

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

The New York Call

The Weather.

CLOUDY AND COLDER.

408 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

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OROZCO WAITING FOR MORE TROOPS TO ATTACK JUAREZ

Now on Watch to Attack Relief Column of Navarro.

DIAZ TROOPS SHY

More Bands Join Rebels Who Now Hold All Ground Along Rio Grande.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 8.—The Juarez situation apparently is waiting on the coming of Navarro and Blanco. If Navarro arrives to the relief of the federal garrison first, military men do not believe Juarez will ever be taken or that it will even be assaulted. If Blanco arrived first with insurrecto reinforcements, Orozco declares he will attack Juarez at once. Orozco and his army still occupy their position between the Smelter and Old Fort Bliss on the Mexican side of the river and this morning received about 100 reinforcements, part of their own men, who remained behind in the mountains when Orozco marched in Tuesday. That insurrecto reinforcements are coming from the east is certain. Three hundred under command of the insurgent leader Alanis, camped Tuesday night opposite Ysleta at the little town of Saragosa, which they captured Tuesday afternoon. Mexican refugees arriving at Ysleta Wednesday morning gave the details of the arrival of the rebels and the capture of the town. The rebels are waiting for the word from Orozco that he is ready to attack Juarez.

The feature of the day was the severity with which the federal troops drew their line along the Texas border in efforts to prevent the insurrectos smuggling arms, provisions or men into Mexico.

A heliograph outfit has been purchased by the insurrectos and will be used in signaling.

A company of 100 rebel recruits crossed the river above the city late Tuesday night to join Orozco on the opposite side of the river from the smelter.

The men were not armed. Orozco this morning had his men throw up temporary fortifications where they held their positions, and throughout the day the rebel camp was active in this work. Wig-wagging was also constant among the insurrecto soldiers and scouts occupied points on the hills. Many Americans visited the insurrecto camp, and several bearing the signature of General Orozco became most common as his photographs have been in the past.

Thousands of Americans not venturesome enough to wade the river, stood on the Texas side and watched the insurrectos from the short distance that separated them.

Two insurrectos wounded in the fight of Bauche Sunday and left by Orozco at a ranch near Juarez, died last night and were brought into Juarez today by David Corrales, owner of the ranch, for burial.

NEW PLAN TO SOAK THE MAGAZINES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—An amendment increasing above the second class rate the postage on the advertising parts of periodicals, will probably be added to the postoffice appropriation bill by the senate committee on postoffices.

It will not apply to newspapers. This action was favored at a White House conference today, attended by the President, Vice President and Postmaster General Hitchcock.

SOCIALISM A MENACE, DECLARES APPONYI

Count Albert Apponyi, the former prime minister of Hungary, who is in this country "in the interests of international peace," among other things, was asked about Socialism in Hungary, in an interview yesterday.

The count says thus: "Socialism in Hungary is not by any means on the high scientific level it has reached in Germany. With us it is in the infancy stage, and one must add that it shows the symptoms of diseases that are associated with infancy.

"Of course I regard Socialism as a menace. But at the same time there are some doctrines that Socialism teaches which contain much of truth. It is for society now to find out these truths and put them into practice. In that way you can see Socialism at its strongest points, and it becomes no longer a menace."

Apponyi is denounced by the Hungarian Socialists of this city as a colossal fraud.

JAPAN STILL QUAKES AT MENTION OF SOCIALISM.

TOKIO, Feb. 8.—W. B. Fleisher, an American proprietor of the Japan Review, is being prosecuted for publishing a Socialist interview in the weekly in his newspaper.

MADERO DEFENDS PROPERTY RIGHTS

Says Revolutionists Will Give Socialists Freedom of Press and Speech.

What is transpiring in Mexico? Who are the revolutionists, and what do they propose doing for the helpless working class of Mexico?

These are the questions which Americans somewhat in general, and Socialists in particular, wish to have answered.

To ascertain something along these lines The Call sent a reporter to talk with Gustavo Madero, brother of Francisco Madero, the political leader and financial backer of the men who are fighting to overthrow Diaz. Gustavo Madero is staying at the Hotel Astor, the headquarters of the New York revolutionary junta.

Once seated in Madero's room, with the reporter and a revolutionary sympathizer whom Diaz once took the trouble to jail with the aid of an American court, Madero quickly made it plain that his brother-in-hiding has no intention of abolishing wage slavery in Mexico.

"Our object," said Madero, "is to make Diaz flee from Mexico, and when he has gone, to set up in place of the terrible despotism which he stands for, a free and liberal republic, wherein the freedom of speech and the press will be guaranteed."

Madero spoke disdainfully of the abortive rebellion against Diaz, started by Socialists and Socialist sympathizers in 1909.

"These fellows would like to divide up the land and give it away to the poor people," said he. "Now you know, or course, that such a thing is impossible. Besides it would be unjust. You do not want a good mechanic or a good farmer to work beside a poor one and receive no more for his labor than the poor one does?"

After delivering this brilliant conception of what Socialism would mean in Mexico, Madero gazed from one to the other of his hearers, and awaited their approval. His hearers had not gone to the Astor for an argument, so one of them contented himself with asking:

Socialists Are Aiding.

"But is it not true, that those Socialists who fought Diaz in 1909 are now helping your brother in this fight, supporting him both in this country and in Mexico?"

"Oh, yes," responded Madero. "They are helping us, and we are glad to get their help. They think with Diaz out of the way they will obtain the right of free speech and a free press. They are right in that. When the revolution succeeds free press and free speech will be assured to every one."

"The one big thing which we want to make plain to the Americans who have money invested in Mexico is that their property will be perfectly safe after the revolution. All property will be protected fully; not one with a cent invested will lose it. Please make that plain in anything you write. Many Americans do not know this, and oppose us on that account."

Then Madero started in to tell of the military plans of the revolutionists.

"As soon as we take Juarez," said he, "we will set up our capital there, and begin taking the other cities in northern Mexico. As our army grows larger we will organize and drill it thoroughly. When that is done we will march south and capture the City of Mexico. But it is my firm belief that soon after we have taken Juarez and cut Diaz off from the United States he will flee from the country. Sixty days after the fall of Juarez Diaz will be no more."

Madero has a very poor opinion of Diaz. "Porfirio Diaz has just one claim to genius," said he. "Diaz is a quack that won't let anybody put a saddle on him. That is the secret of his success."

YOUNG SLAYERS ORGANIZE IN BOSTON

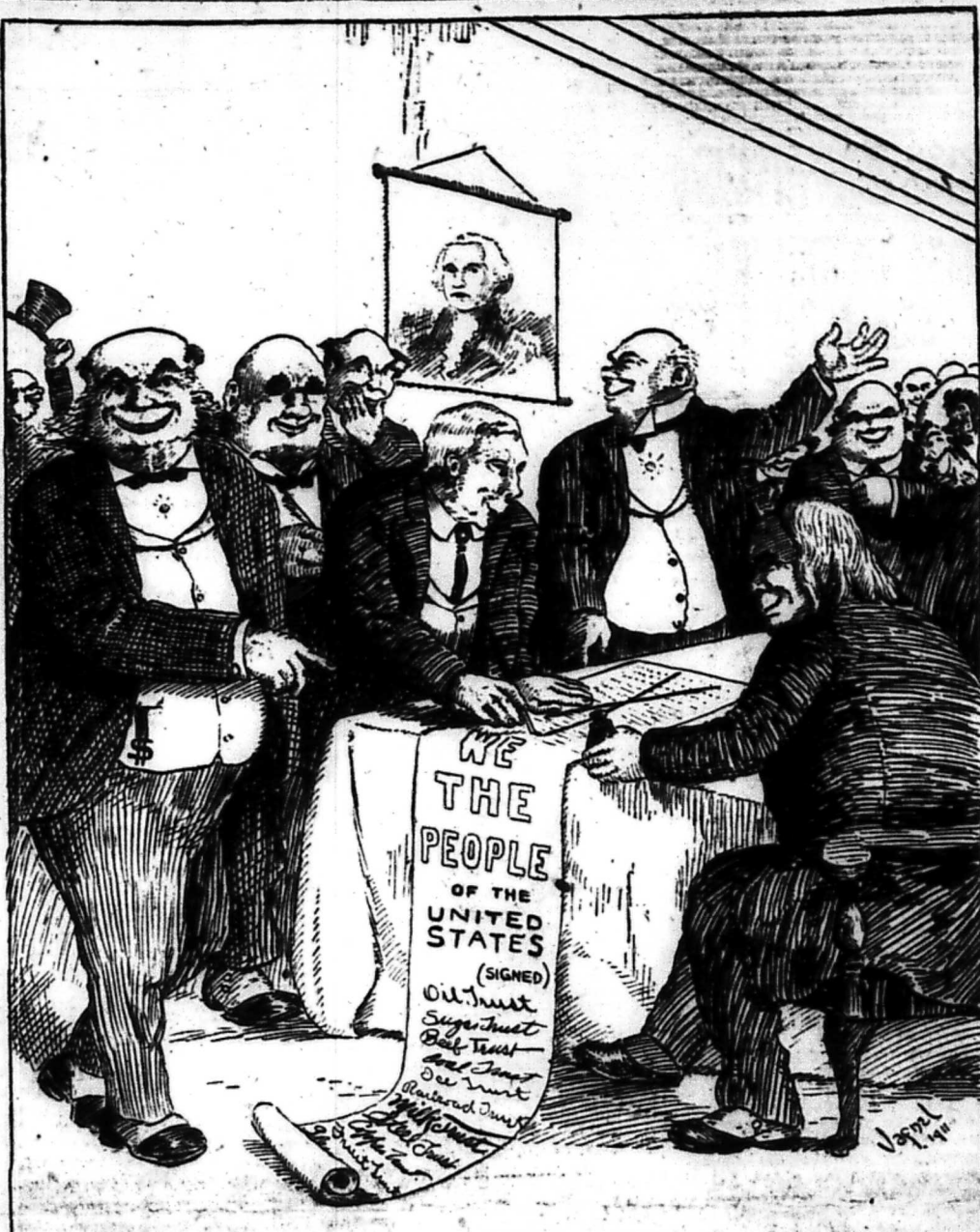
BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Major Henry L. Higginson was elected president of the Boston Council of the Boy Scouts of America, at a meeting of the council at the City Club, yesterday afternoon. A committee on organization and constitution was also appointed by the temporary chairman, Colonel Frank L. Locke.

The council elected at yesterday's meeting will look after the movement of the Boy Scouts in New England, with Boston as a center, and will use the budget of \$5,000 recently raised among citizens of Boston and vicinity with which to further the interests of the boys' organization.

SOCIALISTS OPPOSE COMMISSION GOVT.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8.—Attempts to establish the commission form of government in various Illinois cities are being opposed by the Socialists. Following the victory of the party commission form of government at Quincy, Ill., efforts are being made to defeat the plan in Murphysboro, Peoria, and Galesburg.

At a meeting in Galesburg it was shown that Cedar Rapids, Iowa, under commission government has overdrawn all the city funds.



WHO SAID CONSTITUTION?

HOFFSTOT HARD HIT BY SOCIALIST SHOT

Pittsburg Slave Driver Says Debs and Haywood Made Him a Victim.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 8.—Frank N. Hoffstot, president of the Pressur Steel Car Company, and president of the German National Bank of Allegheny, under indictment in connection with the councilmanic graft cases, and who fought long and hard against being brought here to answer charges in the federal courts, has filed a petition with the Supreme Court of the state for a change of venue from Allegheny county to the Supreme Court, alleging it is impossible for him to procure a fair trial here, principally because of speeches by Gen Debs and William D. Haywood.

The strike of the car company at McKees Rock during the summer of 1909, when thirteen men were killed, and the graft crusade, are alleged by him to have been causes which made him a target for criticism.

Hoffstot particularly points out that "speeches made here by Eugene Debs, W. D. Haywood, and other Socialists during the strike, stirred up in this community an animosity and prejudice against him" which still exists, especially "among the classes from which jurors serving in the courts here are usually chosen."

Hoffstot denies that he is guilty as charged in the indictment, of conspiracy and bribery, and attacks the validity of the indictments, claiming to be a resident of New York and to have lived there for the last ten years.

On the ground of certain irregularities in the procuring of the indictments he makes further allegations as reasons why his case should not come to trial.

ROCHESTER SCABS NOW OUT OF WORK

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 8.—It develops that the settlement of the Chicago clothing strike will have a material effect on Rochester. This city has contributed to the fight of the Chicago manufacturers so effectively as to have been the direct cause of the collapse of the strike.

When the strike had been inaugurated the Chicago manufacturers opened branch concerns here and commenced the manufacture of clothing. It is reported that as high as \$25,000 per week was spent here in wages during the month of January. It is expected now that these branch manufacturing establishments will be gradually closed and that Rochester will soon have a lot of idle clothing makers.

CAN'T PAY \$4.11 TAX; MAY GET LIFE TERM

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 8.—The issue that Sumner W. Rose, the Socialist councilman of Bloxi, Miss., has raised, is as to whether a citizen of the United States can be imprisoned for debt, it is also applicable here.

John Murray, thirty years old, of North Versailles township, is in jail for failure to pay his taxes, amounting in all, according to the statement of Tax Collector Thomas Collage, to \$4.11, of which \$1.77 is said to represent a 1907 delinquency.

Murray is a laborer, and of late has been able to earn only \$3 a week.

One of the possibilities in this case is that unless Murray manages in some way and at some time to scrape together enough money to pay the taxes he will have to stay in jail all his life.

Such prisoners are comparatively rare at the jail. It is said, though, recently there was one man who served thirty-six days on a tax debt of about \$5.

ORATORY RUSHES TO SAVE LORIMER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Defending the claim on the senate made by Lorimer, of Illinois, Senator Johnson, of Alabama, today spoke as follows:

"Three senators," he said, "ran a hurdle race for first place in the opening of the debate in this case. The senator from Indiana (Beveridge) with the smoke of battle still fresh on his garments and fire flashing from his eyes, struck the first blow.

