

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

The Call

The Weather.

CLEARING AND COLDER.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 2308 BREEMAN.

Price, Two Cents.

JUAREZ SITUATION LACKS ACTION ON MEXICAN LINE

Threaten to Shoot Aviators if They Cross Border.

OROZCO IN HIDING

Sixteen Wounded in Battle. No Serious Trouble Expected.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 9.—Martin Casillas and 50 men joined Orozco's band late this afternoon. They marched from the vicinity of Casas Grandes, south of Juarez.

General José Perfecto Lomelí, the general in the insurrecto army, who was arrested yesterday by United States troops with seven followers for attempting to take provisions to the insurgents, secured the liberty of himself and followers today before United States Commissioner Olyver because the commissioner held no had committed no act in violation of the neutrality law, inasmuch as he was not attempting to set foot upon or conspiring to set foot on or attack a friendly nation. Following the ruling of the commissioner it was announced that in future the troops would not interfere with single persons crossing the border unarmed. This on a decision of former Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court follows: "Where men go without combination or organization to enlist as individuals in a foreign army, they do not constitute a military expedition."

The management of the International Aviators was informed this afternoon that the Mexican officials would fire on the aviators if they crossed the Mexican line in their flights to Mexico. The El Paso committee having the affair in charge at once conferred with Mexican Consul Antonio V. Lomelí, and he said that he did not believe such orders had been issued, but would see.

Retract Order to Fire.

Colonel John M. Clem, chief quartermaster of the Department of Texas, who went to Juarez and saw the Mexican military commander and explained that the aviation exhibit did not have any connection with the present "warfare" on the border, but was merely an exhibition, and Colonel Tambouret, the Juarez commandant, said he had no intention of firing on the flying men.

Insurrectos advancing on Juarez from the South-battled with federal troops east of Juarez Wednesday night, and there have been a few small fights south of Juarez along the Mexican national line.

Sixteen men were wounded in a battle fought Wednesday night in Mexican territory, directly opposite Fort Hancock, fifty miles below El Paso on the Texas side of the river.

The report that the fight took place was sent to Fort Bliss this morning by the officer commanding the troops of cavalry, which reached Fort Hancock and threw out pickets this morning. Some of the men wounded

(Continued on page 2.)

P. O. GOES AFTER FAKE MINING ROD CONCERNS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—"Mystic-talking rods" with which precious metals were said to be discovered caused the Postoffice Department today to issue a fraud order against the Miness Supply Company of Patuxent, Pa. A similar order was issued against several other concerns in Palmyra, alleged to operate as one.

The rods were offered for sale under various names, such as "magnetic mineral," "Spanish needle" and "gold-rods."

MILLIONAIRE SAYS HE IS NOT DEAD

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 9.—Major Isaac A. Hall, millionaire soap manufacturer of Paterson, N. J., who was reported in New York as having died at the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel here, is alive and rapidly recovering from a recent illness, according to his own statement over the telephone tonight.

MAY RAISE POSTAL RATE ON MAGAZINES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—An amendment fixing the postage of reading matter periodicals at 1 cent a pound and the mailing sections 4 cents a pound was introduced in the postoffice appropriation bill. The present rate is 1 cent a pound. The distinction is made between reading matter and advertising. The amendment does not apply to newspapers.

SECTION OF SUPREME COURT AMONGST US

And Who Else? Why, Pete Grosscup! He Tells About Owls.

By DAN SYKES.

Nine men sitting on a nation's chest—Yo, ho, ho, and a bottle of rum!

The Supreme Court of the United States was toasted and praised at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. The Beta Theta Pi Club, of New York, tendered a dinner to the four associate justices of that eminent tribunal who are also members of the Greek letter fraternity.

The guests of honor were Justice Horace S. Lurton, Tennessee, and Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming. Justices Harlan and Lamar were detained elsewhere while their fraternity brothers feasted.

Several of those present talked and one of them made a speech. The address of the evening was delivered by one whom it is unnecessary to introduce to a Socialist audience, a gentleman who is known and honored wherever a company of capitalists meet, a judge who appreciates the great responsibility imposed upon him and knows who imposed it—Peter S. Grosscup, of the United States Circuit Court.

Yes, Peter was there with bells on, and he had been talking but a few minutes when he detached one of these bells and tied it on the Hon. William H. Taft, President of the United States.

Peter was mad, though he tried to conceal it. He was mad about the way President Taft set aside that decision he handed down against Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason. And Peter had a right to be mad. Socialists recall that even Grosscup did not want to convict Warren when the case was tried before him at Fort Scott, Kan. He didn't see how a conviction could be made to stand, and he said so. But orders had been sent from Washington that Warren should be convicted and Grosscup had to do the trick or get in bad with the capitalists.

Ah Ha! He Admits It.

Peter said last night that he has and has long had hopes of some day being appointed to the Supreme Court, so they could see for themselves that he is not a man to be insubordinate. So he was righteously indignant last night when he thundered forth to a lot of innocent college men who knew not what he was talking about and to a few noble jurists who knew all too well.

"The Supreme Court of the United States is not only the supreme judicial force of the nation, but also the supreme political force of the land. The national judiciary must be left untrammelled in its efforts to guide the nation aright. It must not be hampered by the wishes and opinions of the mob."

"The judge is often obliged to take his political life in his hands in defying the mob."

"And when I say 'the mob,' I do not mean only the lawless and irresponsible element of the public. I mean the ordinary citizen who has had no training in the law and the meaning of the law, but who often desire to coerce the Judiciary."

Grosscup Grapesh.

It's a pretty tough thing to get in bad with yourself and ruin some fine prospects by doing the very thing you are ordered from above to do, when you don't want to do it, and be thrown down like Taft did Grosscup. So it may have been and probably was a combination of sour grapes and resentment which made Peter open his address with some witty and telling shots at the lofty tribunal he was climbing into when his foot slipped.

"If you have ever attended an opening of the United States Supreme Court you will remember that when the court has fled in the hallful announces in most impressive tones: 'The chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.' Then a very solemn feeling takes possession of you. There is a lofty preamble uttered by the bailiff, who says a moment later in still more unusual tones: 'God save the United States.'"

Vivid Comparison.

Grosscup continued: "One day I remember visiting the zoological gardens at Washington and finding myself standing before a case which contained the singular number of nine owls. There they sat with their shoulders humped up beside their ears and their feathers as black as ever worn by—your grandmother. Their eyes were almost closed to keep out the light, and do you know that wherever the clouds parted above and permitted

(Continued on page 2.)



"Yes, dad, I cannot tell a lie. I did it with my little hatchet."

SUGAR LETTER WAS "TAKEN" BY MISTAKE

Riley Says He Copied It, but Didn't Mean Magazine to Get It.

Thomas P. Riley, who is on trial in the United States Circuit Court on the charge of taking and publishing letters without authority, notably a letter written by Attorney General Wickersham to United States Attorney W. J. Conroy, which was conveyed to the Cosmopolitan Magazine, took the witness stand in his own defense yesterday afternoon. The government rested its case after taking the testimony of William J. Kinsley tending to show that Riley had made the typewritten copies of the stolen documents as well as letters written in negotiation for their alleged sale. It was the opinion of Kinsley that all the documents and letters shown to him were written by the same hand. Riley's name was signed to some of the letters.

Riley, for himself, testified that for sixteen years prior to the fall of 1904 he had been in the employ of the American Sugar Refining Company. From the end of 1904 he was in the freight brokerage business until October, 1908, when he was employed in the office of Henry L. Stimson, then the United States Attorney. He secured his employment because of the information of traffic conditions in the sugar trade which resulted in the conviction of several railroads for rebating.

Gave Information at Meeting.

His counsel brought out that Riley had given his first information on that subject to the government at a meeting in Stimson's office in the presence of Stimson, Attorney General Moody, Assistant Attorney General Purdy, Charles P. Norcross, writer for the Cosmopolitan Magazine, and Pomroy Burton, editor of the New York American.

This testimony was brought out to show that there was no attempt to keep information on the subject of sugar from either the magazines or newspapers. There was also the inference that Riley was giving such information with the knowledge of his superiors and that the interstate commerce commission had authorized him to give Norcross the information which was later embodied in a series of articles in Cosmopolitan entitled "Tragedies of the Sugar Trust."

On cross-examination Riley said that the Wickersham letter, which he admitted copying without Wise's knowledge, was sent to Norcross by mistake with other papers. Riley denied that he had ever sold the letter to anybody and said that on the contrary he had exacted promise from the Cosmopolitan people that they would not print it. It was printed in spite of this promise. Riley denied that he had ever stolen any letter or document from Wise's office. The cross-examination will be resumed this morning.

CONTRACTOR IS HELD FOR WORKERS' DEATHS

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—Martin Maguire, contractor in charge of an excavation for the Polish Catholic Church that saved in killing two men, this afternoon was held for the grand jury on a charge of criminal negligence, when arraigned in the South Boston court.

TEN R. R. WORKERS KILLED BY EXPLOSION

SMITHVILLE, Tex., Feb. 8.—Ten employees of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad were killed and seven injured today when an engine exploded while being repaired. Railroad property valued at \$20,000 was destroyed.

STUDENTS VOTE TO STRIKE IN RUSSIA

Cossacks Mobilized and Ordered to 'Shoot to Kill.' Scenes of Old.

(Special to The Call.) ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 9.—St. Petersburg looks once more like the days of old. Police and soldiers armed to the teeth are ready to "shoot to kill" the moment a signal is given. The cause for this massing of police and troops is the strike of 2,500 students of the university, who voted to strike until Easter.

The students voted to strike to protest against the oppressive measures by the cabinet. Since the unrest, which made it self felt in Russian universities, after the announcement of the suicide of Sazonoff, the revolutionist who killed Plehve and who was forced to suicide in order to bring to the attention of the world the horrible treatment of political offenders in Russian prisons, the university has been ruled with an iron hand.

Students have been deprived of all of the ordinary privileges accorded them generally. This was done to prevent them from having an opportunity for political discussion and action. For many weeks a protest against this ruthless oppression was brewing and yesterday it broke in the open when 2,500 students inaugurated the strike.

Bloodshed will result, it is feared, and not alone citizens but even officials are getting restless in fear of the consequences.

RED CROSS APPEAL BRINGS RESPONSES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Following the appeal of the Red Cross for contributions of food and clothing for the famine sufferers in China, telegraphic promises of aid were received today from commercial organizations all over the country.

Pacific coast business men have taken the lead. The Seattle Commercial Club is in general charge, and it is expected that a relief ship will soon sail from that port.

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. Report of board of management 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 Paulitch and J. Stork, 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, President. JULIUS GERBER, Secretary.

Comrades who are proposed for membership in the association are requested to be present and bring their party cards.

(Continued on page 2.)

MAKES APPEAL FOR ARMENIAN PRISONERS

E. Aknoui Tells of Russian Brutality Endured by Revolutionists.

"My mission in this country is to arouse public sentiment and sympathy in behalf of 500 or more Armenian revolutionists who have been imprisoned in Caucasian prisons since the latter part of 1908 for their revolutionary activity, and to unite the Armenians who are in this country," said E. Aknoui, representative of the "Dashnaksoutoun" or the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, who is now in this city stopping at the Hotel Raymond.

Aknoui is accompanied by M. Hampartoumian, of Boston, who is the American representative of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation. Aknoui has been in this country for about four months and has addressed 114 meetings in forty-four cities, beginning in California and winding up in Troy, N. Y. Aknoui said that fifteen cities have already petitioned the Secretary of State in Washington to intervene in the cases of the imprisoned revolutionists and demand that they be given a trial.

Five hundred men and women have been kept in Russian prisons since the latter part of 1908 and up to date the government has never made an attempt to explain the charges against them.

"The only charge against them that we know of," said Aknoui, "is that they belong to the Dashnaksoutoun, a revolutionary organization, which has been in existence for twenty years with branches in Turkey, Persia, and Caucasus, and showed their friendship to the revolutionists. Among those in prison are a number of clergymen, merchants, and other middle class men who never took a part in the revolutionary movement, but they, too, were imprisoned because they were friendly to the revolutionists."

