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The New York Call

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Vol. 4.—No. 56.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1911.

RESCUERS BRAVING DEATH FOR MINERS

Ten Bodies Recovered in Tonopah, Nev., Horror. More Entombed.

TONOPAH, Nev., Feb. 24.—With the fire in the Belmont mine practically extinguished, rescuers this afternoon are battling to reach the face of the east drift of the mine, where the miners are believed to be entombed. Ten bodies had been recovered up to noon, but no effort has been made to identify them. The fire started in the timber yards of the mine, and within a few seconds flames were shooting up the shafts. A large number of men were employed in the 1,166-foot level. At the cry of fire a rush was made for elevator buckets. Each man was by himself, and the stronger got into the lifts and were raised to the open. Those unable to get to the buckets fell and died as smoke and flames reached them.

How many men escaped to the surface and the mine cannot be estimated. When it was known there were five men at the bottom of the mine, scores volunteered for rescue work. As the rescuers were lowered down the shafts it seemed to those on the surface that they were going to certain death.

The first four men who were lowered were drawn back unconscious from smoke and badly burned. Then four others tried, only to become insensible. All the while noxious gases poured from the openings, almost stifling those on the surface.

SHIPBUILDERS KICK AT EIGHT-HOUR LAW

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Representatives of the shipbuilding companies of the country appeared before Secretary of the Navy Meyer today in opposition to the provision in the pending naval appropriation bill requiring all vessels built for the navy to be constructed under the eight-hour law.

The delegation was composed of F. T. Bowles, of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company; H. W. Hand, of the Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company; C. H. Knox, of the New York Shipbuilding Company; F. W. Wood, of the Maryland Steel Company; W. A. Bone, of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company; W. S. Cox, of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company; John S. Hyde, of the Bath Iron Works, and C. E. Langley, of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

CAPITALISTS FROM ENGLAND NOW HERE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 24.—According to information received here today the Bradford Dyer's Association of England has purchased 800 acres of water front in Washington county, Conn., near Niantic, where it will build enormous plants to compete with American dyers on their own ground.

TAFT APPROVES A CONSTITUTION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—President Taft sent to Congress today a message recommending the approval of the constitution adopted by the people of New Mexico. The president has approved the constitution himself. With his approval this constitution will become law if Congress fails to disapprove it during its session.

ILLINOIS TROOPS TO QUELL STRIKERS

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 24.—Troops have been ordered to Taylorville, and four companies went to that town today. A letter, dated yesterday and received by Governor Deneen from Sheriff Smith, says: "For the last ten days a mob of people, varying in numbers, has assembled in the vicinity of the plant of the E. Z. Opener Bag Company, in Taylorville, Ill., and engaged in riotous demonstrations against the employees who are working at this plant. This mob is composed of former employees on a strike and their sympathizers."

THREE LOST LIVES IN FIREWORKS PLANT

Jersey Officials Doubtful How to Proceed as to Explosion.

New Jersey authorities seem at a loss how to proceed in an investigation to determine responsibility for the explosion in the Silver Lake fireworks factory on Thursday, which cost the lives of two men and a girl. Belleville officials declare that no city law was broken as those who had foreseen the menace of combustibles stored in Silver Lake had never been able to overcome the powerful opposition to an ordinance regulating the dangerous business, passed.

After a conference with Judge Ten Eyck yesterday, Prosecutor Mott said he would do what he could to find out what sort of explosives were stored in the shack where the three unfortunate met their death. He said he would consult with C. Albert Gasser, Newark superintendent of combustibles, in an effort to determine the nature of the action which may be taken. If any prosecution is undertaken it must be under a state law, as Belleville had never prohibited the storage of the explosive.

SHEDD BARRED AGAIN FROM CITY BUILDINGS

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Mayor Edinger has once more refused to permit Professor K. P. Shedd, of the University of Rochester, to speak in any of the city buildings, and the Labor Lyceum is preparing to hold a mass meeting of protest in Shubert Theater Sunday afternoon.

PHILLIPS INQUEST IS PURELY INFORMAL

Coroner Holzhauser and a jury failed utterly yesterday to clear up the reason for the murder of David Graham Phillips, the author, by Fitzhugh C. Goldsborough in front of the Princeton Club on January 23. It had been hoped by some that the authorities would be able to ascertain the cause of the entry of the Washington musician toward the dead author, but nothing developed.

VE) FROM DEATH BY HIS OWN EFFORT

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 24.—Arthur Pettigill foiled death in the shafting at the William Porter & Sons' shoe factory here today by an almost superhuman exertion of sheer bodily strength. He held to a window ledge with hands and legs while the belt that had caught him slipped off his clothing, broke a steel screw driver in his pocket and smashed his watch and keys to small bits. The wheel made 250 revolutions a minute. He faintly saw a fellow workman turned on the power.

MITCHELL'S SCALP SAVERS SHOWN UP

Bosses, Merchants, Preachers and Scabs Met and Resolved for John.

HAZZLETON, Pa., Feb. 24.—The Socialists and intelligent workers among the miners, who are glad to see the Civic Federation repudiated and Mitchell told to get out of the United Mine Workers if he wants to remain with that "gunshoe" union-crushing bunch, are not at all worried over the recent resolutions, especially at Hazleton, Pa., passed at mass meetings held at the instigation of the Civic Federation fullbrayers and their lackeys among the miners.

The resolutions did not go through the local unions, anyway. Individual members were induced to sign on the outside. One of the union officials of this district made the following statement today: "That protest meeting in the Civic Federation's behalf held in Hazleton last Sunday was composed chiefly of editors, business men, reverend bosses, scabs, and traitors to our union. The day before the meeting the bosses urged the miners to attend the meeting, so it is seen what part the operators played in the affair."

Union Men Barred From Speaking. "Not one union man was permitted to speak at this meeting. One of our national organizers requested permission to defend the action of the convention and he was not given the floor. It was the bosses' affair all around."

It was further stated that the Civic Federation was not defended at this meeting as had been the custom in the past when that body was up for discussion. They all know that the workers have the goods on that organization. They are attempting to retain the prestige of the Civic Federation by claiming that the action of the convention was spite work against Mitchell rather than for the little stand against the federation as a capitalist institution.

There are only about fifty union men in Hazleton, but there were about 500 present at the meeting, so it can be seen where the opposition is coming from.

"BOY BROKER" CAUGHT IN RIO DE JANEIRO

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Robert Emerson Davis, known about Boston as the "Boy Broker," and who disappeared late in November, leaving behind him many people who are said to have lost upwards of \$300,000 through trusting their money to his care for investment, has been arrested in Rio de Janeiro.

CAUSE OF BLINDNESS FAULT OF PHYSICIANS

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—That careless physicians are responsible for 35 per cent of all blindness is the assertion of Samuel Ely Elliott, secretary of the committee on the prevention of blindness for the Russell Sage Foundation. Elliott referred to blindness from ophthalmia neonatorum, a disease which affects the eyes of newborn babies.

POPE DISAPPROVES OF HAREM SKIRT

ROME, Feb. 24.—Pope Pius X today placed his ban on the "harem" skirt. The observator Romano, the Vatican's organ, says that the Pope "strongly disapproves of the harem skirt, because it is calculated to diminish the wearer's self-respect and to abolish sex distinctions."

SOCIALISTS OF STATE MAKING BIG GAINS

After Two Months' Tour Frank Bohn Makes Glowing Report and Prophecy.

Frank Bohn, who has been out over the state of New York speaking for the Socialist party, came back yesterday enthusiastic over the great interest he observed everywhere he spoke, and visited. Big meetings awaited him in all the larger cities, and in many of the smaller ones crowds turned out to hear the message of Socialism that even surprised many of the local members of the party.

The movement, said Bohn, in Schenectady, Rochester, Syracuse, Jamestown and Buffalo is organized for victory. "Hundreds of new members," he said in an interview with a tall reporter yesterday, "are knocking into the party. A general spirit of unity obtains everywhere."

