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The Call

The Weather.

FAIR AND COLDER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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COAST MAD ABOUT JAPANESE TREATY

Say Taft Gave Them Exposition to Make Them Swallow Japs.

(By United Press.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—One explanation of President Taft's eager support of San Francisco as the site for the exposition celebrating the opening of the Panama canal was found in the elimination of the immigration restriction clause and other concessions made to the Japanese in the new proposed treaty with Japan made public today.
Taft believes that he and Congress have put San Francisco and California under a "ban" to keep the peace until after 1915, the year of the exposition. That the anti-Japanese element in California would raise great objection to any concessions to Japan was considered certain until the exposition issue arose.
"If California intends to hold a great international exposition in 1915, then more than all other states she must endeavor to keep all of our international relations as cordial as possible," explained a prominent diplomat today.
"Especially is it important that California should do nothing to cause a break with Japan."
That Taft put forth his most powerful efforts to win the fair for San Francisco is a known fact. He urged his friends in Congress to vote for the coast city and used every means within his power to aid in bringing about the signal victory which Californians won in Congress.

San Francisco Mad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 22.—Despite the announcement that the granting to San Francisco of the Panama exposition site had ended the agitation against the Japanese and other Asiatics, the publication of the terms of the proposed new treaty with Japan created a big sensation in California.
Indignation is expressed everywhere over the elimination of the immigration clause, and it is doubtful whether Governor Johnson and the Progressive administration will be able to prevent the passage of racial bills and resolutions by the legislature.
Many assemblymen and senators are already preparing to renew the fight for anti-Japanese legislation. Several express the opinion that California has been "double crossed" by the federal administration, after the state had virtually agreed to drop the anti-Japanese agitation for the present session of the legislature.
Senator Calmett declared today he would immediately prepare for introduction in the senate a joint resolution protesting against the ratification of the proposed treaty, while Senator Finn, author of several anti-Japanese bills, predicts the immediate passage of all bills pending, especially the measures prohibiting land ownership by Japanese and providing the segregation of Japanese in residential districts of municipalities and the segregation of Japanese school children.

Assemblyman Polesky, author of a resolution introduced early in the present session of the legislature, asking the inclusion of restrictive clauses in the proposed treaty, announces that he will at once recall his resolution and urge its passage.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—P. H. McCarthy, speaking as Mayor of San Francisco and president of the State Building Trades Council, numbering 25,000 members, said of the new treaty with Japan sent to the Senate yesterday by President Taft:
"When in Washington recently I was assured that the present regulations in regard to coolie labor, including Japanese, would not be disturbed by the administration.
"I was given to understand that coolie labor would be absolutely kept out and that no labor would come into the United States from Asiatic countries."
The majority of our people have objected, and continue to object to the coolie labor from Japan coming to this country.
James Rolph, president of the Merchants Exchange, when informed that the administration had sent in a treaty with Japan, eliminating all reference to restriction of immigration from that country, said:
"It is simply incredible. Surely there must be some error in the dispatches. I can't discuss so radical a thing until we have the news fully verified. I can't believe such a thing can be true."

EARLY TRIAL LIKELY FOR INDICTED BOSS

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 22.—The indictment late yesterday of George B. Cox, prominent business man and political leader of Cincinnati, on the charge of bribery in connection with the paying of gratuities to county treasurers by banks, was the chief topic of conversation today in business and political circles.
County Prosecutor Henry T. Hunt said today that he would arrange to have the trial of Mr. Cox set for an early date.
Cox, who furnished a \$1,000 bond for his appearance for trial, would not discuss the matter further. He said his statement to the public yesterday was correct and that he had nothing to add.

MADERO EASILY ELUDES NAVARRO

Federal Troops Straggle Back to Juarez After Wild Goose Chase.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 22.—Pinched with the gold, worn out from tramping in the mud, and almost starved from lack of provisions, General Navarro's command of 800 federals, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, returned here tonight from their fruitless chase after Francisco I. Madero and his insurgents, thirty miles east of Juarez.
Madero slipped out before the federals got well started and they had their march for nothing in the cold and the rain. The federals brought ten men back in wagons and took them to the temporary Juarez hospital. Whether sick or wounded, the officials would not say.
The federals brought two American boys with them as prisoners, but held them in the bull ring and refused to allow Americans to talk to them. They said the boys were arrested on Mexican territory with firearms. The soldiers are camped in the bull ring and in the cowboy exhibition park in Juarez, where their concentration is not much better than it had been on the march, as both places are open.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 22.—The Northwestern passenger train, the second out of Juarez since Orozco opened his famous siege on the city on January 29, left here this afternoon.

The National line, leading to Chihuahua, is still tied up. The insurgents having cut the track in several places south of here. Madero is now at Ahumada, sixty miles from Juarez.
Sixteen patients remain in the insurgent hospitals in El Paso and four more are confined in private houses. All, however, are convalescent and no deaths have resulted.
Most of the wounded received their hurts in the Chihuahua campaign. Three of the present patients are officers, Con P. Herrera, leader of sixteen men; Julio Ocoasa, who led 35 insurgents, and Gabriel Dominguez, who captained 100.
All of those captives served under Orozco and each was wounded in the battle of La Robina December 26.
The Mormon colonists south of here are getting worried. Monday night owing to a band of insurgents marching in close to Colonia Dublin, with federals already in the town, the Mormons closed a dance and stood guard over their homes all night. One of them writes:
"The rebels have repeatedly given the Americans warning here that if they participated in the war they would be severely punished, and promised that if they remained neutral they would not be molested. But the new federal mayor appears very anxious to draw the Mormons into the fray. Members of the colony are offering their property for sale in order to leave Mexico. The insurrection and the unsettled state of affairs in this part of the republic are the cause."

ALLEGED SPY GETS DEATH SENTENCE

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 22.—Sentenced to death by a drum head court martial, Harry C. Dell may be shot at sunrise tomorrow if desperate efforts now being made to obtain his release prove unavailing.
He is in custody of Mexican rurales at Tijuana, fourteen miles south of San Diego, and is accused of being a spy for the revolutionists. Dell denies any connection with the revolution and says he was taken prisoner when his automobile broke down near Tijuana. Appeals in his behalf have been made to the United States attorney at Los Angeles, Judge Van Fleet of the United States court at San Francisco, and Commander C. S. Babcock of the United States troops at Calexico.
Dell's wife lives in New York city. He is said to have been sergeant in the 13th United States infantry in the Philippines. It is understood another man was arrested with him, but the identity of his companion is not known here. An effort was made tonight to get a message through to the State Department at Washington and to the American consul at Ensenada, urging them to act promptly in Dell's behalf.
The haste shown by the Mexican authorities at Tijuana is believed to be due to their fear that the town will be attacked soon by the insurrectionists. It is believed a party of revolutionists has left Mexicali for Tijuana.

STRANGE BANQUET UP AT DELMONICO'S

There was a dinner at Delmonico's last night at which no one proposed "The King," no one asked the orchestra to play "God Save the King," no one said a word about hands across the sea and no one even asked why there wasn't a British flag on the wall.
It was said that the Sons of the Revolution omitted these customary features of a public dinner out of respect to General George Washington, with whom they were not at all popular some 120 years ago.



reading. Irwin-Westmoreland Striking Coal Miners' Relief Committee. What Will You Give?

There are from sixteen to twenty-five canvassers at work, including three women. Each one wears a badge and all go together through a single street. On Saturday, January 28, the canvassers were told by a policeman to call at the station house, where a bundle of cast-off uniforms might be donated. The policeman said he would mention the work being done by the collectors to his fellow policemen.

Said a Policeman— On the following Tuesday a visit was made to the station house, but the sergeant announced that no mention was made of their coming and there was nothing to be given. The collectors were told to call again the following Saturday. Another visit was made on Saturday and the lieutenant was encountered. Said the lieutenant:

"I have been watching you people, and I want to tell you that if the front (city hall) knew what you were up to you would be arrested, charged with a breach of the peace. But I won't make any kick if you will just spread out a little. When you all go together that way you are likely to incite a riot."

No donation of money or clothing was received at the station house. As this station house lay in the territory to be canvassed the following Saturday, the committee was expecting some trouble from that quarter. But despite the fact that the canvassers passed the station house three times, in front and behind it, the police made no effort to interfere.

Change of Opinion. On the fourth Saturday, a canvass was made of the district in which Magistrate William J. Glenn resides and has his office. A canvasser called at the office of the magistrate and stated the case to a half dozen hangers-on, who listened to the end and then stated that Glenn was not in.

The amusing thing about this is that all this occurred in a district where the police lieutenant said the magistrate declared last summer a Socialist meeting should never be held.