Professional Men Jailed.

"The famous Armenian writers, Aghaponian, Tunjanian and Iskanian, Professors Taldian, Chamskian and Tigranian and Drs. Obanjan, Atabek, Tadeosian, and Manasian and other famous exponents of Armenian art, literature and science, are now languishing in Russian prisons, and it is in their behalf that I am now appealing to the American workers to take up their fight and demand that they be tried. From the reports we have received the conditions in the prisons are unbearable. They are kept fifty and twenty in a cell and they are compelled to sleep on the floor.

"They are absolutely cut off from the civilized world, and the government does not even allow their relatives to visit them, so as not to disclose the filthy conditions that prevail in the prisons," continued Aknoui. "The Russian government is purposely keeping the revolutionists in prison in order to frighten the Armenians and discourage them from having anything to do with the revolutionary movement in Russia. The Armenians took an active part in the uprising in Turkey and Persia and helped in overthrowing the old despotic regime which ruled with an iron hand in Turkey and Persia. The Armenians helped to make Turkey a constitutional government and we now have six Armenian Socialists in the Turkish parliament. They also took an active part in the revolution in Russia, and it is for such activity that the 500 men and women are now kept in prison."

Aknoui stated that \$10,000 had been raised in the last two months and forwarded to the national office of the revolutionary league in Constantinople, Turkey, whence it will be sent to the families of the imprisoned revolutionists.

He said that his visit to New York is for the purpose of getting the Socialist party and the Russian, Polish and Armenian Socialist organizations to arrange a monster protest meeting against the imperialist government and to have six Armenian Socialists in the Turkish parliament. The meeting will probably be held in about three weeks in Carnegie Hall.

"My tour of the United States," he said, "is to appeal to the Socialists, the progressive elements, and the working class at large to take up the fight against despotic Russian rulers and bring the Armenians of this country into closer relations with the local Socialist movement. We will try to appeal to Congress and get them to force Russia to bring the hundreds of men and women who have been suffering in Russian prisons for more than two years to trial."

"On my tour through the country I have tried to get the Armenians, Turks, Bulgarians and Greeks in closer touch with each other. Aknoui said that there are about 400,000 people of these nationalities in this country, of which 55,000 are Armenians. Most of them, he said, left Turkey on account of the old despotic government and he appealed to them to go back. The conditions of the Armenians in Turkey and Persia are very good now, but they are suffering in Caucasus. Their papers have been suppressed there and the leaders of every progressive movement thrown into jail.

Aknoui said that a delegate of the Dashnaksoutoun is now touring

(Continued on page 2.)

DECLINES TO APPOINT GUARDIAN FOR ROBIN

Judge Hough, of the United States District Court, declined yesterday to appoint a guardian ad litem for Joseph G. Robin, the indicted banker, in the bankruptcy proceedings now pending against him in that court. The application for a guardian was made last Monday by Myers & Goldsmith on behalf of Dr. Louise G. Robinovitch, Robin's sister, on the allegation that the banker had for approximately three years been a "lunatic or person of unsound mind."

"In this matter," says the court, "Robin is presumably sane. The burden of proof is upon him to show the contrary. If this court or any other appoints for him a guardian ad litem upon an ex parte showing of insanity such action might be regarded as a finding of lunacy. Certainly no blame could be attached to counsel for endeavoring to make such use of the order here prayed for."

Robin is under indictment in the state court, where a jury has examined into his sanity and reported that he is sane. The court says that if counsel do not feel that they have been retained for Robin in the bankruptcy case the court will assign counsel.

N. Y. CENTRAL MEN THREATEN STRIKE

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 9.—Officials representing the conductors, trainmen, telegraphers, engineers and firemen of the New York Central lines, in session at Cincinnati today, sent a telegram to President W. C. Brown of the New York Central demanding the exact date for a conference over the refusal of Vice President Schaff to take action on requests for the reinstatement of thirteen discharged passenger conductors.

The leaders announced that unless they get immediate satisfaction from Brown a call for a general strike vote will be issued. All their requests have been ignored, the employees say.

All New York Central lines west of Buffalo, including 4,000 employees, are involved.

The union heads claim that within the past three weeks daily telegrams and letters have been sent to Schaff. The employees' demands have been since December 1. The only explanation in each case, the employees assert, was that the discharge was "for good and sufficient reasons" or "unsatisfactory work."

THINK OPERATION HAS CURED CONVICT

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—It is expected that the state parole board at Dannemora prison will soon parole Edward E. Gremmell, whose sentence was commuted by former Governor White just before the close of his term. In order, as was announced, that an interesting experiment in surgery might be worked out to its conclusion, Gremmell is supposed to have been transformed from a criminal through operations which removed portions of bone pressing on the brain, the outcome of a fractured skull. He was sentenced to state prison in April, 1908, from Buffalo for a term of nine years and six months for forgery.

His skull was fractured, he alleges, in a quarrel with a companion when he was a boy of fourteen years, and afterward he could not resist evil impulses. If, after his parole, he commits any crime, no matter how trivial, Gremmell will be arrested again and compelled to serve out his term.

PROHIBITION GETS DEATH BLOW IN ALA.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 9.—The passage of the Parks local option bill by the Alabama legislature this afternoon, which shows the strength of the "wets" in the legislature, was received with much rejoicing in this city. The bill will go sailing through the senate and in a death blow to the Prohibitionists. The bill allows the people to say whether they want liquor by dispensary or saloons.

MT. VERNON MAY GET GOVT. BY COMMISSION

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Senator Wainwright (Rep., Westchester) put in a bill today providing a commission form of government for Mount Vernon and recognizing the initiative, the referendum and the recall in the proposed new charter for Mount Vernon.

Senator Wainwright says the Mount Vernon common council favored the proposed charter and that the people of Mount Vernon have voted twice in its favor.

MORE MONEY WANTED TO RAISE THE MAINE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Brigadier General William H. Bixby, chief of engineers, has been instructed by Secretary of War Dickinson to appear before the appropriation committee of the house and senate to call attention to the fact that the appropriation is practically exhausted for continuing the work of raising the bulk of the battleship Maine from Havana harbor.

EXPRESSMEN AGAIN FORCED TO STRIKE TO SAVE UNION

"Settlement" Made in Recent Revolt Proved Bitter Fake.

ACTIVE MEN FIRED

Jersey City Workers Who Struck Go Back Pending Conference Today.

From all indications another strike is about to take place among the express workers of Jersey City and spread, as it did last November, to New York. The "settlement" which John Mitchell and his Civic Federation gang, with the help of Gaynor and Tammany labor leaders brought about a few months ago, has not only proved to be a "settlement" in which the workers were boldly bamboozled, but it has given the express companies more confidence than ever in their ability to make monkeys of the poorly paid and miserably worked men of the express workers.

As a result of the increased oppression on the part of the express companies the workers are thoroughly sore. Yesterday the feeling broke out in Jersey City among the employes of the Wells Fargo Company when 500 men did not go to work. They returned to their wagons at noon, however, pending a discussion of the grievances which some claim will be "settled" this afternoon at a conference between the representatives of the union and the officials of the company.

Strike seems Unavoidable. It is believed by many of the workers that a strike is unavoidable sooner or later under present conditions. The companies have established a system to crush out labor organization entirely. The direct cause of the walk-out yesterday was the discrimination against union men. Thirty were fired recently because of union affiliation and activity, while non-union men are given preference on all occasions.

According to the so-called settlement last November, the companies agreed not to discriminate against the workers who were active in the strike, but, as usual, the bosses' contracts were not worth the paper they were written on. As soon as they got the men back to work, they proceeded to weed out the union men and its sympathizers in their employ. This has been going on in New York as well as in New Jersey.

A committee representing the strikers held a conference just before noon yesterday with P. J. Hickey, general agent of the Wells Fargo Company, and another official in the Erie depot in Jersey City, at which the workers' grievances were gone over. With the promise from Hickey that "the company would settle the matter acceptably" if they would go back to work for the rest of the day, the workers returned to their wagons in the afternoon.

However, it is believed that "the matter" will not be "acceptably settled" today. According to the sentiment of the men, while they went back to work at the suggestion of their committee, a general strike among the expressmen, in which neither Civic Federations nor labor majors will be permitted to interfere and break it, must come soon.

Determined to Eliminate Unions. Every known method that is effective has been employed by the express companies to wipe out the organization among the men. John J. Donnelly, delegate and business agent of Local No. 433 of the expressmen in Jersey City, told yesterday that the express companies have established "social clubs" since the last strike for the purpose of discouraging unionism. These clubs are established among the drivers and helpers by the various companies. Applications for membership are not accepted if they represent men who are members of the expressmen's Union.

More than 150 union men were discharged in Jersey City during the last strike. For each union man dismissed a non-union man is hired. The social clubs act as a medium to discover who is a union man and who is not. Non-union men, also, are ways given the preference in all work.

This discrimination has been going on since the last strike was "settled" and a bitter feeling has been gathering among the workers for some time, but it came to a head Wednesday night when twenty men were discharged in a bunch. On Monday they had been dismissed, and on Tuesday they were re-employed. The men were discharged in Jersey City, leaving the Erie depot glum and depressed. The only way out of the situation was to leave the stable were two transport money and valuable. They went out early in the morning. It is generally understood that the men that there will be no settlement of the discrimination. The present agreement on the part of the

STRIKE OF STUDENTS CLOSES UNIVERSITY

Great Protest Against Clericals at Cracow Spreading Throughout Austria.

(Special Correspondence.)
 VIENNA, Jan. 26.—The University of Cracow was closed today by order of the ministry of education after a regiment of soldiers vainly attempted to intimidate the students of the university who are on strike in order to force the removal of a clerical and reactionary professor.

The strike of the students came as a result of the appointment of a Catholic priest named Zimmerman to the chair of Christian sociology. Zimmerman has no standing as a scholar, but is, on the other hand, a deft politician who stands in well with the clerical element. The strike came after all efforts to influence the university authorities to remove Zimmerman. At first sentiment against Zimmerman was strong among the Socialist and anti-clerical students alone, but when the faculty began "disciplining" those of the students who protested, the great mass of students joined in the protest.

Students Resort to Tricks.

The disturbance at the university which resulted in the calling out of troops was directly caused by a trick which the clericals played upon the student body. Failing to break the strike of the great body of students through threats and disciplining them, they organized the theological students to the number of 200 into a strike-breaking body. These students began to attend lectures which several professors of theology were willing to deliver.

When the student body learned of this trick they went to the university and promptly forced the strikebreakers to seek green fields and pastures new. Ditto the professors. The students then took possession of the university.

The rector of the university at once got into communication with the ministry of education for advice on the situation. Before the advice came, however, the Socialist deputy of parliament, Daszynski, and another deputy, by the name of Dr. Gross were on the scene. Daszynski at once informed the authorities that the soldiers and police would have to depart as quickly as possible before the demonstration could come to an end. It was at this point that the rector announced that the ministry of education had just ordered by telegraph that the university be closed.

The students then marched in a body to the monument of the Polish poet, Mickiewicz. They sang the "Internationale" and Polish national songs. Here addresses were made. Daszynski was called upon to address the students and he told them that the events of the day proved conclusively that the "idea of freedom has won a great victory over clerical thought and influence."

Movement Spreads.

Daszynski was given an ovation for his tactful but firm stand which prevented the police and soldiers from entering the premises of the university and spared the institution from the disgrace which such an entrance would have cast upon it.

Sympathy strikes, it was announced, will be called by the students of the university of Lemberg where feeling against the clericals is strong.

In Vienna the students fully sympathize with the students of Cracow in their struggle against the debasement of the university through political pull. There is also talk of a sympathy strike among students here. Upon learning about the proceedings in Cracow a committee of students was appointed to outline a course of action. The committee at once issued a call to all the students to be ready for a struggle against the clerical party to protect the freedom of the higher educational institutions from contamination by the clerical party.