Bohn put much stress on the strike in Buffalo of the automobile workers as a means for the teaching of Socialism. He said it was a golden opportunity to explain the principles of the party, and he added, "to teach modern industrial unionism."

The Socialist party, he said, had sixty-five dues paying members one year ago, and today there are 200 members paid up on the books of the local. He declared: "It was my privilege to be in Rochester during the highest pitch of the red flag agitation. Two thousand people came out to protest against Warren's jail sentence and also against the mayor of the city of Rochester for his action in closing the public buildings to Professor Shedd for speaking purposes. There are 500 dues paying members at Rochester, but I felt that the party there was composed of the 2,000, not of the 500."

Local Condemned Meeting's Action. At Beaver Brook, one mile from Hazleton, Pa., last Tuesday evening, one of the largest localities in the anthracite region condemned the action taken at the Hazleton meeting and informed the public that the dues paying members of the United Mine Workers were intelligent enough to attend to their own affairs.

In the Panther Creek Valley, which is the best organized section of the anthracite region, every local sustains the action of the convention. The only sentiment in favor of Mitchell has been aroused at Wilkes-Barre, where the coal miners' organization is the weakest and where Republican and Democratic politicians are at the head of the parade. Mitchell men are all on the outside of the organization. So it is readily seen how weak the move in behalf of the Civic really is.

Radical miners say that if the organizers of the United Mine Workers in this part of the country were not employed in the strike districts of the West, they would be on the job in this part of the state and would expose the Civic Federation and Mitchell's connection with it in a way that would open the eyes of the workers all over the state.

WORTHY OF NOTICE

Bohn said Elmira has a unique method of propaganda, which works well. Here it is: "Their Sunday evening lecture is conducted in a motion picture theater. The owner of the theater shows pictures and receives the collection. He pays for the speaker and advances the meeting. Some Comrade speaks from twenty to forty minutes each Sunday evening. So attractive are the moving pictures that there were more than 1,500 people at the meeting which I addressed. Elmira is a city of 25,000 people. The effect upon the propaganda is evident."

TELEPHONE TRUST MAKES 10 PER CENT

P. S. Board Learns of Its Profits—Company Fights for Delay.

Inquiry by the Public Service Commission of the second district into the rates charged by the New York Telephone Company was resumed yesterday.

Union N. Bethel, president of the company, was the chief witness. He frankly admitted that no competitor was wanted in the field, and upheld the efficiency of the company, told about its difficulties, and indicated that he considered its 10 per cent earnings a fair return on the invested capital.

The auditor of the telephone company, Brown, was the first witness. One hundred and sixty-one thousand subscribers, it was shown, had been using more than twenty-five calls a month between New York and Brooklyn. This was 7 per cent of the total amount of subscribers. Only 2 per cent had "commuted" contracts.

One of the main questions for the commission is the desirability of reducing the rate between New York and Brooklyn.

Brown testified that the telephone stations in Manhattan and Brooklyn in the last twelve years have increased 207,346, or 549 per cent. "But earnings have undergone an average increase of 42 per cent, he said."

Bethel, president and general manager, was the next witness. He cited, as an example of the difficulty of maintaining a fair physical valuation of a company's holdings, an appraisal made of seven parcels of property in the city of New York, which showed that these seven particular parcels were worth \$1,000,000 more in the appraised value than in the assessed value on the company's books. He said the rate of earnings on the investment was about 10 per cent.

"We have never capitalized our franchise, although the state taxes it on a valuation of \$30,000,000. We have capitalized ourselves as a going concern."

The witness made it plain that his company did not want any competition in the field.

Washington, Feb. 24.—President Taft has commuted to six months' imprisonment the sentence of eighteen months imposed on W. S. Harlan, the Southern contractor, convicted of violation of the peonage laws.

Several weeks ago, in a lengthy opinion, the President refused to pardon Harlan. At that time the President said that the laws should be enforced against the rich offender just as surely as against any other offender.

INNOCENT SEAMEN HELD IN FILTHY JAIL

Arrested After Communipaw Disaster and Tricked Into Prison CAN SEE NOBODY

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24.—The instance of the Norwegian government, habeas corpus proceedings have been instituted in the United States Circuit Court to secure the release from custody of the three Norwegian sailors who are held by the Jersey City police as witnesses to the Communipaw explosion at Communipaw. The sailors will be brought before Judge Relletab next Monday.

Application for the habeas corpus was made in the name of the vessel Ingrid, who was taken into custody with Arthur Rasmussen and Sigurd Nilsen, both minors and members of the crew. Two days after the explosion, detectives boarded the Ingrid and talked to its crew. It is alleged that they induced the three men to go ashore to put their statements in writing, promising that they would be taken back within an hour. Instead, they were taken to the police station and held in default of bail.

The sailors claim that they are confined in five rooms in the jail in company with thirteen others, many of whom are accused of crimes including murder. They are forced to associate with convicts in quarters which they declare are overrun with vermin and otherwise unfit for habitation. Complaint was made that they had not been allowed to see any friends, even the Norwegian consul general in New York being prohibited from visiting them.

The habeas corpus proceedings involved the treaty between the United States and Norway, which it is claimed gave the Norwegian sailors the right to come or go from any port in this country without interference, except for their breaches of the peace.

The witness asserted that the jail was full of no such men. Obviously the Norwegian sailors are held as witnesses against Arthur Hamilton and charged with manslaughter in connection with the explosion.

JURY OF 12 BOYS BRING CONVICTION

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 24.—Thomas Daugherty, Owingsville, Ky., had the unusual experience of being tried and convicted in the Bath County Circuit Court by a jury of twelve boys, ranging in years from thirteen to eighteen.

Daugherty was charged with selling soft drinks which proved to be intoxicating, and when his case was ready for trial both the regular juries were out on other cases. Judge Young ordered the sheriff to go to the city school and select twelve boys. He did so and after hearing the testimony the young jurymen returned a verdict fixing the prisoner's punishment at a fine of \$25.

AMERICAN TO NAME HONDURAN PRESIDENT

PUERTO CORTEZ, Honduras, Feb. 24.—Thomas C. Dawson, the American representative at the conference of the warring political factions in Honduras, may name the temporary successor to President Davila, pending the next election.

Both President Davila and the representatives of the insurgents are willing for Dawson to act in this capacity, and as none of the names submitted for the presidential race have proved mutually satisfactory, Dawson will probably name a man. General Romilla, the insurgent leader, has withdrawn from the race.

DIRECT ELECTIONS WILL BE BEATEN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The adoption by the senate today of the so-called Sutherland amendment to the resolution proposing direct election of senators practically means the defeat of that resolution.

SPANISH UNEMPLOYED TO BE GIVEN

MADRID, Feb. 24.—The King Alfonso XIII today announced that he had immediately issued a decree that 100,000 unemployed Spaniards were to be given work.

VE) FROM DEATH BY HIS OWN EFFORT

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FIVE MINERS KILLED IN DUST EXPLOSION

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 24.—An explosion, caused by solid firing, resulted in the fatal burning of five miners early today in the Hamilton coal mine at Hymera, owned by the Rock Island Railroad Company. The explosion was in the mine entry, and nothing but the fact of its being while the night shift was working kept the disaster from being more serious. The mine was badly damaged. The cause of the explosion has not been identified.

Carnegie Hall Tonight

The biggest suffrage mass meeting in honor of Woman's Day yet held in this city will take place this evening at 8 o'clock in Carnegie Hall.

CANNING INTERESTS ACTIVE AT ALBANY

Would Do Utmost to Beat 54-Hour Bill Now Pending.

The matter of a combination of the capitalists to defeat the fifty-four-hour bill for women and children which has been introduced in the senate by Senator Jackson, now pending before the state senate, took up most of the session of the Central Federated Union at the Labor Temple last night. The question came up for discussion after the reading of a letter sent by Senator Jackson to Miss Ida Raab, of the Women's Trade Union League, in which he states that the canning interests are hard at work to get the bill amended so as to exempt them for a period of four months. The letter, in part, says:

"Concerning the position of the fifty-four-hour bill, I wish to advise that the canning interests are persistent in their efforts to gain an amendment whereby they may be exempted for the period of four months of the season, and I am afraid at the present writing we will have to give them some consideration or take a chance on the defeat of the bill. Of course I have not thoroughly sounded the members and I do not wish you to accept this as discouraging. The manufacturers all over the state, through their associations, are doing all they can to influence the members of the committee against its support, but if we overcome the objections of the canners, there would be no difficulty in securing the committee's support of the bill."

