

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

409 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3203 BEEKMAN.



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Devoted to the interests of the Working People every day in the year.

WEATHER: RAIN AND COLDER.

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DAINGEROUS MILITARY BILL LIKELY TO BE PASSED BY CONGRESS

American People Need to Make Vigorous Protest.

PAY FOR MILITIA

State's Tin Soldiers Will Become More Willing Butchers of Strikers.

(By National Socialist Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Unless the American people soon become aroused and register a vigorous protest the United States Congress is certain to pass the most dangerous military bill ever introduced.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has approved and is ready to report favorably a bill introduced by Representative Pepper, of Iowa, which provides for a system of federal pay for the organized militia of the several States.

This bill has been strongly pushed by the War Department and the various military organizations of the country.

It is generally believed that the bill will have easy sailing in the Senate. The great obstacle to the Pepper bill has always been the House Committee on Military Affairs. But now it is reported that the committee will give this bill its unanimous indorsement.

Should the Pepper bill pass over 120,000 soldiers would be added to the United States standing army. The bill provides that members of the militia shall get one-fourth of the pay now received by the regular army. This means that the government would pay over \$8,000,000 a year in salaries in order to put the State Militia more directly under the control of the Federal War Department.

The passage of the Pepper bill will not only give the bloodthirsty politicians an army twice the present size, but will make the militia more serviceable to the employers who occasionally need soldiers to subjugate their workmen. Under the federal pay system the militia will become even a greater menace to strikers than it is now.

The Pepper bill is in many respects more dangerous to the workers than the notorious Dick Military Law. It proposes to organize with money those who are already enlisted in the service of the capitalist class. It intends to make these hirelings more efficient in their inhuman calling. After all, the Dick Military Law cannot easily compel the people to turn the guns against themselves. But the Pepper bill is to reach those who are already training to level guns at the people.

A newspaper man who has made a survey of both houses says that the chances for the passage of the Pepper bill "are exceedingly bright."

TROLLEY CAR KILLS IN MAD DOG CHASE

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 18.—A mad dog ran amuck in Georgetown this afternoon, and in very short time he had the residents of the village badly scared by the manner in which he snarped and snarled at everything he saw.

SENTENCE ON MORSE COMMUTED BY TAFT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—President Taft this evening commuted the sentence of Charles W. Morse to expire in prison.

This action was decided upon following the receipt of a report from General Torney, of the army, who told Attorney General Wickersham that Morse could not live more than one month longer if kept in confinement, nor more than six months if released.

Morse will be notified at once.

100 OVERCOATS ARE SOLD AT \$7.50

Just 100 beautiful, all hand tailored overcoats, about 250 splendid winter suits which were at no time sold for less than \$15, will be placed on sale at only \$7.50. You need a warm coat or suit now. John Marsa, 671 Broadway, Brooklyn.

LAUNDRY STRIKERS GET WEEKLY BENEFIT

Fully \$2,000 Paid Out to Men and Women Fighting for Living Conditions.

Nearly \$2,000 was paid out in strike benefits in the last two days to the laundry workers, who have been on strike for some weeks to enforce better conditions and gain higher pay.

At the headquarters of the strikers in Lenox Casino there was more determination yesterday than ever to fight to a finish. Despite the fact that only \$3 was allowed single people and \$5 to those having families, the strikers felt as if they had come into large fortunes.

"All I want is milk for my baby and bread and tea for my other two children and myself," said one middle aged woman. "I am ready to stay out until the fight is won, even if I have to half starve myself. When you come down to it, the wages they pay you now are no more than starvation wages, and the hours are frightfully long."

This was the spirit of nearly every one of the strikers. Convinced of the justice of their demands, the stubborn attitude of the owners of the steam laundries, for whom these workers pile up fortunes, only makes the laundry workers more determined to strike until they win.

It was stated by Phillip Gosson, one of the spokesmen for the strikers, that several of the big steam laundries are now willing to settle. They are willing to grant all the demands made by their employees and sign an agreement with the strikers, but still balk against signing an agreement with the union.

The Imperial Steam Laundry, of 949 Lorimer street, Brooklyn, is one of the concerns willing to accede to the demands of the strikers, but still holding out against signing the union agreement.

The hearings going on in the City Hall into the conditions under which the laundry workers in New York are employed is having its effect upon the laundry bosses, it was said yesterday.

While many of the bosses put up all sorts of excuses for the low wages paid by them and try to smooth over the exposure of unhealthy conditions in their shops, which came to light upon investigation, yet they feel that many of their trade secrets are coming to the attention of the public and feel inclined, therefore, to give in to the strikers in order to stop the matter from getting further publicity. A speedy settlement of the strike is not unlikely, therefore.

A mass meeting of the strikers will be held this afternoon in Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, where prominent labor men will address the laundry workers.