INTERBOROUGH MAY MODIFY ITS PROPOSAL

Representatives of the Interborough company had a two hours' session yesterday with the conference committees of the Board of Estimate and of the Public Service Commission to talk over the suggestion of the Board of Estimate's committee that the Interborough modify its plan.

The principal objection that the city is making to the Interborough's proposal is to the clause that the city be made to bear any deficit from the operation of some of the outlying routes.

The men who represented the company at yesterday's conference were President Slonits, August Blum, Edward J. Berwind and Edwin Hawley. At the close of the meeting President Willcox, of the Public Service Commission, and Borough President McAneny, of Manhattan, said that the conference was merely a preliminary one and that further discussions would be held next week. They said, however, that Slonits and his colleagues had shown every disposition so to modify their offer as to meet the demands of the two committees representing the city. Mr. Willcox is confident that the Interborough company will consent to submit an amended offer acceptable to the commission and to the Board of Estimate. There was also a long discussion over the proportion of the receipts of the Manhattan branches of the present subway which the Interborough is anxious to build which should go to the city. No understanding was reached. Conferences are to be held next week.

CIGAR MAKERS OPEN POLLS TOMORROW

Hot Contest on Between Parker and Perkins Supporters.

Voting for the election of international officers will take place in the locals of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America tomorrow, all the votes being cast within prescribed hours.

The term of office is for five years, and most interest centers around the election of international president.

The contestants for the office are George W. Perkins, who has held the office for nearly twenty years, and Harry C. Parker, of Philadelphia, who is the candidate of the radical elements in the union.

These elements have been especially incensed by the activity of some of the officers in the National Civic Federation, and have made their opposition to that organization an issue. By all parties it is conceded that the recent action of the United Mine Workers' convention against the Civic Federation will greatly strengthen the Parker forces.

Present indications seem to be that Parker will win. Chicago, where the headquarters of the union is located, generally regarded as an administration stronghold, is expected to give Parker a big lead over Perkins. Parker is also expected to carry New York, Boston, New Haven, Hartford, Philadelphia, Detroit, Buffalo, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Denver, San Francisco, Sacramento, and practically all the Pacific coast towns.

Tampa, Fla., where there has been a prolonged strike, is declared to be almost solid for Parker. In many cities Parker is expected to beat his opponent by a vote of three to one.

Parker is a man of large experience in the labor movement, which is admitted by his opponents also that the union's affairs would be ably conducted by him. He was a member of the committee of ten which conducted the general strike in Philadelphia during March of last year, when thousands of workers came out in sympathy with the street car employees and forced the street railway company to treat with its employees and establish union conditions.

Some cigar makers elected yesterday that Parker will be elected by a landslide.

Fight on Parker.

However, Parker's friends will not elect him without a fight. Perkins is strongly backed by the more conservative element in the international union and they will spare no effort to return him to the presidency again. A circular signed by five members of Local No. 144, two of Local No. 141, two of Local No. 87, and two of Local No. 251, has been circulated among the membership which opposed Parker and declares for the present officers. This circular makes the charge that he has not been in the service of the union or of the American Federation of Labor for the last ten years, but "has devoted his entire time to managing and controlling a saloon in the city of Philadelphia," and that for several years he has been a member of the Hotel and Restaurant Employers' International Alliance and the Bartenders' International League of America. This circular further says that "during the last disastrous strike that took place in Philadelphia, at least fifteen cigar making factories that had been in agreement with the local union of cigar makers, by the order and direction of Mr. Parker and others, were called out in a sympathetic effort in relation to the street car men, which proved disastrous, at least to the cigar makers. Representatives of the Cigar Makers' International Union were in Philadelphia and consulted with Mr. Parker in relation to having cigar makers strike in support of the street car men, and his position was then and is yet in favor of these strikes or conflicts that have been so disastrous to the Cigar Makers' International Union."

The surprising charge is also made that Parker is a Socialist, "since his advent into Philadelphia, has given his best direction and attention to the organization of a political party, whose sole aim and object has been and is now to disrupt the trade union movement."

Theo. Billingsheimer, secretary of Local No. 132 of Brooklyn, yesterday sent to The Call a circular signed by himself and by Edward Saqui, president; Harry Mitchell, S. Barand and E. Moss, which is also a plea for the officers. Says the circular in part: "During the present campaign elections underhand methods have been employed by certain people who have resorted to malicious misrepresentation and insinuations and mud slinging which would shame the average ward politician and make the worst of them turn green with envy. Private letters have been written, making baseless insinuations against the international president and the entire executive board and the constructive true blue trade union delegates to the American Federation of Labor. These insinuations are sent to personal enemies and to anti-administrators who are opposed purely for opposition's sake; they soon fall into the hands of the character assassins, who pour upon this rot as scintillating upon carbon, and industriously start in motion the dirtiest and most contemptible attacks upon true union men's characters.

"The election laws provide that candidates shall state their platform or the aims and objects of the international union, for publication in our official journal. The international president and other true blue trade unionists, we personally know, hold that this is sufficient and they have steadfastly refused to enter into any campaign plan for the issuance of circulars, letters or otherwise doing anything to advance or promote their own election. They, we know, feel that the members should all stand on an equality and that all should receive a fair show; that all should be judged on their records and their written platform. We fully agree with them in this regard and we are just as much opposed to mud slinging, lying, misstatements, insinuations and innu-

CHILD KILLED BY ROTTEN CANDIES

Victim of Manufacturers Who Make Adulterated Goods for Profit.

Following closely upon the heels of the threatening of Hampton's magazine by the Standard Oil Company, because that periodical contains an article in the current number which is steeled up as a detriment to the corporation because it states that the Standard Oil Company disposes of rotten ingredients used in the making of poisonous candy which is sold to innocent children, comes the report from the coroner's office that little Edna Sands, thirteen years old, of 958 Lafayette avenue, died yesterday from eating "pretty red drops."

As is well known, sugar and pure molasses is foreign to bakers and confectioners who manufacture this rotten stuff, which they color and make attractive to catch the precious pennies of little children, mostly the children of the workers. Edna knew that children of the rich do not eat this stuff, hence their lives are not endangered from this source. They have fed to them the pure chocolates and bonbons from first class establishments.

The little girl was a pupil of the Bushwick Avenue Sunday school in Brooklyn, and attended day school No. 28. Last night, according to her mother, the child visited a friend who lives on DeKalb avenue. During the course of the visit the friend's brother brought in some candy. The child's friend declined to eat any because not feeling well.

The lad offered some to Edna and took some himself. He became ill during the night. Likewise the child. A doctor was summoned and pronounced the trouble as "typhoid fever." Sadly morning she died.

The coroner has ordered an investigation of the matter. Probably the small dealer will be "held," but the trusts who manufacture the rotten ingredients will never be called upon to answer. But nevertheless, the "insurgent" magazine has been muzzled by the Standard Oil Company because it contains an article which warns parents not to allow their children to eat pretty red candies, such as caused the death of Edna Sands.

Her funeral will be held Sunday from the undertaking establishment at 925 Greene street. It has not been stated if any member of the company who manufactured the candy will be there to mourn.

CHOLERA BECOMING SCOURGE OF RUSSIA

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 9.—Unless Russia finds some way to check the yearly increase in cholera ravages, the disease threatens to become more calamitous than all the other national perils combined. Figures compiled today by the health authorities show the following number of deaths from the disease in the past four years: 1907, 6,428; 1908, 15,543; 1909, 10,605; 1910, 101,002.

It is practically certain that the deaths this year will exceed those of 1910, as the disease is more widespread than ever before. The figures here given are the "official returns" and are not believed to represent more than 60 per cent of the actual number of cholera deaths.

A dispatch from Muzhen today says that the Russian barracks there were burned owing to the plague infection.

AUTO WATER TOWER BEGINS TEST SERVICE

An automobile water tower began test service with Engine 1, at White and Lafayette streets, yesterday afternoon. It takes the place temporarily of No. 1's old tower and is the first auto tower to be used in the New York Fire Department. If it proves more efficient than the old tower it will become a piece of the regular fire fighting apparatus.

The Couple Gear Company of New York devised the auto water tower. There are four wheels in front, with coupled gears, and a gasoline engine runs it.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
 The Home of Satisfaction.
 Wear the **TRIEMTZ SHOE**
 1124 Public Ave. Opp. Postoffice.

FEDERAL AUTHORITIES RAID CHINATOWN

Wholesale raids were made yesterday afternoon by United States deputy marshals on various restaurants and stores in Chinatown which it was alleged have been headquarters for the traffic in opium. A few arrests were made.

All of those arrested were taken to the federal building for arraignment before the United States commissioner. There was great excitement among the residents of the quarter, but there was no attempt made to resist the officers. It is said the raiders got little evidence.

LIES SERVED UP FOR CHILDREN TO READ

The following clipping is from Current Events, a condensed newspaper for school children, which boasts it "has a larger circulation than any other school paper in the world":

SOCIALISM IN PRACTICE.
 It is claimed by a Milwaukee alderman that the Socialist city government there is running the city into debt. The city payrolls have increased \$118,593 during the first six months. The city has borrowed \$1,129,000 from the banks, on which the interest is from \$12,000 to \$15,000. "No other Milwaukee administration," says the alderman, "has ever found it necessary to borrow more than a few hundred thousand dollars, and on these short loans no interest was paid."

It is pretty evident that the wording of this lying article, taken in conjunction with its suggestive title, is meant to discredit the Socialist administration in the eyes of school children and poison their minds against Socialism.

Yet this little sheet in its editorial column makes the following claim: "Current Events aims to supply the schools with a prompt, reliable, fresh, clean, condensed account of all important news that has educational value, freed from the harmful features of the daily press and to be read by superintendents, teachers, or parents can afford to place a copy weekly in the hands of every boy and girl who has learned to read."

Thousands of school children read this paper every week. It is supplied to them in bundles at 10 to 20 cents a year, the teachers encouraging them to read it.

Have you children in school? Is this the sort of poison you pay for them to read?

Take a parallel case.—Would the editor of this sheet have dared to reprint some information about a corrupt city like Philadelphia and head it "Republicanism in Practice"? Would he have dared to publish a story about a dishonest priest and name it "Catholicism in Practice"? Furthermore, would he have dared to print a story about a pallid little factory child slave and call it "Capitalism in Practice"?

Current Events is published at 10 Broadway, Springfield, Mass. How about writing to its editor and asking him about it? Send any replies you get to The Call.

HEARST DENIES NEW YORK PRESS STORY

Prompt denial was made by representatives of W. R. Hearst yesterday of the story carried by the New York Press to the effect that Hearst had agreed to Democratic harmony and to support Dix and Gaynor on condition that Justice James W. Gerard be chosen United States senator. The denial says: "The statement is absolutely untrue. Mr. Hearst's opposition to Mayor Gaynor is based on public reasons and in no way personal, and will continue as long as Mayor Gaynor continues his present political course."

50c RUSSIAN-TURKISH BATHS
 Formerly \$1.00
 Cor. 72d St. & Lexington Ave.
 Gent: daily 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. except Mon. Wed.
 Sunday 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
 Ladies: Mon.-Wed. 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.; other days 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.; not Sundays.

DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS.
BERGER'S LUCKY SHOT
 2325 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BILL TO LEGALIZE BOYCOTT AT ALBANY

Prohibits Strike-Breaking and Fines Discrimination Against Unions.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Assemblyman Gerhardt has introduced a bill inserting five new sections in the labor law in relation to the rights of laborers. It makes it a misdemeanor for any person, company, or the officer or agent of such company, to compel persons to refrain from joining any labor organization as a condition of such person's securing employment with the company or person. Violation of this provision is punishable by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not less than ninety days nor more than twelve months, or both.

It permits boycott. It provides that agreements or contracts between persons to do or not to do any act in contemplation of or furtherance of any trade dispute between employers and employees in the state shall not be deemed criminal and shall not be punished as a conspiracy unless such acts would be criminal if committed by one person. Such acts are not to be considered in restraint of trade and may not be enjoined. Violence is prohibited.