Thomas J. Curtis, of the tunnel constructors, proposed resolutions which were introduced and ordered sent to all representatives urging them to support of the fifty-four-hour bill. The resolution calls upon all representatives to oppose the attempts of the canning interests to defeat the bill and urge them to support it and fight for its adoption.

The proposed increase of postal rates also took up considerable time. A number of letters were read from representatives and state senators who were indignant and ordered sent to all representatives urging them to support of the fifty-four-hour bill. The resolution calls upon all representatives to oppose the attempts of the canning interests to defeat the bill and urge them to support it and fight for its adoption.

A letter was read from the Metal Polishers stating that they have succeeded in uniting two musical instrument plants in Michigan and Indiana, and they requested that the musicians patronize and demand union labels on instruments. The police officers present stated that they would support the union label movement, but that they always wanted the patronage of organized labor.

A communication was read from sanitary inspector Richard Walsh stating that he had inspected a number of mattress shops and that he had ordered the removal of filthy material wherever found. An assembly will be held in the interest of the police, calling for the washing of all sleeping bags before bedding, was introduced.

The laundry workers requested the C. F. U. to help them organize the laundry drivers, stating that this would greatly help the laundry workers. A letter was read from the Legislative Labor News stating that the issue would thereafter appear on Fridays, and that the C. F. U. was requested to write stating that the paper would be of no use to the C. F. U. unless it can be had for the meeting on Friday night.

Resolutions were issued in Alexandria, Virginia, to visit labor organizations in behalf of his recently published book, called "The Labor Amendment Our Next Great Job," and he thanked the body for the resolutions extended to him. The Central Federated Union requested that all the struck chandelier firms be placed on the unfair list. They also stated that none of the building trades had assisted them in their fight against the open shop and that they therefore wanted all the firms placed on the unfair list.

The session was interrupted by the continuous sneezing of the delegates and chairman. Some one had thrown tobacco all over the hall and the sneezing was in an uproar most of the time.

NEWARK ADVERTISERS

GO FOR YOUR UNION HATS, GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND SHOES TO M. LITTMAN 327 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

HENRY GREEN

MATTER AND GENTS' FURNISHER 151 Springfield Avenue, NEWARK, N. J.

Leo Deutsch in Elizabethport

Reception Meeting Sunday, February 26, at 8 P. M. Saenger Hall, Elizabeth Ave., corner 4th St. IN HONOR OF THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONIST. Prominent speakers in English, Russian, Polish and Jewish will address the meeting.

BANK CLERKS FOR GENERAL STRIKE

At a meeting of the Bank and Office Employees' Union in Hennington Hall last night it was unanimously voted that a general strike shall be called at once unless the employers take action at once on the demands of the union. This strike, if called, will take place next week, the exact day to be fixed upon later. A conference will be held with representatives of the United Hebrew Trades today for the purpose of arranging details and outlining future plans. A general strike order would affect about 600 men, most of whom are employed in private banks of the East Side. The banking business in this section would be well tied up, as only two banks at present are on the fair list, having conceded the union demands. The men ask for recognition of the union and fifty-one hours a week, closing time to be at 8 p.m., and legal or Jewish holidays to be granted.

TAMMANY'S CHANCE AT ELECTIONS STAFF

State Superintendent of Elections John R. Voorhis yesterday announced the removal of forty-seven Republican members of his staff, including Frederick C. Whitin, chief deputy superintendent, at \$4,500; first Counselor, Charles P. Rogers, at \$4,000, and Field Deputy Thomas S. Archer, at \$2,000 a year. Nine of the Brooklyn deputies at \$1,200, and eight at \$900, have been removed. Seventeen in Manhattan at \$1,200 each and ten in the Bronx at \$900 each have also been forced out. The vacancies will be filled by Tammany men.

MORGAN-HONDURAS TREATY IS DELAYED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The fate of the Honduras treaty is in doubt. At a meeting of the senate foreign relations committee today it was considered. The treaty was postponed to next Tuesday. Secretary of State Knox and Assistant Secretary Huntington Wilson were before the committee to urge the ratification of the convention. In accordance with its provisions a loan agreement has been signed by representatives of the government of Honduras and the Morgan banking syndicate for a loan of \$10,000,000.

TRAMP KILLED, OTHERS HURT IN R. R. WRECK

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Feb. 24.—An unknown tramp was instantly killed, the fireman was probably fatally injured and two other tramps were slightly injured in the Frisco passenger train No. 4, known as "The Texan," bound for St. Louis, was seriously injured this afternoon when the whole train went into a ditch near Swesburg, seventy-two miles east of here. Several passengers were slightly injured. Wreckers from St. Louis and Newburg were rushed to the scene and the track was soon cleared without any considerable delay to trains.

SENATE RATIFIES JAPANESE TREATY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The senate in executive session late this afternoon ratified the treaty between the United States and Japan. The injunction of secrecy was not removed from the treaty by order of the senate, but its contents are well known. No formal rollcall was had on the motion to ratify. The vote was practically unanimous.

OPEN COKE OVENS, New Furnaces Set Going at Gary Plant.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Firm have been lighted in the first battery of seventy of the United States Steel Corporation's new coke ovens adjoining the Gary steel plant. The eight incinerators, which were erected at a cost of \$2,000,000, have a capacity of 5,000 tons and will supply coke for the local furnaces, thus doing away with the long haul from the Pennsylvania coke fields. It will require some time to operate the coke ovens already built.

SUBWAY TICKET SALES IN KING

Dr. A. F. Weber, chief statistician of the Public Service Commission, has prepared a summary of ticket sales at subway stations in Brooklyn. In January, 1908, the sales at Borough Hall were 1,103,237, at 42nd St. 1,083,093, March 1,087,330, and April 1,033,583, while in May the figures were only 788,774, and in June 607,834. In August, the sales were only 499,747, the lowest figure in the record, except in July, 1910, when the figure was 484,329. The total sales at this station in 1908 were 10,724,367; in 1909, 7,794,651, and in 1910, 7,722,658.

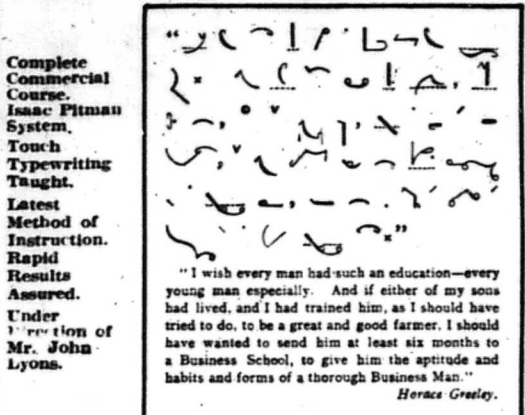
AGED FORGER'S BRIEF STAY OUT OF PRISON.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24.—Released from the Pennsylvania state prison only two weeks ago after having served a ten-month sentence, William S. Woodward, eighty years old, was today sent to the New Jersey state prison to serve a term of one year. He was so infirm that he had to be almost carried into the courtroom. In the criminal world Woodward is known as the Rev. C. W. White. His specialty is forging checks, for which he was convicted both in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He has all along insisted that he is a clergyman, although declaring that he has not used his real name for many years.

W. J. BROWN

W. J. BROWN, 151 Springfield Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Course in Stenography and Typewriting



REGISTER AT ONCE AT THE RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, 112 East 19th St.