Even Philadelphia is beginning to wake up to the fact that the Socialist movement is not a thing to be stopped by the opinions and clubs of gang magistrates and policemen.

During the canvass it was found that those families nearest the verge of abject poverty were the most liberal givers. The farther away from the destitute, the smaller the donations became. The poorest people always had a pleasant smile of greeting and something material to give.

Gave His Overcoat. One of the canvassers was accosted by a Polish or Hungarian pedestrian who was anxious to learn what "it was all about." With considerable difficulty the object of the canvass was made known to the man, who knew but little English. Without a pause the man stripped off his overcoat and insisted that the canvasser accept it, together with a small cash donation.

An interesting phase of the work was encountered in the spirituous whiskey-be-shown manifested by the workers. Most of them insisted on being assured that there was no fraud being practiced.

As the purpose of the canvassing committee to have the branch publish a statement of the work done and the amount of funds collected and exactly what was done with the money, this to be spread broadcast among the people from whom the money was collected. The Socialists then will be in a position to ask pointedly of the workers where their Republican and Democratic parties were in the hour of the workingman's need.

Nothing done in Philadelphia in a long time has so enthused the Committee as well as the non-members of the party who have been drawn into the canvass. There are many young persons who say that they can scarcely wait until they have reached the age necessary before joining the party.

An effort will probably be made to have the other branches take up the work. Thus far none other excepting the 30th Ward Branch has entered the field. The collectors from this branch collected \$30 and a wagon load of clothing last Saturday.

The thirty different branches of Philadelphia could be induced to enter the field a volume of money and clothing would pour into the desolate mining camp at Irwin, which it is impossible to estimate.

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

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

MAY BE DEPORTED AS WHITE SLAVER

Man Said to Be "King" of Chicago Tenderloin Held in Harbor.

A man, who it is declared is the "king" of Chicago's tenderloin, is now held at Ellis Island for deportation to Russia despite the fact that he has lived in the United States for twenty-eight years, that he owns a great deal of real estate here, and that he has been the political boss of his district there for a dozen or more years.

The name of the man is Harry London. The charge against him is that he owns a string of disorderly houses in Chicago, and that his visit to Russia, from which he has just returned, was not made for the purpose of seeing his old mother, as London claims, but for the purpose of recruiting girls there to be brought to America for immoral purposes.

A feature in the case is the fact, it is told, that senators, representatives, and other influential politicians from Chicago are now in New York trying to prevail upon Commissioner Williams to release London.

President Taft was appealed to, it is said, but he refused to take any action in the matter. Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel declined to interfere in any way with the decision of the commissioner of immigration. London's political friends have taken the matter to the Supreme Court.

Odorous Story. The arrest of London at Ellis Island is the after-effect of a long and disgraceful underworld scandal in Chicago with which London was connected about two years ago. At that time charges were preferred against Police Inspector McCann. It was charged that McCann collected "hush money" from the disorderly houses in his district. Two saloon-keepers known as Frank Bros., testified that they were the ones who collected the graft from the keepers of the disorderly houses in Chicago and gave it to the inspector. London, whose saloon is in the disorderly district, was arrested at that time and charged with attempting to bribe witnesses who wanted to appear against the Frank Bros. There was not sufficient evidence, however, to convict London and he was set free.

It seems, however, that he has been closely watched ever since that affair, and when he left for Russia recently to visit his mother, as London claims, the immigration authorities were notified and arrested him immediately after he landed here on his return.

The immigration authorities at Ellis Island brought a witness from Chicago who testified that London is a known white slave dealer there and that he is known as the king of the underworld. His saloon, the witness said, is one of the most brazen and respectable resorts in Chicago.

Respectable, Says Lawyer. London is defended by Lawyer Samuel Hoffman, of 320 Broadway, who was an assemblyman at one time. Hoffman claims that London is a respectable citizen and that the charges against him are fabrications of his enemies.

London is married and has two daughters. One of them is married. Beside charging him with going to secure white slaves there, the immigration authorities claim they have evidence that London went two years ago to Panama and brought a number of girls from there for white slave traffic in the United States. Another charge against London is that he went to Russia on a false passport.

The immigration authorities claim that London is not a lawful citizen and that he voted all these years without having the right to do so.

CAPTURE THREE GEORGIA BANDITS DAHLONEGA, Ga., Feb. 22.—Three of the five men who held up the United States fast mail on the Southern railway, near White Sulphur Springs, about 4 o'clock last Saturday morning, were captured today in the mountains of Lumpkin county by Sheriff Sargent and posse.

The three men were captured after a running fight in which many shots were exchanged, but no one was wounded. They were found around a camp fire in the mountains and ran when they saw the officers. The latter pursued and in a few minutes ran down the men. One of the men gives his name as John D. Anderson, the other two men refuse to give their names, but confess that they were members of the party that robbed the train, and say that Anderson was the leader.

They say they have no knowledge of the whereabouts of the other two members of the party. Over \$4,000 was found on the three men, about \$100 of the sum being found in gold, which was in the express safe. A watch, which was in the express safe, was also found on one of the men. They threw away a lot of money as they saw the men approaching. The men seem to be Westerners, all being dressed in semi-rustic style. They were heavily armed, each carrying two revolvers. Rewards aggregating over \$2,000 have been offered for the arrest of the robbers.

BOSTON TAXI AND HACK DRIVERS ON STRIKE BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 22.—Because they say that the use of a double meter results in charges which passenger refuse to stand for, the taxi and hack drivers affiliated with the Team Drivers' Union are on strike. There have been a number of minor disturbances. All of the police reserves are on duty to keep order.

FAME OF CIVIC GANG IS SPREAD ABROAD

At last! The fame of the National Civic Federation is no longer "national." It has reached across the ocean. Its dinner at the Hotel Astor, which closed this year's convention a few weeks ago, achieved for the Civic Federation this international repute.

Foreign labor and Socialist papers which have reached The Call office in the last few days print long correspondence on the "celebrated event."

All of these papers unite in proclaiming the Civic Federation the greatest of modern black art performers and declare that its existence would be an impossibility in any other country in the world.

The New York correspondent of the Leipzig Volkszeitung devotes more than a column to a description of the banquet at the Astor Hotel when John Mitchell, Samuel Gompers, William H. Ashton,

High Frayne, James Duncan, and other labor men hobnobbed with the greatest enemies of labor, men who have wrecked hundreds of strikes and have not even shrunk from bloodshed to accomplish their ends to crush labor.

"It was a sight to delight the gods," writes the correspondent of the Leipzig Volkszeitung. "At a gorgeous dinner the leaders of the working class sat down with the bloodhounds of labor and exchanged compliments. And the speeches! Gompers was so moved that he exclaimed that nowhere in the world could one find another such institution where the representatives of employers and the representatives—the true representatives—of labor could sit down side by side to hold council."

"Yes, Gompers was right. Nowhere else would such a farce be possible," exclaims the Volkszeitung.

LORIMER SPEAKS IN HIS OWN DEFENSE (Continued From Page 1.)

that the Illinois senator gave an impressive account of the growth of his political machine in Chicago and of his own power over that organization. The accused senator explained his presence at Springfield for a week or two preceding his election to the senate on the ground that he was there solely in the interest of the passage of the proposed waterway legislation. Turning to Senator Root with menacing forefinger, the Illinois senator asked: "The senator from New York criticized me for my presence at Springfield, but I will ask him if he has ever been engaged in a work of this kind. Has he ever worked with Democratic friends, not for a proposition that would benefit them, but for one that would benefit the whole people of the state?"

The Illinois Senator took up, one by one, many of the Democrats who had voted to send him to the senate and explained their votes on personal grounds. The account of his friendship with Democrats constituted practically a story of his life and the senate and the crowded galleries found it of absorbing interest.

Pulls Pathos String. Then switching over to the "human interest" key, the senator related a pathetic and tear-compelling narrative of the days when he was a street car conductor. Jews were unpopular in his locality, he said. Many of them were pack peddlers. Many street car conductors would refuse to carry them with their packs. And he had seen conductors on horse cars kick them from the car platform into the street.

Senator Lorimer told, however, how he invariably allowed the Jew peddlers to ride on his car until he came to be known among them as the conductor who would carry them, and they would sit by the track and wait for his car to come along. A little later Mr. Lorimer came to live in this very district where the Jewish peddlers were. He immediately had their firm friendship, he declared, and when he learned that they were driven from the polls on election day with brickbats, if necessary, he fought for them and obtained for them the privilege of voting in the west side.

"When I visit this district now," said Senator Lorimer, "I am not introduced by these people as Mr. Lorimer, or as Congressman Lorimer, or as Senator Lorimer. I am taken from one to the other and presented as the father."