The Central Federated Union is backing the strikers to the utmost, it was stated. Letters have been sent out by that body to all trade unions in the city for financial support. The money paid out in benefits thus far came from the Women's Trade Union League, it was said.

THREATEN MEN IN GOVT NAVY YARDS

Norfolk Mechanics Must Sign Taylor System Cards or Lose Work.

(By Labor News Bureau.) NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 18.—Unless there is a decided tendency on the part of the mechanics in the Norfolk Navy Yard to obey orders from the Navy Department, agree to sign their names to card showing the amount of labor spent on each job and do other things to improve the system of "shop management" at this station, practically every battleship now at the Norfolk yard, together with all the torpedo boats damaged in the recent storm, will be sent to New York.

The battleship New Hampshire, which was undergoing repairs here, is being made ready to sail for New York. The New Hampshire was to spend two weeks here receiving repairs.

Her machinery was taken out and she was practically out of commission. Today orders were received to put the machinery back in the ship and make her ready to sail for New York.

The torpedo boats Roe, Terry, Paulding and McCall, which were damaged by the storm that swept the Atlantic Coast two weeks ago are also being made ready to sail. The McCall and Paulding reached Norfolk today from Bermuda.

The mechanics were today given six days in which to make up their minds whether they would sign the cards or lose their jobs, and in addition practically close the Norfolk yard.

BROOKLYN CONCERT AND BALL. Affairs will be given tonight by 6th and 21st Assembly Districts.

COCKROACH BOSSES GATHER TO ACCLAIM JOHN D. FREDERICKS

M'Namaras' Proscutor Is Ill at Ease Among "Captains."

GOMPERS COMES IN

Emory, of National Assoc. of Manufacturers Prefers Present A. F. of L. Head.

They had a nice, old fashioned, heart warming reception at the headquarters of the National Association of Manufacturers, 30 Church street, yesterday morning, for Capt. John D. Fredericks, District Attorney of Los Angeles County, who did his best to hang the McNamara brothers for blowing up the Times Building in Los Angeles. Large manufacturers and small manufacturers, tall manufacturers and short manufacturers, fat manufacturers and thin manufacturers, corpulent manufacturers whose dress and bearing gave every evidence of business and personal prosperity, and manufacturers whose worried and harassed looks betokened the fact that they and the "industries" they represented were being caught "tween the upper and the nether millstones," gathered from far and near but mostly near, to shake by the hand a tall, lanky Westerner, who vainly strove to find a place for his big hands and otherwise showed himself to be ill at ease among the polished, slick New York "industrial captains" who took the initiative in greeting the latest hero to come out of California.

Socialism and labor formed the main topics of conversation between the pompous looking local celebrities and their "distinguished" guest. They would gather in groups and for the "steenth time" renew the gushy congratulations showered upon the now famous proscutor upon his arrival here and then would ensue a quiet discussion, mostly conducted in undertones, concerning the recent "trial," the "movement" (referring to labor) and another and more ferocious agitation which none dared refer to by name, but which was strongly suspected of being Socialism.

The amiable gentlemen passed around perfectos of undoubted quality, and as they delved into the mysteries of their mysterious subjects the self-possessed speakers would look about them to guard against the possibility of eavesdroppers—that is all but Fredericks would look about. He was too busy transferring his big hands from his pockets to behind his back and then to his pockets again to look about him, but he managed to respond monosyllabically to the profound truths being echoed about him, and his very reticence, though born of confusion, deepened the respect and admiration of his hosts the more. For did it not indicate him to be exceedingly wise?

How best to proceed against that unnamable force—aye, there's the rub! Was not Fred D. Warren pardoned by Taft after due conviction for a long list of offenses committed through the medium of the Appeal to Reason, in order that he might not be made a "martyr"? So argued James A. Emory, chief counsel of the association, who was at Fredericks' side all the day long, as the Los Angeles lion of the hour nodded constant assent, until one would have thought the vertebrae might be strained by the walking-beam, action. And did not Taft say that it was because he feared to make a martyr of Warren that he pardoned him? No, we must not go about it that way. Some other way must be found.

The "movement" (meaning labor) must be altogether chased. But can anything be done with "Old Man Gompers" is on the job? No, indeed! A chorus assented to this. But, on second thought (accompanied by a regular Mephistophelian smile) Emory suggested might not Gompers, after all, prove to be most useful?

To a reporter for one of the capitalist dailies Fredericks unburdened himself thus about the "men higher up" in the dynamiting case: "The trail left by the dynamiters is so clear and easy to follow that I for one prefer just to keep on picking up this trail, rather to start out in advance and try to implicate any one person. In that case, the work becomes artificial and more or less mechanical. Frankly, when you just follow the trail blazed before you it is exceedingly simple.