"Close upon his heels came the senator from Oklahoma (Owen) with a tomahawk and scalping knife, the Pocohontas blood in his veins surging and throbbing at the sight of the auburn locks of the senator from Illinois—a magnificent scalp to be added to the tent pole of his wigwag.

"A little later came the senator from South Dakota (Crawford) and his path through the law, and the facts in this case was as fast and furious as the stampede of a frightened herd of buffalo on the South Dakota plains trampling down everything and leaving only desolation, dust and death behind."

An analysis of the testimony was presented, and the senator insisted that it proved Lorimer's claim to his seat to be stainless and just.

SPANISH MINERS STRIKE

BILBAO, Feb. 8.—The miners at Galdames have struck on account of the dismissal of one of their number. They are in a very angry mood, and the civil guard has been called out to watch them.

STRIKERS APPEAL A RANK DECISION

Magistrate Barlow Fines Girl Without Hearing Defense, Then Tries to Crawl.

Magistrate Barlow, who has made a name for himself as an enemy of labor by sending strikers to the workhouse on the flimsiest charges made by scabs, once more shows himself in his right color when in the Night Court last night he convicted Sadie Odos, a striking waist maker before he had even listened to her testimony.

Sadie Odos and Yetta Rabinowitz were arrested on Tuesday night while picketing the shop of Lesner and Kalb, 28 West 37th street, charged with "jostling" and "threatening" Max Stein, a scab employed in the shop. They were brought before Magistrate Barlow and the case was adjourned last night.

Max Stein, the complaining scab, testified that the girls jostled him and that they threatened to put his eyes out with their hairpins. The policeman who arrested the strikers was then called and testified that he saw the girls bump into Stein, but that he did not hear them threatening to put his eyes out.

Stein was recalled to the witness stand and asked whether the girls had worn the same clothes and hats. Stein said that he was sure the girls wore the same hats. Barlow then ordered the dismissal of the assault charge against Miss Odos, because she wore a hat without hatpins, but he fined her \$5.

(Continued on page 2.)

RAILROAD ORDERS MEET IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—To discuss plans to obtain a standardization of pay from the railroads and increase commensurate with the advanced cost of living, delegates of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen and Locomotive Engineers met here today in Davis' Hall, West Philadelphia.

A concerted movement on the part of all trainmen in the territory east of the Mississippi river is being inaugurated for general improvement of their working conditions and remuneration.

The report of the committee on resolutions filed in the last decade wages have been increased only 3 per cent, while the cost of living has advanced 50 per cent. A general convention of the railroad employees will be held here next month, when an attendance of about 600 is expected. The various brotherhoods may be consolidated and a committee appointed to represent all members in conference with railroad officials.

FRED LONG NOW RESTS AFTER MANY YEARS

Faithful Socialist and Old Union Worker Buried in Philadelphia.

(Special to The Call.) PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Fred W. Long, pioneer of the Socialist and trade union movement, was buried in the printers' lot in Mount Moriah cemetery this morning, after brief services at the undertaking establishment of Oliver H. Balr, at 1820 Chestnut street.

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Long was one of the most active men in the labor movement of this country during the past quarter of a century or more, having become connected with the trade union movement when about eighteen years of age. He was fifty-one years of age when he died.

Word was received from his father and brother, who live in Detroit, that it would be impossible for them to attend the funeral, and the only relative present was his widow, Mrs. Agnes Long.

A brief funeral service was read by Rev. E. M. Frank at the request of Mrs. Long. Frank is a member of Local Philadelphia of the Socialist party, and he paid a generous tribute to the spirit of tolerance and broad-mindedness of the dead labor agitator.

Joseph E. Cohen, representing Local Philadelphia, read resolutions expressing the sorrow and deep sense of loss of the local Socialist movement in the death of Long. These resolutions also contained a beautiful appreciation of Long's untiring devotion to the cause of the working class.

Harry Parker, one of Long's associates in the work of building up the labor movement in this city, represented the national executive committee of the Socialist party. He spoke briefly, but feelingly, expressing simply the appreciation felt by all who knew Long.

Comrades His Fellowworkers.

The pallbearers were old time unionists and Socialists, men who had in years gone by worked with Long in the Socialist and trade union movement.

Among the mourners were many of the old German members of the Socialist and labor movement who knew and worked with Long almost a quarter of a century ago. Many of these old men laid off for the day in order to pay their respects to the memory of the man who stood forth and championed the cause of the working class in English in the Quaker city in the early days of the labor movement.

Several of these gray-headed workers expressed their appreciation of Long's devotion to the struggle of the workers.

In the group gathered at the graveside were several Socialists and trade union men from out of town, but for the most part the mourners at the grave were those who saw Long suffer and pine away in the past three years.

The floral decorations were simple pieces, most of them marked with the word "Comrade." Among these floral tributes were: One from the national executive committee, another from Local Philadelphia of the Socialist party, another from the German Socialists and one from the Jewish Daily Forward Association in this city.

Long's career in the labor movement, both as a Socialist and a trade unionist, is a long story of undying devotion, of magnificent gifts consecrated to the struggle of the working class for liberation from the bonds of wage slavery.

Old Eight-Hour Agitator.

In 1886, when the famous eight-hour agitation was being pushed in Chicago, he was one of the most active men in that movement, but even then he was a believer in, and an advocate of political action by the workers as a class, being a Socialist. When the infamous Haymarket tragedy shocked the country Fred Long took the platform and fought like a lion to save the lives of the men who were in prison on a trumped-up charge.

While the fever of the struggle for the lives of Fisher, Neobe and the others was at its height Long arranged a mass meeting of protest in Washington and he himself was one of the principal speakers.

When he came to this city a couple of years after the Chicago fight which ended so tragically for a group of advocates of the workers, he immediately became active in the local labor movement.

During the early nineties of the last century Fred Long, Ben Hanford, J. Mahlon Barnes, George Chance, Ernest Krefl, Leonard Fish and a number of others stirred the labor movement into great activity.

About 1894 a local Socialist paper called the Liberator was started, of which Leonard Fish was editor and Fred Long one of the most effective contributors.

A Gifted Speaker.

Long was probably the most effective speaker in the labor movement of this city, having the gift of presenting his thoughts, which were always exceedingly well arranged, in the simplest language. Because of this he was in great demand as a speaker.

From the day when, at eighteen, he joined the labor movement until the day of his death, he was keenly interested in every phase of the movement.

(Continued on page 2.)

FRED WARREN SAYS HE WON'T PAY THAT \$100 FINE, EITHER

Tells Process of Putting Laugh on the Administration.

THE BLUFF WORKED

Game Two Can Play At Though Courts' Dice Are Loaded.

TO THE APPEAL ARMY

I violated no law. I refused to plead guilty and accept a small fine. I refused the many offers of compromise.

I refused to play the game according to the rules. I refused to take advantage of the thirty days' grace.

I am still standing on the slippery foundation of my constitutional rights as guaranteed to me by the constitution of the United States, the prelude to which document, the Declaration of Independence, was written in the blood of my revolutionary ancestor, General Joseph Warren, who died in the defense of human liberty on Bunker Hill.

And I shall steadfastly refuse to pay \$100 fine. "A Million for Defense—not a penny for tribute."

FRED D. WARREN, Girard, Kan., Feb. 4, 1911.

GIRARD, Kan., Feb. 8.—Fred Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, in this week's issue, enters himself in a laugh at the capitalist's cowardice.

Capital is timid. Capitalists are cowards.

This was strikingly illustrated by the action of President Taft in granting a pardon to me. The politicians feared the political effect of sending Judge Pollock's sentence, and backed down at the last moment.

It was a game of bluff from start to finish. It was simply a question of who would hold out for the longest length of time. Backed by the Appeal, army and 500,000 loyal comrades, my bluff won in the end.

I was arrested on a flimsy charge. The government's attorneys, Bone and West, immediately began their game of bluff. "Plead guilty," they said, "and the judge, acting on our suggestion, will give you a small fine."

I refused to do this. Harry Bone's first word that day was: "I will give you the limit."

"We will give you the limit," he said. "I will give you the limit." "I will give you the limit." "I will give you the limit."

"I had bowed my head in submission, yes. There was but one thing to do—and that I realized early in the game—fight!"

Foiled the Trick.

"Mock heroics." Yes. The heroes were mock, but the statements made by the Appeal in this controversy were not exaggerated, nor were my accommodations wild. Had they been, Mr. Bone, perhaps better than any man in the United States, that I am a civil and criminal libel suit.

I have been fined against the Appeal and its publisher, and editor, and these suits were not filed for the good reason that every statement made with reference to Pollock's Grosscup, McPherson, Phillips, and the federal courts were backed by facts. Under the Kansas laws the truth can be set up in defense in the courts, and where the truth is shown the jury shall return a verdict of not guilty. In order therefore to secure my conviction I was dragged into a federal court where, according to Mr. Taft's testimony, there was neither law nor justice, mercy nor honor.

The federal court was played with loaded dice. Had I allowed the usual legal procedure would now be inaugurating in a federal prison.

Awful Situation.

The President ordered all the papers in the case brought before him. Attorney General Wickham and associates were called in consultation. The momentous question of what this obscure editor of a small newspaper should do in Kansas was considered from every angle. "Do it or not to do it," that was the question. To save the record was real issue. Ex-Judge Taft was in an awkward position. He had to follow the law, but he had to follow the law.

(Continued on page 2.)

So all that I had said about federal court methods and the judiciary in general was true. To send me to jail on the other hand would, so the politicians in Washington feared, emphasize in a big way what I had said about the courts and add fuel to the fire the appeal has started under the judicial throne. It was beginning to be understood by the discerning that I had been sent to jail, not because I had violated the law, but because I was the editor of a Socialist paper. "Of the two evils choose the lesser," but both loomed up to the puzzled President in about the same proportions. Taft, however, was determined to keep me out of jail, to prevent me realizing my burning ambition to become a martyr. At the same time it was his duty to save the judicial throne from being dragged in the dust of public disapproval. He mastered this difficult feat by setting aside the jail sentence and reducing the fine to \$100, and then reading me a lecture that was un-called for and smacked of a good deal of the demagogue. I am of the opinion that his remarks about the appeal, and my work, will not raise the gentleman of "God knows fame" in the estimation of the public. I was guilty or not guilty, and the sentence should have stood or been wholly set aside. As it is, I win and the courts lose!

MATZOTH STRIKE IS DECLARED OFF

The strike of the matzoth bakers was declared off yesterday. The bosses granted a ten hour day to the workers and the question of recognition of the union and wages was submitted to arbitration. The settlement was the result of Rabbi Jaffe, Wedrowitz, and Klein taking a hand in the strike and forcing the employers to agree to arbitration. The rabbis succeeded in bringing together the bosses and representatives of the union in a conference which was held at 165 East Broadway on Tuesday afternoon. The strike was discussed at length and both sides submitted their grievances. At the opening of the conference the employers argued that they would not have anything to do with the union and that they would not have the union mentioned in the agreement. The representatives of the strikers then threatened to withdraw if union recognition was not part of the agreement, and the bosses finally agreed to recognize the union.

WIDER, FORMER BANK CASHIER, SENTENCED

Benjamin J. Wider, who stole \$600,000 from the Russo-Chinese Bank of which he was cashier, was sentenced yesterday by Judge O'Sullivan to two of the five penitentiaries against his will. On the first indictment Wider got not less than five nor more than nine years and six months in state prison and on the second not less than nine years. Wider's commitment to Sing Sing was delayed until next Tuesday at the request of James W. Osborne. Wider will have to spend at least fourteen years in prison as he will not begin serving his second sentence until the first has been served and no time off is allowed. Wider declared that he was going away an innocent man.

FRANK'S Department Store

You are at home when dealing with FRANK'S Department Store. 110 E. COR. 83D ST. & AVE. A. N. Y. Always Something New. We handle all union-made merchandise.

CLASS STRUGGLE GAME

"The Whole Family Can Play It." This game is played with colored markers on a chart divided into 100 unequal spaces, through which winds a path starting from Capitalism and ending in Socialism. The pictures and sayings are full of suggestions, helping young people realize the facts of the Class Struggle. Price, 25 cents, postpaid. Agents Wanted.

SOCIALIST PLAYING CARDS

A fine deck of 52 playing cards, standard size, extra quality, with ordinary and socialist games can be played at sight. But the King and the Queen are the Capitalist and the Jack is the Peasant. The other cards are the Socialist, Judge, Soldier and Priest, and the Ace are the organizations of the working class. The other cards stand for different types of working men and women. Each card carries a bright verse by May E. Marcy; the drawings are by R. H. Campbell. The cards will afford an end of amusement, particularly if you can induce a non-socialist to take a hand in the game. Price, 25 cents, postpaid. Agents wanted.

5 YEARS OF DEATH IN BLOODY RUSSIA

Hundreds Slaughtered, Thousands Ruined in "Constitutional" Period.