FRANCE TO HAVE TWO MORE DREADNOUGHTS

Chamber Votes for Construction of Additional Engines of Destruction. PARIS, Feb. 24.—The discussion of the government proposal for the construction of two Dreadnoughts by appropriations added to the naval budget now under consideration was resumed in the chamber of deputies this afternoon. Jaures, Socialist leader, demanded the postponement of the debate until the chamber had discussed the complete naval program. Delcasse, former minister of foreign affairs, denied that the immediate adoption of the two Dreadnoughts would impair the chamber's control of the naval program, which involved expenditures of 1,250,000,000 francs (\$270,000,000) or 135,000,000 francs (\$27,000,000) annually for ten years instead of 120,000,000 francs (\$24,000,000) a year as at present. Delcasse said that the naval budget was inferior to that of England by 200,000,000 francs, or \$40,000,000, less than that of the United States by 220,000,000 francs, or \$44,000,000, and below that of Germany by 260,000,000 francs, or \$52,000,000. It was sufficient, however, Delcasse declared, if reinforced by the maintenance of alliances and a unity of views on foreign policy.

BRIAND ALMOST LOSES HIS SEAT

Escapes With Majority of But 16 After Attack on Church Laws. PARIS, Feb. 24.—Premier Briand escaped defeat in the chamber of deputies this evening by majorities of only twenty-four and sixteen on interpellations blaming the government for not applying the laws against religious bodies. Many a member of the radical Republican party, complained that the laws of 1901 and 1904 remained dead letters, although religious orders were prohibited unless authorized by the government. He declares that monks were numerous, and their schools were as flourishing as before the laws were passed. The teachers, who had adopted lay dress, had reopened schools which the law had closed. There had been 1,173 prosecutions for these violations of the law, which had resulted in only 102 condemnations. The law regarding church property was evaded by the formation of friendly civil societies, which acquired the property on behalf of the orders. Briand's defense was that the government had done the best possible. He said: "It cannot be expected that the great institutions which during centuries have thrown their roots deep into our soil will disappear merely because the new law existed." But the orders had not been reconstituted. He detailed numerous prosecutions which he had successfully instituted. The first phrase of a motion expressing confidence in the government was passed by a ministerial majority of 24. The second phrase demanding the application of the laws of 1901 and 1904 was voted 437 to 81. The whole motion was then voted, the majority for the government being 461 to 76. It was not expected late tonight that Briand would resign, as a ministerial crisis would further retard the budget, which is now three months behind time, and Briand's majority, counting only Republican votes, was 29 on the last vote.

WHO WILL BE "OUR" NEW U. S. SENATOR?

By I. SEYMOUR. People who know capitalist politics heretofore say that Martin W. Littleton may be the next United States Senator from New York state to succeed that scrupulous lackey of the New York Central railroad, Chauncey M. Depew. The "interests" have no intention of losing, whatever the outcome of the present toothless attack at Albany. You won't have Sheehan, the tobacco trust and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, they say; you won't have Edward M. Shepard, of the Pennsylvania railroad; very well, you shall have Mart Littleton of that useful and trust-worthy law firm of Littleton, Boardman & Platt. Mr. Boardman is the efficient gentleman who saw that the Pennsylvania railroad got an easy and undisturbed entry into the heart of New York, looked after the franchisees, soothed the troubled spirits of aldermen, and all that sort of thing. He represented the city at the same time. The Pennsylvania railroad thinks highly of him. The third member of the firm is none other than our old friend, Frank Platt, of the United States Express Company, which has paid such enormous profits from a long and systematic skimming of the public and the overwork and oppression of its employees. It was under his direction that the recent express strike was so skillfully smothered. It can be judged from these, his associates, what "type" of gentleman Mr. Littleton must be. Littleton has had a varied past. Born in Tennessee, he went to Texas as a young lawyer and so efficiently served big business interests out there, that he was eventually brought to New York to do some more of the same. He got into Democratic politics here and managed to get himself elected as Borough President of Brooklyn in 1904. It looked like a Republican year, but Littleton got through with the efficient aid of the late Hugh McLaughlin, Democratic boss of Brooklyn. Afterward Littleton was accused of "throwing down" McLaughlin. Anyhow, he went over to the McCarren camp. Bad Small Arises. A few months after Littleton went into office a scandal broke out which was immensely disturbing to Democratic politicians. Joseph J. Cahill, a saloon keeper at 413 Henry street, Brooklyn, and also an assemblyman for four terms, was indicted for corrupt registration of voters and perjury. Two illegal voters, unfortunately from the Bowery, quizzed on Cahill and confessed that he had kept them

HAGUE DECISION IS AGAINST SAVARKAR

England Entitled to Student Kidnapped From Asylum at Marseilles. THE HAGUE, Feb. 24.—The Permanent Court of Arbitration today decided that Great Britain was not bound to surrender Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, the Indian law student, to the French government. Savarkar escaped to French soil when the vessel upon which he was being returned to India for trial after his arrest in London stopped in the harbor of Marseilles. He was arrested by the police and turned over to the British detectives. The matter of the rights of asylum for a political refugee was raised by the Socialists, and the question of whether the prisoner should be returned to the French government was submitted to The Hague Tribunal. Auguste Bernaert, Belgian minister of state, presided. The arbitrators found that on the arrival at Marseilles of the steamship Morea, which carried Savarkar, the French police, upon the instructions of the department of justice, boarded the vessel and placed themselves at the disposal of its commander in regard to the safeguarding of the prisoner. Accordingly, "the sovereignty of France had not been infringed."

WOMEN'S 50c, 75c and \$1.00 STOCKINGS

The select part of the sample line of the best known hosiery in America. It consists of plain gauge and silk lisle, regular and extra sizes, in black and colors; embroidered novelties in black and colors; lace effects and white sole styles; in fact, hosiery of all kinds. On sale without reserve; 6 pairs, \$1.50; per pair, 27c.

BAH JOVE! CHAPPIE, ENGLAND FOR PEACE

Will Join United States to That End, Don't Yer Know. LONDON, Feb. 24.—Among the pointed questions in the house of commons today was one put to Sir Edward Grey, the minister of foreign affairs, asking whether he had received a proposal from the government of the United States for the appointment of a peace commission similar to the one authorized by the American Congress, with the object of furthering the principles of arbitration, mediation and international concord, and if so, whether he had replied to the invitation. Sir Edward Grey, in his printed reply, says: "In December last the American Ambassador brought to my notice the joint resolution passed by the senate and house of representatives on the subject, and inquired whether there was a prospect of cooperation on the part of his majesty's government, and if so to what extent. My reply was to the effect that the government had always taken the keenest interest in the plan of international agreement for this purpose, and would therefore most readily enter into a full and frank exchange of views with the American government on the subject, and would lend their support to any well considered, practical scheme which might be put forward by the United States government." He also stated that his majesty's government welcomed the joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives and would look forward with sympathy and interest to the initiation of the proposed commission, which would arrive. Should the commission be able to formulate a scheme on definite lines it would receive the most friendly consideration at the hands of his majesty's government."

JUDGE BEN LINSEY FAVORS SUFFRAGE

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The feature of today's program in the suffrage campaign was the speech delivered at a meeting in the assembly chamber by Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Colorado, of Juvenile Court fame. Judge Lindsey said that the opponents of woman suffrage had been using arguments that were unfair and false against the operation of woman suffrage in states where women have the right to vote, especially in Colorado. He refuted statements that Colorado had no adequate labor laws protecting working women. Judge Lindsey said there wasn't a state in the Union that had such efficient laws for protection of female workers, including an eight-hour law, which had been a pronounced success. Regarding the alleged buying of votes for women, Judge Lindsey said that conditions in such states as Ohio were proof of the fact that if anybody should be disfranchised for selling their votes it should be the men.

EMPLOYERS SAY THEY CAN'T HELP ACCIDENTS

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 24.—In an effort to clear facts bearing on causes and preventive of industrial accidents and to gather data that will assist in the establishment of a system more protective for the employes, the Wainwright legislative commission investigating New York conditions held a session in Buffalo today. It was well attended by manufacturers and their representatives and by the business agents and officers of various labor organizations. The burden of the employers' contentions was that the state laws and its labor department place too much responsibility upon the employes. They voiced the opinion that the liability of the employer was taken too seriously, although they are willing to have laws adopted to minimize and lessen accidents.