"I regard Darrow as a shrewd, skillful and capable lawyer. As to any connection that he or any of the other McNamara lawyers may have had with the attempt at jury fixing I prefer to await developments. Frankly, who was caught in the act of passing money, comes up for trial on February 27. It is just possible that he may decide to save his own skin by telling on some one else. Frankly, I don't pick that \$14,000 out of a tree, so it is probable that some one gave it to him. We want the person who gave it to him."

In reply to a question as to whether the recent Socialist defeat in Los Angeles was due to the McNamara confessions, he said: "I always prefer to accept the results without trying to analyze them, because when you try to inquire into the cause of anything you don't always arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. The fact remains, however, that Job Harriman, the defeated candidate for Mayor was one of the McNamara lawyers, and the day after the confession the gutters in Los Angeles were full of McNamara business."

FRENCH SOCIALISTS IN NINTH ANNUAL MEET

(Correspondence to The Call.) PARIS, Jan. 7.—The ninth national congress of the French Socialist party will be held on February 18, 19, 20 and 21.

The principal questions contained in the order of the day will relate to the campaign against anti-Semitism, the agrarian question, the formation of a municipal program, the revision of the statutes (the constitution) of the party, and the organization of the Young Socialists.

Various other questions have been proposed for discussion, but it is doubtful if they can be reached at the session. Among these are the high cost of living, the campaign against alcoholism, the conditions of labor and wages in Algeria and the Algerian native question in its relation to the Socialist party.

ENEMIES OF "PLAY BOY" KEEP QUIET

Irish Players to Be Arraigned in Philadelphia Court Today.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—According to William A. Gray, counsel for the members of the Clan-na-Gael, who were thrown out of the Adelphi Theater during several productions of "The Play Boy" this week, the threatened arrest of William Bradford, manager of the show for Liebler & Co., has been postponed.

Nothing occurred today to support the dire threats made by Irish-American dissenters to the play, who declared that they were going to break up future performances by their behavior in the theater.

Opposition to the show appeared to have died out. Not a single one of those who were arrested on the two nights when disorder interrupted the piece, all of whom were members of the Clan-na-Gael, could be found yesterday to lift a protesting voice.

Joseph McGarrity, the wholesale liquor dealer whose wealth and influence in Gaelic circles have been the recognized support of the rank and file of the dissenters, was not seen today. They had a copy of the play before them and were picking out alleged objectionable passages, in order to present them at the hearing before Magistrate Carr tomorrow morning, when the entire cast of the players will be arraigned on the charge of acting in an indecent and immoral show.

DUBLIN, Jan. 18.—William Butler Yeats, the Irish poet, who went to America with the Irish Players, said tonight that he had been bombarded with telegrams and inquiries as to his opinion of the treatment accorded "The Playboy of the Western World" in Philadelphia, but he knew nothing of the details of what happened.

Anyhow, he said, it was tremendous advertisement for the "Playboy," and the tour would certainly be continued. The latest advice he had received from Lady Gregory were to the effect that the tour had been very successful, notwithstanding the campaign of falsehood that was being waged against the players and the play.

"The truth," added Mr. Yeats, "never overtakes such lies. We must leave that to time. America is twenty years behind Ireland."

SOCIALISTS GOVERN ENGLAND, SAYS BANKER

Vice President John E. Gardin, of the National City Bank, back from Europe, says that Britain, in the persons of Lloyd George, Asquith and Grey, has a "Socialist" government! Says this intelligent gentleman: "Local conditions in England are, in my opinion, in a bad way. Socialism rules; the English Government is really socialist, and the methods of taxation now in force and being discussed are extremely detrimental.

"Parliament is being filled with men who never had any idea of lawmaking, and they are enacting legislation which is seriously injuring the investing class. Through the direct taxes alone a man must pay a considerable percentage of his income to the government, and in addition to this there is the excise tax, which, in respect to the revenue derived, equals the tariff in this country."

ORDER BIGGER OUTPUT FROM TORPEDO FACTORY

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 18.—The output of the naval torpedo factory here has been ordered increased 50 per cent during the present year.

Last year, this factory turned out thirty complete Weymouth turbine torpedoes, manufactured under royalty, together with a large amount of spare torpedo parts and parts for other naval ordnance.

Commander George W. Williams, U. S. N., in charge of the torpedo station, has been ordered to increase the factory output this year to seventy-five torpedoes.

MILL BOSSES SAID TO HAVE CONCEDED STRIKERS' DEMANDS

Strikers Attitude Made Employers Change Their Minds.

MORE WORKERS OUT

American Weavers Quit in Sympathy With Unskilled Operatives.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 18.—Convinced that the striking woolen and cotton mill workers of this city mean business, the mill owners, with their machines standing idle and producing no profits, have seen a light and it is understood have made up their minds to concede the demands of the striking operatives. These demands hinged on the fact that a new State law had cut down the working week from fifty-six to fifty-four hours and the employers proposed to cut down the already meager wages in proportion, while the workers insisted on getting as much for fifty-four hours work as they had previously received for fifty-six.