Turning to Senator Root again, Senator Lorimer asked: "Does the senator from New York know what that means, when people come to believe in you and trust you and almost revere you and come to the point of introducing you as the father?"

FROST IN TEXAS HITS CROPS HARD AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 22.—The mercury dropped to 26 degrees in this section last night and the freeze killed one-fourth of Texas fruit and greatly damaged early vegetable crops.

The growing corn upon thousands of acres was killed. The forecast for tonight is a still lower temperature than last night, and that the freeze will extend to the Gulf coast, where orange trees are in bloom and all kinds of crops are far advanced.

IN THE WALDORF SUN PARLOR By J. SEYMOUR. The "woman welfare" department of the National Civic Federation is to hold a speaking this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

And where do you suppose, it is to take place? Why, in the sun parlor of the Waldorf-Astoria, of course. The topic under discussion will be "The Growing South," and the ladies will listen to no less a personage than John Graham Brooks enlarge upon "Political Development in the South on the Line of the New Order." It is to be hoped that his lecture won't be as long as its title, else the lady members of the Civic Federation will never get to their 5 o'clock tea on time.

The sun parlor of the Waldorf is a perfectly lovely place to discuss uplift and civics and other fashionable topics of that kind. It is comfy and warm and cozy, and pussy-footed wage slaves glide in and out to attend to the wants of guests; in fact, nothing is lacking to make a welfare meeting as nice as a matinee. It is really much better than a matinee, because one goes away full of uplift and not tea, and feeling that one is of some more use in the world, than those who waste their time at idle amusements. Gentlemen as well as ladies invited. Tickets on sale at the door.

PREVENT FIRES, SAYS FIRE COMMISSIONER

In Report He Advocates Establishment of Bureau of Fire Prevention.

Fire Commissioner Waldo is the first of the heads of city departments to send to Mayor Gawnor the annual report of his department's work for 1910. An illustrated volume of 135 pages was sent to the Mayor yesterday. The fire commissioner has thus established a record in preparing a comprehensive report for the information of city officers and the public in general. Some of the city departments have not yet submitted the annual report for 1909.

Commissioner Waldo departs from the usual routine of annual reports by pointing out a way to lessen the number of fires and thus cut down the annual loss of life and property. His idea is to establish a bureau of fire prevention. This can only be done by new legislation, but the commissioner thinks such a bureau is necessary for a big city. The Fire Department, he says, should have power similar to that of the Board of Health in dealing with hazardous conditions, especially where lives and property are at stake. The fire prevention bureau should consist of the bureau of combustibles, the fire marshal's office, the bureau of violations and auxiliary fire appliances and the bureau in the Building Department, the Tenement House Department, and the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity that now have control over fire escapes and the inspection and regulation of wiring in private houses.

Cost of Consolidation Small. The cost of consolidating these various bureaus under a competent man who should be directly responsible to the fire commissioner would be small, the report says, because the employees are now in service in the different departments. Working under a single head they would accomplish greater results.

The new bureau should have legal authority, Waldo asserts, to eliminate dangerous conditions caused by the accumulation of rubbish in cellars and the improper storage of combustibles and explosives and the improper construction of chimneys and flues. It should have power to require necessary lights in cellars and hallways and the installation of automatic shutoffs for gas, water and electric currents. The establishment of such a bureau, Waldo believes, would lessen materially the number of fires. Under the present laws the fire departments has no control over matters relating to fire escapes.

The commissioner strongly recommends that the high pressure water system be extended as rapidly as possible over all of Manhattan to 155th street and throughout the densely populated parts of Brooklyn and the Bronx. The efficiency of this system has been proved beyond doubt. The high pressure service and the introduction of motor apparatus will bring the fire fighting force of the city to the highest standard of up to date equipment.

CHILD LABOR BILLS IN PENN. LEGISLATURE HARRISBURG, Feb. 21.—Three bills were introduced this morning extending the scope of the two child labor laws passed in 1908. These bills have been drafted by the Pennsylvania Child Labor Association and require that no child under sixteen years of age shall work after 9 o'clock at night; that no child under that age shall work in coal mines, and that no boy under twenty-one years of age shall be employed at night by messenger or telegraph companies in cities of the first and second class.

Argo P. Mowitz, counsel for the association, is here today interviewing members of the legislature in regard to the bills. Speaking of the way they appeal to the men he has talked with, Mowitz said: "It is surely no radical proposal that boys should not be allowed to work inside coal mines here. Many companies now employ no boys under this age underground. But there are others that do. In 1909 in this one of the most dangerous occupations in the world, there were 1,197 boys under sixteen employed. In a volume just published by the Bureau of Labor at Washington, there is a long article on the 'Fatal Accidents in Coal Mining' 29,293 fatalities in North America in twenty years.

"It may be recalled that a kerosene torch, used in violation of the law in the mine at Cherry, Ill., made possible the awful disaster which occurred in that mine in 1909, but it was a thirteen-year-old boy, illegally employed there, who pushed a gas loaded pipe over the flame of the torch and thus set fire to the mine. The boy's age and his part in the disaster were established by his own testimony before the coroner's jury on December 4, 1909.

"Our bill provides for the repeal of one section of the present child labor law which is a disgrace to the state. It is the so-called 'glass exception.' Our law now forbids 'all-night work' unless the child is 16 years old—but recognizing the injury of night work—but this 'glass exception,' injected at the request of the glass manufacturers in 1900, exempts from that law all industries which operate continuously day and night. This has the effect of allowing the legally admitted injury in the very industry where the number of boys affected is greatest and where the injury is also probably greatest.

"It is claimed that without the work of these fourteen and fifteen year old boys the industry cannot continue. Exactly this claim was made in Illinois in 1903 when a bill was prepared to stop the employment of boys under sixteen on night shifts in the state. It was even threatened that the glass plants would be taken to other states. The bill passed, however, and the glass plants are still in Illinois and are very prosperous. Ohio also passed this law, and its glass products nearly doubled during the same five years.

REPUBLICANS WIN IN SCHOHARIE COUNTY ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Advices from the rockribbed Democratic county of Schoharie show that for the first time in twenty years the board of supervisors will be controlled by the Republicans, 9 to 7, as the result of yesterday's town elections in the county. The present board is 12 to 1 Democratic.

Speaker Daniel D. Frisbie of the state assembly was at home for the Schoharie elections yesterday and he kept his town of Middleburgh in the Democratic column. At present there are nine wet and seven dry towns in Schoharie. Yesterday's election reversed this and hereafter there will be nine dry and seven wet towns.

POLICE INDECENT, SAY SUFFRAGETTES LONDON, Feb. 22.—It may be recalled that when the last suffragette demonstration was made outside parliament in November, the police were instructed not to arrest the demonstrators, but merely to disperse them.

As a sequel comes a memorandum from the Parliamentary Woman Suffrage Committee asking the home secretary for a public inquiry concerning the behavior of the police, whom the committee, on the evidence of 125 suffragettes, accuses of deliberate violence, torture and indecency toward women on that occasion.

The complaints include arm twisting, turning back of thumbs, grossly indecent handling, and verbal insults.

BIG "G" FURNITURE WORKS A LARGE WHOLESALE FACTORY We sell to private parties at real wholesale prices. No store can sell as cheaply as we. 203-205 East 76th Street. The Big "G" Furniture Works. E. GREENBERGER & CO., OWNERS. A Step From the Third Avenue "L" Station. Open daily till 7 p.m. Saturday for your convenience till 10 p.m. BUY DIRECT FROM FACTORY. SAVE DEALERS' PROFIT.

PITTSBURG CAR MEN READY TO STRIKE

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 22.—At a meeting of the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street Car Men held today, presided over by President Mahon, it was decided to await until one of the officers could go to Pittsburgh to try for a settlement by arbitration before calling a strike there.

C. O. Pratt, who is suffering with a slight touch of the grip, in a Detroit hotel, will make the trip if he sufficiently recovers from his present illness.

The general board in session in Detroit today decided that the grievance of the Pittsburg union against the traction company of that city was justified in every respect, and voted to sustain the Pittsburg union to the utmost.

The Pittsburg men declare that more than 100 men have been discharged by the company without giving any adequate reason.

HAITIAN SOLDIERS IN ROW AFTER BATTLE

CAPE HAITIEN, Hayti, Feb. 22.—Having disposed of all the rebels in sight, the government troops here fell upon each other yesterday and during the fighting one soldier was killed and ten others wounded. The arrival of General Jean Gilles put an end to the rioting. President Simon went on foot to the scene of the conflict and something approaching discipline was restored. The national guard has been put out of the service.

The soldiers became unmanageable at the time of the attack upon the rebels at Ouanaminth, and slaughtered and pillaged indiscriminately. When they returned here they were given liberty. Soon afterward the regiment recruited from Gonaives encountered the regiment from Jeremie and the fighting began. More serious results appeared imminent when General Gilles intervened. Another council of war is being held to determine what shall be done with the rebel prisoners.