CAL. SENATE PASSES RECALL AMENDMENT

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 24.—A constitutional amendment providing for the recall of elective officials was adopted by the senate at midnight last night after lengthy speeches for and against applying the recall to the judiciary. The proposition to omit the judiciary was voted down by 29 to 11. The measure was then passed by a vote of 36 to 4. This action is in accordance with a recommendation of Governor Johnson. Practically all the lawyers of the state opposed the application of the recall to the judiciary.

SEAMEN TO MEET.

A grand mass meeting of seamen will be held at the Harbor Boatmen's Hall, 214 West street, tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Several good speakers will address the meeting. All sailors, firemen, cooks, and harbor boatmen are invited to attend.

White Rose CEYLON TEA

One Quality Only—the Best.

The Big Store

LEVI BROS & CO PROPRIETORS. CORNER OF Broadway and Willoughby Aves. BROOKLYN.

Bargains in Children's Coats and Dresses

Children's Coats: about 75 Kersey and Beaver Cloth Coats: 8 to 14 yrs: brown, green and garnet; sold at \$3.50 and \$4. Challenge sale 1.00. Children's Coats: Astrachan, mixtures and chevrons, garments in this lot sold for \$7.50; 8 to 14 yrs.; no blacks. Challenge sale 2.98. Children's White Point d'Esprit Dresses, made with separate ornaments, ribbon trimmed and worth \$8.75; 6 to 14 years. Challenge sale 4.98.

Women's 50c, 75c and \$1.00 Sample Stockings

The select part of the sample line of the best known hosiery in America. It consists of plain gauge and silk lisle, regular and extra sizes, in black and colors; embroidered novelties in black and colors; lace effects and white sole styles; in fact, hosiery of all kinds. On sale without reserve; 6 pairs, \$1.50; per pair, 27c.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

36 Forest Street Brooklyn, N. Y. Martin Derr MEN'S FURNISHINGS. 605-606 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN. 101 Manhattan Ave. and Debergh St.

C. GRAU

High-class Delicatessen and Groceries. 3810 FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN. UP TO DATE CLOTHING. B. PFEFFERKORN 427 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

The Myrtle Millinery

1331 Myrtle Ave., Bet. Stockholm and DeKalb.

C. Z. LINDSAY

Tel. 3254 Bushwick. No connection with Store in old neighborhood.

CIGAR MANUFACTURER

CHAS. GACKENHEIMER. Cigars, Wholesale and Retail. 197 NUTLEY AVE., BROOKLYN.

Wear the TRIBUITZ SHOE

1784 Park Ave., Opp. Postoffice.

C. O. LOEBEL

Valve Hatter and Hat Finisher. 1805 FIFTH AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

BERGER'S LUCKY SPOT

2806 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. Delventha

GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET. FLATBOOM AVE., COR. GORRELYN ST. Telephone 15 Flatbush.

LABOR UNIONS AT SUFFRAGE MEETING

The Central Federated Union of New York is for women's suffrage. And only is it "for" suffrage, but it is actively engaged in promoting the movement of votes for women.

What Local Labor Bodies Are Doing

U. S. MAIL DRIVERS' BALL. The U. S. Mail Wagon Drivers' and Chauffeurs' Union, Local 537, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, will hold its annual ball at Webster Hall, 11th street and Third Avenue, tonight. The arrangement committee promises a good time to all who attend.

SHIRT IRONERS WIN PATERSON STRIKE

(Special to The Call.) PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 24.—A strike of shirt ironers, which took place last Thursday in the plant of the Shirt Company, because of overwork, is over. The ironers have won all their demands. This was because the company was unable to obtain any more. It was a good lesson to the ironers in organizing their own union and unity of organization, and it is possible that a shirt ironers' union will be formed.

AN ENGLISH DRAMA

JOSHES SOCIAL. LONDON, Feb. 24.—Somerset Maugham's play, "Lovers and Fishes," on his novel "The Bishop's Girl," was produced tonight at the Lyric Theatre. It satirizes snobbish, territorial, class, politics and other vulgarities of the Maugham type. There is plenty of laughter, but it is a great play. Miss Johnson and London played the part of the

WINNERS INDORSED BY STRIKING SEAMEN

Resolve to Defy Judge-Made Laws and to Unite Industrially.

Special Correspondence. BUFFALO, Feb. 24.—The following resolutions were adopted and passed by the Buffalo branch of the Lake Seamen's Union at their meeting on February 20.

GIRLS IN DANGER AFTER 11 AT NIGHT

Florence Kelley Assails Practice of Allowing Police to Arrest Any Woman.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—At a woman's suffrage mass meeting here, Mrs. Florence Kelley addressed the gathering on "Why I Want to Vote."

PATENTS

THOMAS G. HUNT, Patent Attorney, 76 William Street.

The 847th Day of The Call and Our Ad UNION LABEL GOODS

TAFT RISKS ALL ON OPEN-SHOP PANAMA

Rep. Buchanan Tells What Dead Foreman Signifies on Isthmus.

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FIGHT IN MEXICO QUIET JUST NOW

Chihuahua Cheers Editor Who Escaped Death at Diaz's Hands.

EL PASO, Feb. 24.—The Mexican federal troops retreated last night to the south to attempt to engage Madero and his insurgent forces.

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BAD MANAGEMENT IN CHICAGO STRIKE

Garment Workers' Officials Are Scored for Bungling Methods.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—International officers of the United Garment Workers of America were strongly condemned for their action of silently calling off the garment strike in Chicago without first consulting the Joint strike conference.

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CIVIC FED. BUTS ONTO BOSTON CAR STRIKE

As Result, Dispute Is to Be Arbitrated and Men Return to Work.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The Boston Civic Federation has agreed today to arbitrate the dispute with its employees, the latter have returned to work and the case will be decided by the state board of arbitration.

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Nineteenth Annual Carnival BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN Gymnastic Ass'n "Sokol" TO BE HELD AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

B. N. Lefkowitz 110 Delancey Street Best Shoe Values in This City

AUTHOR BERNSTEIN MUST FIGHT NOW PARIS, Feb. 24.—Henri Bernstein, author of "The Thief," whose new play, "Après Moi," has been hissed and booed by "youthful Royalists" at the Comedie Francaise.

ASK FOR THE LABEL OF THE CAPMAKERS' UNION When Buying Caps for Yourself and Children

BARBAROUS MEXICO By John Kenneth Turner This is the only book that tells the unvarnished, terrible story of the Chattel Slavery against which the working people of Mexico are in revolt.

Rev. John Haynes Holmes ON "Now and Here, Not Then and There" Sixth sermon in series on "The New Religions" Church of the Messiah, Park Ave. and 34th St. EVERYBODY WELCOME.

ANSWER FATHER GASSON'S ADDRESS

James F. Carey Will Reply Lecture on "The Dangers of Socialism."

Special Correspondence. BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The recent address by Rev. Father Thomas I. Gasson in the Church of the Messiah...

The following invitation asking Father Gasson to attend Monday's meeting has been sent to the Boston press...

Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, President Boston College, Harrison Avenue, Boston.

"Reverend Sir—I am authorized by the Boston Socialist Club to invite you to occupy the seat of honor on the platform of Faneuil Hall, on Monday evening next (February 27)."

Representative James F. Carey has been selected by the Boston Socialist Club to give a statement of the position of the Socialist party in relation to the subjects referred to by you in your recent address at Ford Hall, entitled "The Dangers of Socialism."

It is hoped that you will find your lecture acceptable to the invitation, and the meeting will be attended also by many Catholics, men and women who are still in doubt as to the position of the Socialist party.

As you yourself said in Ford Hall, both sides of any question should be heard before judgment is given; and Socialism itself (presenting the greatest problem in the history of the United States, according to President Taft) must be understood sooner or later.

In the conclusion of his lecture, permission to which will be without cost, Mr. Carey will answer questions from the floor. If there is not time to answer all questions, those of Catholics will be given the preference. The meeting will begin at 8 o'clock.