It is admitted on all sides that the unexpected solidarity and determined spirit shown by the 15,000 strikers was the cause of the bosses' change of heart. Another example of the solidarity of the workers was shown this afternoon when 200 American weavers quit work in sympathy with the unskilled workers. This was the first movement toward the threatened general strike of all mill workers in New England, which the strike leaders here declare is likely if the local operators do not give in soon.

The strikers have agreed to forego their accustomed demand of a 25 per cent increase in wages over the fifty-four-hour rate. They insist, however, on the abolition of the bonus and premium system, and it is said that the mill owners concede this request. Their demands for double pay for overtime will be abandoned, it is believed, if the present negotiations prove successful.

Gov. Foss Takes Hand in Game. Prominent in the negotiations, which have been quietly carried on for two days, have been Governor Foss, Col. E. Loyal Sweetser, commander of the State militia, who were called out to protect the sacred property of the mill owners, Max Mitchell, president of the Jewish Charities of Boston, and Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The plan had its inception with Colonel Sweetser. Mitchell at the same time was proceeding along similar lines and an understanding was reached between them as to how it was to be worked out. Colonel Sweetser conferred last evening with Joseph J. Ettor, of New York, organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, who has directed the strike.

Mitchell hastened here last night, and worked among the strikers and their leaders until an early hour this morning. The strikers listened to him and it is believed that he cleared up all points on which there might develop serious objections on either side. He held a short conference with Colonel Sweetser at the armory this morning, after which he went to Boston to report to Governor Foss.

Other Meetings Held. Simultaneously with the peace conference meetings were held by other mediators with William H. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, and other mill officials in Boston and Lawrence.

Strike Leader Ettor, in a statement issued today, declared that the average weekly wage of the workers in the mills was between \$7 and \$8 for the men and \$5 to \$7 for the women and children. Consequently, he said, it was necessary for entire families to work to earn a living. If they declared that the profits were so great that the stock of the Pacific Mill Company, of a par value of \$100, was quoted in Boston at \$2350 a share. He then said:

"There has been much talk about the 'foreign rioters.' True, many of them cannot speak English, but they are Americans and most of them naturalized. They were caused here by the mill owners. Having come from benighted districts of foreign countries, the wages looked big. Now they see why the men whose pieces they are filing struck some years ago for many of those now on strike were strike-breakers then."

George Kitchens will be established by the striking textile workers to care for destitute union members, and in addition committees of the union will see that suffering is mitigated as much as possible. This action was decided on at a mass meeting of the Industrial Workers of the World, in charge of the strike, after hearing from their leaders that the strike was likely to be long drawn out.

UNITED MINERS FOR POLITICAL ACTION AND INDUSTRIALISM

Declare Craft Organization Is Serious Handicap to Workers in Struggle for Better Economic Conditions.

GERMANY SEVERE ON MILITARY SPIES

SEND FOR BERGER

Indorse Political Action Bill for Old Age Pensions.

FEWER HOURS WANTED

LEIPSIK, Jan. 18.—Long sentences were imposed on two spies by the Imperial Supreme Court today.

Baron Vinogradoff, a lieutenant in the Russian navy, and Lieutenant von Cerna, belonging to the reserve of the Hungarian army, were both condemned to three years imprisonment. Baron Vinogradoff is to be confined in a fortress, while von Cerna is to serve his term in an ordinary penitentiary.

The espionage of which they were convicted was connected with naval matters, and Baron Vinogradoff was detailed to supervise the operations of von Cerna and stimulate him to further activity. While he was engaged in this work the German secret service police captured them both.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—The tide of opposition to the craft system of organization in the American Federation of Labor was running high when the United Mine Workers met in international convention here today. Sentiment in favor of adopting the pending resolution, providing that the coal miners' officials shall confer with the federated officials relative to making the organization a complete industrial unit, appeared to be increasing.

Supporters of the resolution maintained that labor is severely handicapped in its struggle with capital under the craft system, which binds workers together in the battle of any particular trade for larger economic liberty.

Oppose Craft Unionism. Opposition to the craft system of organization in the American Federation of Labor crystallized in the passage of a resolution instructing the miners' delegation to the least objectionable solution to use their influence to have the complete industrial form of organization supersede the former form.

Delegate John Macoscar, of Colorado, speaking today in regard to craft unionism, illustrated what he termed the evil of the system in the present miners' strike in that State, which has now lasted twenty-two months.

"Union carpenters built the building into which non-union miners are thrust while working in the mines," he said. "Union railroad employes have not only non-union coal, but non-union laborers to take the place of union men. And the American Federation of Labor stands for such damnable work as that."