(Special Correspondence.) PARIS, Feb. 1.—At this time, when in Russia the struggle against reaction is awakening again and seems to be taking new forms, as yet difficult to state, the Russian press is taking an inventory of what was the cost to the nation of this "constitutional" period of five years, from October, 1905, the date of the famous "liberal" manifesto of the czar to the present day. This inventory is very instructive. During the last five years 1,270 newspapers have been suppressed; 124 through a so-called legal process and 1,046 through a simple administrative order. The "programs" organized by the authorities have ruined about 214,000 proletarian Jewish families; 1,250 Jews have been killed and more than 1,000,000 Jewish workmen have been compelled to take the road of the exile. The so-called repressive military expeditions killed during a few months only about 24,000 persons. The military courts have sentenced for "political" crimes 37,620 persons; for similar "crimes" 120,000 persons were imprisoned through purely administrative orders. Instead of a prison population of about 55,000, as it was prior to 1905, it has grown rapidly during the last five years—111,403 in 1906, 138,500 in 1907, 166,064 in 1908, 181,241 in 1909, and 210,000 in 1910. "Pacification" by Slaughter. During the eight years following the uprising of the "Decemberists" in 1925, up to the constitutional manifesto of Nicholas II, 525 persons were sentenced to death, only 102 of them being executed. In the last five years 5,735 death sentences were imposed by the courts for political crimes and 6,015 were actually executed. Has the Russian government achieved that "pacification" by which it justifies these massacres without precedent even in the annals of Russian czarism? The events during the last few days bring us the answer to this question. At the time of the tragic death of Sazonov and the odious treatment accorded to the prisoners in Volodga, more than 25,000 students went on strike, organized protest meetings and braved the "no-galka" and the sabers of the Cossacks and soldiers. The workers of the big factories are as yet quiet, but in more than one hundred places in the province strikes have arisen, followed with such demands that their political character is unmistakable. In a number of rural places revolts are signaled on account of the "violent" introduction of the "reforms" destined to do away with the "mir."

HALF A VOTE FOR WOMEN IN KANSAS

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 8.—It is now up to the voters of Kansas to say whether or not women shall vote on all questions in this state except the Presidency. The resolution for a constitutional amendment, which was passed by the house last night, was taken up by the senate this afternoon and adopted with little opposition. This proposition is a distinct one from that discussed by the senate and referred to the judiciary committee. The morning discussion had to do with a bill to permit women to vote in Presidential elections. The resolution which was voted on favorably this afternoon submits to the men voters of the state an amendment to the Constitution giving women a vote on senators, congressmen, and all state and legislative officers. They already have the right to vote for all city officials. The adoption of the house resolution this afternoon was in the nature of a surprise party for the women, it having been supposed that the matter would not come up today.

PLAGUE RAMPANT IN CHINESE CITIES

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Owing to the alarming reports concerning the spread of the plague in China, the London papers today join in a plea for more stringent precautions throughout Europe. It is feared here that the breaking up of the ice in the Chinese and Russian rivers, with the advent of spring, will scatter the germs broadcast. Chinese dispatches say that the plague has now appeared in the inner city of Peking. On account of the lack of proper sanitation there it is feared a terrible spread of the disease is inevitable. Deaths from the plague in Chefoo, China, are averaging sixteen a day and the infection is spreading. There have already been 200 deaths. The spread of the disease is ascribed to the coming of Chinese from Manchuria, where the infection is worse.

CHICAGO PRINTERS GET NEW SCALE

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Commencing Monday printers working in Chicago newspaper offices are at work under a new scale, negotiations for which have been on for about two years. Under the new agreement linotype operators will work under the same rate of wages as heretofore, while the hourly salaries of hand men will be increased 7 cents an hour. Proofreaders, copyholders, copywriters, makeup men and assistant machine tenders will receive an increase of \$2 per week. All other conditions will remain the same as provided for in the scale of prices which went into effect January 4, 1909.

SHERIFF'S POCKET PICKED

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Thomas J. Smith, sheriff of Warren county, who resides at Warrensburg, had his pocket picked of \$50 while going to or coming from the legislative reception at the executive mansion last night. Sheriff Smith is a Democrat, and personal friend of Governor Dix.

TEA

TEA. A 30c. Package Makes 40 Cups.

White Rose CEYLON TEA

White Rose CEYLON TEA. A 30c. Package Makes 40 Cups.

BIG WARREN PROTEST MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

The Warren protest meeting, arranged for the Grand Opera House, Brooklyn, by Local Kings County, of the Socialist party, on February 11, will be held at the Montauk Theater, Hanover place, near Fulton street, on the same date, at 2:30 p.m. The speakers will be Franklin H. Wentworth, Henry Frank, and Morris Hillquit. An admission of 10 cents and 15 cents will be charged. Box seats, 25 cents.

ROYAL FURNITURE CO.

Home Furnished \$99.98 (Actual Value \$125) at... Containing the following articles: PARLOR: 1 Sofa, 1 Arm Chair, 1 Ladies' Chair, 1 Rocker, 1 Corner Chair, 1 Parlor Table, 2 Fr. Lace Curtains, 1 Brussels Rug. DINING ROOM: 1 Extension Table, 1 Case Chair, 1 Leatherette Couch, 1 Fancy Rocker, 1 Rug, 7.00 ft. 1 Sideboard. KITCHEN: 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Step Ladder Chair, 1 Hanging Glass, 15 Yds. Oilcloth. BATHROOM: 1 Chair to Match, 10 Yds. Fibre Carpet. BRUSHES: 1 Toilet Brush, 1 Kitchen Brush, 1 Step Ladder Chair, 1 Hanging Glass, 15 Yds. Oilcloth.

LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS

\$1.00 Weekly Opens An Account Make Your Own Terms. WRITE FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE. Open Saturday Evenings. 2188 3rd St. 2190 3rd St.

MANY WAIST FIRMS SIGN AGREEMENTS

Bijou Company Gives in to Union--Organization Is Growing. The Bijou Waist Company, of 538 Broadway, one of the largest waist firms in the city, and which employs 500 girls, yesterday renewed their agreement with the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, No. 25, and the firm is again operating its shop under union conditions. During the historic general strike of the waist makers in 1909 the Bijou was the last firm to yield to the workers, but this time they granted the demands and a strike was thus averted. Since the union succeeded in signing an agreement with the Horwitz & Horwitz firm many manufacturers have granted the demands made by the waist makers and signed agreements. Among those who have signed up during the last two days are: Fernbach & Shulman, 36 West 15th street, employing 75 men and women; Henry Frank, 33 West 17th street, employing 80 workers; Goodman Brothers, 15 East 17th street, employing 60; Greenwald & Freedman, 65 Bleeker street, employing 100; Sigmund Katz, 11 West 17th street, employing 75; the Lask Manufacturing Company, employing 50; the Lillian Waist Company, 367 Powell street, Brooklyn, employing about 40; the Majestic Company, employing about 50; the Peerless Waist Company, 73 West Houston street, employing 40; Rothfield Mills and Company, 24 East 22d street, employing 75 men and women, and A. Wolf, 150 East New York avenue, Brooklyn, employing about 25 men and women. During the last few weeks the income of dues and initiation fees has considerably increased and many waist makers working in unorganized shops are joining the union.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETS IN CHICAGO

(Special Correspondence.) CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The national executive committee of the Socialist party met this morning at 10:30 at the national headquarters. The investigation committee, elected by the national committee is in the city. Their duties are to investigate certain charges against the national secretary and the national executive committee. The members of the committee are: Oscar Ameringer, Oklahoma; Adolph Germer, Illinois; Dan Hogan, Arkansas; Walter Millard, Ohio, and James H. Maurer, Pennsylvania. The meetings of the investigating committee will be held at the K. of P. Hall, room 201, at 161 East Washington street, beginning at 2 o'clock.

CHICAGO PRINTERS GET NEW SCALE

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Commencing Monday printers working in Chicago newspaper offices are at work under a new scale, negotiations for which have been on for about two years. Under the new agreement linotype operators will work under the same rate of wages as heretofore, while the hourly salaries of hand men will be increased 7 cents an hour. Proofreaders, copyholders, copywriters, makeup men and assistant machine tenders will receive an increase of \$2 per week. All other conditions will remain the same as provided for in the scale of prices which went into effect January 4, 1909.

SHERIFF'S POCKET PICKED

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—Thomas J. Smith, sheriff of Warren county, who resides at Warrensburg, had his pocket picked of \$50 while going to or coming from the legislative reception at the executive mansion last night. Sheriff Smith is a Democrat, and personal friend of Governor Dix.

TEA

TEA. A 30c. Package Makes 40 Cups.

White Rose CEYLON TEA

White Rose CEYLON TEA. A 30c. Package Makes 40 Cups.

BIG WARREN PROTEST MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

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GOMPERS HEARS HIS FEDERATION FLAYED

Chicago Speakers Tell How Civic Crowd Protects Graft of Capital.

(Special Correspondence.) CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and a member of the executive council of the National Civic Federation, was compelled to listen to an excoriation of the local branch of the latter body for over an hour Sunday at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, which he was attending as a visitor. The attack on the Civic Federation was provoked when the question arose as to what action organized labor should take in influencing the Illinois legislature to pass an amendment to the constitution of the state providing for direct legislation. Margaret Haley, delegate from the Teachers' Federation, was first to assail the Civic Federation. In referring to the banquet of that body at the Hotel La Salle Saturday she said: "What They Did. "The entire move on the part of the Civic Federation is only one to sidetrack the proposed initiative and referendum and annex a clause to permit Big Business more opportunity to dodge its taxes. "That's why they imported Frederick V. Holman, of Oregon, to speak at their blow-out against the referendum," she continued. "The citizens of the state should not be allowed to have their minds befuddled. "By law only one amendment can be attached to the state constitution in a year. It is the purpose of the Civic Federation bunch to defeat the will of the people of the state. "When Miss Haley closed her remarks, Raymond Robins was invited to address the federation. He explained in detail labor's work during the last twenty years for greater democracy in government. "After ten years of scant recognition of the people elected by its lawmakers," said Robins, "the people again see an opportunity to rule. "Odoriferous Federation. "Two-thirds of the members of the lower house of the state legislature are pledged to vote for the amendment to the constitution for people's rule. "Suddenly we discover attempts on the part of certain 'gentlemen' to have the revenue article of the state constitution amended, thus shelving the initiative and referendum amendment demanded last fall by a majority of 300,000 in the state. "It has long been a serious doubt ever since that an odor arrives on a south wind as to whether it is that of the stock yards or of the Civic Federation, whose activities are resurrected by the call for a banquet. "A corpse named Holman, of whom I shall render a brief biography, is will. This imported to fight the people's rule. "The papers say he is a member of the State Bar Association of Oregon. He is more; here are some of his titles: "General counsel for the Portland (Oregon) Light and Power Company, president of the Portland General Electric Company and of the Oregon Power Company, and vice president of the street railway corporation of Portland. "He comes here to tell you of the terrible experience in Oregon. How much he is liked in his home state was shown when his scheme to circumvent an initiative and referendum law there through the calling of a constitutional convention, was voted down by two-thirds of Oregon's voters. "Others who spoke at the banquet are of a calibre who believe in conducting the public's affairs for private profit." Samuel Gompers next spoke at the invitation of the Chicago Central Labor body. "He listened to the defense of the National Civic Federation by assuring his hearers that that body would never think of taking the awful action taken by its Chicago branch. "Those who fight the initiative and referendum," he declared, "are the ones who profit by the ignorance and indifference of the masses. "The Chicago product of the Civic Federation is not similar to the general make-up of the National Civic Federation. No such proposition could find expression there."

R. R. AND ROCKEFELLER DEFY P. S. COMMISSION

TUPPER LAKE, N. Y., Feb. 8.—It is asserted that train crews on the New York and Ottawa railroad have taken orders not to stop at Brandon, the deserted village bought by William Rockefeller, who made things so uncomfortable that all residents except Oliver Lamora felt compelled to move away and that the company backed by Rockefeller is openly defying the public service commission. These making the charges declare that a general party was held at Brandon for eight hours a few days ago and that only one train slackened speed when signaled were given and that when it was seen Rockefeller was not of the party the train went on without coming to a stop.

FRED LONG NOW RESTS AFTER MANY YEARS

(Continued from Page 1.) oment of labor's struggle. Not only that, he was also one of the best posted men on the various problems confronting the workers today. Dr. Elizabeth Baer, at whose home Long was cared for during the greater part of his helpless illness, tells the following story of his interest and enthusiasm: "A year ago when the election of municipal officials was to take place in Milwaukee, Long asked that The Call be sent up to his room just as soon as it came the morning after election. But in the hurry and hustle Dr. Baer forgot about sending the paper up. A servant in the house took it up. "When, a little later, the servant, followed by Dr. Baer, was taking Long's breakfast up to him, as they entered the door of his room they were startled by a shrill scream which could be heard in the street outside the house. Dr. Baer rushed in, and asked: "What's the matter? Have you gone crazy?" "Long's reply was another warwhoop. When he calmed down, he explained that he had hoped to live to see Socialism begin to triumph in this country, and the victory in Milwaukee was the first step. "Long loved contact with the workers, and nothing pleased him more than to talk to an audience of working men and women. Several anecdotes of his wit on the platform were recalled by a group of men gathered in the Socialist party headquarters this afternoon. One of these anecdotes dealt with his last appearance on the soap box. "It was at the close of the municipal campaign of 1906. A big all-day meeting was being held on the plaza of the city hall, on a Saturday. Long was lying on a lounge in the headquarters on Arch street, thinking of the old days when he stood on the soap box. Finally, he got up and made his way on crutches to the meeting. "Just as Long reached the meeting the speaker on the box finished his talk, and Long asked to be introduced. "Those who heard him, say that the speech he delivered was a masterly presentation of the Socialist position, replete with wit and stinging sarcasm. He spoke for an hour and a half. "As he was concluding, the chairman touched his coat and asked him to introduce the literature, which he did. When he stepped down from the soap box Long turned to one of the Comrades standing by and said, "Now wasn't that hell, when my strongest forte is the collection?" "Harry Parker, an old time Socialist and unionist, and one of Long's intimate friends in the early days of the labor movement in this city had the pleasure of breaking the news of the election of James H. Maurer, Socialist, of Reading, to the state legislature to Long. When he entered Long's room and told him what had happened, Long almost jumped out of bed for joy. "Yes, sir, victory was in sight. Henceforth victory must follow victory speedily. If there was one characteristic of Long the fighter more strongly accentuated, it was his optimism. "The Sunday preceding his death Maurer and William Malloy visited Long at his home, and during the course of his conversation Long offered a number of fragmentary suggestions as to the best course for Maurer to pursue in the legislature. "Like his old friend and comrade, Ben Hanford, Long first joined the Typographical Union in Chicago, becoming, as did Hanford, a member of No. 14. "A Tireless Champion. "From the earliest days of his activity in the labor movement until the day he died, Long was an unwavering advocate of class conscious political action by the workers. He always laid strong emphasis on the necessity of the workers obtaining control of the power of government in order that they might accomplish their own emancipation. "All who toiled by his side in the industrial and political wings of the labor movement honored and respected Fred Long as a man true to himself and his fellow workers, a man loyal to his ideals, a man unafraid of anything that might come in the struggle for freedom. "The local committee which, through the aid of Socialists in all parts of the

MONSTER WARREN PROTEST MEETING

Sunday, February 12, 1911 AT 2:30 P. M.