This being an open letter, a copy of the same is being sent to the press.

Very respectfully, S. S. PERKINS, "Secretary."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 24.—A proposition to prevent United States senators, defeated for re-election, from voting in Congress in the last session of their term, is advocated by Governor Charles Osborn, of Michigan.

"Senator Burrows does not represent the sentiment in Michigan, in my opinion," said Osborn. "Michigan believes Lorimer unfit to hold a seat in the senate. I think a man, defeated for re-election as United States senator, as was Senator Burrows, should not be permitted to vote, for he is no longer the choice of his state."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The State Department has received a letter from W. D. Bostick, a missionary in the famine district of the province of Anhui, China, giving graphic details of the suffering.

"It is most common," he said, "to see a wheelbarrow or some other article of domestic use on the street with a straw stuck up on it. This straw is the announcement that the article is for sale."

"Now there are children to be seen on the street with this same sign attached to them. What is more pitiful than that when it was a few days ago, a child in its parent's arms with a straw stuck upon it and one following with the same sign attached to it. I do trust that liberal help may be forthcoming."

DEFEATED SENATORS OUGHT NOT TO VOTE

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GREEN & GOLDSTEIN Men's Furnishers No. 298 GRAND STREET

FREE TURNERSCHAFT

W. W. WUERTZ PIANOS

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER

TRUSSMAKER

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W. W. WUERTZ

HENRY FRAHME

TRUSSMAKER

GREEN & GOLDSTEIN

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.

Local New York to meet April 7, 1911, at the Labor Temple, at 8 p.m.

Paris Commune Anniversary. We missed the occasion last year, but never again.

BROOKLYN. Central committee meets tonight at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue.

NEW JERSEY. Newark. Branch 5 will hold a special meeting tonight at headquarters, 124 Market street.

BERGEN COUNTY, Notice. Bergen county, which has been in a state of torpidity for some time in the past, is now undergoing a renaissance.

ELIZABETH. Tomorrow at 3 p.m., Elizabeth will have the opportunity to hear a real genuine Russian Revolutionary speaker.

PHILADELPHIA. The Woman's Day Celebration is to be held this evening, in Odd Fellows' Temple, Broad and Cherry streets.

WORTHY OF YOUR SUPPORT 7th GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT and BALL

Consumptives' Sanitarium Aid Society Saturday Evening, March 4, 1911

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Henry Frank Sunday Morning, 11 o'clock Berkeley Theatre, 19 West 44th St., near 5th Ave.



"Maeterlinck's Mary Magdalene; or, Woman and Mystical Love"

afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The Van Den Beemt string quartet will render several selections.

CONNECTICUT. Hartford. James F. Carey, of Boston, member of the N. E. C. of the Socialist party and five times member of the Massachusetts state legislature, will speak tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Massachusetts. Boston. Ex-Representative James F. Carey, of Hartford, state secretary of the Socialist party clubs of Massachusetts, will answer the Rev. Father Gasson's address on "The Dangers of Socialism," at Faneuil Hall, Monday, February 27, at 8 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. ENCOURAGES THE BOY SCOUTS

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 24.—The Boy Scout idea was described in detail by John L. Alexander, of New York, at the second day's session of the state Y. M. C. A. convention here today.

FIFTY CAUGHT IN RAILROAD WRECK

VALPARAISO, Chile, Feb. 24.—A railroad train jumped the tracks on the bridge near the American Braden copper mines today and plunged into the ravine below.

James F. Morton, Jr. THE PEOPLE'S CULTURE CIRCLE

THE PEOPLE'S CULTURE CIRCLE Sunday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock sharp Topic "ESPERANTO"

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ANNOUNCEMENTS. The third reception of the Francisco Ferrer Association will be held this evening at 6 St. Marks place.

Henry Frank, of the Independent Liberal Congregation, will speak in Berkeley Theatre, 19 West 44th street, near Fifth avenue, tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

The People's Institute music committee will give the People's Institute a concert in the great hall of Cooper Union tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

James F. Morton, Jr., A. B., M. A., editor, lawyer and poet, president of the Cosmopolitan Club, president of the Esperanto Society, author of "The Curse of Race Prejudice," etc., will speak on "Esperanto" tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock sharp, in the auditorium of the Kaplan School, 1751 Pitkin avenue, Brooklyn.

James F. Morton, Jr., A. B., M. A., editor, lawyer and poet, president of the Cosmopolitan Club, president of the Esperanto Society, author of "The Curse of Race Prejudice," etc., will speak on "Esperanto" tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock sharp, in the auditorium of the Kaplan School, 1751 Pitkin avenue, Brooklyn.

Tickets for all performances at the New Theater can be obtained at reduced rates every day next week from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., at the main office of the Wagner Theatre League, 112 1/2 Broadway, corner of 39th street, Room 713.

New classes for foreigners will be formed Monday evening next at Evening School 147, East Broadway and Gouverneur street.

On the invitation of Rabbi Rudolph Grossman, the New York Peace Society has arranged speakers for a meeting in his synagogue, 63d street and Lexington avenue, on Wednesday evening, March 3, Judge Alton S. Parker will preside, and other addresses will be made by Dean George W. Kitchew, Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Marcus M. Marks, and probably Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, of Boston.

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Classified Advertisements

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

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. 7TH AVE., 24th-25th and 6th and 7th floors, both all improvements, modern, \$25 up.

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UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. The regular meeting of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in obtaining new members.

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The Call



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Subscription Rates: Single Copy 5c; Monthly \$1.50; Quarterly \$4.50; Semi-Annually \$8.00; Annually \$15.00.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1911. NO. 56.

WOMAN'S DAY.

This evening and tomorrow there will be held throughout the country numerous meetings whose dominant note will be an appeal for the enfranchisement of women.

The standing of men and women within the Socialist party itself is absolutely equal. But woman, through unjust laws, has not equal standing in political contests.

The winning of the ballot for woman is but one feature of the program. Political freedom, political rights, important as they are, must be accompanied by equal economic rights.

Any fight which is centered on the gaining of the ballot only is a defective and ineffective fight. The ballot can be used as a means of gaining industrial emancipation.

It is evident to everybody that the social and economic condition of woman has almost completely changed. She is no longer economically dependent.

But with the wholesale entrance of woman into industry, with the ever broadening field open to her, with the complete revolution of her position in society, she is no longer dependent on the man for a living.

This will be the dominant note of the meeting at Carnegie Hall tonight, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum tomorrow afternoon, and at all the meetings held on Woman's Day in which the Socialists control.

WHICH WILL THEY CHOOSE?

Most of the heads of the railroads, when they heard of the freight rate decision, threw up their hands and cried aloud that it could mean nothing but blue ruin.

"We had been confident of an increase. The decision was entirely unexpected. As matters now stand we shall be unable to pay the big increases in wages and meet the cost of maintenance and equipment with our present earnings."

Of course, the latter is a thing which they could never seriously think. The idea of cutting dividends is so obnoxious to the capitalist that he will do anything else rather than bate a penny of the profits.

All of this did not show in the column devoted to net earnings, for those in control of the roads have many and devious ways of hiding from the little investor and from the petty stockholder the real income of the roads.

After that, if there is anything left, those who have invested in stock that has been watered to the bursting point will be looked after. But through the rate decision just handed down it is possible, though not highly probable, that acknowledged earnings will slump to the point where there will be little left for the holders of watered stock.

Every well regulated capitalist looks with envy on the men who receive wages for producing the wealth the capitalist class appropriates in bulk. He is always seeking an opportunity to take something from labor's share.

The reports of a fight in the House of Representatives, in which Delegate Wickersham struck three times at Representative Mondell without hitting him, and Representative Mondell tried ineffectually to wrench loose a chair to use as a weapon, arouse a great hope.

COURTS AND JUDGES

By THOMAS G. CONNOLLY.

Those simple ones who still cherish the delusion that the justice meted out by our courts is the product of pure, cold, crystal-clear logic may find something to interest them in a little contest now going on here in Boston.