PROTEST AGAINST POSTAGE RATE BILL

The bill to increase the postage on magazines was condemned yesterday afternoon at a meeting in Cooper Union called under the auspices of the joint conference of mechanical crafts in the printing trades, representing four organizations. They are Pressmen's Union No. 51, Web Pressmen's Union No. 25, Franklin Association of Press Feeders No. 23, and the Job Press Feeders' Union. The branch of district No. 15 of the International Association of Machinists, whose members work in the manufacture of printing presses, was also represented.

The Greatest Achievement of WOMAN'S DAY Will Undoubtedly be THE SUNDAY CALL FEBRUARY 26

It will be the biggest and the best. Nowhere else can you get such splendid, readable articles. Every phase of the question ably handled by able writers. Here is a partial list of those who will contribute and the names of their articles:

- Ellen Hayes, "Woman and Scientific Research." AND OSABY
 - Ethel V. Carnie, "Why Women Should Be Socialists."
 - Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, "Women and Unionism."
 - Henry Frank, "The Logic of Votes for Women."
 - Upton Sinclair, "What Have the British Suffragettes Accomplished?"
 - Charlotte Perkins Gilman, "Fighting and Working."
 - Frances M. Gill, "The Children's Socialist School Movement."
 - Oscar Leonard, "A Man's View of Woman Suffrage."
 - Josephine C. Kaneko, "Why Should Women Vote?"
 - Edmond Peluso, "The Socialist School of Germany."
 - Dr. William J. Robinson, "Why Men Do Not Marry."
 - Lena W. Leonard, "Why Workers Should Be Socialists."
 - George Willis Cooke, "Some Books About Women."
 - James Ackland will be represented by two poems.
 - Hannah Mansfield Battell, "Her Gifts."
 - Helena Sharpsteen, "Silent Influence."
 - Helen M. Parsons, "Ye Who Understand."
 - Alla Greenberg, "Too Late."
 - Meta L. Stern, "Dick's Revelation."
 - Louise W. Kneeland, "Her Possibilities."
 - Lavinia Dock, "The Skirmish Over the Page Bill."
 - Andre Tridon, "The Return."
 - Mason Dixon, "A Tale of a Landlord Capitalist."
 - "The Jews," a review of Dr. Fishberg's highly important book.
- Then there will be a page of special editorial contributions, article of great interest by Roland D. Sawyer, a study by Theresa Malkiel, and a special news story by Carrie W. Allen.
- All told, there has never before been issued in America such striking, important Socialist paper. It is worth buying, worth reading, worth circulating. Wide circulation of it means adding strength to the Socialist party, and necessarily through that the advancing cause of Votes for Women.
- THE PRICE HAS BEEN FIXED AT ONLY THREE DOLLARS A HUNDRED.
- Rush in your order today.
- Thousands of copies should be circulated at all the meeting held on Sunday. But to make sure of your copies SEE THE YOUR ORDER IS SENT IN AT ONCE.
- Remember the price—ONLY THREE DOLLARS A HUNDRED.

WAGES CUT, TOOL MAKERS CALL STRIKE

EAST DOUGLASS, Mass., Feb. 22.—Rather than submit to a reduction in wages rate—ing from 19 to 22 1/2 per cent, forty-five grinders and polishers in the foundry of the American Ax and Tool Company have gone on strike.

Recently the manager of the foundry announced that the company had but two alternatives—a reduction in wages or the closing of the establishment. The men announced that they would not submit to the reduction.

Notices were posted announcing the cut and the men immediately left their benches. The men in the forging department and a few others remained at work.

REFORM WINS IN SEATTLE. Women Turn Out to Vote for Commission Government Candidates.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 22.—Available returns on the city council election held yesterday indicate that the majority of the reform candidates were victorious. A large majority of the 23,000 women who had registered voted yesterday. The percentage of men voting was smaller.

The candidates who gain the first eighteen places in this election will be entitled to run for the final election of a council of nine, which is to run the city under a modified form of government by commission.

WOMAN KILLED IN RUNAWAY. CALIFORNIA, N. J., Feb. 22.—Miss Jennie Neighbour died last night at the home of Charles Miller of injuries suffered in a runaway of a horse and carriage. She was driving to a cutter in the afternoon. The cutter collided with a telegraph pole, and Miss Neighbour's head was crushed. She was three years old and was the daughter of the late Leonard D. Neighbour.

Paintings at Popular Prices CALL AT STUDIO OR COMMUNICATE Louis N. Bromberg 223 EAST 86th STREET HOURS 2 TO 6 P. M.

C. O. LOEBEL UP-TO-DATE Union Matter and Men's Furnisher, 1000 HATFIELD AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

Buy From the Importers Diamond Jewelry, Gold Watches and Chains sold on the installment plan. Liberal credit given to well recommended people. R. E. DAVIS & CO., 18 John St., near Broadway.

Commissioner of Deeds, Phone 3071, Letts V. BRITTING & CO. UNDERTAKERS, 345 East 88th Street, New York City.

Gustav Stiglitz WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY, 68 Columbia Street, New York City. RELIABLE REPAIRING.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE AS TO THE SOCIALISTS

Tribune Admits That Authorities Have Ignored Fundamental Rights.

The Tribune was the only capitalist morning newspaper which commented editorially on Mayor Gaynor's attitude toward Socialists as set forth in his message.

The Socialists do not believe in individualism, but in collectivism. In place of having the present condition of individual ownership of property, they would mass all land and chief products and manufacturing means, tools, and machinery of production under the control and operation of the state.

TAFT PLANNING FOR AN EXTRA SESSION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—President Taft this afternoon took preliminary steps to "make good" on his threat of an extra session in view of word brought by reciprocity supporters in the senate that the upper house would not act upon the Canadian pact before March 4.

From a source so close to the President as to tender a authoritative message the story that the executive is now laying plans for the extraordinary session. Reciprocity supporters in the senate told the President today that the opponents of the measure hoped to kill it by a filibuster, the plan being to offer endless amendments and consume time by discussing them.

TO ACT AGAINST POWER COMPANIES

DENVER, Feb. 22.—Action against Colorado and Utah power companies which have taken up water rights in forest reserves is expected to follow the meeting of United States and state attorneys, who have been in conference here for two days. United States District Attorney Thomas Ward said today that some of the big power companies have gobbled up the water supply, and it is intimated that they have tied up the water with no intention of using it for the benefit of those who will live on the lands in the future.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Central Committee. On account of the women's meeting in Carnegie Hall on Saturday, February 25, the executive committee decided to postpone the meeting of the central committee, and the committee will not meet until Saturday, March 11.

Volunteers Wanted. Comrades who are willing to distribute cards advertising the Cooper Union meeting on Monday, February 27, at the Woman's Day meeting in Carnegie Hall, are requested to report to the organizer in the committee room in Carnegie Hall.

Let Other Branches Do Likewise. At the regular meeting of Branch 5, held on Monday last, it was decided to purchase 25 boxes for the Woman's Day Meeting, to be held at Carnegie Hall this Saturday evening.

Branch 3 Lecture. Tonight at the clubrooms of Branch 3, 272 East 10th street, the eighth lecture of the series on Marxism Socialism will be given. The subject is "The Political Tactics of the Socialist Movement." Lecturer, August Claessens. Interesting discussions follow these lectures. Admission free.

Branch 5. The standing committees of the branch will meet tonight at the Harlem Forum, 250 West 125th street. The organization committee requests all those who have volunteered to distribute letters to the enrolled Socialist voters of Harlem to attend this meeting and get the necessary letters and envelopes for the purpose.

Branch 7 Discussion. A discussion on "Will Socialism Abolish the Race Question?" will take place this evening at 8:30 at the headquarters of Branch 7, 112 East 104th street. The regular two weekly discussion evenings of Branch 7 have proven to be of considerable interest and benefit to the members and sympathizers.

Teachers' Training Class. The meeting of the training class for Socialist Sunday school teachers, which was to be held last Saturday evening, will be held this evening at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street.

"Socialism in the West." This is the theme of May Wood-Simons, at the Labor Temple, 247 East 84th street, on Sunday afternoon, February 26, at 2:30 o'clock. There is no doubt that Socialism is gaining many adherents among the farmers of the West. This is demonstrated in the annual report of the national secretary. An agricultural state like Oklahoma has contributed more in dues than any other state in the union.

Regular Meeting OF THE Brooklyn Call Fair - Conference - 2D AND 4TH FRIDAY EVENINGS AT THE LABOR LYCEUM.