It prohibits employers from bringing in employees from other states or from other parts of the state by means of false or deceptive inducements or representations as to work to be done, the conditions and the compensation to be paid. Failure to state in an advertisement that there is a lockout at such place of employment is to be deemed a false advertisement. Violation of this provision is punishable by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000, or imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than one year, or both.

Strike-breaking is also prohibited. It provides that any person who shall hire or aid in hiring persons to guard with arms or deadly weapons other persons' property, and persons coming from without the state so armed for that purpose without the consent of the governor, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than five years. But no person is to be prohibited from protecting and guarding their property, as is now provided by law.

The provision regarding strike-breaking and false advertising is to apply only to workmen brought into the state or urged to go from one place to another within the state. Workmen so brought in are given certain rights to recover damages sustained.

Reference to Parker in the circular issued by Union No. 62 of Philadelphia, extolling the sterling character and executive ability of Harry C. Parker as a candidate for president of the Cigar Makers' International Union, in opposition to the present incumbent, G. W. Perkins, has evidently had its effect.

"The letter stated the qualifications of Parker, which can be proven in every detail.

"The reference in the circular to Parker's being a member of the Bartenders' Union would lead many cigar makers to believe that he is not eligible to become president of the union.

"But this veiled lie is easily unmasked by the fact that Parker is the elected steward of the only exclusively trade union club in Philadelphia, chartered under the state laws of Pennsylvania, permitting them to elect liquor and refreshment members, who must be members of Philadelphia unions and vicinity. The mentioning this circular letter opposing Parker know full well that every penny over and above expenses is used to promote organized labor in general and the cigar makers' union in particular. It is evidently due to the income from this club that the cigar makers' lot in Philadelphia is not worse than it is.

"The statement that Mr. Parker's work has been given in Philadelphia to a political party to disrupt the trade union movement, is a lie and they know they lie.

"It is true that Parker is a Socialist, and through his activity in the Socialist movement has exposed the political 'scab' in the trade union movement, who is at the most only a dues paying member of a labor organization.

"In reference to Parker not working in the trade for a period of years, it is because he holds his present position by order of Union No. 165, which does not debar him from active membership in the cigar makers, as stated specifically in the constitution of the union.

"If there was the least possible technicality, which could have been used from the present constitution to debar Parker as a candidate from office, his opponent, President G. W. Perkins, would have applied it long ago, and Parker would have been ruled off the ballot.

"It is not very flattering to the members signing that circular, and the grove backs of them, to speak of the political activity of Parker when they know of the sterling qualities of Sam Gompers, of his belly crawling before the last Republican national convention which kicked him out, and of his landing in the other political party of capitalism, the enemy of organized labor, taking the stump for Bryan and the Democratic party.

"Speaking of Parker not having made cigars for the past ten years calls to mind the fact that G. W. Perkins, his opponent, has not made cigars for nineteen years, Sam Gompers has not made cigars for twenty-five years, Adolph Strausser for over thirty years, Thomas F. Tracy, with exception of three months, for over fifty years, and Daniel Harris, the first name on the circular, has not worked for so long at the bench that we have lost the record of it.

"The above members are all at present officeholders in the Cigar Makers' International Union.

"They tell of Mr. Perkins' great record and of those back of him. We do not deny that Messrs. Perkins, Gompers and Company have rendered service to the international union, but they have outlived their usefulness as they have not advanced with the times in their executive judgment. We cannot and we will not forget their contemptible action in Oneda, in Boston, in Hamilton, in New Haven, and in many other places at different times during their administration, including the recent Tampa strike. In this strike thousands of members were starved to death for lack of proper financial and moral support, endured the tyranny of the manufacturers and the brutality of the power of the political parties, which those signing the letter against Parker and their backers so willingly support and cowardly condemn. Only those unions which showed the militant spirit and fought the international officers and their strike agents as well as the bosses have been successful to any degree."

LOSS OF TWO FINGERS, WORKER AWARDED \$7,500

Patrick Moran, of 100 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, in the Queens County Supreme Court, has secured a verdict of \$7,500 against the O'Rourke Construction Company for the loss of the two fingers on his left hand. The case was tried before Justice Aspinall, who refused to set aside the verdict.

The accident happened on February 25, 1907, while the O'Rourke company was erecting the Palmer-Singer automobile factory in Long Island City. Moran testified that he had hired to work as a laborer, but that a man was needed to work on an elevator and the foreman told him to go ahead. His hand was caught and the fingers were ripped off.

What Local Labor Bodies Are Doing

BROTHERHOOD OF MACHINISTS.

Metropolis Lodge, No. 1, of the Brotherhood of Machinists, will hold an open meeting at Melrose Turn Hall, Cortlandt avenue, near 150th street, the Bronx, at 8 o'clock tonight. W. R. Castle will speak on "Wealth, Its Sources and Distribution." The entire evening will be devoted to the subject. There will be questions and discussions and all are invited to attend the lecture.

BANK AND OFFICE CLERKS.

There will be an important meeting of the Bank and Office Employees' Union at Hennington Hall, 214 East 24 street at 8 o'clock tonight. The executive committee will submit a report and other business of great importance will be transacted.

PAPER CIGARETTE MAKERS.

The Paper Cigarette Makers' Union, Local 98, of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, is carrying on an active agitation for the patronage of their union label. Committees are visiting labor and progressive organizations every night in behalf of the label and they appeal to all organizations to grant their committee a hearing. At the last meeting of the union they donated \$5 to the striking shoe workers. They appeal to all workers to smoke only cigarettes that bear the label of the Tobacco Workers and thus help them in their fight against the trust, which seeks to crush the organization.

CARPENTERS' UNION, NO. 476.

At the last meeting of Carpenters' Union, No. 476, the members voted to demand an increase in wages in Richmond boro. They also voted in favor of special business agents for Manhattan boro and Mount Vernon, N. Y. W. J. Ghent, of the Socialist party, delivered an address for an hour on "Old Age Pensions." On motion he was given a unanimous rising vote of thanks. A collection was taken up for the family of the deceased member, Thomas J. Grosan. Willard H. Green was accepted on clearance. R. Vincent, F. Seeger, Berger Seaberg, Jacob Ruch, Gus Lattner, William Bernhardt, F. Schmalz, Louis Sargeant, and Thomas Hapert are on the sick list. Members should take notice of the labor bureau located at J. Henrich's cider cafe, 1468 Second avenue, phone 1318 Lenox.

SUITS CASE MAKERS.

The Suit Case Makers' Union held a conference of shop delegates at 96 Clinton street on Tuesday night for the purpose of discussing ways of reorganizing the union. Representatives from eighteen out of the twenty shops in the trade responded to the call and

C. LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMPANY
 1449-55 Broadway, Junction Putnam Avenue
 BROOKLYN.

We protect the Union where and when we can, and allow a special discount to Union Men.



Perfection ICE-BOX
 Price \$3.98
 Exceptionally well made in every particular: well finished and painted; a solid front and sides; interior is a heavy and easily cared for wood.
 \$5.50

COLLAPSIBLE GO-CART \$3.49
 Strongly made, with up-to-date folding leathers, hood and folding wheels; light, very compact and looks twice the price we are now asking.

\$50 WORTH \$2 to \$4 Deposit 75c to \$1 a Week
 Green Trading Stamp Given with Each Cash and Charge Purchase.

\$100 WORTH \$7.50 to \$10 Deposit \$1 to \$1.50 a Week

ARONSON BROS. & FIENST
 DRY AND DRESS GOODS.
 We Offer No Special Bargains and Advertise No Bait, but Guarantee Satisfaction.
 61-63 BELMONT AVENUE.

KNICKEBOCKER FURNITURE CO.
 Furniture, Upholstery and Bedding.
 220 East Broadway, New York City.
 Mattresses Made to Order.

PATENTS
 INVENTIONS PROTECTED.
 Careful Work—Moderate Prices.
BERNARD COWEN, 70 William Street.
 PATENT ATTORNEY.

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER
 1499 34 Ave. Tel. 64th & 34th Sts.

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, 243 East 84th Street, 3-9 p.m.
 Second District, Castka Hall, 301 East 73d Street, 3-9 p.m.
 Third District, 475 Pearl Street, 1-6 p.m.
 Fourth District, 705-7 Cortlandt Avenue, Tuesday, 3-9 p.m.

A Fine of 50 Cents is Imposed by the Constitution for Failure to Vote.
 JACOB RHINE, Fin. Sec'y Union No. 90.

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

Much of the material for this volume was gathered first-hand by the author, who made two trips through Mexico, in 1908 and 1909. The rest was taken from authentic Spanish and Mexican writings.

This book shows the relationship between American capital and the "barbarous" government of Mexico. It contains 340 pages, printed in plain, heavy type, and is generously illustrated.
 Price, \$1.50 Special to Call Readers, \$1.00

THE NEW YORK CALL
 409 PEARL STREET NEW YORK

Two Suits At the Price of One At Rickard's!

Suits, Overcoats, Trousers, Vests, Etc. At One-Half Their Usual Prices.

This is your chance—the greatest that 1911 will offer—to make a clothes investment that pays 200 per cent. At the prices you have formerly paid for one suit or overcoat you can now get two at Rickard's. Or you can get one suit, if you prefer, at one-half your usual outlay.

Rickard's stock embraces this famous make—synonymous with the very best in style, in fit, and in workmanship. Here is the product of the well known UNION makers.

W. S. PECK & CO.

Among these are the very latest patterns and shades in Blacks, Blues, Grays, and Browns—light and dark, plain goods and mixtures.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS

Were \$12.50 and \$10, now \$6.75 | Were \$25 and \$22, now \$13.50
Were \$18 and \$15, now \$9.50 | Were \$32 and \$30, now \$18.50
Trousers were \$3, now \$1.95 | Trousers were \$6 & \$4, now \$2.95
HATS were \$3 and \$2, now \$1.75 and \$1.25
FANCY VESTS were \$3 and \$2, now .95
FANCY VESTS including Full Dress and Tuxedo, were \$6 & \$4, now \$1.49

We guarantee satisfaction. If any purchase does not suit you when you get it home, bring it back and get your money. Sales on now. Pages could be written about this sale, but let the prices talk. Do not miss this great opportunity.

RICKARD'S

430 SIXTH AVE. (26th St.) NEW YORK CITY

BARBAROUS ALIEN LAW IS DENOUNCED

Judge Shows How Government Outrages Victims of Present Society.

How just America is in its treatment of the helpless was illustrated yesterday when Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, sustained a demurrer interposed by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company against the government's effort to recover passage money for two deported women.

"So far as the alien is concerned, the statute as it stands amended is a drastic one. How far reaching it is, may be best understood by supposing a not impossible case. An alien girl, while yet an infant, comes to this country with her parents. None of them is within any of the excluded classes; they are received as desirable immigrants, and prove themselves to be so; the parents better their condition as the years go by, but the father neglects to be naturalized, the child grows up under their care and guidance an estimable girl.

"Then, just as she reaches womanhood, both parents die after lingering illness, which wastes away their little resources, and the young woman is left, it may be, with no other relative to make her struggle for existence as best she can. She may for some years maintain herself, and then at last, at some time when work is scarce and poverty is strong, may take the easiest way to keep body and soul together and, falling, may slip rapidly down until the sovereign power stretches out its powerful arm, seizes her and casts her out of the country.

"It is certainly startling to find such a piece of legislation upon the statute books of a Christian country. But it is there nevertheless."

The judge held that the statute requiring steamship companies to carry back at their own expense undesirable aliens they had brought here, when the cause of their undesirability existed on their arrival, was not retroactive.

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

Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL PLACE.

203 East Broadway, Tel. 2365 Orchard. Branch, 102 Lenox Ave., bet. 115th and 116th Sts.

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

Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL PLACE.

203 East Broadway, Tel. 2365 Orchard. Branch, 102 Lenox Ave., bet. 115th and 116th Sts.

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

Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL PLACE.

203 East Broadway, Tel. 2365 Orchard. Branch, 102 Lenox Ave., bet. 115th and 116th Sts.

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

Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL PLACE.