Two or three days ago one of the judges in the Superior Criminal Court allowed a motion to permit a certain man indicted for crime to look over certain papers and documents in the possession of the district attorney, who, of course, will have charge of the case when it comes to trial.

At once the good news travels about town, even before it gets to the papers, and the government has no right to prevent citizens from seeing, especially that per cent of "honest and honorable" attorneys, who speak ponderous platitudes over after-dinner cigars, and who in business hours strain every ounce of their mental cunning to clear powerful men and interests, who and which, by every moral standard, are guilty.

Now there it is—one judge may decide one way on certain facts, and another judge may decide another way on the same facts. Hence this contest between the district attorney's office, anxious to make a record in office, and this prominent attorney for the indicted stock brokers.

If this personal bias and prejudice do not enter into judicial decisions, why is it that certain judges are known to be lenient in the matter of divorces, and others the reverse? The laws on which the judges proceed are the same in both cases. Why is it that in probate matters, where a lawyer has a choice of judges—that is, where there is a circuit, or where judges sit alternately—why is it that a lawyer who has a doubtful case will so maneuver it that his motion, or whatever form it takes, comes before that judge who from his previous conduct and from his personal traits is likely to decide the way the lawyer wishes him to decide?

If the "justice" meted out in our courts is the simple result of pure, ice-cold logic, why is it that a lawyer who "knows his business" will have a case continued from term to term if he can, until he gets it before the proper judge? If justice is all

pure reason, why is it that even in our important courts, like the Superior in Massachusetts and the Superior in New York, which has the trial of accident cases, why is it that even among these judges, who almost entirely are picked from lawyers, biased, consciously or unconsciously, in favor of the capitalistic system—why is it that even among these judges there are some known as corporation judges? Do you wonder, O reader, that that little child down in New Jersey didn't get that money allowed by the jury for the loss of her leg—or was it an arm? That little child's case can be multiplied by thousands and still the truth will not be told.

No law anywhere, that the writer ever heard of—and certainly no constitution ever gave any judge the right to order a new trial if the injured defendant will not accept a smaller sum, fixed by the judge, than that allowed against the guilty corporation by the jury. The business of the judge is to decide the law in our legal system; he has nothing to do with the facts; the determination of the facts rests with the jury, and the amount of the injury determined in dollars and cents, is a fact pure and simple. There is absolutely no doubt as to that. And yet judges have arrogated to themselves the right to compel the injured defendant to accept a smaller sum than that allowed by the jury on pain of a new trial. Reminds one of the old maxim, doesn't it, that there are several ways of exterminating felons?

Take the case in Massachusetts—a classic case—where the famous Ben Butler appeared for the injured defendant. In the first trial the jury allowed something like \$27,000. But he was a great favorite with juries, his flashing wit and shifting strategy bringing him as much popularity with them as he gained by New England in the civil war, when he declared negroes to be "contraband of war."

Now, as a matter of fact, in that fourth trial (had it been ordered), if the jury, by some whim, had brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, that would have ended it, and the defendant, after his years of litigation, would have got nothing, although three other juries had awarded him steadily increasing damages.

That is how it goes. Justice, as it is meted out in courts, is largely a reflection of the judicial spleen, the judicial environment, the judicial knowledge or ignorance of economics. There was a judge over in England one time who, down to the day of his death, labored under the delusion that one of his arms was made of glass. But he was not nearly so harmful to the public as a judge who believes (and interprets the law accordingly) that we must always have a poverty-stricken class, even as we must always have a wealthy, idling class. Which is why the courts have conjured up for us that modern judicial dream-rod: The sacred rights of property, or Vested Rights, to call it by the shorter name. When the great books wrested from stubborn but frightful capitalistic legislatures to ameliorate in a tiny measure the wrongs of the toilers.

As Lord Selden, who, while he was not a Socialist, was at least a judge who saw through a not hole better than some others, said: "Chancery (i. e., equity) is measured out largely in accordance with the length of the chancellor's foot." The words may not be accurate, but they are accurate enough for the purpose.

THE RED FLAG.

Now that Mayor Gaynor officially proclaims the real meaning of the Red Flag as he understands it, The Call desires to place before its readers and extract of a leaflet issued in 1907 on the same subject by Local New York.

The Red Flag is the symbol of a world-wide movement for the emancipation of the toiling masses, emancipation from the last form of slavery, the system of wage work. That system must endure as long as the master class owns and controls the mooring and machinery of production. Under that system the workers are robbed of the greater part of their product. The Red Flag stands for the abolition of masters by making the toilers themselves owners of the tools with which they create wealth. The Red Flag means that the whole fruit of toil shall go to the workers. It means that in the coming brotherhood of man there are to be no drones or idlers fattening on the sweat and blood of their fellow beings.

It is the chosen emblem of human brotherhood, without regard to frontiers and boundaries. By common consent its color is taken to be symbolical of the blood that flows in the veins of all human beings, making them all one kin.

There is still another meaning. Red is the color emblematic of life and of the joy of living. For thousands of years the masses have been taught that the earth is a place of sorrow and suffering, that it always must remain so. This doctrine of gloom and despair suited the masters. It kept their victims down, made them center all their hopes in some vague and indefinite future beyond the grave. Socialism preaches the glad gospel of life and of the joy of living. It aims at making this earth of ours a fit and comfortable place for human beings to live in. It rejects slavery and misery as part of the eternal scheme of the universe. It heralds the glad tidings of the kingdom of men on earth. Recognizing only human beings, it leaves no room for masters and exploiters.

The Red Flag is the expression of love, not of hatred; of mutual helpfulness, not of oppression and robbery. In various parts of the civilized world more than seven millions of people march triumphantly behind the Red Flag, holding it dear as the symbol of mankind's final emancipation, the symbol of the coming brotherhood of man. Neither wars nor war lords can stop that onward march. Prisons and scaffolds have no terrors for the followers of the Red Flag. Persecution but increases their ranks, redoubles their zeal. Pinkerton villains only knit them together more closely.

Socialism has become the sole hope of the toiling masses. It is the rallying point for all the oppressed, for the men toiling without hope for the morrow, for the women torn from their homes and children, for the little ones dragged into the factory halls. They all begin to look upon the Red Flag with eyes brightening with hope, their only hope.

From Moscow to Tokio the Red Flag is waving triumphantly, and its followers march on and on to certain and early victory, to the establishment of the brotherhood of man on earth.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CAPITALISTS IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Editor of The Call: Will you kindly answer in an editorial or some other way as to what is the position of the Socialist party to capitalists who wish to become members of our party? I am a member of the Socialist party; a carpenter by trade. I never miss a chance to preach my religion (Socialism) to my fellow carpenters. And the strangest argument they usually advance is that while admitting all my statements in favor of Socialism to be true, they would never join an organization of which their bosses may become members.

They say that a capitalist is just as much out of place in a workingman's party as he is in a labor union. My usual answer is that there is no danger in the Socialist party being captured by the capitalists, and that some individuals rise above their class (Paul Singer, for instance) and join the Socialist movement, nothing bad will come out of it.

But try as I would I could never answer this particular question to their or even my satisfaction. Would like some of the Comrades to write an answer to all this. A CARPENTER. New York, Feb. 18, 1911.

A CHALLENGE TO SOCIALISTS.

Editor of The Call: Inasmuch as the Socialist movement is coming more and more to the fore, it occurs to me that a series of debates would not be amiss. In fact, the decline of the debate in the discussion of economic and political issues is a matter of regret, and it is a method which ought to be generally revived for the wide information that is thus disseminated among audiences composed of persons holding divergent views.

Knowing the ever readiness of Socialist advocates to defend their opinions, I suggest a series of debates, say four, to be held on consecutive nights, preferably in Manhattan, at which I will be willing to discuss with a representative of the Socialist cause the following propositions:

I.—The Marxian doctrine of surplus value is economically sound. Socialist affirming; myself denying.

II.—Under Socialism there would result diminishing production, with the consequent arrest of progressive civilization. Myself affirming; Socialist denying.