BROOKLYN. 9th A. D. Branch 2.—At Olympia Hall, 4222 Fifth avenue. The meeting tonight will be an important one and should be attended by all members. The main thing will be a report by the committee of six elected at the last meeting to find ways and means for opening a clubhouse for the members in Bay Ridge. It is obvious to every one concerned that this is an absolute necessity inasmuch as there is no social intercourse between the comrades at present, so necessary to keep a branch intact.

Henry L. Slobodin will speak on "The Futility of Reform" at the People's Forum, of Brownsville, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, in the Knights of Pythias Temple, 432 Hopkinson avenue. Admission is 5 cents.

6th A. D. Entertainment and Ball. The 6th A. D. Branch 2, will give an entertainment and ball tomorrow evening in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby avenue, near Myrtle avenue. Encouraged by the large increase of the vote in this district, the Comrades have energetically set to work to raise funds for carrying on the work of propaganda, and the proceeds of the entertainment will be used for this purpose.

The Woman's Day Meeting. The big Woman's Day Socialist suffrage mass meeting under the auspices of the women's committee of the Socialist party of Brooklyn will be held on Sunday, February 26, at 2:30 p.m., in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue. "Women as an Economic and Political Factor" will be discussed by Carrie W. Allen, Bertha M. Fraser, Anita C. Block, Meta Stern, and Rev. Roland D. Sawyer.

NEW JERSEY. Jersey City. The 8th Ward Branch meets this evening at 169 Monticello avenue. All members should attend.

Newark. Comrades of Newark, wake up! The Comrades of Essex county are running lectures every Sunday in Irons Hall, 267 Washington street, Newark, and so far they have been a huge success. Last Sunday Jessica G. Finch spoke on "Socialism and Education," and a large crowd was on hand to hear her very interesting lecture.

NEW YORK. Glens Falls. Local Glens Falls recently moved into new headquarters on Glen street. A sign reading "Socialist Party Headquarters" will be erected on the building.

PENNSYLVANIA. Reading. May Wood-Simons, of Chicago, will address a meeting at the Auditorium, South 5th street, tomorrow evening, on the subject, "Class Struggles in America." Mrs. Simons is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and post graduate of the Northwestern University of Chicago, and has no superior in her special line of work.

New Castle. The Socialist city and county convention called for Saturday evening, March 4, to nominate for the various offices, subject to the June primaries, will be held in the Socialist hall of this city and will convene at 8 p.m. At the recent meeting of the party, on a recommendation of the campaign committee, it was decided to hold the city caucus first. This caucus will nominate for the offices of mayor, city treasurer, city controller, and assessors.

Pottstown. February 12 was a great day for the Socialist movement in and around Pottstown. In the afternoon eight of the Comrades, accompanied by Comrades H. Ayers, of Roysterford, and J. L. Hogan, of Spring City, went to Glasgow and held a good meeting.

Lancaster. The Rev. George J. Brown, pastor of the St. John's Episcopal Church, will speak at Socialist hall, 39 1/2 West King street, tomorrow evening. Subject: "Socialism and Its Friends."

SOCIALISM IS NOT SO VERY DANGEROUS

Milwaukee Capitalist Paper Thus Consoles Itself, but Warns Tories.

Alone of the Milwaukee capitalist newspapers, the Journal of that city seems to be most anxious to reconcile the troubled minds of the capitalists and conservatives to the Socialist administration. It is almost constantly preaching nowadays that nothing is to be feared from the city's Socialist Democratic official. It also warns the reactionaries that they must not try to hold back the wheels of progress too long or something will happen.

MISSING GIRL MAY BE HELD A PRISONER

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 22.—The theory that Florence Whittier, the missing Ipswich, Mass., girl, relative of the poet, Whittier, was lured from home and is being held prisoner, was advanced today by detectives who have been hunting her. As a result of a clue secured in Concord, N. H., by M. Albert Wright, one of the detectives, a man and woman, whose identity is concealed, were under surveillance today. It was believed they have some knowledge of the girl's whereabouts.

PROPOSAL OF DENVER MAN WAS REJECTED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—First honors for brazenness were today awarded to a citizen of Denver, Colo., by Postmaster General Hitchcock, who declared in conferring the title, that "for unalloyed gall, this person is in a class by himself."

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY

- Public School 33, 418 West 28th street: "George Washington and His Times." George J. Corey.
Public School 46, 156th street and St. Nicholas avenue: "Ideals of Art." William O. Partridge.
Public School 62, Herdster, Essex and Norfolk streets: "Famous Authors." Dr. Willis Fletcher Johnson.
Public School 84, 10th street, east of Avenue B: "Nature Walks in Our City Parks." Miss Nina L. Marshall.
Public School 100, 133rd street, west of Fifth avenue: "Some Comparisons Between the United States and Germany." Dr. J. Franklin Brown.
Public School 114, Oak and Oliver streets: "The City of Washington." Edward Justis Parker.
Public School 119, 133d street, east of Eighth avenue: "The Results of the French Revolution." Dr. David S. Muzzey.
Public School 135, First avenue and 15th street: "New York of Tomorrow." Frank L. Blanchard.
Public School 159, 241 East 119th street: "Short Story Writers." Mrs. Marion Leland.
Public School 165, 108th street, west of Amsterdam avenue: "Chopin." Daniel Gregory Mason.
Institute Hall, 215 East 166th street: "Country Life in the West." Barnum Brown.
Library, 112 East 36th street: "Unique United States." Charles Samuel Tator.
St. Luke's Hall, Hudson street, south of Christopher: "Constantinople and the Turks." Dr. Edward J. Banks.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Miss Helen Marot will speak this morning before the League for Political Education, at 23 West 44th street, on "The Problems of Women Wage Earners."
Henry Frank will speak before the East New York branch of the Political Equality Association, 1699-1701 Pitkin avenue, Brooklyn, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock on "Economic Reasons of Votes for Women." Admission free. All welcome.

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ENEMIES OF SOCIETY.

There has recently been published in the Forum a series of illuminating articles on modern Socialism, both as to its development in Europe and America. The Journal, through the permission of the publishers of the Forum, reprints today an article from its January issue on "Socialistic Tendencies in England."

England, more than any other European country, has been the stronghold of individualism. It was from England that the United States drew its inspiration for the policy of "hand-off." Yet England, which was supposed to be proof against socialistic tendencies, is abandoning its old landmarks and modifying its individualism. Mr. Bourne, a distinguished writer, who is author of the Forum article, says:

After answering for centuries 'No' to the question 'Am I my brother's keeper?' the English in great numbers are beginning to have an idea that the answer is 'Yes.' It is a change fraught with far consequences. From the uneasy feeling that one's self may be partly responsible for poverty, there is a step or so to the recognition of national responsibility for it; and once a step is taken there cannot easily escape the realization of the Socialist program, awaiting its attention."

Though this tendency toward the adoption of paternalistic policies is marked and is denounced by the ultra-conservatives as a surrender to Socialism, Mr. Bourne recognizes that instead of working the destruction of the existing system it is designed to insure its permanence. It is just a movement of Socialists to attack Socialism, but a movement of individualists, who would deny the goal that is in the existing order by disregarding that which is no longer adapted to modern conditions.

England, of course, is far in advance of the United States. Our Judges particularly still live in the eighteenth century. In England many of the crimes against humanity that are held to be sacred in the United States are under the ban of the law. Child labor and the legal doctrines which we inherited wherein the workman's status was that of a serf have not fared as well in England as they have here. The reason, of course, is not that the English are better or wiser than we are, but that their industrial development began sooner and the conditions making it imperative to abandon the laissez faire policy preceded the growth of like conditions here.

England began to enact factory laws long before Socialists were heard of or Socialism as an economic theory and political movement appeared. The labor movement in England, which is classed as Socialistic, is, in fact, no more Socialistic than the union labor movement in the United States, though one is political as well as economic, while the other is purely economic. Both however, look to the betterment of the workman's condition under the existing system rather than to its destruction. Mr. Bourne says:

It appears that the name 'Socialism' is habitually given to projects which, albeit of a reforming character, are not regarded by their promoters as anything but radicalism. And the difference is fundamental. For whereas your true Socialist condemns our existing system of competitive industry as unsound from top to bottom, and as proposed to be replaced by a collective system, your radical on the contrary seeks to establish the existing system more securely, by remedying the defects which weaken it.
And when one turns to the ranks of avowed Socialists, to discover who they are and where they are to be found, one comes upon a fact which, if it were appreciated, must decidedly weaken the force of the public rumor. It is quite true that several members of parliament acknowledge themselves Socialists; true too—and for the moment this looks more like the real thing—that the greater labor organizations have professed a sort of academic adhesion to the Socialist doctrine. This should be conclusive, so far as labor goes. Yet very oddly, it is not conclusive. For the present labor platform, when closely scrutinized, proves to be based upon a very

TRY NEW SCHEME TO DISCREDIT STRIKERS

Chicago Shoe Firm Gets Drunken Worker to Attack Scab.