203 East Broadway, Tel. 2365 Orchard. Branch, 102 Lenox Ave., bet. 115th and 116th Sts.

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

Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL PLACE.

203 East Broadway, Tel. 2365 Orchard. Branch, 102 Lenox Ave., bet. 115th and 116th Sts.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

ST. NICHOLAS AVE., 348—Beautiful 5-room apartment, hot water supply; \$19. Investigate. LENOX ST., 514—4 large rooms, steam heat, hot water; \$20; at subway, inquire further. 8TH AVE., 2815, near 150th—Handsome 2 1/2 rooms, bath and hot water; \$17 monthly. 50TH ST., 412 E.—Charming apartments, 4 rooms; \$14; rooms all light and clean. 83D ST., 227 W.—Floor to rent; \$20 per month. 50TH ST., 161 W.—Five rooms, all light, hot water, bath; near subway; \$18 to \$21. 150TH ST., 64 W.—3, 5, 6 large rooms, steam, all improvements; \$17, \$20, \$22; inquire nearby.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

LEXINGTON AVE., 1400, near 90th—5 light rooms, newly painted; half month free; \$15. 5TH AVE., 2208—Five rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; \$19. 52D ST., 234 E.—Newly decorated 4 rooms; electric, refrigerator; \$18. 58TH ST., 400 E.—Floor in private house; \$15, with gas, \$16. 54TH ST., 227 E.—5 very large, light rooms; electric, refrigerator; \$18. 118TH ST., 110 E.—8 1/2 rooms, bath, hot water; rent \$10, Janitor. 121ST ST., 72 E., near park—Five large, light rooms and bath; \$20. 121ST ST., 163 E.—4 large, light rooms, bath, hot water supply; \$16-\$17.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brook.

COURTLAND AVE., 700 (154th), Bronx—3 1/2 light rooms, hot water; fine condition; low rent. 154TH AVE., 1424, near Freeman st., only 5 and 6 rooms; all improvements; \$22-\$25. 158TH ST., 674 E.—4 1/2 large, light rooms, bath, steam, hot water; \$17-\$20.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Manhattan.

Neat, light furnished room in private house, 201 E. 36th street. 26TH ST., 207 W.—5 newly furnished, heated rooms; running water; porcelain bath; \$1.50 up. 74TH ST., 218 E.—Heated front rooms, gentlemen or housekeeping; private house; reasonable. 127TH ST., 140 E.—Kleek furnished large heated room; water; gentlemen or couple.

SCHOOLS.

MENDEL SCHOOL, 117 SECOND AVE. Preparation for Regents, colleges, Cooper Union, Civil Service, engineering, surveying, drafting, mathematics, typewriting, stenography; day or evening.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE.

INTELLIGENT woman; best references; wishes position as housekeeper; widow with two children; at teacher, 41 W. 22, Lincoln place, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE.

BUSINESS ASSISTANT—Man with large experience, business and office system, desires position; good judge of conditions; at Abbott F. Rose, 19 Bedford ave., Dorchester, Mass.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mrs. Marian Leland will give a reading from "Enoch Arden" to the People's Institute in the great hall of Cooper Union this evening at 8 o'clock.

The Lincoln Literary League will give an entertainment and lecture on Abraham Lincoln this evening at 8 o'clock in the 24th Street Reformed Church, 307 West 34th street, near Eighth avenue. Dr. T. Byard Collins, author, lecturer and Socialist, who has made a special study of the life and characteristics of the life of Lincoln, will deliver the lecture. Tickets are 15 cents. This address affords a rare educational treat and no Socialist should miss it.

The regular course of Friday night lectures on "Practical Sociology" at 196 East Broadway will be continued tonight by Edward King, at 8 o'clock, the special subject being: "Are Women Vampires or Builders of Civilization?" All welcome. Admission 5 cents.

A meeting will be held on Sunday, February 12, at 2:30 p.m., at 24 West Laocock street, Northside, Pittsburg, Pa., to organize an English speaking branch of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund. All interested are invited to attend.

A meeting will be held on Sunday, February 12, at 2:30 p.m., at 24 West Laocock street, Northside, Pittsburg, Pa., to organize an English speaking branch of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund. All interested are invited to attend.

A meeting will be held on Sunday, February 12, at 2:30 p.m., at 24 West Laocock street, Northside, Pittsburg, Pa., to organize an English speaking branch of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund. All interested are invited to attend.

A meeting will be held on Sunday, February 12, at 2:30 p.m., at 24 West Laocock street, Northside, Pittsburg, Pa., to organize an English speaking branch of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund. All interested are invited to attend.

A meeting will be held on Sunday, February 12, at 2:30 p.m., at 24 West Laocock street, Northside, Pittsburg, Pa., to organize an English speaking branch of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund. All interested are invited to attend.

A meeting will be held on Sunday, February 12, at 2:30 p.m., at 24 West Laocock street, Northside, Pittsburg, Pa., to organize an English speaking branch of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund. All interested are invited to attend.

A meeting will be held on Sunday, February 12, at 2:30 p.m., at 24 West Laocock street, Northside, Pittsburg, Pa., to organize an English speaking branch of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund. All interested are invited to attend.

A meeting will be held on Sunday, February 12, at 2:30 p.m., at 24 West Laocock street, Northside, Pittsburg, Pa., to organize an English speaking branch of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund. All interested are invited to attend.

A meeting will be held on Sunday, February 12, at 2:30 p.m., at 24 West Laocock street, Northside, Pittsburg, Pa., to organize an English speaking branch of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund. All interested are invited to attend.

A meeting will be held on Sunday, February 12, at 2:30 p.m., at 24 West Laocock street, Northside, Pittsburg, Pa., to organize an English speaking branch of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund. All interested are invited to attend.

A meeting will be held on Sunday, February 12, at 2:30 p.m., at 24 West Laocock street, Northside, Pittsburg, Pa., to organize an English speaking branch of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund. All interested are invited to attend.

A meeting will be held on Sunday, February 12, at 2:30 p.m., at 24 West Laocock street, Northside, Pittsburg, Pa., to organize an English speaking branch of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund. All interested are invited to attend.

A meeting will be held on Sunday, February 12, at 2:30 p.m., at 24 West Laocock street, Northside, Pittsburg, Pa., to organize an English speaking branch of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund. All interested are invited to attend.

Classified Advertisements

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

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. Kitchens read as corrections and additions for this directory.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 300.

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 100 W. 41st St., bet. 4th and 5th Aves., Room 9 to 12 a.m. Delegate body meets every 2nd Monday, 8 p.m.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS UNION OF BROOKLYN.

Headquarters, 220 East 50th St., Manhattan, Room 9 to 12 a.m. Delegate body meets every 2nd Monday, 8 p.m.

PAPER CIGARETTE MAKERS' UNION LOCAL NO. 98.

Headquarters, 100 W. 1st St., Union, meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays, 8 p.m. Delegate body meets every 2nd Monday, 8 p.m.

CEMENT ASPHALT WORKERS UNION OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

Headquarters, 100 W. 1st St., Union, meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays, 8 p.m. Delegate body meets every 2nd Monday, 8 p.m.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION LOCAL NO. 104.

Headquarters, 100 W. 1st St., Union, meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays, 8 p.m. Delegate body meets every 2nd Monday, 8 p.m.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER CUTTERS LOCAL UNION 118.

Headquarters, 100 W. 1st St., Union, meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays, 8 p.m. Delegate body meets every 2nd Monday, 8 p.m.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS LOCAL NO. 104.

Headquarters, 100 W. 1st St., Union, meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays, 8 p.m. Delegate body meets every 2nd Monday, 8 p.m.

CARRIAGE WAGON AND AUTOMOBILE WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION LOCAL NO. 104.

Headquarters, 100 W. 1st St., Union, meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays, 8 p.m. Delegate body meets every 2nd Monday, 8 p.m.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION LOCAL NO. 104.

Headquarters, 100 W. 1st St., Union, meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays, 8 p.m. Delegate body meets every 2nd Monday, 8 p.m.

WOOD CARVING AND MODELING ASSOCIATION LOCAL NO. 104.

Headquarters, 100 W. 1st St., Union, meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays, 8 p.m. Delegate body meets every 2nd Monday, 8 p.m.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB OF BROOKLYN.

Headquarters, 100 W. 1st St., Union, meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays, 8 p.m. Delegate body meets every 2nd Monday, 8 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BROTHERHOOD OF MUSICIANS LOCAL NO. 104.

Headquarters, 100 W. 1st St., Union, meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays, 8 p.m. Delegate body meets every 2nd Monday, 8 p.m.

BRANCH GREENPOINT.

Headquarters, 100 W. 1st St., Union, meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays, 8 p.m. Delegate body meets every 2nd Monday, 8 p.m.

BRANCH NEW YORK—W. Wobler, 375 Grand St., bet. 3rd and 4th Aves., Room 9 to 12 a.m.

BRANCH WASHINGTON.

BRANCH BOSTON.

Sick and Death Benefit Fund

1. MORRISANIA—Sec. C. Holmboe, 600 B. 144th St., New York. Phys. H. W. Hahn, 203 E. 12th St., New York. Sec. J. M. Smith, 100 W. 1st St., New York.

2. PATRONS—N. J. Flynn, Sec. Chas. Brown, 100 W. 1st St., New York. Sec. J. M. Smith, 100 W. 1st St., New York.

3. BRANCH GREENPOINT, meets in the great hall of Cooper Union, 24 West Laocock street, Northside, Pittsburg, Pa., every 2nd Monday, 8 p.m.