The Wage Scale Committee, composed of the twenty-four district presidents of the miners, with John H. Walker, of Illinois, as chairman, held its first meeting today. No report will be made until all other important business is out of the way.

News from the meeting of the coal operators of Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh today, was eagerly awaited by the miners. Ohio and Pennsylvania operators have not yet consented to a joint wage conference with representatives of the miners, following the close of the convention here. Action was expected to be taken at today's meeting.

Labor is called upon to enter politics in a resolution adopted by the United Mine Workers in international convention here today.

The resolution adopted in a substitute for one introduced following the Socialist movement. The committee of the United Mine Workers proposed action favoring any political party, adopted, the document simply advocated independent political action by the workers.

The bill of Representative Victor Berger (Socialist, Wis.), providing for old age pensions, was introduced in special committee on the ground that no court shall have the power of annulling the bill in case it is made a law.

Alleged opposition of the Senate and judicial powers in the case of labor is spoken of in the resolution, and it is stated that the time has come when it is necessary and necessary for labor to be political as well as the political and economic.

Many workers in Lancaster were already suffering from influenza and the disease has been spreading very rapidly.

LECTURE IN BROWNSVILLE. Under the auspices of the Socialist Forum of Brownsville, M. S. Reynolds will speak on "Art and the Labor Movement" this evening at Brownsville High School, Brownsville, and Watkins street, Brownsville. Admission 25 cents.



An Opportunity That No Man Can Afford to Miss

The Famous W. S. Peck & Co. Overcoats and Suits (UNION MADE)

that were \$20, \$22 and \$25, now \$14.85

Overcoats and Suits that were \$15 and \$16.50, now \$9.75

One lot of odd suits, 1 and 2 of a size, that were \$13.50, \$15 and \$18, now \$7.50

Every Garment Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction or Money Refunded Full Line of Furnishing Goods

Pickards Clothiers, Tailors, Hatters, Furnishers 430 Sixth Ave. N. E. Corner of 26th Street

The Daylight Store Established 1895 OPEN SATURDAY EVENING UNTIL 10:30 O'CLOCK

Saturday holiday, in order that more men may be given work. Increases in wages asked in resolutions vary from 25 to 25 per cent above the present scale.

Officers and Delegates. John P. White, of Iowa, was re-elected president of the United Mine Workers of America, according to the vote of the tellers announced at the international convention here this afternoon.

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Indiana, Jan. 18.—The "attempt" of the Socialist element in the United Mine Workers' organization to "capture" the convention in session here was "frustrated" today, when a resolution, to endorse the Socialist party as the party of the workingmen, was voted down.

The vote on the question of endorsing the Socialist party is a "defeat" for the Socialist movement in the convention. It stood 515 to 155 in favor of adopting the Resolution Committee's substitute for the resolution of endorsement.

White for Political Action. Labor must exert its political power, declares John P. White, international president, in his report.

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lanta, Ga., last November, when he declared that the Miners' Union had not grown since he left it.

The high water mark during Mitchell's regime was in 1907, when the figures showed a membership of 300,094, while the closing year of the Tom L. Lewis regime, 1910, showed a membership of 208,660.

The record for the last ten years is as follows: 1902, 198,090; 1903, 287,545; 1904, 262,645; 1905, 291,217; 1906, 264,266; 1907, 300,094; 1908, 294,746; 1909, 292,523; 1910, 208,660, and 1911, 314,000.

The year just closed, like the one preceding, was remarkable for many reasons," says Secretary Treasurer Perry.

On April 1 there was a balance on hand of all funds of \$187,622.65. At that time there were approximately 17,000 men on strike, requiring an expenditure for relief purposes of \$40,000 per week.

"A large number of our local unions at that time in the several districts, was protesting against the 50 cents per month assessment and in many instances the reasons assigned were working only partial time and in the majority of cases, the men were not earning sufficient wages to provide their families with the necessities of life.

Trying Hard for Settlements. "Taking these circumstances into consideration, the international officers and board members were straining every point possible to bring about settlements of the strikes then in progress with the hope that the assessments would be either reduced or abolished entirely.

"During the summer, a settlement which was reasonably acceptable to the men at Springhill, Nova Scotia, was brought about and submitted to the membership at Springhill for ratification or rejection.

"It was very apparent to the international officers that to continue paying strike benefits to those men on strike for an indefinite length of time would be a physical impossibility.

"The Ohio sympathetic strike was also declared off, thus relieving the organization to some extent, and in the early fall the strike in the Irwin Field was terminated, believing that there was no possible hope of a settlement that would be acceptable to our men.

"Again, a few of the weaker districts where we have but a fragmentary organization were not self-sustaining, and in order to perpetuate the existence of the districts in question financial assistance was rendered by the international organization.

"On November 17, a settlement was effected in British Columbia, District 18, but up to January 1, from 800 to 1,000 men were still out of employment, owing to the condition of the mines.