AT THE MONTAUK THEATER

Hanover Place, Near Fulton Street, Brooklyn

SPEAKERS
Rev. Henry Frank Morris Hillquit Franklin H. Wentworth

Admission, Orchestra and Stage, 15 Cents. Balconies, 10 Cents; Box Seats, 25 Cents

Tickets on sale at the Box Office, Montauk Theater; Socialist Party, Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. ALL SEATS RESERVED

FRED LONG NOW RESTS AFTER MANY YEARS

(Continued from Page 1.)

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JUDGE GROSSCUP IS IN NEW YORK

That fine old rotten egg of the bench, Judge Peter S. Grosscup, of Chicago, who as chief judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of the Federal Court, has rendered some decisions that have attracted widespread attention, arrived at the Manhattan yesterday. One object of his visit is to attend a dinner to be given at the Waldorf tonight in his honor, together with that of Chief Justice White, of the Supreme Court, and Associate Justices Lurton and Vandewater, by the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity. "I cannot discuss legal or court matters," said Judge Grosscup in answer to a question, "except to say that we are all waiting for the Supreme Court decisions in the Sherman law anti-trust cases to see what the law is on the subject."

What Local Labor Bodies Are Doing

FURRIERS MEET TONIGHT. There will be a meeting of the Furriers' Union at 62 East 4th street at 8 o'clock tonight. Arrangements for the mass meeting to be held at 50 East 4th street, on February 15 will be made and other important business transacted. At the last meeting of the union \$3 was donated to the striking shoe workers.

BARTENDERS HOLD BALL TONIGHT

The Bartenders' Union, Local 3, will celebrate their twenty-fifth anniversary with a reception and ball to be held at the Majestic Hall, 125 East 125th street this evening. The committee of arrangements promises that the affair will be the most enjoyable event in the history of the affairs held by the union. About 5,000 union men and women are expected to attend the ball and take part in the celebration. The proceeds of the affair will go to the hospital fund and it is hoped that all union men and women will help swell the fund by coming out.

DECLARED UNFAIR.

The Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers have sent out notifications to the effect that the O. W. Wuerz piano factory has been placed on the unfair list by their joint executive board. Mr. Wuerz is said to have claimed that he can sell without having his factory unionized.

ECHO OF LONDON'S "BATTLE."

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Another raid by the police in connection with the Houndsditch burglary and the so-called "battle of London" occurred early this morning in the east end of London. At one time it seemed likely to develop into a repetition of the Sidney siege. After 2 o'clock, however, the police were withdrawn. They arrested a woman for whom they had been searching since December, and a man, a Russian.

RAISE FOR SHOE WORKERS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—During the past week three increases in the piece-work wages on high-walled-toed shoes have been conceded by the shoe manufacturers. The increases have been obtained through the United Shoe Workers of America.

STRIKERS APPEAL A RANK DECISION

(Continued From Page 1.)

\$10 on the charge of disorderly conduct. Morris Rothenberg, attorney for the strikers, told Barlow that he took exception to his decision, as he had fined the striker without first getting testimony. "Yes," exclaimed Magistrate Barlow. "I admit that I made an error in the case by fining the girl without getting her testimony, and under the circumstances I give you an opportunity to reopen the case and put in a defense." Attorney Rothenberg told Barlow that he refused to put in a defense, because by fining the girl without giving her a chance to testify, he had indicated that he had his mind made up, so he would therefore pay the fine under protest. Barlow tried to explain, but Rothenberg refused to put in a defense. The courtroom was in an uproar when Barlow made the decision and then admitted that he erred. The visitors were highly indignant against the "justice" meted out to the strikers. Rothenberg ordered the minutes of the case, and he stated last night that he would appeal the case today. Because Miss Rabinowitz happened to have a pin in her hat Magistrate Barlow ordered that a charge of assault be made out against her and she was held under \$500 for Special Sessions, although there was no evidence that she had assaulted the scab.

FOUR LINES ABOUT SIX MEN KILLED

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 8.—The boiler of a Missouri, Kansas and Texas locomotive exploded today in the roundhouse at Smithville, Tex., killing six employes.

McNAMARA IDENTIFIED.

King McNamara, who gave himself up on Sunday, saying he had killed a man in Lexington, Ky., fourteen years ago, and upon whose identity a dispatch from Lexington cast a doubt, was identified as being the man he says he is by two deputy sheriffs from Lexington yesterday. McNamara is in the Tombs awaiting requisition papers.

GRAND ANNUAL BALL OF THE N. Y. Socialist Literary Society

Grand 200, Arbuter Ring SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18, '11 At Westminster Hall 114th Street and Lenox Avenue. Gage's Lady's Assistance, 25 Cents. Tickets by Our Favorite "Gale" Orchestra.

FOURTH GRAND ANNUAL Concert and Ball GIVEN BY THE CAUCASIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

At PACIFIC HALL, 200 E. Broadway Saturday Evening, Feb. 11 Best of talent will furnish the concert. Gage's Favorite "Gale" Orchestra. Tickets, 25 Cents

Third Grand Annual Concert and Ball

ARRANGED BY THE 21st Assembly Dist. Socialist Party On Friday Evening, February 10, 1911 AT THE NEW TEUTONIA HALL, Bordett St., and Harrison Ave., Brooklyn. The following professional talent have been secured: Morris Rosenfeld, poet; Maurice Nitke, violinist; August Claessens, pantomimist; Mme. Eysano, Russian singer.

GOVERNMENT AFTER THE MAN WHO TOLD

Riley Placed on Trial For Making Public Sugar Trust Letters.

The intention of the government to break Big Business to wreak vengeance on the man who they think let the public know what they were doing to allow wealthy malefactors to escape the law and to keep the public in ignorance was emphasized yesterday when Thomas P. Riley was arraigned for trial in the United States Circuit Court.

Riley was formerly a special employee of the interstate commerce commission. He is accused of having taken from the office of United States Attorney Henry A. Wise letters bearing on the government prosecution of the sugar trust officials. The information obtained was published in Hampton's and the Cosmopolitan magazines in series of stories they published on the case.

The most significant of these letters was one written by Attorney General Wickersham to Wise, as follows: Washington, Sunday, June 27, 1909. My Dear Wise:

Senator Root has sent me the proof of a petition signed by Bowers, Milburn and Guthrie in support of their contention that the statute of limitations has run in favor of Messrs. Parsons, Kissel and Harned. If the objects of the unlawful conspiracy were those referred to in the brief, I should think they were insufficient to save the bar of the statute.

A strong effort will be made tomorrow to persuade the President to interfere in some way to prevent the indictments, but aside from that no indictments should be returned against any one if there is no reasonable ground to believe they can be sustained—if, for instance, the offenses charged are clearly barred by the statute. I need hardly say this to you.

"Reasonable Doubt." What I want to impress on you is that, if you have any reasonable doubt in the matter, you either have the grand jury ask the court for instructions, or, if that is not feasible, that you advise the department of the specific charges on which you rely to have the statute before actually having the indictments brought in. You may telephone either to me or to Mr. Ellis, if I should be out or the department when you call, on this point. Faithfully yours,

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM.

P. S.—As I am writing from my house and have no copy of this, will you kindly have your typewriter make and send me a copy? No evidence was introduced yesterday to show in what manner Riley might have obtained possession of this and other less important letters. This case will probably terminate today.

BIG "G" FURNITURE WORKS

A LARGE WHOLESALE FACTORY

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

1000 Bed Room Heavy Stripes	\$12.50
1000 Mahogany Parlor Suits	\$15.00
1000 Genuine Oak Extension Tables	\$7.50
1000 Leather Seat Dining Chairs	\$1.50

The Big "G" Furniture Works
E. GREENBERG & CO. OWNERS
203-205 East 76th Street A Step From the Third Avenue "L" Station.
Open daily till 7 p.m. Saturday for your convenience till 10 p.m.
DIRECT FROM FACTORY.

FUNDS NEEDED TO SAVE BUCCAFURRI

Brooklyn Sho: Bosses Anxious to See Worker Convicted.

The striking shoe workers yesterday issued an appeal to all workers and labor organizations to help raise funds for the defense of Frank Buccafurri, a striking shoe worker now in prison, held without bail on the charge of killing a foreman named Albert Wilt on December 2. The shooting took place after the foreman struck Buccafurri over the head with a shoe laster in the Dodd shop, York and Jay streets, Brooklyn.

The strikers have engaged ex-Judge Palmieri to defend Buccafurri, whose trial is coming up before the grand jury in Brooklyn next Monday. The strikers say that the foreman's right name was Alberto Vittelli, but that he was a fugitive from Italy and he therefore changed his name to Albert Wilt.

About \$500 is needed to save Buccafurri from being sent to the chair, as the bosses are hard at work trying to have him put to death because he was an active organizer.

The strikers appeal to all workers to send as much as possible to the Buccafurri defense fund. The money must be raised before Monday and all moneys should be sent to Charles Linfante, secretary-treasurer, 73 Troy avenue, Brooklyn.

It was reported at the strike headquarters yesterday that a fight had taken place among the scabs employed in the Cousin shop, DeKalb and Grand avenues, Brooklyn. It was said that an American scab hit a Greek with a shoe laster. The American scab, it was said, refused to work with the Greeks and threatened to walk out if the Greeks were not removed from the shop. The strikers say that Cousin has 100,000 pair of uppers out, and that they cannot make any shoes. The cutters were laid off because the firm has to get scab shoe makers.

Agents of the Wichert and Gardiner firm yesterday tried to persuade the strikers to return to work. The strikers say that they were offered \$30 and \$40 a week if they would break ranks, but not a single man accepted.

LEADER OF HAYTIAN REBELS EXECUTED

CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, Feb. 8.—General Millionard, leader of the revolutionary forces, who was placed under arrest when the recent uprising against the government began, with five of his chief aides, was shot to death in the chief yard at Trou today. The six had been condemned by a drumhead court martial in command of the Department of Vallieres.

He, together with General Nordreuil Guillaume, had planned a general uprising but it failed at the inception because the army did not follow its leaders. While Guillaume was advancing with a small force on Cape Haytien he was taken by the government forces and summarily executed.

BOY SCOUTS FORM IN SUNDAY SCHOOL

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Another troop of Boy Scouts came into existence last night when the General George Custer patrol, of Bridesburg, was formally admitted to membership in the order. The meeting for perfecting the organization was held in the lecture room of the Bridesburg Methodist Sunday school, with Scout Master C. E. Nelson in the chair. The boys of General Custer Troop to the required themselves sufficiently in the perfect drill to be able to enter the public contest scheduled to be held in Fairmount Park on Washington's Birthday.

JAPAN ALARMED BY ANARCHIST BUGABOO

TOKIO, Feb. 8.—Rumors circulated here that foreign anarchists are coming to Japan have greatly alarmed the police and government officials. Detectives are conducting a search for a number of anarchists from America believed to have arrived here recently on the steamer Tenyo Maru, but have not succeeded in locating them.

UNION TO TAKE UP TROLLEY DISCHARGE

GREENFIELD, Conn., Feb. 7.—As a sequel to the discharge today of five workmen and conductors employed by the Connecticut Valley Street Railway Company, a meeting of the members of division 552, Trolleymen's Association, was held at Northampton last night to take action. The discharged employes are all members of the recently formed Trolleymen's Union, and they claim that the company discharged them on account of their union affiliations.

"MAJESTY OF LAW" AGAINST THE CHILD

Babies of Tenements Can't Play Without Disturbing the Police.

That it is impossible for a child in the slums of New York to engage in any kind of amusement in the street without coming in conflict with law, was brought out at a conference, dealing with delinquent children and juvenile offenders, which was held at the Child Welfare Exhibit, at the 71st Regiment Armory yesterday.

Among the speakers were Supreme Court Justice Davis, Rev. Samuel Schulman, Robert J. Wilkin, Rev. D. J. McMahon; supervisor of the Catholic Charities, and District Attorney Whitman.

Elbridge T. Gerry, founder of Gerry Society, presided. McMahon told his audience that when he was a boy, if police and all sorts of officers were on his trail as much as they are on the trail of the youngsters of today, he would have been arrested ten times a day. The thing that children are arrested for is generally mischief consequent on their desire to amuse themselves.

In a congested city like New York, this, what was once innocent mischief, becomes matter for the law to deal with.

District Attorney Whitman praised the work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. It was not a punitive society, he said. Rabbi Schulman spoke on delinquency among Jewish children. He said that, all newspaper reports notwithstanding, delinquency among Jewish children on the East Side is not greater than it is among children of other nationalities. But this is not sufficient. It should be less. The Jew, he said, is always expected to be better than his neighbor. His faults are put under the searchlight more than those of his neighbors.

Delinquency among Jewish children, the rabbi continued, was in a way the fault of Christendom. The Jews in Russia are forced to flee for their lives to America. They are robbed and plundered there. They come here helpless and settle down in the slums where the struggle for existence is extremely hard. Under such conditions of poverty and congestion, delinquency among children is bound to spring up.