4. BRANCH NEW YORK—W. Wobler, 375 Grand St., bet. 3rd and 4th Aves., Room 9 to 12 a.m.

5. BRANCH WASHINGTON.

6. BRANCH BOSTON.

7. BRANCH PHOENIX.

8. BRANCH SAN FRANCISCO.

9. BRANCH LOS ANGELES.

10. BRANCH SEATTLE.

11. BRANCH PORTLAND.

12. BRANCH SPOKANE.

13. BRANCH BUTTE.

14. BRANCH DENVER.

15. BRANCH SALT LAKE CITY.

16. BRANCH CINCINNATI.

17. BRANCH ST. LOUIS.

18. BRANCH KANSAS CITY.

19. BRANCH MEMPHIS.

20. BRANCH JACKSONVILLE.

21. BRANCH TAMPA.

22. BRANCH MIAMI.

23. BRANCH ORLANDO.

24. BRANCH FORT LAUDERDALE.

25. BRANCH PALM BEACH.

26. BRANCH MIAMI BEACH.

27. BRANCH WEST PALM BEACH.

28. BRANCH BOCA RATON.

29. BRANCH DELRAY BEACH.

30. BRANCH PALM SPRINGS.

31. BRANCH CAPE CANAVERAL.

32. BRANCH VERO BEACH.

33. BRANCH SEVILLA BEACH.

34. BRANCH DEERFIELD BEACH.

35. BRANCH PALM HARBOR.

36. BRANCH CLEARWATER BEACH.

37. BRANCH SARASOTA.

38. BRANCH VENICE.

39. BRANCH PLEASANTON.

40. BRANCH WINTER HAVEN.

41. BRANCH SEASIDE.

42. BRANCH PALM BEACH GARDENS.

43. BRANCH WEST PALM BEACH GARDENS.

44. BRANCH BOCA RATON GARDENS.

45. BRANCH DELRAY BEACH GARDENS.

46. BRANCH PALM SPRINGS GARDENS.

47. BRANCH CAPE CANAVERAL GARDENS.

48. BRANCH VERO BEACH GARDENS.

49. BRANCH SEVILLA BEACH GARDENS.

50. BRANCH DEERFIELD BEACH GARDENS.

51. BRANCH PALM HARBOR GARDENS.

52. BRANCH CLEARWATER BEACH GARDENS.

53. BRANCH SARASOTA GARDENS.

54. BRANCH VENICE GARDENS.

55. BRANCH PLEASANTON GARDENS.

56. BRANCH WINTER HAVEN GARDENS.

57. BRANCH SEASIDE GARDENS.

58. BRANCH PALM BEACH GARDENS.

59. BRANCH WEST PALM BEACH GARDENS.

60. BRANCH BOCA RATON GARDENS.

61. BRANCH DELRAY BEACH GARDENS.

62. BRANCH PALM SPRINGS GARDENS.

63. BRANCH CAPE CANAVERAL GARDENS.

64. BRANCH VERO BEACH GARDENS.

65. BRANCH SEVILLA BEACH GARDENS.

66. BRANCH DEERFIELD BEACH GARDENS.

67. BRANCH PALM HARBOR GARDENS.

68. BRANCH CLEARWATER BEACH GARDENS.

69. BRANCH SARASOTA GARDENS.

70. BRANCH VENICE GARDENS.

71. BRANCH PLEASANTON GARDENS.

72. BRANCH WINTER HAVEN GARDENS.

73. BRANCH SEASIDE GARDENS.

74. BRANCH PALM BEACH GARDENS.

75. BRANCH WEST PALM BEACH GARDENS.

76. BRANCH BOCA RATON GARDENS.

77. BRANCH DELRAY BEACH GARDENS.

78. BRANCH PALM SPRINGS GARDENS.

79. BRANCH CAPE CANAVERAL GARDENS.

80. BRANCH VERO BEACH GARDENS.

81. BRANCH SEVILLA BEACH GARDENS.

82. BRANCH DEERFIELD BEACH GARDENS.

83. BRANCH PALM HARBOR GARDENS.

84. BRANCH CLEARWATER BEACH GARDENS.

85. BRANCH SARASOTA GARDENS.

86. BRANCH VENICE GARDENS.

87. BRANCH PLEASANTON GARDENS.

88. BRANCH WINTER HAVEN GARDENS.

89. BRANCH SEASIDE GARDENS.

90. BRANCH PALM BEACH GARDENS.

91. BRANCH WEST PALM BEACH GARDENS.

92. BRANCH BOCA RATON GARDENS.

93. BRANCH DELRAY BEACH GARDENS.

94. BRANCH PALM SPRINGS GARDENS.

95. BRANCH CAPE CANAVERAL GARDENS.

96. BRANCH VERO BEACH GARDENS.

97. BRANCH SEVILLA BEACH GARDENS.

98. BRANCH DEERFIELD BEACH GARDENS.

99. BRANCH PALM HARBOR GARDENS.

100. BRANCH CLEARWATER BEACH GARDENS.

101. BRANCH SARASOTA GARDENS.

The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 406 Pearl Street, New York. Warren Atkinson, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer; and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3393-3394 Beekman.

| SUBSCRIPTION RATES | | SUNDAY | | WEEK-DAY | |
|--------------------|--------|------------|-----|------------|-----|
| For One Year | \$2.00 | Issue Only | 10c | Issue Only | 10c |
| For Six Months | 1.00 | Issue Only | 5c | Issue Only | 5c |
| For Three Months | .50 | Issue Only | 3c | Issue Only | 3c |
| For One Month | .15 | Issue Only | 1c | Issue Only | 1c |

Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. 4. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10. NO. 4.

PERSECUTED BY SOCIALISTS.

Things have come to a pretty pass when timid capitalists can be persecuted and wronged by Socialists. But it evidently is so, for Frank N. Hoffstot, president of the Pressed Steel Car Company, pleads that William D. Haywood and Eugene V. Debs, through their speeches and written articles, have aroused such animosity against him and such mistrust of him that he cannot get a fair trial in Pittsburgh. He fears the minds of those who would serve on the jury have been poisoned against him, and he asks that the trial take place somewhere else.

Mr. Hoffstot is under indictment in connection with the aldermanic graft cases and he became involved because, as a bank director, he used his influence—and possibly some of the bank's money—to have large amounts of money belonging to the municipality deposited in certain favored institutions.

It is not probable that the Socialists made him do it, though the assertion that they did, that they either frightened or coerced him into appropriating bank money for illegal uses would form a striking and novel excuse. Socialists have been accused in many absurd ways, and this would not be much if any more absurd.

However, while it must be reluctantly conceded that the Socialists had nothing to do with the bank cases, they were active in another matter. The Pressed Steel Car Company has for years maintained a veritable slaughter house in its works. Wages were low, the work day was long, and the conditions of work were such that many men were killed or mangled every week. A strike took place, and to protect himself and his company from the strikers, and to maintain his right to run a slaughter house and kill as many men as he chose, Mr. Hoffstot obtained ample help from the local and state authorities.

It was here that the Socialists figured. All they did was tell the truth about Mr. Hoffstot, and even their eloquent tongues were inadequate to the task of telling the complete truth in all its revolting and brutal details. But they managed to set before the people of the district and of the country some of the facts in connection with the business in which Hoffstot is engaged. If the truth has aroused prejudice against him, if the truth has caused many people to understand the hideousness of the business as carried on by Hoffstot, then much good was accomplished.

There is another thing that is both significant and encouraging. A few years ago Socialist speakers and writers might have done their best to spread the truth in that or any other district in the United States and they would have failed. But the message of Socialism is going forth to more and more people. Hoffstot's plea shows how he and his fellows fear the spreading of that message. It shows how they have been watching and fearing. And in the course of the next few years, through increased agitation, through more and better educational work among the toilers, the capitalists are going to have still further cause for fear.

SOMETHING HEROIC.

Bishop Greer at a meeting of the Episcopal Church Club, held at the Hotel Astor, told the clergymen and laymen present that what the church most needed today was "the inspiration of a great idea—an awakened sense of the heroic."

Probably Bishop Greer intended to mean something by this remark, though that does not necessarily follow. A speaker at a banquet is permitted to talk without saying anything. But if he really did intend to mean something, if he believes the church needs a great inspiration, if he believes it should do something heroic, the world is full of great and inspiring opportunities.

Does it dare to insist that the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," be enforced? If so, there is a chance to strike at the tap-root of all thievery, that by which the working class is robbed through the possession of the social means of production by another class. The second-story man, the safe tapper, the bank absconder, the crooked promoter may take considerable. But all their stealings combined are insignificant compared with what is stolen day after day from men, women and children in industry.

There is a chance to be heroic in fighting against political corruption. It is self-evident that corruption in politics has its source in business. Who bribes statesmen? Business men. If business men did not want contracts under highly favorable conditions, if they did not want franchises, if they did not want exemption from the law as it is supposed to apply to all citizens, if they did not want to appropriate some portion of the municipal, state or national wealth, there would be no necessity of spending a cent in legislation. But if the Episcopal Church or any other church took a real, militant stand against such practices, a big portion of the congregation would be antagonized.

Yet it would be wonderfully inspiring and absolutely heroic. Then there is the question of child labor, of corrupt courts, of cruel injustice to the working class, of persecutions of trades unions, of the suppression of the truth in most publications, those of the church included, and of preachers who dare not tell the truth because if they did their means of making a living would be taken away from them.

In these and a hundred other ways Bishop Greer has an opportunity to inspire and thrill millions of men and to be heroic. Dare he take them?

PURCHASING MORE SILENCE.

Hitherto the big industrial and financial interests have been in the habit of purchasing silence. Through the ownership of the leading magazines they now hope to be in a position to enforce it. But any dreams they may have concerning suppression of truth are wild and visionary.

They do not have to contend really with the muckraking press. They face a far bigger problem, and that is the Socialist press. For a few years those magazines which dealt with some dramatic episodes in business and political corruption prospered mightily and seemed to have advanced to a point where they could do some real good. But the while things have flattened out. After showing that there was corruption there was no sequence, and there could be none. Those magazines and their makers have no constructive program, and there is a good reason for that. There can be in modern society no real progress, no real rebuilding after the foul old institutions have been torn down, except along the lines of Socialism.

It is to point that out that the Socialist press is maintained. It is to accomplish it that the Socialist party exists.

A PILLAR OF PURITY.

Barlow, Magistrate Peter Barlow! A young girl "threatens" a strikebreaking thug, and the magistrate is so shocked that he fines the girl. He was evidently anxious to do it, for he overlooked the trifling formality of hearing her side of the case.

While judges and employers might like it if strikers were denied the right to make a defense, things have not yet progressed to that point. So Magistrate Barlow rather anticipated what he would consider an ideal state of affairs.

His haste in this case is rather remarkable. But he is a remarkable judge. He doesn't believe girls should strike. Yet, come to think of it, isn't he the same Magistrate Barlow that was so familiarly addressed as "Peter" by the Pöllion sisters? Yes?

Our attention has been called to an error in the editorial, entitled "The Significance of It," of Wednesday this week. The Homestead strike took place in 1892, not 1886. The general argument is not affected thereby.

LET US BE GRATEFUL

By GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND.

Comrades, let us be joyous about this Warren matter. Let us not read our sixty-nine cent shirts, or raise wild ululations of wrath or do other unseemly things. For, had we set our own stage, written our own play and hired our own clique, we could not have scored a more vociferous triumph. The Fatwits in Washington have certainly been good to us; Unintentionally so, to be sure, but the effect is none the less striking. We should know and thank them for this astonishing astuteness which permits us to snatch not only handbills, but wagon loads, of good leaves wherewith to crown our Cause.

In my goings up and comings down I have talked with many men, many non-Socialists, and one and all agree that the administration and "Bottom" Taft (who needs but ass's ears to look the part he plays so well), have made an egregious show and spectacle of themselves. Ridicule kills where cold logic sometimes fails to penetrate. This gelatinous person in the White House is an object of merriment. This, then, is the blessing which hath come upon us, this unparalleled opportunity to mock. Whom the gods would destroy, they first make ridiculous.

We could have expected no other answer than just this. Knowing that monumental Dullwit in Washington for what he is, what else could we have looked for? He has done the obviously stupid thing, just as he must always do it. Silken purses are scantily produced from porcine ears. Therefore, I suggest that we pass resolutions of thanks and votes of gratitude, and offer them up to His Corpulent Billship on platters of fine gold. Verily, this job of human disposal is a more useful object than at first appeared.

The Administration mountain, with Betsey Gamp-Taft for midwife, hath labored mightily. Now behold the mouse! And from Eastport, Me., to the furthest confines of Puget Sound, from the Lake of the Woods to the tip of the Mississippi Delta, let merriment hold sway!

Love, they say, laughed till Olympus shook, when lame Vulcan limped across the golden floor of the palace of the gods. Too bad that love and his clique couldn't have had a vaudeville show composed of:

- THE TAFTIUS TROUPE
- 100 Specialty Acts, 100!
- Unrivaled, Unparalleled and Prodigious Merriment-Makers!
- Coming! Watch for Them! Wait for Them! The World-famous, Never-yet-Equalled, Sublime and Marvellous High-Diving, Contortion, Equivocation, Ground-and-Lolly Tumbling Experts!
- Greatest Vaudeville BILL in Olympus!

Well, happier we than the gods themselves. Away with care! Let mirth predominate! "On with the dance, let joy be unfeigned!" as the poet hath it. Bill, thanks!

SOCIALIST "EXTRAVAGANCE" IN MILWAUKEE.

By CARL P. DIETZ, City Controller, Milwaukee, Wis.

An analysis of the attacks on the Social Democratic administration by Alderman F. C. Hogk, published at length in the Sunday papers on January 30, and telegraphed broadcast throughout the country, shows that the charges of extravagance are without any foundation whatever.

Further, the motive and desire to prejudice the public against the present administration is evident when it is shown that at the time Alderman Hogk received his figures from the controller's office he was informed of the cause of the increase in the city's payrolls, namely the fact that the city is doing many thousands of dollars of work on its own account instead of the work being let out to contractors, and he was asked at the time, if he used the figures, to be fair and show both sides of the matter. Instead, however, he has shown only the increase in salaries and wages and has omitted the cause of the increases, and this is evidence of a deliberate purpose to give the public a false impression of the facts.

The answer to his first charge that the present administration is "trying to explain the increase in the burden of taxes" is this: It is not up to this administration to explain the increase in the 1910 taxes, for the reason that it had absolutely nothing to do with said increase, and is, therefore, not responsible for it. The only thing the administration has done is to try to fix the responsibility where it belongs—namely, on the previous administration. Alderman Hogk knows this as well as I do, only he would have the public think otherwise and blame us.