III.—Socialism, as a step in the evolution of society, is imminent. Socialist affirming; myself denying.

IV.—Socialism is a denial of liberty. Myself affirming; Socialist denying.

Socialism is understood to mean the socialization of the means of production and distribution, or the co-operative commonwealth.

to the regulatory power of government. Should there be a willingness in Socialist ranks to agree to the holding of these debates, of course, the details can easily be arranged. Perhaps it might be more desirable to extend them over a longer period of time, say one a week. However, an opportunity to defend Socialism as an economic and political philosophy, it seems to me, should not be allowed to pass unheeded by the propagandists of the movement.

The day is passing when Socialists can confine their work of education among persons whose time for the acquisition of knowledge on economic principles is necessarily limited. They must defend their ideas and tenets before the bar of intelligent thought, where whatever fallacies that characterize them may be exposed, and where assertion must be supported by proof instead of unalloyed rhetoric. There is a growing tendency to challenge the confident and dogmatic statements of Socialist advocates, and they must be prepared to give sound reasons for the faith that is in them. EDWARD DOBSON. Maspeth, L. I., Feb. 17, 1911.

THE NEGRO NORTH AND SOUTH. Editor of The Call: I wish to commend your two editorials on "The Negro and Socialism." Perhaps it would help our Southern Comrades if they were to read the life of Wendell Phillips and his times. They would see that the situation in regard to the South and the negro is curable.

Not every one realizes that in the North, and especially in New England until about 1850, there were Jim Crow cars and separate schools, while negroes were not allowed in places of public entertainment, hotels, etc. And the way all these things were abolished was by white men, such as Charles Sumner and Wendell Phillips, agitating steadily until separate schools and Jim Crow cars were abolished about 1850. Then such men as Ralph Waldo Emerson, Wendell Phillips, George William Curtis, and others refused to lecture unless color lines were abolished. Now there is seldom a car, or lecture, or anything else where you do not see colored people and white. And the best effect of all this is that people soon get color blind, and forget all about it. As for marriage and who comes into one's parlor, it seems to me that it is entirely beside the question. One's personal friends are a very small part of the world; and like naturally seeks like.

If the Southern white Comrades want to really exhibit some evidences of that Southern chivalry of which we have heard much, let them emulate the example of the chivalry of New England—Phillips, Emerson, Sumner, Channing and a host of others; and to cite a lesser example, that of the young Harvard student, son of one of Boston's most aristocratic families, when on a street car rose and with his most beautiful bow gave his seat to an old colored woman. All the questions concerning the negro would soon disappear if such were the universal treatment.

The twin of this incident may be found in the life of Thomas Jefferson, whose son-in-law, Mr. Randolph, relates that, riding out with Mr. Jefferson one day, they met a colored man who bowed to them. Mr. Jefferson returned the bow, but Mr. Randolph did not. When out of earshot Mr. Jefferson remarked: "Do you allow a colored man to be more of a gentleman than you are?" Another incident along this line is that of a class in Harvard College, which had among its leading scholars a colored man. Some of the class were Southerners who objected to the presence of a colored man, whereupon the class rose en masse and elected the colored man to a leading part on class day. Surely Socialists should be as democratic as aristocratic Harvard students.

The present development of the South on all these matters is about where the North was before 1850. And the conservative North is evidently sixty years ahead of the radical South as represented by the Southern Socialists who have expressed themselves in The Call. Of course we all know that all Southern Socialists are not of this opinion. M. M. G. Melrose, Mass., Feb. 17, 1911.

A TRAVESTY ON MARRIAGE. Editor of The Call: Your correspondent, Mr. Joseph O'Brien, writes with at The Call's satire on the Decies-Gould wedding. The gentleman evidently read too hastily, for to the reflective reader the clever satire was leveled at the institution of marriage alone, and not at the institution of marriage as a sacrament, so held by the writer as well as by Mr. O'Brien.

What was the aforesaid wedding but a travesty upon the sublime significance of marriage? When one considers the indecent disparity of ages between the contracting parties, the flaunting of social distinction, the bartering of American democracy for decadent English royalty, the purchase of a title with defrauded labor hire, the extravagant display of vulgar wealth, the lurid accents of inspired press agencies, the pandering to the rabble's idle curiosity, the diverting of public thoroughfares and public officials to cater to the arrogance of Babylonian votaries; considering all these things in connection with the Decies-Gould wedding; who else but a husband-travesty and a mockery on marriage could such a saturnalia be called? The perpetrators of such a huge farce are the ones who insist the institution of marriage. To what extent could other Lead Decies or the Gould bride consider their thoughts upon the solemn significance of their marriage, surrounded, as they were, with all the glamour, confusion, hypocrisy, and the innumerable distractions incidental to such a affair? Doubtless, Mr. O'Brien will agree with me that a Christian marriage, particularly if it be Catholic, promises the fullest possible happiness.

matrimony. How much of deity attended the Decies-Gould Eccelesiastical approbation, at it is not the sole proponent. Has sensitive Mr. O'Brien criticized the other popular religion, exploited the divorcee as a comic supplement? You who gloze did the multitude of reviewers scan the farical descriptions of caricatures of the latest matrimonial? Surely, Mr. Editor, you are not "agony creditor," but if you are many expressions of approval, editorials and news columns, correspondent hears from you you would feel encouraged to and let the wide world. BARRY. 262 Beach Street, Revere, Mass.

ANTIDILUVIAN WEDDING. Editor of The Call: I most decidedly believe in the other side and in the utmost of discussion. But I think that The Call would not be instrumental in the dissemination of falsehoods, in the widening of the people's minds and in the deliberate perversion of the truth. I therefore consider it my duty to call your readers' attention to the often performed by the obnoxious and the enemies of scientific medicine, a trick which cannot be characterized otherwise than as a complete failure.

I have in other places called attention to the fact that when the scientific men are pushed into a corner, they fall back on the statements of physicians themselves, at one time or another speaking of the "miraculous" nature of their art. In today's Call a man of this sort, agreeing that laymen are not competent to judge of the status of scientific medicine, says: "Very well. In that case we physicians themselves, some of our great representatives of the Cal profession, state their own views, let them condemn themselves, their own mouths." And he forth statements of the following: Prof. Valentine Mott, Astley Cooper, Dr. Jacob B. Wood, Prof. Altono Clark and Prof. G. Now let us see when these were born. Valentine Mott was born in 1785; Astley Cooper in 1781; G. Wood in 1784; Altono Clark in 1784; and the others in 1784. As the question says: "Prof. Gregory," giving the initials, I do not know which one he refers to, but the two of them, father and son, were born in 1758; Altono Clark was born in 1787. You thus see that every one of the men (with the exception of Clark) whom your correspondent mentions was born in the 18th century, and they all received their education before these were anything as scientific medicine. Myself showed in a paper printed in The Call (December 13) that as a science is barely half a century old. When those people say there was no science of bacteriology, or such things as mental pharmacology, Micro-chemistry was unknown, and all the greatest methods of diagnosis and treatment were not even dreamed of. No wonder that they expressed themselves disparagingly about medicine for as I myself have shown, more than once, at the end of the century, medicine was in a chaotic condition. It was merely a mass of empirical data, and while we had good many excellent surgeons of the time, internal medicine was to a large extent guess work.

But what has that to do with the medicine of today, when we have a science of medicine, when we have every method, every diagnostic test and new method of treatment? No wonder that they expressed themselves disparagingly about medicine for as I myself have shown, more than once, at the end of the century, medicine was in a chaotic condition. It was merely a mass of empirical data, and while we had good many excellent surgeons of the time, internal medicine was to a large extent guess work. But what has that to do with the medicine of today, when we have a science of medicine, when we have every method, every diagnostic test and new method of treatment? No wonder that they expressed themselves disparagingly about medicine for as I myself have shown, more than once, at the end of the century, medicine was in a chaotic condition. It was merely a mass of empirical data, and while we had good many excellent surgeons of the time, internal medicine was to a large extent guess work.