Rabbi Schulman urged that society recognize the fact that it, society, is at the bottom of delinquency, that the child at the present time is more sinned against than a sinner. The aim of all corrective institutions, he said, ought to be not retribution, but reformation. Society should not seek to punish the child but help him rise from the midst of the difficulties that surround him in the slum tenements and streets.

BROOKLYN C. L. U. OPPOSES STRIKERS

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union yesterday sent out the following communication to all their affiliated bodies: "Greetings—A group of people, calling themselves Industrial Workers of the World, have for sometime past been organizing in the shoe industry in this city and having succeeded in securing a number of members, they proceeded to call strikes in several shops, among them the firm of Wichert and Gardiner, and as usual in such cases, after being on strike for a few weeks, they are now appealing to the trades union movement for funds to carry on the fight.

"The Industrial Workers of the World have absolutely no connection with the American Federation of Labor, and one of their principal objects is to disrupt the entire trade union movement.

"The National Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of America has maintained an organization in this city for many years, which local body has signed an agreement with the firm of Wichert and Gardiner for three years, stipulating a wage scale, which the firm has lived up to, and the men who struck in that shop, seceded from their national union, and no longer have any connection with the trade union movement.

"We are surprised to learn that several unions have donated money to this body, and we feel that the trade union movement in this city does not fully understand the situation, and it is for that reason that the Central Labor Union has directed that a letter be sent to its affiliated unions on the subject.

"You will appreciate the fact that when you donate funds to carry on a war of extermination against an organization attached to the A. F. of L. you are practically inviting trouble in your own trade, of a like nature, for if the Industrial Workers of the World succeed in their present object, they will naturally have ambitions to attack another trade, which may be your own, and no doubt they will again appeal to the trade union movement for funds to carry on a fight against your own, or some other trade union.

"The Central Labor Union has endorsed the stand the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union have taken in the shop of Wichert and Gardiner, and recommends to its affiliated unions not to donate any funds to the Industrial Workers of the World, and we further recommend that in the future no affiliated union donate any money to any organization, unless they have the endorsement of, and present credentials having the seal of the Central Labor Union on it. Fraternally yours,

"MAURICE DE YOUNG, President.
"OTTO NICOLS, Corresponding Secretary."

"VER SACRUM" ENTERTAINMENT

An exhibition will be given by the German Kuenstler Verein "Ver Sacrum" next Sunday at 144 East 86th street. Among those whose works will be exhibited is the painter, Henry de Mance, whose pictures are now also on exhibition in Philadelphia and in Rome. There will also be a dramatic and musical performance and entertainment.

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STILL IN PURSUIT OF ROBIN'S ASSETS

Jerome Offers to Turn Over Four Hundred Shares of Fidelity Stock.

Dr. Louise Rabinovitch, sister of Joseph G. Robin, the indicted banker, was examined before Commissioner Alexander yesterday in the proceedings brought to have Robin adjudged a bankrupt. Several times she lost patience and gave sharp answers.

W. T. Jerome took the witness stand to say that he was ready to turn over to the court all the salable securities belonging to Robin which he had in his possession and which he had taken, either in the capacity of Robin's attorney, or in payment for his services as counsel.

Robin's sister was dressed entirely in black and wore a heavy mourning veil. Roswell S. Nichols, counsel for the receivers, asked her about the furniture that had been seized in the Gramercy Park apartment where she had lived with her brother and in the house at Wading River belonging to Robin. Dr. Rabinovitch replied with some asperity that the furniture in both houses had belonged to her and that its sale by auction had been unlawful since her brother had no equity in it and could not be used to satisfy her brother's creditors.

"Where did you get the shares of Fidelity Development Company stock which you gave to Mr. Jerome in payment for his services as counsel?" "Didn't remember Much."

"I have told you," she answered, "that my brother gave me some of the stock and I don't know where or how I got the rest. I cannot think here."

"How many shares of this stock do you own or did you own?" the lawyer asked. This is a valuable stock," "I don't remember, but there was a strip of several hundred shares."

When Jerome took the witness stand he said that he was ready to turn over a mass of papers and letters which he had found in Robin's possession following his arrest, and which he thought to be of little value, as well as a pair of bedroom slippers and the salable stocks which he held.

He said that the 500 shares of the Fidelity Development Company's stock which Dr. Rabinovitch had said were transferred by her to him had been transferred by an ordinary bill of sale. The consideration given for the sale was an agreement by Jerome to protect Robin and Dr. Rabinovitch in prosecutions in the state criminal courts and indemnity from all expenses arising in these proceedings.

He had hypothesized 100 shares of the Fidelity Development stock with the Illinois Surety Company to go on Dr. Rabinovitch's bail bond of \$3,000 on an indictment for perjury, and he still holds the remaining 400 shares. The examination of Dr. Rabinovitch will be resumed at 10 o'clock Friday morning.

NAT. CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE TO MEET

It is announced that the seventh annual child labor conference under the auspices of the National Child Labor Committee will be held in Birmingham, Ala., on March 9, 10 and 11. The leading topics of the conference will be "Uniformity in Child Labor Legislation," "The Conservation of Childhood." Prominent speakers from various parts of the country will be present to discuss the importance of harmonizing the child labor laws of different states and to urge the standards already established where child labor reform has been most successful.

Among the speakers who have agreed to attend the conference are Colonel Roosevelt, Governor Woodrow Wilson, Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago; Dr. Felix Adler, founder of the Society for Ethical Culture, New York, and chairman of the National Child Labor Committee; Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary, National Child Labor Committee; Charles P. Neill, United States commissioner of labor; Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho; Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers' League; Homer Folks, president of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, and Dr. A. J. McKelway, of Washington, D. C., secretary for the Southern States National Child Labor Committee.

BILL TO ENCOURAGE YOUTHFUL SLAYERS

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The recommendation of Major General Leonard Wood for the military instruction of the youths of the country, struck a hundred chord in Assemblyman Cuvillier as today he introduced a bill providing that cadet organizations composed of youths under eighteen years of age under competent instructors may with the consent of the governor drill and parade with firearms in public.

Several amendments to the military code were introduced by Cuvillier at the request of Adjutant General Vaybeck. They include bills allowing state or municipal employes to be absent for military duty without loss of pay and authorize the organization of ambulance companies into associations.

TIME TO PROSECUTE NEWSPAPER TRUST

Capitalist Tells Reporters They Are Slaves of Luxury-Loving Owners.

At a dinner of the Board of Real Estate Brokers, last night, Frederick W. Whitridge, receiver of the Third Avenue railroad, said:

"The newspapers have an association among themselves called the 'Associated Press,' which, because of its means, is a real monopoly. Its object is to collect news, and it operates in restraint of everybody's trade in that article in a manner which must make the Standard Oil and the tobacco trust green with envy. This whole land is now waiting with bated breath for the decision of the Supreme Court in the cases of those two corporations. Should it be in favor of the government, I suggest to all the trust busters that the first case to be taken up should be against the Associated Press.

"That will show courage; it will be amusing, because for the first time the government will have an opponent who can talk back. It will be popular, and even you gentlemen (to the reporters) will be tranquil in the thought that your proprietors, who have grown enormously rich on the fruit of your labors, are to be brought back from their luxurious resting places in the old world, and docked beside the ordinary capitalists you have been employed for so many years to denounce."

Governor John A. Dix addressed the brokers and gave utterance to the following business-for-profit sentiments: "I am not an orator nor a statesman. Like the members of the Real Estate Board of Brokers, I am a plain, ordinary New York business man. It is a privilege to come into personal contact with a body of keen and successful business men whose optimism and enthusiasm and largeness of vision have made their calling a means of profit to themselves, but in far greater measure a benefit to the community in which they live. And after all, usefulness to the community and to mankind is the standard by which individual and collective activities, an conduct of men should, and finally will be, judged.

After all the profits are gathered business and government will be judged! "In private business I know no safe and sound principle except to keep your expenditures within your resources, and to require that every dollar spent shall be for an honest and necessary purpose and shall bring back an honest and adequate return. The same principle should apply to the public business. At least I know no other, and whether there comes criticism or applause, it is the principle I shall apply while I am in office and responsible to the people.

"Expenditures of government are at best largely unproductive. But when they are unnecessary or extravagant they become doubly wasteful. They then decrease the facilities of employment for both capital and labor, and thereby inflict loss and damage on employer and employe. To me this seems to be an elementary proposition, and is the reason why I stand for an administration of state affairs based on the simple principle of honesty, economy and efficiency.

DELIGHTED BY RESULTS OF SEATTLE ELECTION

The recall of Mayor Gill, of Seattle, delighted the advocates of women's suffrage yesterday. The result was hailed as a "triumph in modern decency," won by women's votes despite the opposition of the men.

"The recall of Mayor Gill shows the stand women will always take if they are allowed the ballot where questions of morality are concerned," said Miss Mary G. Hay, acting treasurer of the suffrage party in New York state. "Gill in Seattle was synonymous vice. It was known when he was elected that his success meant a wide-open town. The women could not fight him and he won. Later the women received the ballot and yesterday, at the recall election Gill and the things he stood for were repudiated."

TRAIN'S VICTIM IDENTIFIED.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 8.—The man struck and instantly killed by a New Haven road train in the local yards last night, was today identified as Patrick Meade, aged thirty-seven, of Stoughton, Mass. A brother of the dead man claimed the remains today.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY

Private Property and the State, by Frederick Engels, is one of the most important scientific facts, new to most readers, which are of vital interest to wage-workers and especially to women. "Class," said Engels, "is a product of the family, and if this offer is mentioned we will include a three month's subscription to the Review. Address: Charles H. Kerr & Co., 115 W. Kinzie St., Chicago.

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You cannot talk about Socialism intelligently, nor answer the questions of opponents to your own satisfaction, without studying. And the most vital and indispensable things in the literature of Socialism have until lately seemed the hardest to understand and explain. This fact has served as an excuse for glib talkers who have covered up their own ignorance by claiming that "surplus value" was too hard a subject for working people to understand.

But working people DO understand it, and it is clearly stated. Let a wage worker once understand it, and he is pretty sure to become a revolutionist who can be counted on to STICK. A series of elementary lessons, now running in the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, will make this subject clear to any group of working men and women who will follow the lessons and talk them over together. Many Socialist Party Locals have already started on the lessons, and they report an interest and enthusiasm over them that is a surprise and a delight to the old members.

Lessons I, II, and III appeared in the REVIEW for Nov., Dec., and Jan. These are all sold out, but we have reprinted the lessons in leaflet form, and will mail one set free on request, extra copies 10 cents per dozen sets. Lesson IV is in the February REVIEW, and subsequent lessons will appear in each issue from month to month. The reference books needed for the course are Value, Price and Profit; Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, and the Communist Manifesto. For \$1.50 we will send the REVIEW one year and the three books in cloth, or for 50 cents we will send the REVIEW six months and the three books in paper. Address:

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POLICE HARASS BROTHER STRIKERS

Cop Holds Them Until Boss Arrives to Press Charge.

Magistrate McAdoo, in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, held A. and H. Wortzky, striking embroidery workers, for examination next Saturday, on the charge of interfering with an errand boy and threatening a scab.

The two strikers were first arrested on Monday by a policeman on strike duty near the shop of the Herzog Embroidery Company, sixth avenue and 24th street, and taken into the shop where they were shut up until the boss arrived to enter a charge against them. The strikers were then taken to the 19th street station. The lieutenant at the desk refused to entertain the charge against the strikers, but instead, made a charge against the policeman of false arrest, as under the present law a cop has no right to arrest a man for a misdemeanor unless he witnesses the crime.

While on picket duty near the shop yesterday the Wortzky brothers were again summoned to appear in the Jefferson Market Court. When arraigned before Magistrate McAdoo, the charges of the boss were dismissed and the strikers freed. When they were about to leave the court they were called back by the magistrate. This time a scab and an errand boy appeared and said that they were threatened and interfered with by the strikers. Jacob Panken, attorney for the strikers, argued that the boss was simply trying to trump up evidence against them and demanded that no complaint be entered against them, but Magistrate McAdoo paroled the strikers in Attorney Panken's custody for examination in Jefferson Market Court next Saturday.

The Wortzky brothers were subpoenaed yesterday to appear at the office of the third police inspection district tomorrow to testify against the policeman who arrested them. The strikers request all embroiderers to stay away from the Herzog Embroidery Company, 24th street and Sixth avenue, and thus help them win the strike.

MEMBERS OF Cigar Makers' Progressive Union No. 90, Take Note

The Election for International Officers Takes Place on Saturday, February 11, 1911, in the following districts:

First District, Labor Temple, 245 East 54th Street, 2-9 p.m.
Second District, Cosmopolitan Hall, 301 East 75th Street, 2-9 p.m.
Third District, 475 Park Street, 1-6 p.m.
Fourth District, 705-7 Cortlandt Avenue, Broxton, 2-9 p.m.

A Fine of 80 Cents is Imposed by the Constitution for Failure to Vote.

JACOB RHINE, Fin. Sec'y Union No. 90.

Where to Buy Your Books Cheap

The Book Department of The New York Call was greatly enlarged lately. Like many other Call Departments, it has undergone a great change. The old stock was given away as premiums. A new and more up-to-date stock of books on Socialism was put in. It is aimed to make the Book Department of The Call the clearing house for all party members and Socialist organizations in the East.

Special Discount to all Socialist Party Locals and Branches, so as to enable Socialist organizations to derive extra revenue from the sale of books.

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ISM BOOMING IN BERKS CO., PA. VON MEYER HELPS SHIPBUILDING TRUST

New Members Join Party—Six New Locals Are Organized. Congress Asked to Turn Over All Battleship Building to Contractors.