The direct charge that we "discredited to a large degree the financial standing of the city in the eyes of the world, and effected the sale of our bonds in a manner so as to result in a substantial loss to the city," is another falsehood. The fact is that Milwaukee sold its bonds at exceptionally favorable prices during the time in which the present administration has been in office. The fact is that the bond market in general was very dull. In the issue of the Economist, one of the leading financial papers of the country, published August 20, 1910, it is remarked: "The highly successful sale of Milwaukee bonds, referred to elsewhere in this department, is evidence that the public has by no means turned its back absolutely on that sort of securities." The bond sales of the city of Philadelphia, which were touted by the opposing minority in the council as being such a wonderful achievement, when compared with the sales made at the same time by the city of Milwaukee, shows that the Milwaukee bonds sold at two points better than those of Philadelphia. The fact that municipal bonds are exempt from taxation in Pennsylvania, but not in Wisconsin. The frequent urgent requests in person and by letter from the Milwaukee bankers and the leading bond houses in the country, made of this office, indicate that Milwaukee bonds are as eagerly sought after as they ever were.

The charge that the payrolls during the first six months of the present administration have increased \$118,592.70, is explained by very good and sufficient reasons, chief among which is the fact that during those months the city was doing thousands of dollars of public work on its own account, which would otherwise have been let to private contractors. This increase is covered by the following items:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Salaries fixed by the former administration in Police and Fire Departments, which the present had to pay | \$21,008.70 |
| Increase under the extravagance of the old Board of Public Works before they were let out of office | 24,339.06 |
| All other purposes, including construction of 16th street viaduct | 73,254.94 |
| | 118,592.70 |

The additional payrolls from the 16th street viaduct alone amounted to \$4,918.50. Any one with a grain of common sense can understand the following: If the work had been let to private contractors there would have been no charge on the city's books for labor under the contract, but the entire amount, including material and the contractor's profit, would be charged under one contract item. Where, however, the city does the work, the entire amount is charged on the books.

as so much for labor, so much for material, and the profit is eliminated to the advantage of the city. Necessarily, therefore, when the city did its own work during these months the item of wages on the city's books was increased accordingly. The only question involved on this point is "what benefits accrued to the city?" The answer is "The contractor's profit."

The laying of the blame for the expense of the new garbage plant to the present administration is certainly the height of arrogance. The garbage plant was erected under the old administration and was handed to the present administration as a big, fat lemon, and we refuse to stand sponsor for the expenses made necessary by the deficiencies of the previous administration on this score. Had we built it, we would be deserving of the criticism.

The next charge, holding this administration liable for the \$390,000 liability for the principal and interest for park contracts, shows conclusively the extreme depths to which this alderman would stoop to discredit the present administration. He knows that the lands for which this money is due were purchased twenty years ago and that the previous administrations failed to pay the contracts when they came due, extending them from time to time. The twenty year limit provided by law for the purchase of lands by the city expires this year, and the money must be paid or the parks lost to the city. Yet, in the face of the fact that the present administration assumed this undesirable burden and thereby crippled its hands towards doing other matters in the interests of the people which it was thereby deprived of, Alderman Hogk has the unlimited nerve to lay the blame for the sins of the previous administrations, in this regard at our door.

He next charges us with the borrowing of \$1,130,000 from the banks since last October, and that the city was compelled to pay interest for those loans. The fact is that the previous administrations were all compelled to borrow money from one source or another because the peculiarity of our laws on finance and taxation makes it necessary to obligate the city to the extent of about \$2,500,000 before it is collected, and with the entire absence of trust funds this is the amount which any administration would be obliged to borrow in order to pay current bills.

In the city treasury there are at various times certain trust funds, namely, money which is received from various sources, such as bond sales, etc., and which the treasurer holds in trust for the completion of the purposes for which the money has been obtained. If the city needs money, it has always been the practice for years to borrow from these trust funds and replenish them as soon as possible. This course is reasonable, because the city only receives 2 per cent interest from the banks when this money is deposited with them, and this rate is all that the city pays when it borrows from trust funds; whereas, if the money was borrowed from the banks, the city would have to pay 5 per cent—meaning a saving of 3 per cent.

Now, the fact of the matter is, that when this administration came into office there were practically no trust funds on hand. The same having been borrowed during the first three months of the year for current expenses, and it was, therefore, impossible for us to borrow from such funds and the banks had to be resorted to. The previous administration, the records show, borrowed approximately \$2,178,000 from the trust funds, and in addition to this, borrowed about \$100,000 from the banks toward the year 1909; so the fact is that the present administration has not been any worse than the previous one on this score.

The statement that when the other administration borrowed money they paid no interest, is a remarkable one, and is a method which thousands of business men and other people, including myself, would like to have Mr. Hogk explain. If the good alderman is so solicitous for the city's welfare, it is his duty to come forward and enlighten the present officials on this secret of high finance.

In conclusion, I wish to say that the entire allegations of Alderman Hogk, on the face of them, were so ridiculous that I did not deem it at first necessary to pay any attention to them, but so many requests have come to me to prepare an answer that I finally acceded to satisfy them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A LETTER WITHIN A LETTER.

Editor of The Call: Because I believe that we should all keep working at these problems of ours and turn them over and over again, I am sending you a letter which I wrote to the Boston Transcript. If you think it worth while, publish it. The Transcript, quite reasonably, did not publish it; the editor, an intimate friend of mine, sussed back in good spirit, and told me to mend my own manners if I wanted my letters printed in his paper. So you will not regard this as one of those righteous communications, of which there have been so many in The Call—communications suppressed by cowardly, piratical, servile, mercenary, malicious, capitalist newspapers. (You may fill in adjectives to suit—my vocabulary is short.) Whether your letters to the newspapers are published or not, they will, if they are done right, leave in the editor's mind a residuum of annoyance or irritation, or even of wisdom, and every time copy comes to his desk which contains the word "Socialism," this residuum will rise up and stimulate him to take another look at the copy and see if all the ideas in it are as true and fair as he can make them. That is one reason, I think, for writing letters to the papers—to keep the editors wholesomely uncomfortable, but not so to pester them that they grow resentful and wish we were dead. I wrote a letter to the editor of the Boston Herald telling him (in words which I should not have used if I had not known him well) that the Herald made an "awful ass" of itself in its editorial on the murder of D. G. Phillips. The assistant editor replied in the very best mood that he cordially agreed, that the editorial came in from an outside contributor, "got by," and was a mistake.

I do not pretend to know how to go at them, but there must be ways of getting the best and the most, instead of the worst and the least, out of our dominant newspapers. The Appeal to Reason, which is surely hard-hitting and uncompromising, has given very good advice to its readers on writing short bits to local editors and winning their confidence. Of course, that applies to Comrades living in small towns. Other methods may be necessary with those monstrous institutions, the city dailies. Still, the editors are just plain folks like other folks, and any editor is craftsman enough to like a well written letter on any subject.

One of the best departments of The Call is the correspondence column. You have a free hand than the editor of any ordinary newspaper, and your freedom shows in your "letter box." The Socialist has nothing to conceal, and he can so far as space permits, open the columns of his paper to everybody—to a capitalist if he writes a letter in good faith. You are doing admirable work. Power to your elbow! Every man must approach these things in his own way; temperament counts. (Those short sentences sound like Horace Traubel's corduroy-road style.) We need many kinds of propaganda, solemn, satirical, hot, cool, plain-factual, and philosophical. But I believe that few wiser sentences have appeared in The Call than this from today's issue: "Then let every Socialist who has one spark of sincere belief in the splendid cause of industrial freedom drop at once and forever the language of a bad cause, vituperation. I believe that we can't do it, but it is the right ideal."

After this scattering introduction, here is the letter to the Transcript, an example of the kind that editors, quite properly, do not publish, because it strikes at the editor, instead of giving him interesting copy that he is glad to print:

Sir—In your note yesterday on the action of the United Mine Workers of America in regard to Mr. John Mitchell, you said: "Every such hostile act on the part of a labor organization injures it with the public." I took the liberty of asking you: "What public?" (The Transcript public?) In your note today about Mr. Mitchell, you said: "The belief that Warren went into this affair largely for the purpose of making a sensation is the one which has generally been sustained by the public." Again I take the liberty of asking you: "What public?" How do you know what "the public" thinks, especially about a case so recent that any general estimate of public opinion about it is impossible to make? You journalists (or, may I say, you journalists) are comic folk, putting individual opinions in type and solemnly labeling them the opinions of "the public." You had an excellent satirical editorial in yesterday's paper called "The Infallible Undergraduate." If you changed a few words in the editorial you could appropriately change the title to "The Infallible Journalist." You say that Mr. Taft's statement of his reasons "will appeal to all reasonable persons." It does not appeal to me or to any member of my household. Therefore we are not reasonable persons. Thanks, thanks! You seem to have borrowed your absolute manner from the President, and the model is of doubtful value, even by journalistic standards. The President says: "Doubtless his (Mr. Warren's) writings are read with pleasure by a number whose views are as wild and as perverted as his; but for all persons of average common sense a reading of his articles is the best antidote for the poison he seeks to instill." We are crestfallen. We thought we had some common sense. But we have not our views are wild and perverted. The President says so. He used to be a federal judge and in America what a judge says is so, whether it is so or not.

Your manners and the manners of the President are not above reproach. You have little excuse for sweeping assertions which imply that some of your best friends are not reasonable persons. All you should say is that the President's statement seems reasonable to you, which is not an issue which you should force upon you to decide. If you do not understand it (and you seem not to) you do not need to discuss it. You have little excuse for your inclusive discourses. The President has some excuse. He is irritated. A case was put up to him which he could not evade. It was a bad case. Mr. Warren had revealed the Supreme Court of the United States in a very humil-

ating position; he had helped every man who read the history of his case to perceive the injustice of the Supreme Court's decision in the case of Haywood, Moyer, and Pettibone.