(Special Correspondence.) CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Failing to cure scabs to do the work of locked out men in the last room of the J. P. Smith Shoe Company, extreme measures are being resorted to in an attempt to force a break in the ranks of the men who are now in the ninth week of their struggle.

MARRIED 53 YEARS, THEY DIE TOGETHER

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 22.—After a married life lasting fifty-three years Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Berry, an aged couple living at Ferry City, not far from here, died within twelve hours of each other at their home yesterday.

GAS PLANT WRECKED; CITY IN DARKNESS

DANVILLE, Va., Feb. 22.—Its municipal gas plant a total wreck as a result of an explosion caused by a leak in the purifier box which caused \$12,000 damage and seriously injured two men, Danville will be dark for many nights to come. The entire city was shaken and practically every window within a radius of half a mile of the gas works was shattered shortly after midnight by the force of the explosion.

WORKER'S FATAL FALL

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Charles Tittle, aged twenty-three, a Central railroad employe, fell from the Central tracks to the bed of the river, 150 feet, at 8 o'clock this morning. He will die.

Call Advertisers' Directory

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The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 East 12th Street, New York. Warren Atkinson, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304 Beekman.

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For One Month	.20	.40	.60

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VOL. 4. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23. No. 54.

A VAIN PAST AND A PROBLEMATIC FUTURE.

He appealed against working class political action. He appealed to the Republican party. He appealed to the Democratic party. He appealed to "reward our friends and punish our enemies."

But all his appeals were fruitless. The party of the working class, the Socialist party, was continually growing. The Republican party turned a deaf ear to him. The Democratic party gave a friendship as pretended as useless. "Our friends" were not rewarded, and "our enemies" were not punished.

Now he appeals for "a broader and more humane party than either of the old parties," a party that is to embrace "the middle class, the business man, and the humble toilers," a party that "believes in evolution, not revolution."

Poor, blind, deluded old man! As if his false beliefs mattered more than his vain appeals! As if the revolution that is to be a timid, shrinking, little thing, hiding itself behind the revolutions that have been, and pretending that it is no revolution at all, but only a harmless "evolution"!

The evolutions of infantry, cavalry, and artillery lead up to the shock of battle! And the evolutions of society find their culmination in social crises or revolutions, that is to say, in the transfer of power from one social class to another social class!

One question, however, seems pertinent. Will the "broader and more humane party" be launched by the President of the American Federation of Labor in the interest of the toiling masses, or by the Vice President of the National Civic Federation in the interest of Carnegie, Belmont, and the other magnates of capital?

MAYOR GAYNOR ON THE POLICE AND SOCIALISM.

Mayor Gaynor's message to the Board of Aldermen is characteristic of the man. An enlightened capitalist politician, towering head and shoulders over the general run of politicians, he is willing and even anxious to conduct the affairs of this city in a manner becoming a community of civilized men. He strives to reduce the number of useless and arbitrary arrests for petty and insignificant offenses, whether of citizens in general or of liquor dealers in particular. He has given orders to stop the practice of putting in the "rogues' gallery" the pictures of persons convicted of no crime. He is trying to check the indiscriminate clubbing for which the police of this city have obtained an unenviable notoriety. He has stopped the illegal and forcible entry of houses by the police without a warrant, until recently a common practice here, although it is expressly forbidden by the Constitution of the United States. He has also stopped that amiable practice of the police of entering halls and breaking up peaceful and lawful meetings of "undesirable citizens."

It is highly creditable to the Mayor to have stopped, or to have manfully striven to stop, the worst abuses of police rule in this city. It is just as creditable to him as it is discreditable to the citizens themselves to have meekly endured this rule of the club without even an attempt at effective protest. The working people, who suffered most under this rule, were the victims of their own indifference and apathy and lack of solidarity. On the other hand, the well-to-do and "respectable elements," though they also suffered occasionally under the extravagances of police rule, were themselves directly responsible for it; they encouraged it in every way in order to obtain greater security for their property and stolen privileges.

The Mayor himself refers to one of the ways in which our proud "respectability" has been encouraging police arbitrariness. The City Charter empowers the Police Commissioner to appoint any number of special policemen to be employed and paid by private individuals and corporations. The abuses to which this system of public officers in private employment is bound to lead are as numerous as they are obvious, and the Mayor is trying to reduce the number of these special private-public policemen. The Mayor says that, so far as he knows, this is the first law to permit such a thing. But the City Charter, as is well known, is the especial and peculiar product of our upstart "respectability," whose corruption and ignorance are as profound as its pretensions to moral and intellectual superiority are hypocritical and false.

The Mayor takes advantage of the occasion to express his respect for the Socialists and, inferentially, to serve notice upon the police and all other public authorities that the rights of the Socialists to carry on their peaceful propaganda must not be interfered with under his administration. Incidentally he imparts to our mostly ignorant police magistrates—the pets of our ignorant "respectability"—a bit of useful information concerning the emblematic significance of the Red Flag. It is to be hoped that their narrow and shallow minds will be capable of absorbing the information thus imparted to them by the Mayor, and that henceforth the sight of a workingmen's parade led by the Red Flag will not inflame them with the lust for meting out long terms in jail or workhouse.

Thus Mayor Gaynor has again shown himself immeasurably superior to our vile "respectability," as well as to most of his predecessors and subordinates in office. His message is in entire and perfect consistency with our estimate of him during the municipal campaign that resulted in his election. But again we feel bound to warn all workingmen, as we did during the recent express strike, that, as a capitalist politician, Mr. Gaynor "is bound to render obedient service to his masters, who placed him in office. He may render this service in a form less revolting than his predecessor, or Judge Lacombe. But render it he must, on pain of political extinction. 'Order' must be preserved and 'business' must be kept going, particularly the business of the big department stores, even if the strikers have to be actually forced to go back to work with the brutal threat that 'every express wagon would be manned with policemen.' Policemen under the orders of public officials are less of a scandal than policemen acting under the direct orders of private individuals and corporations. But they can break a strike no less effectually.

In fact, the Mayor is rendering the capitalist class a most useful service in trying to give it some little understanding of the aims and objects of the Socialist movement. But the Mayor's own superior understanding will not always enable him to pursue the right course in times of crisis. His political status will then override his scholarly and humane instincts, and the man of affairs—the servant of capitalists—will prove stronger than the philosopher. "Under the velvet glove of adroit politicians of Mayor Gaynor's stamp, there is always hidden the mailed fist of brute capitalist force. And woe to the workers and labor leaders who permit themselves to be deceived by the soft exterior!"

A SCULPTOR OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

By LOUIS H. WETMORE.

In the current number of the Craftsman there is a very interesting study of the great sculptor Jules Van Biesbroeck, the sculptor of the working people, the man who is not afraid to seek for models among the poor. While the writer is careful to minimize the Socialism of the artist, his study is of more than casual interest; let us see what he has to say, correcting his tendency to overlook Van Biesbroeck's political creed and supplying a number of facts that he has not mentioned.

There is in the city of Ghent, in Belgium, a co-operative organization of workers, called the Vooruit. The organization is a large one, some hundred thousand strong. The members are Socialists. It is these people with whom Van Biesbroeck lives and whom he studies.

He has discovered that labor has a great soul, and it is this great soul that he is constantly inebriating in those splendid marbles of his. His studio is in a little building back of the big bakery that is the principal source of income to the co-operative. As the sculptor works, a baker will stroll into the studio and watch him at his task, thus unconsciously affording the artist another model. The workers in the co-operative give the sculptor his room and his lodging free, and he in return teaches those among the co-operators who show that they have any artistic talent. Perfect harmony prevails between laborer and artist in this extraordinary establishment—both are free and equal. Van Biesbroeck models statues for the adornment of the great co-operative building, and the laborers themselves are among his best and most insistent critics. This is a new life for them, this living in touch with art; this life in which they are able, after their daily work at loom and oven, to spend their evenings listening to the best music, to lectures on the arts and sciences, to plays well acted—all of which are provided for their amusement and edification from the profits of the Vooruit.

Van Biesbroeck's statues have already started the critics talking. They are a combination of brutality and spirituality that is positively staggering. Under the uncouth forms of such a statue as that of "The Belgian Laborer Returning from His Work," representing a worn out and crushed peasant, there lingers the last trace of what men call soul; and yet how that one faint spark illumines the whole figures! Some of Van Biesbroeck's monuments are mere masses of horror, reminiscences of the terrible pit from which the laborer is rapidly climbing; others breathe a spirit totally different, as in that pathetic group in the workers' cemetery in Ghent, called "To Our Dead."