(Special to The Call.) READING, Pa., Feb. 8.—At a meeting of the local of Berks county Socialists, held yesterday at Red Men's hall, a committee was appointed to investigate the progress of the party since the previous meeting. The committee reported that a number of recommendations for the improvement of the party had been made. More than 200 new members were reported. In the report made by Local Secretary Birch Wilson it was stated that six new charters had been granted in the county, among which were Stony Brook, Sinking Spring, Exeter and Newland. On account of the wonderful growth of the Socialist party in this county it seemed no longer advisable to hold meetings of the party entire, and the committee, therefore, presented yesterday's meeting to the effect that all local meetings henceforth should be held by ward representation. Ward representatives to the meeting of the local, which will now be held monthly, instead of quarterly, were appointed. All matters which will be brought before this body will be turned over to a referendum vote of the party. Among the recommendations submitted for the improvement of the organization was one specifying that the branch secretaries of the county be instructed to notify the members of the various branches so that they may participate in the work of nominating candidates for offices in the county and county; also, that at the city and county caucuses the members be divided into groups representing ward blocks, each of sixteen members, the members of each ward to be seated in their respective groups. It was also recommended that nominations be made from the floor, and that after the first ballot, all candidates having less than 25 per cent of the vote cast shall be dropped, and the balloting continued until a candidate shall have received 51 per cent of the vote. It was moved and adopted that the balloting for candidates on the city and county ticket be by the secret ballot system. Preparations for the Warren protest meeting to be held in the Auditorium on next Sunday, were almost completed. At the protest meeting Charles W. Ervin, of Philadelphia, will be the principal speaker.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

every Tuesday and Thursday, from 5 to 10 p.m., and Saturday from 1 to 3 p.m. Comrades are requested to make this known among those who desire to become citizens.

21st A. D. Concert and Ball. Don't forget the concert and ball of the 21st A. D., which will be held tomorrow evening at New Teutonia Hall, Harrison Avenue and Bartlett Street. A good time is assured to all attending. The following professional talent will appear: Morris Rosenfeld, Jewish poet; Maurice Nitke, violinist; August Claemans, pianist; and Mme. Russo, the noted Russian singer. Professor Hyman's orchestra will furnish the music.

Business Meetings. MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Branch 3. The Marxian Study Club will hold its seventh lecture and discussion tonight at headquarters, 272 East 10th Street. August Claemans will lecture on "Socialism and Politics." He will explain the origin, history and meaning of politics and its relation to the Socialist theory and movement. Admission free. On Sunday, February 12, Meyer London will lecture on "How to Study Socialism."

Branch 5. The executive committee of Branch 5 and all the standing committees will meet tonight at 8 o'clock. All the members of committees are expected to attend. Branch 7 Discussion Evening. A public discussion on "Does Religion Oppose Socialism?" will be held this evening at 8:30 o'clock in the headquarters of Branch 7, 112 East 104th Street. The meeting will be started by two speakers, Charles Rice and Arthur O'Hara, who will take opposing views. They will each speak for half an hour, after which the floor will be thrown open for the Comrades and friends present. The meeting will be closed with short arguments by the two speakers. All are invited to attend.

Young Socialist League. A special meeting of the Young Socialist League will be held this evening at 272 East 10th Street. Circle 26, Y. P. S. F. A meeting of the executive committee of Circle 26, Young People's Socialist Federation, will be held this evening at 8:30 o'clock, at 112 East 104th Street. Every member should attend.

To Form Socialist Suffrage Club. An open meeting, called by the New York woman's local committee for the purpose of organizing the East Side Socialist Suffrage Club, will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, at 179 and 181 Forsyth Street. The subject of discussion for the evening will be: "Why the Socialist Party Stands for Woman's Suffrage." The committee hopes that the East Side Comrades will take advantage of this opportunity in order to bring the working women of the East Side in closer touch with our movement. The discussion will be opened by Theresa Malkiel, who was appointed by the committee to organize the club.

Concert and Ball. The Caucasian Social Democrats will hold their fourth annual concert and ball on Saturday evening at Pacific Hall, 209 East Broadway. The best of talent will appear. Caucasian national dances in costume will be given. Tickets are 25 cents.

Brooklyn Forum. Preparations for the social which will be held at the Brooklyn Forum this coming Saturday night are going steadily on, and all indications point to it being the most social of socials. Most of the evening will be given over to dancing and the floor will be put into the best possible condition so that nothing may possibly mar the pleasure of the guests. Admission is free and a special invitation is presented to members of the other forums.

Brooklyn. 9th A. D., Branch 2. At Olympia Hall, 4222 Fifth Avenue, Comrade Sol Schwarz will deliver a lecture on "Economic Determinism." This is the third lecture of a course of five. There will be a short business meeting after the lecture. Every member is urged to attend and bring a friend. 21st A. D.—At 113 Moore Street. 25d A. D. Naturalization Bureau. That the establishing of a naturalization bureau in the 25d Assembly District was a necessity is demonstrated by the fact that at the last meeting of Branch 2, 25d A. D., the committee taking care of this work had to be greatly enlarged and besides the additional men who will take care of the routine work, a legal adviser, in the person of H. Lurio, a prominent practitioner of law in this section, has been added to the committee. Mr. Lurio will also take charge of the established classes in civics.

The naturalization bureau is located in the headquarters of the Socialist party, 1776 Pitkin Avenue. Any one desiring to become a citizen will receive help and advice free of charge.

every Tuesday and Thursday, from 5 to 10 p.m., and Saturday from 1 to 3 p.m. Comrades are requested to make this known among those who desire to become citizens.

should have refused to accept such instructions, and if disciplined by Local Rockwell, should have appealed to the membership at large. George W. Hull, of Bristol, was elected legislative committee. The powers of the state executive committee were extended so that it could take action on any matters coming before it and between state committee meetings shall have power to legislate on matters of party interest, subject to referendum. The resolutions dealing with legislative action were warmly discussed, the final vote being 10 to 5 in favor of such action as recommended. The second hearing on the bill removing the \$5,000 limit for damages in court actions took place on Tuesday, February 7. The hearings on the workmen's compensation act and employers' liability act are scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday, February 15 and 16, at 2 p.m. The committee on judiciary, which considers these bills along with the committee on labor is composed of the following members: Senators Judson, of Stratford, and Mahan of New London; Banks, of Fairfield; Huntington, Windsor; Haxford, Stamford; Ibell, of Ansonia; Etheridge, Thomaston; Reynolds, of East Haddam; Tingler, of Vernon; Hotchkiss, New Haven; (Labor) Senators Dickerman, New Haven, and Spelley, Hartford; Chandler, of Rocky Hill; Tift, Beacon Falls; Davis, of Somers; Palmer, Preston; Sherman, West Hartford; Perry, of Hebron; German, of Danbury; Aldis, of Torrington.

Dean Henry, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, spoke at the hearing on the public utilities bill along with Representative Chandler, of Rocky Hill. Both urged the adoption of the bill to appease popular discontent lest a worse thing might befall. Dean Henry, a Wallingford fruit grower, a conservative Republican, told the Judiciary committee that Socialism was bound to come and that we want to make a peaceful revolution in Connecticut. The next night Governor Baldwin addressed the Yale alumni at Hartford, and commenting on the Socialist vote of over 12,000 in the recent election, said that as little as he liked Socialist doctrine, the Socialists ought to be represented in the legislature and that he would like to see them represented there. The New London Day ridiculed the "freak" legislation of the Socialists in the Wisconsin legislature two weeks ago, and now is editorially advocating the abolition of the state senate, which it laughed at so recently. The state secretary called the attention of the editor to the fact that his reasoning for the abolition of the state senate applied even more emphatically to the abolition of the national senate.

MASSACHUSETTS. Boston. George Willis Cooke will, on Sunday, February 12, lecture on "Democracy and Socialism," a reply to the Ford Hall lecture of February 5 by Rev. Thomas L. Gasson, S. J., president of Boston College, on "The Dangers of Socialism." Pierce Building, room 319, Copley Square, Boston, 3 p.m. A Warren protest meeting will be held at Faneuil Hall on Sunday afternoon, February 12. Speakers: George R. Kirkpatrick, of New York; James F. Carey and others. Public lectures under the auspices of the Boston Socialist Club are given every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock in Commercial Hall, 694 Washington Street. Following are the lectures for the remainder of February. 12th, "From Lincoln to Taft," a review of political history, John McCarty; 19th, "The Boston Charter," Walter A. Webster; 26th, debate, "Resolved, That the Attainment of Socialism is Undesirable and Contrary to the Best Interests of Society," Guy Stevens affirmative, Edward Sunderland, negative. OHIO. Columbus. Comrade John A. Turner, aged fifty-two, of 201 South 5th Street, member of the 6th ward branch Socialist party of Columbus, met a horrible death on January 24. He was employed as mail collector for the post office and the auto wagon upon which he was standing was hit by a west-bound Long street car. His body was mangled. The driver of the mail auto jumped and saved himself. Comrade Turner was one of the best known men in the mail service in this city, having been a carrier for over twenty-five years. He had long been a consistent and effective worker in the cause of Socialism. He will be greatly missed in the ranks of the party. CALIFORNIA. San Francisco. The following resolutions were adopted by Local San Francisco in regular meeting: "Whereas the Japanese government, in the face of protests from working class organizations and liberal thinkers in all parts of the world, deliberately proceeded with the judicial murder of Dr. Kotoku, his wife and child, and other Socialists solely on the charge that they had been active in the advocacy of the principles of Socialism; and whereas the Japanese government, as at present constituted has shown by that act, its intention of stamping out the Socialist movement in Japan by any means, thereby making it necessary for the progressives of Japan to defend themselves as best they can, that the Socialist movement may continue its development; therefore, be it resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Japanese minister at Washington, to the Socialist press of the country and the local press, to the press of Tokyo and Yokohama, and to the Japanese papers in this country."

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UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. LEXINGTON AVE., 180, near 96th—3 light rooms, newly painted; half month free; \$15. 27TH AVE., 228—Five rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; \$19. 32D ST., 234 E.—Newly decorated 4 rooms; select house; references; \$18. 36TH ST., 408 E.—Floor in private house. 37TH ST., 272 E.—Heated front room, 2½ rooms; housekeeping; private house; reasonable. 118TH ST., 110 E.—Six rooms, bath, hot water; rent \$10. 121ST ST., 100 E.—Near park—Five large, light rooms and bath; \$20. 123D ST., 100 E.—1 large, light room, bath, hot water supply; \$16-\$17.

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SCHOOLS. MENDEL SCHOOL, 117 SECOND AVE. Prep. School for Boys, Colleges, Civil Service, engineering, surveying, drafting, mathematics, typewriting, stenography, etc., evening. SITUATION WANTED—MALE. Bookkeeper, cost accountant, statistician, competent to take charge; experienced estimator; painting, bookbinding; now handling factory accounts; leading publishers. Exceptionally accurate, rapid, etc. SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE. Intelligent woman; best references; wishes position as housekeeper; widower with few children or teacher. J. Weiss, 22 Lincoln St., Brooklyn.

LEGAL NOTICE. CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. I, William F. Matter, do hereby certify that I am engaged in bottling and selling Lager Beer, and other beverages in bottles and kegs, which I use and have the right to use, branded, stamped, engraved, etched, blown, impressed and otherwise produced on said bottles and kegs, and have the sole right in use, branded, stamped, engraved, etched, blown, impressed and otherwise, as follows: "M. H. MYERS." My principal place of business is in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York. WILLIAM F. MATTER. CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. I, Moses H. Myers, do hereby certify that I am engaged in bottling and selling Lager Beer, and other beverages in bottles and kegs, which I use and have the sole right in use, branded, stamped, engraved, etched, blown, impressed and otherwise, as follows: "M. H. MYERS." My principal place of business is in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York. MOSES H. MYERS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. Professor Charles Zueblin will lecture on "Howells, the Socialist," this morning, at the Berkeley Theater. This evening, at 8 o'clock, the Institute of Operating Engineers will inaugurate a series of monthly meetings under the auspices of the Institute in the Engineering Societies building, 29 West 39th Street. The meeting will be addressed by Professor F. H. Sykes, director of Teachers' College, and C. H. A. Bjerkedal, librarian of the Astor Library, on the subject of "Industrial Education." The Progress Literary and Debating Society is preparing to honor the memory of Lincoln with speeches, music and songs, on the evening of February 13, at the rooms of the Yorkville Forum, 146 Third Avenue, between 82d and 84th Streets. The program as arranged up to date, is as follows: 1. Evolutionary speech, Miss Bates; 2. The Human Side of Lincoln, Max Sherover, Jr.; mandolin solo, John Bogart; "The Humorous Side of Lincoln," Louis Weiss; "Some Radical Excerpts From Lincoln," Louis A. Baum; "Lincoln the Liberator," M. M. Biekmann; Life of Lincoln in pantomime, August Claemans. Price of admission will be one Lincoln penny.

Tickets to performances at the Metropolitan Opera House are now dispensed through the Wage Earners' Theater League. Tickets for "Faust," Saturday evening, February 12, \$1 and \$1.50 seats for 50 cents; \$2 and \$2.50 for \$1, will be ready for distribution in a few days. It is well to place orders now. Also the following tickets can be had now: New Theater, "The Piper," Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; 25 and 35 cents; reduced rates; New York Theater, "Naughty Marietta," this and next week, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 25 and 30 cents; Manhattan Opera House, Vaudeville, Thursday evening, 25, 35, and 50 cents. For concerts at Carnegie Hall, Sunday, February 12, 25, 35, 50 and 75 cents; Mahler's Philharmonic, at Carnegie Hall, Tuesday, February 12, and Sunday, February 19; 25 and 35 cents; Russian Symphony, at Carnegie Hall, Thursday, February 16; 25, 35, and 50 cents. The downtown office of the Wage Earners' Theater League is now located at 185 Eldridge Street, University Settlement building, and is open every evening from 8 to 9:30 o'clock. The main office is at 1416 Broadway. When placing smaller orders by mail, inclose stamped envelope and money.

Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association. The semi-annual meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association will be held on Friday, February 10, 8 p.m., at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place (East 8th Street), Manhattan. The order of business is as follows: Reading of minutes of last meeting. Proposition of new members. Admission of new members to the Association and business manager. Report of committees. Election of a treasurer in place of Comrade Karp, whose term expires. Election of four (4) members of the board of management in place of Comrades S. Solomon, Henry Harris, Fred Paulitsch and J. Sterk, whose terms of office expire. Unfinished business. New business. The members are requested to attend the meeting and help in the work of maintaining and extending the usefulness of The Call. By order of the board of management. WARREN ATKINSON, Secretary. JULIUS GERBER, Treasurer. Comrades who are proposed for membership in the association are requested to be present and bring their party cards.

Buy From the Importer. Imported Jewelry, Gold Watches and Clocks, in vast quantities, at prices that will compare favorably with those of the retail trade. E. E. DAVIS & CO., 12 John St., New York.

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

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 300. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 100 W. 121st St. Free. Delegate Exp. Comm. every 4th Monday, 8 p.m. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union No. 671. Meets every Monday, 8 p.m., 223 1/2 Broadway, 2nd floor. A. C. P. O. Box 124. 124 West 50th Street, Chelsea, N. Y. Sec. J. J. O'Connell. Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union of Brooklyn, 223 1/2 Broadway, 2nd floor. Saturday at the Lyceum, 9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-122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"SOLUTIONS."

The ever-present struggle between capital and labor is irrepressible. So long as the workers are separated from the means of production—land, raw material, tools and machinery—which they must use in order to earn their living, just so long will there rage a conflict between the capitalists, or owners of the means of production, and the laborers who are forced to sell their labor-power for wages. In the course of time this conflict assumes various forms. Not only is there an incessant conflict as to the conditions of work and wages, but also as to the right of the laborers to engage in a struggle against their masters. The right to strike, the right to combine for mutual defense, the right to boycott—each one of these rights has been stubbornly contested. In fact, it is the fight for the right to transfer their battleground from the economic to the political field and has thus reduced to absurdity all the elaborate arguments of reformers and pure-and-simple trade unionists.

Now, this irrepressible conflict between the owners of capital and the owners of labor-power, which will end only with the abolition of the distinction between capitalists and laborers through the common ownership of the means of production, has always appeared to the bourgeois reformers as a "problem" requiring a "solution." How are the interests of capital and labor to be reconciled? How are they to be brought to a recognition of their "identity of interests" or "interdependence," and by what means can they be made to work together in mutual helpfulness and harmony?

At the dinner of the Aldine Club, reported in yesterday's Call, Mr. John Mitchell surrendered the old crude argument of the "identity of interests." "If the interests of capital and labor were identical," he said, "no effort to unite them would be necessary." There would then be no need for the Civic Federation, and Mr. Mitchell's services to that estimable body, now paid for at the rate of \$6,000 per annum, would become worthless. But admitting that there is no "identity of interests," Mr. Mitchell nevertheless asserts that there is an "interdependence" between capital and labor. "The employers and workingmen are mutually interested in the question of production," but there arises a disagreement so soon as the "dividing up of the earnings of the joint efforts of capital and labor is reached." This disagreement is to be overcome by "trade agreements," which constitute "the bridge between capital and labor."

Now, to our knowledge Mr. Mitchell has not proved himself a great expert in the making of "trade agreements." Every time that a big strike took place in this city and Mr. Mitchell attempted to play the role of intermediary, the strikers soon discovered that the only kind of "agreement" he favored was the surrender of their demands by the strikers. A "trade agreement" necessarily involves the recognition of the union by the employers. But Mr. Mitchell invariably advised the strikers to drop the demand for the recognition of their union. Mr. Mitchell's chief employers, moreover—the capitalists of the steel trust and the traction trust—are the most bitter enemies of union labor in this country. Thus Mr. Mitchell's "trade agreement" remedy, whatever its efficacy or merits in actual practice, is on examination found to be nothing more than an empty phrase, a cheat and a swindle.

But in the second place, Mr. Mitchell is altogether wrong when he assumes that capital and labor are equally interested in production, and that they begin quarreling only when the division of the product is reached. The process of production includes conditions of work, hours of labor, sanitation of the place of work, provision of safety appliances, employment of women and children, etc. Over each one of these questions there have been innumerable conflicts between capital and labor. But in a wider sense, the process of production also includes the quantity produced, the time at which it is produced, and the distribution of the product among consumers. And even in this wider sense, the workers are by no means in accord with the capitalists as to production. The workers charge that the capitalistic process of production is inherently wasteful and ill-regulated, and hence excessively costly to them both as producers and as consumers. The capitalist process of production is reckless of the health and life of the workers, and because of its anarchy (which now takes the form of overproduction, now of underproduction), its waste of labor in the form of needless commercial operations, and its financial jugglery, it imposes a heavy tax upon every consumer, worker as well as idler.

We thus see that there is nothing left of Mr. Mitchell's "mutuality" in production. Shall we say, then, that there is no "interdependence" between labor and capital? By no means. So long as the capitalist system endures, the laborer is absolutely dependent upon capital, and the continued multiplication of capital is a necessary condition to his employment at a living wage. Similarly the multiplication of capital is impossible without the multiplication of wage-laborers, whether by turning farmers and independent artisans into wage-laborers, or driving women and children into the factories, or by drawing upon the population of non-capitalistic countries. In this sense, capital and labor are indeed interdependent, and it is the mission of the Socialist movement to put an end to this interdependence.

Another "solution" was proposed by a Mr. Frederick W. Taylor, of Philadelphia. Manage your factories scientifically, said he, and you will obtain an increased output. You will then be in a position to pay higher wages, establish "harmony," and "solve the problem." Mr. Taylor must be a very innocent man, indeed. We mean innocent of all knowledge of political economy. That which he advises the capitalists to do is precisely what they have been doing right along. They have introduced improved and enlarged instruments of production. They have enormously increased the output. And the result? A more bitter warfare than ever.

The trouble with Mr. Taylor is that he has not the slightest understanding of what is actually taking place. Whenever one capitalist improves the process of production in his works, he obtains a greater product at less cost. Then in order to attract trade, he undersells his competitors. But he still makes a profit greater than his competitors, and this extra profit he may, if he chooses to do so, divide with his workmen. But the competitors refuse to be undersold and driven out of the market. They fight for existence. They hire inventors, chemists, engineers, experts of all sorts. They introduce the same improvements, perhaps better ones. The result is, the manufacturer who was first in the field loses his extra profits and now has to fight for existence in his turn. And the final result, in so far as the laborer is concerned, is this: Every increase of output due to more scientific management reduces the cost of his maintenance, and hence reduces his share of the product.

Exit Mr. Taylor. Enter Mr. Marcus M. Marks.
"Justice." Establish justice and there will be an end of all troubles.

Which kind of justice? The justice of slaveholders, which justifies the buying and selling and exploiting, yea, even the killing of slaves? The justice of feudal barons and "prime noctis"? The justice of capitalists who fight the restriction of female and child labor or the introduction of safety couplers as an unjust restriction of their "liberty" and confiscation of their property? Or is it the justice of the workers, which demands that he who does not work neither shall he eat?

"Justice" is a word to conjure with. It is the last word of every good cause and every bad cause. And Mr. Marcus M. Marks may invoke it as well as anybody else. It has harmed no one and will do no one any good.

NEW JERSEY'S OPPORTUNITY.

By PERIN.

On January 31 last, fifteen men, all negroes, were working in a caisson at the bottom of the Passaic river, near Newark, N. J. They were working for a contracting concern which was engaged in excavation for the Pennsylvania railroad. As is always the case in this kind of work, danger was ever present. Any mishap to the air-compressing apparatus necessary to keep the river water and mud out of the caisson meant, unless a miracle took place, almost instant death to the men in the caisson. The men who do work of this character are fully alive to this danger, and no matter whether their skin is white or black, will take every care and precaution not to create their own risk of sudden death, even if they are careless of the life or limb of others. The universal instinct of self-preservation makes them watchful and careful in the extreme.

Now, on the day mentioned, January 31, these men had just loaded a heavy steel bucket weighing several tons with several more tons of earth and mud. The bucket was hooked by one of the men to the cable connected with the derrick used to hoist it, and the signal was given to hoist. The engine started, the bucket was drawn clear of the caisson, and then something happened, something slipped, or something broke, and the heavy steel bucket, with its load, crashed down upon the air compressor apparatus. The result was immediate catastrophe. Water entered the caisson, eleven men were drowned like rats in a trap, and four, by some miracle, either climbed out or were thrown out by the rush of water, rescued, half-drowned, and taken to the hospital.

Some one was to blame. Who shall it be? The Pennsylvania railroad? No, for the work was being done for them, not by them. The contractors, or the men themselves, then, which? Eleven of the men are dead, the blame can do them no harm, and if the contracting company should shoulder the blame it would be liable to suits for damages by the dead men's families and the injured among the survivors.

So the contracting company promptly disclaimed all responsibility and stated within an hour or so of the accident that the pin attaching the bucket to the hoist cable had been improperly set, and by one of the dead men who could not deny it. This seemed to them at that time the simplest way to avoid paying damages, as the fellow servant rule, that damnable survival of the common law of England's Middle Ages, would then make it impossible to hold the company responsible. And in some manner (how has not been clearly made known) the officials of the contracting company persuaded Prosecutor Mott, who, as far as any one knows, is neither especially learned in the use of hoisting machinery, nor an expert in excavation work, somehow that he persuaded Mott that the accident could have occurred in no other way, that the company was in no way to blame, and that one of the dead men had been criminally negligent (which one was not stated, perhaps out of respect for the dead), and Prosecutor Mott announced that he found the facts to be in accordance with the opinion of the contracting company's officials.

A good deal of indignation was caused among the workers here in Newark by this announcement, that no one living could be held responsible, and by the shifting of responsibility by the company to an unknown, unnamed dead man. The thought that the families of the dead men had no redress, and that the company would be indifferent, aroused many of them. But see how the company's luck held good. It seems that they have found a living scapegoat, and that they now have an opportunity to express their horror at the accident, and to show their zeal and love for their fellow workers.

Men of New Jersey, are you sincere? Then stand back of your fellow worker, your brother in misery, your social equal at the very bottom of this rotten society, and show the country and the world that you know whom to fight for, when to fight and how to fight.

LERROUX AS HE IS.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

The political situation in Spain after the outbreak in Barcelona and the judicial murder of Ferrer caused a temporary alliance between the Socialists and the advanced radical Republicans. Our Comrade Pablo Iglesias had been elected to the Cortes, the first Socialist seated in that body. Spain was convulsed by the agitation against the blighting domination of the Catholic hierarchy in alliance with the worst and the most reckless reactionary forces of the kingdom.

Maura, the prime minister, was the willing tool of that most unholy combination. To bring about his downfall was one of the immediate objects of the Socialist-Republican coalition.

But the defeat of Maura was only the beginning of the work in view. Positive results for the people were to be striven for, too. Obstacles in the way must be removed.

One of these obstacles was a treacherous leader among the bourgeois Republicans, Lerroux, a wily and unscrupulous politician posing as the head and front of Spain's Republicans and advertised as such most audaciously by the capitalist press.

The Barcelona correspondent of the Berlin Vorwaerts tells the story of the elimination of Lerroux.

As the Socialist-Republican alliance gains in strength and aims straight at the abolition of the monarchy, its responsibility increases. A decisive step has now been forced upon it. The leader of the so-called "Radical Republicans" and his personal following have been discarded by the allied forces.

Lerroux had been the leading spirit, the boss of the municipal administration of Barcelona. He had long been looked upon with suspicion and mistrust by clear-sighted radicals.

Already in March, 1905, a prominent Madrid paper challenged Lerroux to answer charges of corruption. Such charges were later on repeated. Lerroux found Madrid too hot to hold him any longer. He took up his residence in Barcelona and soon became the idol of the local Republicans. "He advocated in public speeches violent action."

But soon the workingmen became suspicious of him. To them he seemed to be merely an agent provocateur. This suspicion grew when two years ago King Alfonso for the first time paid a visit to Barcelona. How was this a safe step, unless the government had obtained guarantees that the people of that turbulent town would remain quiet? Lerroux had given such guarantees. A few days before the arrival of Alfonso Lerroux boasted publicly that he would appear in the streets

of Barcelona at the head of the masses and proclaim the revolution. Then, on the eve of the king's arrival, he issued an appeal advising the Republicans and the workers not to organize a demonstration, but to keep away from the streets through which the king was to pass. This was to be their expression of contempt. The trick was successful. The king could enter Barcelona without any demonstration whatever.

The situation thus created compelled Lerroux to go to South America under the pretext of enlisting the help of the South American Republicans. But large sums of money forwarded by the South Americans to the Spanish Republicans soon disappeared. Salmeron, the leader of the Republican Cause, publicly charged Lerroux with mismanagement.

But still Lerroux managed to retain his hold over the masses of Catalonia's organized workers. He did whatever he secretly could to split and weaken them.

At last, toward the end of 1908, the workers began to see the danger. An effective campaign against Lerroux and his following now set in. The tricky fellow had managed to stay away from Barcelona at the time of the outbreak that furnished the pretext for Ferrer's execution.

But when the Maura cabinet fell he reappeared upon the scene. It was now freely asserted that he had become a millionaire. People inquired about the source of this sudden wealth. A meeting was called. Grave charges were made against Lerroux and his followers, the Republican deputies from Catalonia. They were attacked as corrupt.

It was shown that the concession for the water works of Barcelona had been granted in a most irregular manner by friends of Lerroux, who owned \$5,000,000 of it. Lerroux's own manner of living showed that he must have obtained a considerable share of that plunder.

In 1910 Lerroux tried to organize a new Republican party of which he meant to be the undisputed leader. The Socialists at once sounded the alarm. In December, 1910, a great debate in the Cortes shed light on the municipal crookedness in Barcelona. Toward its close Senator Acastarte, the leader of the Republican opposition, declared he was now convinced of Lerroux's guilt. Pablo Iglesias endorsed this statement. By this public action Lerroux was practically ousted from the Republican ranks.