"Indications were that the men would be placed within a few weeks from that time. Hence, the only strike now in progress is in Colorado and a few isolated mines in Tennessee and Colorado."

of little or no avail, as the records will show.

"The frequency with which injunctions are issued proves that their effectiveness is relied upon by the employer who profits thereby. We may denounce the courts for issuing these injunctions, but like many of the wrongs that labor is compelled to suffer they will only be eliminated when labor itself asserts its political power."

In pointing out that labor must act on the political field, President White traces practically the same position as Frank J. Hayes, vice president of the miners.

The miners, perhaps more than any other class of organized labor, has suffered much from the political power used by the coal barons, and the belief that this power must be wrested from the bosses and used by the workers in their own behalf is daily growing greater.

Wants to Renew Affiliation. Closer affiliation with the world labor movement on the part of the miners is urged by President White, as follows:

"In 1909 the convention discontinued our affiliation with the World's Mining Congress. I have always felt that this was a serious mistake, and am confident that a great amount of good would redound to the organization and a better and broadened understanding affecting the rights of the mine workers the world over maintained by a continued affiliation with this world wide movement of mining, and to the end that the best results may be secured, I would recommend that the secretary-treasurer be empowered to renew our affiliation and that the convention proceed to elect delegates to the next meeting of the World's Mining Congress."

"The slaughter in the mines is terrible," says White, in taking up the mine horrors of the past year. "While the department of the Bureau of Mines and the several State governments are no doubt endeavoring to minimize these subterranean horrors, it would appear that life is held too cheap, and when we compare the casualties in the coal mines of the United States with those of other nations, we find that they are greater than in any other coal producing country."

"Shocking mine disasters occurred in central Pennsylvania; Pancoast Mine, Throop, Pa. (anthracite); Banner Mine, Alabama (employing convicts); Cross Mountain Mine, Briceville, Tenn.

"The scenes attending these catastrophes are very pathetic and heart-rending and means must be found sooner or later, no matter what the cost, to reduce to the lowest possible minimum these great disasters that annually sweep thousands of our fellow workmen into untimely graves."

President White strikes another blow at the present dominant political parties in reporting on the "unorganized fields," at the same time taking occasion to show that internal disputes in the organization must be eliminated so the work of unorganizing the un-union fields can proceed with greater effect.

"From my observations a strong sentiment for organization exists in the Irwin-Connellville field, southern Colorado, Alabama, Hopkins County, Kentucky; Tennessee, West Virginia, and elsewhere," declares White.

"I have been impressed with the fact that had we not been hampered by the internal controversies and the condition of our finances, successful campaigns could have been waged in some of these districts and the organization established.

"An examination of the affairs of our organization discloses the fact that we have been so occupied with internal matters in the strongly organized districts that proper attention has not been given to the important unorganized territories, while it can be argued that vast sums of money have been expended in certain unorganized fields.

Old Parties Block Organization. "A casual survey of the defeats the United Mine Workers have suffered in many of these districts reveals that they are not due altogether to the failure of the men to respond, but the cause is a political one, and in nearly every instance political influences militated against the success of the workers and the dominant parties were indifferent to the rights and welfare of our people.

"If we would succeed in establishing the organization in some of these districts and also protect it in other fields, it might be well for us to consider this phase of the situation."

In taking up the problem of organizing the anthracite mine workers and building up a strong organization in that field, President White says:

"Upon taking charge of the presidency I discovered that there was very little organization in the anthracite region, and resolved to do what I could to revive the spirit of unionism in these districts.

"A number of organizers were selected—most of whom were from the anthracite field—and placed to work there to try and build up the membership, and while we have witnessed some improvement, conditions are not such as we would like to see them."

"The small membership reported in the anthracite field indicates that the miners are indifferent to their surroundings and their failure to join the organization and support it is one of the great reasons why they have been unable to secure the conditions they are demanding. With the expiration of the award in the anthracite field, April 1, it is to be hoped

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that they will realize the condition that confronts them and join the organization, thus making success possible.

"It will be our purpose to do everything in our power to assist them to build up the organization and to protect their members, but the future success there largely depends upon the anthracite mine workers themselves."

In his report, President White calls attention to the fact that the wage contracts of the organization will soon expire, and that, "While we will never surrender the right to strike, we should not lose sight of the fact that some of the greatest successes our organization has ever achieved lay in the channels of peace."

"It is another step in the direction of progress and solidarity, so much desired by the membership of these two organizations," declares White, in commenting on the friendly relations between the United Mine Workers and the Western Federation of Miners, and the establishment of the Mining Department in the American Federation of Labor.

President White urges that the United Mine Workers' Journal be made of greater benefit to the organization, that steps be taken to increase its circulation, and that provisions be made to have it published in some of the foreign languages.

He also urges that something be done to lessen the cost of the conventions by changing the basis of representation and by holding conventions biennially instead of annually.