Van Biesbroeck was not born in Belgium, but in Italy. He was brought to Ghent by his parents at an early age. He grew up amid scenes of hopeless squalor, where he had to accustom himself to seeing the bent back and pale face of the laborer sweated nigh to death. He saw the rise of Socialism in the Flemish city

and the disorders that took place during strikes. His father wanted the boy to be a scientist, as he thought that there would be money in that, while in art, as he knew from personal experience, there was precious little to be earned. But the boy could not be persuaded to drop his sketching and his modeling, and so the father was forced to give up in despair. He sent the boy to the Academy of Fine Arts, where he studied for a number of years.

When the boy graduated he at once sent a picture entitled "Le Patre" to the Ghent annual exhibition. The picture was exhibited, and the boy, elated by his success, put on his hat and coat, and with nothing but a handbag started for Rome. He carried his precious picture with him in order to exhibit it at the Esposizione in Rome. But the Italians did not like the work and refused to exhibit it. This infuriated the young man and he resolved on revenge. He would startle the world with a great picture and then refuse to exhibit it in the Eternal City. He bought a canvas twenty-two feet long and seven feet high, and on this he painted a picture of the launching of the Argo.

He took it to Paris and offered it to the Salon of the Champs Elysees. To the surprise of all the picture was accepted. Next day it afforded the Paris painters to talk about. They all said that the picture was well painted but positively indecent; the figures were not only nude, but nude in the most repulsive way, without a bit of romance in their nakedness. The committee on hangings, who were afraid that they would be very much criticized if they allowed the picture to stay as it was, asked the young Belgian artist to appear before them. "I was sent for," says Van Biesbroeck. "To come and cover the nudity of the great devils of men who pulled on ropes to launch on the sea the prototype of a boat. The grave gentlemen of the committee so little expected to see as the painter of the big picture a cub of a boy, with cap in hand, wearing short trousers and long woolen stockings, that they demanded my certificates of identification. In two sittings all the nudities were covered with gauze draperies. Meanwhile the news leaked out that the painter of the great 'academic sandwich' was a scrap of a Belgian of fifteen years. I had a circle of reporters round me curious to see what they called the unique specimen of the end of the nineteenth century."

The picture in this reformed state received honorable mention. Not many years later—in 1900—the artist obtained the Grand Prix and the decision that he was the equal of Meunier and Rodin. He spends half the year in Italy and the other half in his beloved Ghent. He loves Ghent and its people, and they return his love a thousandfold. Says Le Peuple, the Brussels Socialist paper, one of the leading papers of the city: "Van Biesbroeck could have taken the royal road, he could have decorated and carved for the court, but he chose to stay by the life of his native place and put it into art's immortality. As he who designs our plaques used national festivals. It is he who creates monuments for our dead, who works for our People's Houses, who puts the touch of beauty on all the works of Socialism in Ghent."

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

The London correspondent of the Berlin Vorwaerts discusses at some length the new reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada and its bearings on the relations of the great colony to the mother country.

This agreement is of far-reaching importance. Obviously it seeks to satisfy influential interests on both sides. It will have considerable influence on the development of political and economic conditions in both Canada and the United States, as well as on the relations of the former to the mother country.

The agreement is the fruit of the agitation against the high cost of living in the United States on one side, and, on the other hand, of the demand of the farmers of western Canada for freer trade relations with the United States, where a great market for their products may be established.

The main provisions of the agreement will open the United States for the export from Canada of grain, cattle, poultry, fish and dairy products. On the other hand, it will facilitate the import into Canada from the states of agricultural implements and machines. Abolition or reduction of the duties heretofore levied on these various articles seems therefore to serve the needs of both sides to the agreement.

Thus the United States secures easier access to a tremendously large market, to the future granary of the world. Enormous agricultural tracts in Canada are yet to be developed. In the province of Saskatchewan alone there are 50,000,000 acres of good land still awaiting tillers. The rivers, lakes and oceans of Canada contain a multitude of fishes. Canada has an abundant supply of timber, minerals and coal. That country is the natural source from which the United States may obtain needed provisions as well as raw material for its industries.

On the other hand, Canada is rapidly developing as an outlet for American industrial products. Its population has steadily increased during the last five years. In 1905 the population was counted as six millions. At present it is estimated at seven and a half to eight millions. But it is asserted that there is ample room for over one hundred millions.

The agricultural element in Canada is growing with marvelous rapidity. It now finds an outlet for its products in the neighboring republics. Until now these products tried to reach the British market over a long railroad from the West to the East. Under the new agreement that trade will be turned into a new direction. It will make its way from the North to the South.

Some fear is entertained that this change in the current of trade may tend to raise the price of grain in the Liverpool market. But there is hardly just cause for that. For in the first place, the Canadian farmer will benefit from the lower prices he will pay for agricultural machines. Then, again, agriculture will get a new impetus in Canada and this will result in more production and lowering of prices.

While the Canadian farmers and the American consumers are rejoicing over these prospects, the British protectionists look with dismay upon the new treaty. "That is easily understood. The economic bond between the two contracting parties will eventually exercise a great political influence. New and almost insurmountable obstacles will be thrown in the way of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's great scheme of uniting all British dominions into one economic trade unit. In that scheme Canada was to be the cornerstone. She was to become to Great Britain what she is beneficently likely to be to the United States: the almost inexhaustible source for the supply of raw material. The Canadians were not over well pleased with the part assigned to them in Chamberlain's scheme. Their indifference increased when they realized that they were meant to play merely the tail to the protectionist kite. The British tariff reformer had played a rather frivolous game with Canada. In the cities they had been telling the worker that Canadian wheat would come in free of duty and give them cheaper bread; to the farmers they told a different story.

But meanwhile in Western Canada a free trade farmer party had arisen, making its influence felt in Ottawa. They told the British protectionists in plain language that they would not stand for a policy to make bread dearer to the people of Great Britain. That influence caused the Canadian prime minister last year to proclaim that Canada would follow Great Britain's brilliant example in establishing a free trade policy. All these signs of a change of opinion in Canada were disregarded by the English tariff reformers or point blank denied by them. Now the new treaty is the straw showing which way the wind is blowing.

The British tariff reformers who now that England will be best reduced to the rank of a third or fourth class power. Those whinies only show the disappointment of the British protectionists.

But, for all that, the colonies have ceased to play the part of the patient milking cow to the mother country. They begin to go their own way, considering their own interests first and foremost.

The British imperialists had better pay heed to the signs of the times. Colonies have a way of getting impatient of irresponsible leading strings once they have grown up to the state of manhood. When they get tired of being exploited by the mother country they are apt to act in defiance of their own interests. Then economic forces bring about political readjustments. Such is the plain lesson of history for those who can read the signs.

THE STATE VS. MRS. WILBER.

By ELLIS O. JONES.

The state of New York will soon bring itself to trial for the murder of little George Wilber.

George was the five-year-old son of a widow whose husband died two years ago of tuberculosis. Mrs. Wilber did not blame the state, however, for the death of her husband. She accepted her fate as from the hand of Providence and, though in painfully straitened circumstances, did what she could to provide for herself and her boy.

She sought employment, but could find no place where she could work with her boy. She did not despair, but, accepting this penalty for being a loving mother, tried to find a separate home for the boy. She found the Children's Home at Schenectady and left the boy there for a while, but, as she was unable to pay the child's board, was forced to remove him.

She continued to seek other respectable ways of caring for her child. At length she went to a children's home in Albany. The clerk was kind, but the superintendent was at the time inaccessible and without the superintendent's certain red tape could not be supplied with.

She wandered about the streets in the chill of winter. The fate of her offspring looked dark. She got on a trolley going to Schenectady. Then she got off and wandered along the dismal country road. Finally in despair, her morbid fancy picturing still more woful fate, she gave George carbohic acid which she had purchased with a few remaining pennies. It was a terrible thing for her to do. It was a terrible thing for the state to force her to do.

And now what? As the machinery of justice is in the hands of the state, the state must conduct its own trial. If it follows precedent it will be more interested in its own reputation than in doing justice. It may be able to ease its conscience somewhat by sending Mrs. Wilber to the electric chair and thus removing from sight the agent of its own crime.

X-RAYS.

By JOHN M. WORK.

You are not a good Socialist unless you hustle for Socialism.

It is to the financial interest of at least nine-tenths of the voters to vote for Socialism.

The only way to get rid of classes and the class struggle is by establishing economic equality.

Are you ready to quit fooling with alleged reform parties and line up with a party that stands for something?

You may be doing useful work, but so long as you let the capitalists rake in most of your earnings you are wasting most of your time.