All over Spain Socialists and other sincere radical organizations held meetings and passed resolutions thanking Iglesias and Acastarte for their unshaking loyalty.

Lerroux's press agents may still continue billing the capitalist press with tales

HOW WE BUTCHER WORKINGMEN

By JOHN D.

Gilbert Lewis Campbell, of Chicago, has published through Houghton, Mifflin & Co. his "Industrial Accidents and Their Compensation for 1904 and 1905," in which he shows that of the men employed on the railways in the United Kingdom, one worker in each 1,427 is killed annually. In the United States we kill one in every 414. In Great Britain, for the same years, one man was injured annually out of every 150. We maimed or crippled one in 29.

Prussia kills one coal miner in every 520 every year, while Austria has a record of one in every 1,307. In Illinois and Pennsylvania the chances are one in 323. In Great Britain, the rate is one in 786.

The author shows that in 1907 in Allegheny county, Pa., no month killed less than thirty-five people in their industries.

Only sixty-four working days of the year were exempted from killing a worker. Accidents exceeded 2,000—enough, as the author states, to make a city full of cripples in ten years. Mr. Campbell declares: "We challenge the world at the manufacture of orphans."

The book should be in the hands of every thoughtful workingman. Every active trade unionist, every Socialist should have it at his elbow. The question is a very important one. Mr. Campbell's book throws a great light on that all-absorbing subject.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE MAGAZINE TRUST.

The announcement that J. Pierpont Morgan has organized a combination of trust to extend his control over many powerful magazines and periodicals, and that he, or his agents, have already assumed the sway of a number of them, should be given widespread publicity in the Socialist press of the country.

It has taken at least ten years for the great capitalists to realize that as consistent molders of national opinion, the magazines and periodicals have been more effective than the newspapers.

The newspapers present only hurried and fragmentary accounts of news happenings, in broken or disconnected series. They are read, as a rule, in a cursory way only; and because of their obviously partisan, avowed capitalist editorial policy have been more or less under popular suspicion, and to a great extent, have become discredited in the popular mind.

On the other hand, the magazines, for the most part, have had no "editorial policy" visible to the public gaze. By presenting what appeared to be fair, exhaustive treatises of various evils, in a somewhat connected, coherent way, they have been credited with being free from corporate control, and have influenced and swayed vast numbers of people. Their reputation, however, was only a sham as tested by the realities. So far as the muckraking articles were concerned, they presented a few superficial facts in sensational style, always avoiding giving the true economic interpretation of what the facts meant, and so adroitly put together as not to offend the mass of advertisers. The result was exactly what we have seen—great numbers of voters irritated and indignant at existing evils, yet not knowing in what clear direction to strike.

To illustrate this manipulation by a graphic point, I need only say that three magazines which have been running articles on Morgan have avoided, like a plague the real facts, and by a mass of half-truths, omissions and embroideries, have presented what are really eulogies. And yet the writers of all these articles had read the chapters on Morgan in the third volume of "History of the Great American Fortunes," and knew the facts there related—parts taken from official documents.

The suppressing of muckraking by that grand master of moralities, J. Pierpont Morgan, is not to be seriously deplored. As a matter of fact, the aimless, hopelessly superficial, misinformed brand of muckraking which has been popular has perverted public thirst for real, accurate information and treatment. Magazine editors have diligently "played up" what they term (in shop talk) "interesting and dramatic incidents," thus subordinating and obscuring the salient facts, points and interpretation. If Morgan succeeds in squelching this hybrid sort of distortion he will not have done a bad service.

For, out of the suppression will grow a demand for genuine "literature of exposure," which will present both accurate fact and accurate interpretation, fortified by scholarly research and study. The magazines and periodicals will attempt to kill it off, but it will be written, published and read despite them. The only fact that we should now disseminate is the outright control of a large number of magazines by Morgan and allied capitalists, and thus discredit their designs and influence at the start.

GUSTAVUS MYERS.

NEW YORK, FEB. 6, 1911.

ON FASTING.

Replying to the letter of Dr. William J. Robinson:

Dr. Robinson denies my right to have any opinion on medical subjects. He asks me if I would undertake to discuss engineering or chemical problems. It so happens that I have never had anything to do with engineering or chemical problems, but I have had a good deal to do with medical problems, my own and other people's. I have been obliged to give fully as much time to the investigation of such questions as I would have given if I had taken a complete medical course in any one of our recognized schools. It so happens, however, that instead of permitting the authorities to fill my mind with the dead formulas of materia medica, I have made practical experiments, and have read the new ideas, and thought for myself. I am, therefore, in pretty much the same position as any working class Socialist, who is rebuked by a professor of economics for daring to have opinions on a question "concerning

of the great activity and influence of Lerroux, the leader of the Spanish Republicans." The Call and its circle of readers know now the real situation.

which the professor regards himself as the final authority.

For the first twenty-five years of my life I was a patient and humble follower and victim of the conventional medical schools. I had "family physicians," one after another; I went to experts and specialists of various sorts; I visited sanatoriums and health resorts. I have figured out that in that period I spent a total of \$15,000 to physicians, surgeons, hospitals, and sanatoriums; in an effort to find health for myself and family. My wife underwent four surgical operations; my little boy nearly died on a half dozen occasions. And at the end of the experience all three of us were all but complete physical wrecks, and all but hopeless neurasthenics. Then I threw the doctors overboard, and took the matter into my own hands, and began to study the ideas of the "incompetent laymen—who-would-be-doctors, who have no moral right whatever to give advice on medical problems." Today I have gained 35 per cent in weight, and my pictures are sometimes mistaken for those of a prizefighter. I no longer have diseases, nor think about them.

To come down to the specific question at issue, I have personally talked with not less than 100 people who have taken fasts, and have had letters from not less than 1,000. Only two days ago I was in conversation with the sister of a man who had been unsuccessfully operated upon by the surgeons, and was given up for dying, and was being slowly killed by morphine, as an alternative to the enduring of most horrible agony. This man began fasting, and he was on his fourteenth day, and was almost completely restored to health. I have the name of the physician who was in charge of this case, and have written to him, and I will have all the particulars in a few days. It is only one of a hundred cases. I have quoted scores of such letters (giving the names and addresses of the writers) in my book on fasting, which is to be published this month by Mitchell Kennerly.

Dr. Robinson plainly indicates in his letter that he does not believe that anybody ever fasted thirty or forty days. I am not going to argue a question like that with him. I will simply tell him that he is like the scientific Galileo of his time, who refused to go to see him and drop the shot from the tower of Pisa. Suffice it to say, that I can tell Dr. Robinson of a sanatorium in Chicago where he can go and observe fifty or a hundred people fasting at any time that he sees fit to take the trouble.

Dr. Robinson says that beef tea was given as a stimulant. It was given to Mr. Phillips at a time when quiet was necessary, and it occasioned vomiting. If the doctors were giving a stimulant, and not food, why did they not administer some stimulant hypodermically? Dr. Robinson says "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?" The patient can cure any one of these diseases with absolute certainty by fasting for a week or two. Dr. Robinson mentions chronic kidney trouble, typhoid fever, etc. They can be cured in the same way and in the same time, but of course may last for months under the drugging and feeding regimen.

Dr. Robinson concludes his letter with the triumphant announcement of what the doctors have done in Panama. I have no quarrel with the doctors, whenever they use rational methods of disease prevention. On the contrary, what I am trying to get them to do is to take precisely that attitude toward their duties; that is to say, to prevent disease by sanitation, physical culture and scientific dieting, rather than to permit disease to occur by neglecting these things, as they do, and then treating symptoms with poisonous drugs.

UPTON SINCLAIR.

Edgemoor, Del., Feb. 4, 1911.

A CATHOLIC ATTACK ON SOCIALISM.

Editor of The Call:

I desire to say a word in behalf of the Socialist cause, as the statements of Monsignor W. J. White, in his lecture at St. Columbkille Parish Hall, Greenpoint, last week, were not speaking, but condemned the whole doctrine. It is a simple matter to talk for an hour to an audience composed largely of simple people who are already predisposed in your favor, and ready to acquiesce in anything you say.

Every one familiar with true Socialism knows that it interferes with no religious belief or practice. All are at liberty to believe as they wish. And as far as being dangerous to the home is concerned, if bringing about conditions that will make it possible to properly feed, and educate our children, and our husbands, brothers and fathers earn sufficient money to enable us to live in decency, not exist in misery, and avoid sending little children and weak women to work long hours in factories, these are some of the things we stand for.

But under Socialism there would, of course, be no provision made for the complete support and maintenance for life of the thousands of clergymen of all denominations, who are all non-producers. Every one must produce something, in industry, literature, art, etc.

Clergymen would be free to preach as now, but they would also have to do something to earn a living like every one else. Parasites they now are, and expensive ones, too. This you will notice, is one of the very important "ethical" reasons why the church is so bitter against us.

In mentioning the affluence case of P. Earle, the monsignor goes out of his way to an isolated case, in an effort to show that Socialism sanctions such cases, which is untrue; it does not sanction immorality, and has no time or place for such trivial matters as the case in question. It has to do with the reconstruction of the social system, not only of this country but of the world. We could drag up into the light, the names of many other clergymen who have fallen on the moral side. But that is a petty trick, and serves no purpose.

The monsignor says: "The fight of the future, will be between Catholicism and Socialism," and thereby reveals the fact that he does not see how we have grown to a stage where opposition from the source mentioned will have little effect. There are many in the church with us who dare not say so for social and other reasons. He says: "The battle is absurd,"

and dismisses the matter with a sentence. Many of the great reforms of the last century were Socialistic in principle, and many of our opponents today admit the soundness of the doctrine.

He says we can never hope to have a condition of affairs that Socialists look forward to. Yes, I cheerfully admit that progress is slow; present industrial conditions make it difficult to reach many, and I take years to educate up to Socialism the great mass of laboring men who, through their votes, control government. Great minds long ago saw the light, have labored and sacrificed everything, even their lives, to make the light bright enough for us to see. But the great majority are born, live, toil, and die in the ignorance of the simplest truths, and it is what helps the present order to last.

He says again, "that the only solution of this is religion"—which is perfectly natural thing for him to say. We have shining examples of what religion has done, as witness condition, industrial and other of countries that have had the rule in large doses for centuries. Spain, Portugal, etc., and over the church has had a heavy hand. The miserable people of those countries have lived religiously, but alas, could not get more in the way for them, as we have little of anything more substantial. A traveler today visiting central towns all over Europe is surrounded by hordes of beggars, all in filthy rags; that class has existed for centuries, so has the church and with its powerful organization and great wealth, what has it done for the condition of the poor, except to take a portion of a poor man's earnings from him every Sunday without asking where it comes from, or whether it can be spared or not. The church to me is an outgrowth, hand for contributions, contributions regardless of how poor those who give. All sorts of schemes are devised for wringing the nickels and dimes from the poor. What an ingenious scheme a church falls where all the women spend their money and time making things for their own expense to give to the later to be raffled for at about the times when each article is worth, these same women are looking through pride, to go to the fair to pay for chances on the very articles that some of them made, and proceeds of all this double profit then goes to the church, and no one dare ask to whom, or what for.

I would suggest that the next lecture be on "How to Raise Wages or How to Reduce the Cost of Living." Either one would be more likely interesting and instructive than talk assailing a cause that has for object the accomplishment of a form that will be the greatest of them.

H. F. W.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1911.

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?

Editor of The Call:

I find in yesterday's edition of The Call a letter from Mr. Paul Hanna, which he takes courteous issue with some of the conclusions that I reached in a little article that I wrote the other day criticizing the undemocratic tendencies of the Fabians. May have a little space in your columns to take issue with Mr. Hanna in regard to some of the conclusions that I reached in his letter criticizing my conclusions?

Fasting, over Mr. Hanna's statement that there are just two ways of achieving the co-operative commonwealth, is named; either the method of the Fabians or that of the direct actionists, or Syndicalists, as I have unmistakably grown owing to criticism of the third and almost universally used theory of tactics, the Marxian. I would first criticize Mr. Hanna's starting assumption (I am assuming, as I must, of course, that the letter in question slightly confused me by trying to lay a scope method of arguing, and I have misunderstood the author's position) that to be a Democrat, one must believe that the voter is infallibly inspired when he places his paper in the ballot box. Mr. Hanna seems to support this idea of Democracy when he asks the question whether the people voted correctly in 1908 as an argument for Shaw's vehement trust of the "people." Naturally, a Democrat believes that the voter is infallibly inspired. Because I believe being a Socialist, that the people vote wrongly in 1908, I am not less a Democrat than I was in 1907. Mr. Hanna, as a Democrat, believes that "people who have been forced to spend their lives in coal mines are perfectly equipped to take charge of the laboratories, etc." That has nothing to do with Democracy. A Democrat merely one who accepts the authority of the Commonweal; of the people who believes, NOT that the Commonweal always acts rightly, but that he has a right to act. A country may deal with a crisis rightly, but it has a right to deal with it; it has a right to be wrong. This is the true idea of Democracy, view of authority—and unless we acknowledge this authority, the people there is little future for Democracy—much less for Social Democracy. No real Democrat believes that the truth can be attained by counting the opinion of individuals, least of all. But I do believe that the common conscience is the only foundation for the erection of strong institutions; that is the Democratic belief in a nutshell—that the common conscience is the only firm foundation for the creation of creeds and institutions.

LOUIS H. WETMORE.

Katonah, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1911.

A POLITICAL SOMERSAULT.

By Thomas Meany.

The petty plan
Of littleness!
To scourge a man
And then confess
"You were a martyr."
He would be,
We met the dangerous
Captive free.

No word of rights
He pleaded for—
Of costly plights
In legal war;
But ridicule!
The judge's wife—
But Warren's free,
And more such.