PLAN TO DRIVE OUT MIDDLEMEN State Agricultural Society Committee Reports in Favor of Establishment of Public Markets.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—As a method of driving out of business middlemen and reducing the cost of living, the Committee on Grievances, Transportation and Marketing, of the State Agricultural Society, today reported in favor of the establishment of a State Markets Commission.

The report declares that the commission should have power to acquire sites for ten public markets in New York City; ten in Brooklyn, and three in the Bronx, with cold storage facilities, to be at the disposal of co-operative associations and farmers for the sale of farm products.

The committee also recommended a scheme for pickling and canning establishments to take care of unsold products. The ideas presented in the report were so startling and revolutionary that the officials of the society decided that the matter must be considered long and deeply and no action taken at this time.

SIGNALMAN KILLED IN SUBWAY. A northbound Broadway express struck and killed Frank P. Nolan of 586 Crescent street, East New York, a signalman, employed in the subway, between 60th and 61st street at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Express traffic was delayed for half an hour.

SINGLE TAX BILL IN HOUSE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A modified "single tax" plan for the District of Columbia is embodied in a bill introduced in the House this afternoon by Representative Henry George, Jr.

APPARENT HARMONY REIGNING IN CUBA

But Veterans Are Not Entirely Reconciled and May Keep Up Fight.

(By Luffan News Bureau.)

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—The restoration of harmony between the various warring factions and of peace and order throughout Cuba seems to be assured unless it should turn out that the veterans are merely appearing for time. This morning sundry veteran leaders declared that they would continue the patriotic work of ousting the "guerillas" from office and purifying the government.

After a meeting of the veterans, however, General Nunez, the president of the association, and Colonel Coronado, one of the leaders, visited the Palace and had a long conference with President Gomez, at the conclusion of which the President gave out the following official statement:

"Gen. Emilio Nunez and Col. Manuel came to the palace this afternoon and had a long conference with the President. The greatest cordiality, high spirit and patriotism prevailed. Both of the veterans declared that they would be the first to contribute toward the re-establishment of peace throughout the republic, and would avoid every pretext which might compromise the independence of the country.

"The veteran clubs will continue to exist as beneficent, patriotic institutions, and will keep within their statutes. These resolutions they will submit to the National Council for approval.

"The President was highly pleased with these declarations, which he had expected, considering the great love of country which has always inspired Cuba's liberators."

Despite these promises of the veterans, however, and the alleged harmony following the conference at the palace last night, there is plenty of evidence to discord and a belief prevails that the conflict has not been settled. La Opinion, the official organ of Vice President Zeyza, prints an editorial in which it says:

"General Gomez has one moment in which to recover something of all he has lost in popular esteem. The distrust in the utility of his efforts is appalling. There are very few who are ready to affirm that he is capable of the right conduct and none who believe that he will grasp this opportunity to deliver himself from the sinister influence of General Montecagudo, that military commander who is as powerful as he is prejudicial to the government."

"The fear that President Gomez, once the first shock has passed, will again deliver the destinies of the republic to the government clique is universal. All classes are talking of the Chief Executive's lack of energy and initiative. No one is able to understand how President Taft's administration will suffice to produce in President Gomez a radical and salutary change. They do not want those who brought to Cuba the shame of an international reprimand to continue in power."

General Nunez, the veteran leader, says he detects in the intervention threat collusion between Arthur M. Reaume, the American minister here, and the government at Washington, perhaps.

BRIBER IS GIVEN PRISON SENTENCE Judge Swann, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday vigorously denounced Simon Katzenstein, the Harlem dealer in furs and bones who stole great quantities of meat from the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane on Ward's Island in 1910, and who was arraigned before the court for sentence.

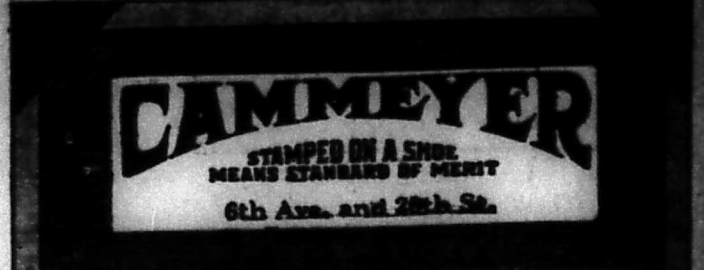
Katzenstein was convicted a week ago of having attempted to bribe Detective Phelan, detailed to the office of Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick, in an endeavor to buy off the sleuth following his arrest while engaged in taking meat from the hospital in barrels supposed to have been filled with bones and fat. He offered Phelan \$1,000.

Judge Swann sentenced Katzenstein to prison for not less than two years or more than four years and six months. A recommendation for mercy handed up by the jury at the time the verdict was returned and a petition from the defendant's acquaintances bearing upon his character, which was presented by Clark L. Jordan, counsel for Katzenstein, exerted little influence with Judge Swann.