Oh, no, Mr. Warren was not trying to pose as a martyr; he has himself made some dry, sensible remarks about that, remarks which you would have done well to read before you wrote. He tried to teach "the public" by a test case that there is one law in our blessed democracy for workmen and another law for rich and influential politicians. Some of "the public" seem to have learned the lesson. Others of "the public," you for instance, seem not to have learned it. I fear it may be a very long time before you understand it. But many of us intend that more and more of "the public" shall have opportunity to read the history of the Warren case. The essential matter in the case is now all in shape and ready for distribution. We have not been wasting sympathy on Warren. Some of the talk sounded like sympathy, but the purpose of it was to draw the attention of "the public" to the case. That was the meaning of the "noted" law in our case that there is one law for workmen and another law for rich and influential politicians. Some of "the public" seem to have learned the lesson. Others of "the public," you for instance, seem not to have learned it. I fear it may be a very long time before you understand it. But many of us intend that more and more of "the public" shall have opportunity to read the history of the Warren case. The essential matter in the case is now all in shape and ready for distribution. We have not been wasting sympathy on Warren. Some of the talk sounded like sympathy, but the purpose of it was to draw the attention of "the public" to the case. That was the meaning of the "noted" law in our case that there is one law for workmen and another law for rich and influential politicians. Some of "the public" seem to have learned the lesson. Others of "the public," you for instance, seem not to have learned it. I fear it may be a very long time before you understand it. But many of us intend that more and more of "the public" shall have opportunity to read the history of the Warren case. The essential matter in the case is now all in shape and ready for distribution. We have not been wasting sympathy on Warren. Some of the talk sounded like sympathy, but the purpose of it was to draw the attention of "the public" to the case. That was the meaning of the "noted" law in our case that there is one law for workmen and another law for rich and influential politicians. Some of "the public" seem to have learned the lesson. Others of "the public," you for instance, seem not to have learned it. I fear it may be a very long time before you understand it. But many of us intend that more and more of "the public" shall have opportunity to read the history of the Warren case. The essential matter in the case is now all in shape and ready for distribution. We have not been wasting sympathy on Warren. Some of the talk sounded like sympathy, but the purpose of it was to draw the attention of "the public" to the case. That was the meaning of the "noted" law in our case that there is one law for workmen and another law for rich and influential politicians. Some of "the public" seem to have learned the lesson. Others of "the public," you for instance, seem not to have learned it. I fear it may be a very long time before you understand it. But many of us intend that more and more of "the public" shall have opportunity to read the history of the Warren case. The essential matter in the case is now all in shape and ready for distribution. We have not been wasting sympathy on Warren. Some of the talk sounded like sympathy, but the purpose of it was to draw the attention of "the public" to the case. That was the meaning of the "noted" law in our case that there is one law for workmen and another law for rich and influential politicians. Some of "the public" seem to have learned the lesson. Others of "the public," you for instance, seem not to have learned it. I fear it may be a very long time before you understand it. But many of us intend that more and more of "the public" shall have opportunity to read the history of the Warren case. The essential matter in the case is now all in shape and ready for distribution. We have not been wasting sympathy on Warren. Some of the talk sounded like sympathy, but the purpose of it was to draw the attention of "the public" to the case. That was the meaning of the "noted" law in our case that there is one law for workmen and another law for rich and influential politicians. Some of "the public" seem to have learned the lesson. Others of "the public," you for instance, seem not to have learned it. I fear it may be a very long time before you understand it. But many of us intend that more and more of "the public" shall have opportunity to read the history of the Warren case. The essential matter in the case is now all in shape and ready for distribution. We have not been wasting sympathy on Warren. Some of the talk sounded like sympathy, but the purpose of it was to draw the attention of "the public" to the case. That was the meaning of the "noted" law in our case that there is one law for workmen and another law for rich and influential politicians. Some of "the public" seem to have learned the lesson. Others of "the public," you for instance, seem not to have learned it. I fear it may be a very long time before you understand it. But many of us intend that more and more of "the public" shall have opportunity to read the history of the Warren case. The essential matter in the case is now all in shape and ready for distribution. We have not been wasting sympathy on Warren. Some of the talk sounded like sympathy, but the purpose of it was to draw the attention of "the public" to the case. That was the meaning of the "noted" law in our case that there is one law for workmen and another law for rich and influential politicians. Some of "the public" seem to have learned the lesson. Others of "the public," you for instance, seem not to have learned it. I fear it may be a very long time before you understand it. But many of us intend that more and more of "the public" shall have opportunity to read the history of the Warren case. The essential matter in the case is now all in shape and ready for distribution. We have not been wasting sympathy on Warren. Some of the talk sounded like sympathy, but the purpose of it was to draw the attention of "the public" to the case. That was the meaning of the "noted" law in our case that there is one law for workmen and another law for rich and influential politicians. Some of "the public" seem to have learned the lesson. Others of "the public," you for instance, seem not to have learned it. I fear it may be a very long time before you understand it. But many of us intend that more and more of "the public" shall have opportunity to read the history of the Warren case. The essential matter in the case is now all in shape and ready for distribution. We have not been wasting sympathy on Warren. Some of the talk sounded like sympathy, but the purpose of it was to draw the attention of "the public" to the case. That was the meaning of the "noted" law in our case that there is one law for workmen and another law for rich and influential politicians. Some of "the public" seem to have learned the lesson. Others of "the public," you for instance, seem not to have learned it. I fear it may be a very long time before you understand it. But many of us intend that more and more of "the public" shall have opportunity to read the history of the Warren case. The essential matter in the case is now all in shape and ready for distribution. We have not been wasting sympathy on Warren. Some of the talk sounded like sympathy, but the purpose of it was to draw the attention of "the public" to the case. That was the meaning of the "noted" law in our case that there is one law for workmen and another law for rich and influential politicians. Some of "the public" seem to have learned the lesson. Others of "the public," you for instance, seem not to have learned it. I fear it may be a very long time before you understand it. But many of us intend that more and more of "the public" shall have opportunity to read the history of the Warren case. The essential matter in the case is now all in shape and ready for distribution. We have not been wasting sympathy on Warren. Some of the talk sounded like sympathy, but the purpose of it was to draw the attention of "the public" to the case. That was the meaning of the "noted" law in our case that there is one law for workmen and another law for rich and influential politicians. Some of "the public" seem to have learned the lesson. Others of "the public," you for instance, seem not to have learned it. I fear it may be a very long time before you understand it. But many of us intend that more and more of "the public" shall have opportunity to read the history of the Warren case. The essential matter in the case is now all in shape and ready for distribution. We have not been wasting sympathy on Warren. Some of the talk sounded like sympathy, but the purpose of it was to draw the attention of "the public" to the case. That was the meaning of the "noted" law in our case that there is one law for workmen and another law for rich and influential politicians. Some of "the public" seem to have learned the lesson. Others of "the public," you for instance, seem not to have learned it. I fear it may be a very long time before you understand it. But many of us intend that more and more of "the public" shall have opportunity to read the history of the Warren case. The essential matter in the case is now all in shape and ready for distribution. We have not been wasting sympathy on Warren. Some of the talk sounded like sympathy, but the purpose of it was to draw the attention of "the public" to the case. That was the meaning of the "noted" law in our case that there is one law for workmen and another law for rich and influential politicians. Some of "the public" seem to have learned the lesson. Others of "the public," you for instance, seem not to have learned it. I fear it may be a very long time before you understand it. But many of us intend that more and more of "the public" shall have opportunity to read the history of the Warren case. The essential matter in the case is now all in shape and ready for distribution. We have not been wasting sympathy on Warren. Some of the talk sounded like sympathy, but the purpose of it was to draw the attention of "the public" to the case. That was the meaning of the "noted" law in our case that there is one law for workmen and another law for rich and influential politicians. Some of "the public" seem to have learned the lesson. Others of "the public," you for instance, seem not to have learned it. I fear it may be a very long time before you understand it. But many of us intend that more and more of "the public" shall have opportunity to read the history of the Warren case. The essential matter in the case is now all in shape and ready for distribution. We have not been wasting sympathy on Warren. Some of the talk sounded like sympathy, but the purpose of it was to draw the attention of "the public" to the case. That was the meaning of the "noted" law in our case that there is one law for workmen and another law for rich and influential politicians. Some of "the public" seem to have learned the lesson. Others of "the public," you for instance, seem not to have learned it. I fear it may be a very long time before you understand it. But many of us intend that more and more of "the public" shall have opportunity to read the history of the Warren case. The essential matter in the case is now all in shape and ready for distribution. We have not been wasting sympathy on Warren. Some of the talk sounded like sympathy, but the purpose of it was to draw the attention of "the public" to the case. That was the meaning of the "noted" law in our case that there is one law for workmen and another law for rich and influential politicians. Some of "the public" seem to have learned the lesson. Others of "the public," you for instance, seem not to have learned it. I fear it may be a very long time before you understand it. But many of us intend that more and more of "the public" shall have opportunity to read the history of the Warren case. The essential matter in the case is now all in shape and ready for distribution. We have not been wasting sympathy on Warren. Some of the talk sounded like sympathy, but the purpose of it was to draw the attention of "the public" to the case. That was the meaning of the "noted" law in our case that there is one law for workmen and another law for rich and influential politicians. Some of "the public" seem to have learned the lesson. Others of "the public," you for instance, seem not to have learned it. I fear it may be a very long time before you understand it. But many of us intend that more and more of "the public" shall have opportunity to read the history of the Warren case. The essential matter in the case is now all in shape and ready for distribution. We have not been wasting sympathy on Warren. Some of the talk sounded like sympathy, but the purpose of it was to draw the attention of "the public" to the case. That was the meaning of the "noted" law in our case that there is one law for workmen and another law for rich and influential politicians. Some of "the public" seem to have learned the lesson. Others of "the public," you for instance, seem not to have learned it. I fear it may be a very long time before you understand it. But many of us intend that more and more of "the public" shall have opportunity to read the history of the Warren case. The essential matter in the case is now all in shape and ready for distribution. We have not been wasting sympathy on Warren. Some of the talk sounded like sympathy, but the purpose of it was to draw the attention of "the public" to the case. That was the meaning of the "noted" law in our case that there is one law for workmen and another law for rich and influential politicians. Some of "the public" seem to have learned the lesson. Others of "the public," you for instance, seem not to have learned it. I fear it may be a very long time before you understand it. But many of us intend that more and more of "the public" shall have opportunity to read the history of the Warren case. The essential matter in the case is now all in shape and ready for distribution. We have not been wasting sympathy on Warren. Some of the talk sounded like sympathy, but the purpose of it was to draw the attention of "the public" to the case. That was the meaning of the "noted" law in our case that there is one law for workmen and another law for rich and influential politicians. Some of "the public" seem to have learned the lesson. Others of "the public," you for instance, seem not to have learned it. I fear it may be a very long time before you understand it. But many of us intend that more and more of "the public" shall have opportunity to read the history of the Warren case. The essential matter in the case is now all in shape and ready for distribution. We have not been wasting sympathy on Warren. Some of the talk sounded like sympathy, but the purpose of it was to draw the attention of "the public" to the case. That was the meaning of the "noted" law in our case that there is one law for workmen and another law for rich and influential politicians. Some of "the public" seem to have learned the lesson. Others of "the public," you for instance, seem not to have learned it. I fear it may be a very long time before you understand it. But many of us intend that more and more of "the public" shall have opportunity to read the history of the Warren case. The essential matter in the case is now all in shape and ready for distribution. We have not been wasting sympathy on Warren. Some of the talk sounded like sympathy, but the purpose of it was to draw the attention of "the public" to the case. That was the meaning of the "noted" law in our case that there is one law for workmen and another law for rich and influential politicians. Some of "the public" seem to have learned the lesson. Others of "the public," you for instance, seem not to have learned it. I fear it may be a very long time before you understand it. But many of us intend that more and more of "the public" shall have opportunity to read the history of the Warren case. The essential matter in the case is now all in shape and ready for distribution. We have not been wasting sympathy on Warren. Some of the talk sounded like sympathy, but the purpose of it was to draw the attention of "the public" to the case. That was the meaning of the "noted" law in our case that there is one law for workmen and another law for rich and influential politicians. Some of "the public" seem to have learned the lesson. Others of "the public," you for instance, seem not to have learned it. I fear it may be a very long time before you understand it. But many of us intend that more and more of "the public" shall have opportunity to read the history of the Warren case. The essential matter in the case is now all in shape and ready for distribution. We have not been wasting sympathy on Warren. Some of the talk sounded like sympathy, but the purpose of it was to draw the attention of "the public" to the case. That was the meaning of the "noted" law in our case that there is one law for workmen and another law for rich and influential politicians. Some of "the public" seem to have learned the lesson. Others of "the public," you for instance, seem not to have learned it. I fear it may be a very long time before you understand it. But many of us intend that more and more of "the public" shall have opportunity to read the history of the Warren case. The essential matter in the case is now all in shape and ready for distribution. We have not been wasting sympathy on Warren. Some of the talk sounded like sympathy, but the purpose of it was to draw the attention of "the public" to the case. That was the meaning of the "noted" law in our case that there is one law for workmen and another law for rich and influential politicians. Some of "the public" seem to have learned the lesson. Others of "the public," you for instance, seem not to have learned it. I fear it may be a very long time before you understand it. But many of us intend that more and more of "the public" shall have opportunity to read the history of the Warren case. The essential matter in the case is now all in shape and ready for distribution. We have not been wasting sympathy on Warren. Some of the talk sounded like sympathy, but the purpose of it was to draw the attention of "the public" to the case. That was the meaning of the "noted" law in our case that there is one law for workmen and another law for rich and influential politicians. Some of "the public" seem to have learned the lesson. Others of "the public," you for instance, seem not to have learned it. I fear it may be a very long time before you understand it. But many of us intend that more and more of "the public" shall have opportunity to read the history of the Warren case. The essential matter in the case is now all in shape and ready for distribution. We have not been wasting sympathy on Warren. Some of the talk sounded like sympathy, but the