Socialism is in line with natural evolution. It is intensely practical. The present system is entirely impractical, as is proved by its results.

A Socialist who is not a member of the party organization is exploiting his own brother Socialists, because he is making them perform the duties he ought to perform.

I take it that when you go to the polls to cast your ballot, you desire to vote for the best interest of yourself and those dear to you. This paper tells you how to do so. Don't fail to do it.

Those gentlemen who have their knives out for Socialism might as well try to check the flow of time by stopping the clock as to try to check the onward march of Socialism by stabbing at natural evolution.

That worst thing about a mistake is that it has to be corrected. Every time the workmen vote one of the capitalist parties into power, they rivet their chains tighter. They will have that mistake to correct in the future.

Woman is entitled to the ballot for the same reason that man is. It doesn't matter whether she is going to know how to vote when she first gets the ballot or not. It is to be hoped that she will, but that has nothing to do with the principle involved. She certainly couldn't make any bigger fool of herself in that respect than the men have, anyhow.

The man who throws away his vote is the one who votes against his own interest and that of his family. If you vote the Republican or Democratic ticket, you vote directly against your own interest and that of your family. If you vote the Socialist ticket, you vote directly in favor of yourself and your family. Don't throw away your vote.

All political parties are run in the interest of the men who pay their campaign funds. The Republican and Democratic parties get their campaign funds from the capitalists, big and little. The Socialist party gets its campaign funds from the dimes and quarters of the working masses. Draw your own conclusion.

Every man and woman should have an old age pension. Then they will not have to skip themselves all their lives to try to keep from becoming objects of charity in their old age. On the contrary, they will be in position to use their money to make their lives worth living and give their children the benefit of the highest education.

Has it ever occurred to you that there never has been a time since the dawn of civilization when everybody had enough to eat and wear? It is true. And it is because a few are permitted to monopolize the good things without earning them. Socialism will stop that monopoly. The men and women who do the necessary and useful mental and manual work will get the full value of their labor.

If you are not a member of the Socialist party organization, join it. This is your first duty. We have a tremendous responsibility upon our shoulders. Only with a close, compact, systematic and efficient organization will we be prepared to meet our stupendous responsibility. And we are in the field now! For we are already beginning to be called upon to step in and take charge of the immediate work of making the transition from capitalism to Socialism.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ON FASTING.

Editor of The Call:

Dr. Robinson's last letter concerning my ideas on fasting was a good job. It had only two faults: First, it was rather long; a joke ought to get into less space than a newspaper column. In the second place, it is about two thousand years old—"Satan said, 'If thou be the son of God, cast thyself down from this cliff.'"

I do not believe that I would run any risk in making the experiment that Dr. Robinson suggests, but I am too busy and have other things to do in my time. I never said that fasting was no trouble; on the contrary, a complete fast takes a great deal of one's energy and attention, and I have more important things to do. It seems to me there are people enough afflicted with disease in the world, and Dr. Robinson can experiment upon them. If I find a person suffering from syphilis and willing to take a fast, will he agree to examine him before and after the cure? If so, I think the arrangement can be made. I have cured myself of colds, sore throat, grippe, headache and stomach trouble by fasting, and that was all I had to be cured of. I have seen enough of other cures to be satisfied, and I am willing to wait for the truth to spread.

Among my most intimate friends I number one person who was cured of a supposed-to-be-fatal goitre by fasting, another who was cured of deafness, and another of chronic and desperate rheumatism. These things are facts, and it does not make any difference how long it takes Dr. Robinson to realize them along about tuberculosis. I can only say that there is no possible connection between fasting and "under-nourishment." Fasting is a treatment undertaken for a definite time and for the purpose of cleansing the system. "Under-nourishment" involves the poisoning of the system through the introduction of improperly balanced food. For instance, dogs will die in a couple of weeks if they are fed on white flour products exclusively. On the other hand, they will survive for three weeks and more without any food at all, and exactly the same thing is true with human beings. As for tuberculosis, I do not recommend fasting in these cases, simply because I know of an easier cure. The cause of tuberculosis is the presence in the blood of the products of starch and sugar fermentation. Any one who will go on a diet exclusively of broiled lean beef can cure himself of tuberculosis. Only the other day I received a letter from a man in Southern California, a chance correspondent, who had been dying, and who tried this at my suggestion. In two weeks he parted with nearly all the symptoms of tuberculosis in its last stages. I might add that there are several cases of cure of tuberculosis by fasting reported in the letters which I quote in my forthcoming book.

UPTON SINCLAIR.
New York, Feb. 16, 1911.

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day. That the time is here for the reason and definition by all the very much longer deceive and make vile subjects of the many. May I climb to the moon for he is now of the common errors in civilization.

DR. J. E. RULLISON,
Toledo, O., Feb. 17, 1911.

SUMNER W. ROSE AND HIS PEARL ON FARE.

Editor of The Call:
In today's issue of The Call I print a letter from brave Sumner W. Rose in which he tells of his pearl. The pearl, as he gives it the name, is as follows:

BREAKFAST:
Three slices of bread,
Grits (ground corn),
Black coffee.

DINNER:
Beans,
Rice,
Dry bread,
Water.

SUPPER:
Junk water.
What does he kick about? He is getting too much. According to the new-baked school of physiologists and dietitians, three slices of bread and just water ought to suffice. Not so; suffice to keep soul and body together, but it should help to cure him of diseases he may have now and to prevent any possible diseases in the future.

If you don't believe it, ask our good friend, Mr. Upton Sinclair.
WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, M. D.,
New York, Feb. 16, 1911.

MEDICAL AID A FUNCTION OF THE STATE.

Editor of The Call:

The discussion over Philip's Bill and the medical profession generally has prompted me to make a suggestion or two along the lines of betterment of the community through the agency of the medical profession. I suppose few of your readers but will agree with me when I urge that the practice of medicine should immediately be taken over and operated by the State, thus destroying at once and for all time the private practice idea, which is only in too many cases the worst kind of private (though legalized) graft. State supervision of the medical fraternity can never be thorough enough under the present practice plan to eliminate the numberless vultures who prey on the public under the guise of practicing medicine because the ethics of the profession are such that no member cares to bring upon himself the vial of wrath that would be poured upon him if he were to follow the dictates of his conscience and expose the ignorance of some "doctor," even though that ignorance should have resulted in filling a cemetery as large as Greenwood with his victims.

Moreover, to me, it appears preposterous that so important a function as the conservation of the life and health of a community should be left to the tender mercies of any body of our citizens, when that body's livelihood is dependent upon remuneration received from those who may be ill. The number of physicians whose livelihood is precarious compares very favorably with the number of those whose livelihood is precarious by reason of unemployment in almost any other trade or calling, and it is almost unbelievable that a man should endeavor to make his existence more unbearable by what workingmen usually describe as "working himself out of a job." Hence, we find in quite a few instances where physicians know that the medical patient is possessed of sufficient wealth to assure them of pay for the services they render, that they make little or no effort to hasten a cure for the reason that they are laying the golden egg. This is rather a strong statement, but nevertheless it is perfectly true. The system should be abolished, because it forever offers temptations to the doctor, as it would to anybody else, who is compelled to struggle for an existence.

The first duty of a policeman or fireman, each of which is employed by the municipality, is to preserve life and property, and no one would urge that either should be employed by private individuals. In the case of the doctors, who are charged solely with the preservation of life, the municipality never has shown any desire to organize them collectively and control their labors for the interest of the entire people. And why not? If the police and fire departments are of value to the city, and no one will deny that, eliminating politics, they are, it seems that the physician is a hundred-fold more so, because at one time or another, everybody has need of his services.

I can see no reason why physicians should not be located in station houses erected for that purpose in various parts of the city, similar to the police stations, receive salaries from the city, and be under the direct control of any citizen who might need their services at any home. This could be accomplished by telegraph or telephone stations distributed throughout the streets, after the manner of the fire department. Each physician could have a section set apart for his labors, and could be held responsible for violations of health or sanitary laws if he failed to make reports of such violations in his section to the head of his department.

These reports by the physician would result in improving the health of our citizens to such an extent, that in a short time the physician could find plenty of time in the station house for interchange of experience with his fellow-doctors, and for different cases, coming to his notice, so that in a few years we might be able to make some advance in the science of medicine. Surely no advance can be expected when a physician is seeking to profit by his holding from every other physician the knowledge that he has obtained because that knowledge often helps him to a job and to impart information has a tendency to keep him out of a job. Nor would it be necessary for a man of slender physique who might happen to become ill, to hesitate to call a doctor for fear that the money required by the doctor would mean so much less for his family. Everybody knows how many cases are occurring daily of lack of funds for doctor's bills, and how many people die because they cannot until too late to be of any use.