "Am I may I ask of whom you were speaking in such unqualified terms?"

"Of a low, drunken, gambling brute who lives over the way named Scabbles—a new arrival," replied Mrs. Babbleton.

"What! My friend Mr. Scribble?" cried Mrs. de Fassion. "He's nothing of the kind, I can assure you."

"Do you know him?" asked Mrs. Babbleton.

"Why does he leave his poor wife alone every evening?" inquired Miss Tattle, suspiciously.

"Simply because he's the sub-editor of the Morning Star," replied the other, "and his duty keeps him at the office until nearly the early hours of the morning. He is a most intelligent and highly educated man, and I'm just going to call on his wife. How amused she'll be when I tell her my opinion you have formed of her husband! Good-by!"

But the other ladies were too much flabbergasted even to reply, and swept out amid a dead silence.—A. Slopers.

RULES, AT SHOP AND OFFICE.

By Celia Bernstein.

A rule for every step we take,
A rule for every move we make,
A rule for every look we cast,
How long can mortals' patience last?

We all must for our living work,
And duty we dare hardly shirk,
But still desire to play and rest,
Quite often, and to get the best.

And this desire we must check,
And all day liberty to each,
With every liberty curtailed,
As if we were to our posts called.

Brown—What your son does know about horse racing isn't worth knowing.

Walker—And what he does know about it isn't worth knowing, either.

A—Slopers.

Marie—When you spoke to me did you tell him you had \$500 in the bank?

Tom—I did.

Marie—And what did he say?

Tom—He borrowed it.—A. Slopers.