INJURED HIS HEAD, COLLEGE MAN IS LOST ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 18.—After complaining that he had fallen and hurt his head on his way to a pond for a skating trip Sunday night, Charles J. Evans, of Pittston, Pa., a sophomore in the College of Law at Cornell University, came back to the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity house at Cornell in which he roomed, lay down on a couch then got up and took his hat and coat and left the house.

He has not been seen or heard of since, and the university authorities have sent out an alarm with a description of the young man to all cities and towns on railroad lines leaving Ithaca.

It is feared that Evans might have suffered more serious injuries from the fall than was at first supposed and that his mind may have been affected by the jar.



Four Mighty Good Shoe Values on Sale In Our Basement

Men's \$3.50 and \$4.00 Shoes, \$2.65 A Sale of Fine Winter Boots for Women at \$2.45

Winter Tans, Patent Leather and Gun Metal, Button, Lace and Bluchers. In Tan Calf, Patent Leather, Gun Metal and Black Kid. Taken from our regular \$3.50 and \$4.00 lines and are of this winter's best styles.

A Sale of Men's \$6.50 Tan Willow Calf High Cut Storm Boots at \$4.15 Also 3,800 Pairs Women's \$2.50 Shoes at \$1.45

These Boots are made with heavy welted soles, bellows, tongue and double buckles at top. In Patent Leather, Gun Metal, Velvet, and Corduroy.

NEW COURTHOUSE SITE APPROVED BY BOARD The courthouse site recommended by its Corporate Stock Budget Committee was adopted yesterday by the Board of Estimate. Mayor Gaynor was not present, but it is known that he favored the plan.

The site is bounded on the north by Leonard street, on the west by Lafayette, on the east by Baxter and Park streets, and on the south by the open space at the intersection of Lafayette and Park streets. It consists of four irregular blocks. The property will be acquired by condemnation. It will cost about \$8,000,000. Borough President McAneny stated that the building itself will cost about \$9,000,000, so that the total outlay by the city will be \$17,000,000.

The action of the board did not extend to the acquisition of the area to the south recommended by the committee for the creation of a civic center. It is the intention, however, to take the land at an early date.

COAT OF WHITEWASH GIVEN STEPENSON WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—That Senator Isaac Stephenson, of Wisconsin, be allowed to retain his seat in the Senate is recommended, and that allegations of corruption in connection with his election have been disproved, are the principal findings in a report agreed on today by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The subcommittee considered the report, which had been prepared by its chairman, Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, at a meeting today. It was adopted and will be formally submitted to the full Committee on Privileges and Elections on Saturday.

There will probably be no minority report. DETECTIVES MAKE TWO GAMBLING RAIDS Four detectives of Inspector Hayes' staff early yesterday arrested twelve men as gamblers in a house in West 56th street, near Sixth avenue. Warrants had been issued by Chief Magistrate McAdoo.

The room contained a quantity of gambling paraphernalia. A roll of bills lay upon a table. The detectives were about to order the men to sign themselves against the wall, when the electric lights were turned off.

Three men arrested on a warrant charging them with abetting gambling in a home in West Houston street were held for trial in Men's Night Court. The prisoners were John Russell, Charles Schmidt and Michael McGhee.

KILLED IN THE END. Foreman Who Dodged Trains for 30 Years Dies in Front of Engine. For more than thirty years out of the forty he had been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, William J. Reilly, a foreman of the roundhouse in the Waldo avenue yards, Jersey City, had walked across the mass of tracks in the yard without mishap.

He started to work as usual early yesterday and stepped in front of a train, which killed him instantly. His home was at 128 Mercer street, Jersey City, and he was 71 years of age.

AGED MAN IS MURDERED. LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 18.—James Willis, aged 71 years, was convicted here today of voluntary manslaughter for the killing of A. J. King, a tenant on the Willis farm, near here, last June. The trouble arose from a disagreement over the terms of a contract. Willis has not yet received sentence, but the jury asked that he be shown clemency on account of his age.

FAVORABLY REPORT DILLINGHAM BILL WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Senate Lodge, of Massachusetts, today favorably reported to the Senate the Dillingham bill to regulate the immigration of aliens, and their presence in the United States. The measure aims to strengthen the present immigration laws by closing technical loopholes through which it is possible for undesirable aliens to enter this country.

The Dillingham bill, as reported by the Immigration Committee, meets the condition by requiring the masters of vessels entering United States ports to file with the immigration officers a manifest giving accurate descriptions of the members of their crew and holding the shipmaster and shipping company jointly responsible for the members of its crew.

An amendment proposed by Senator O'Gorman, of New York, makes the shipping company or association equally responsible with its agents or officers so far as the provisions of the act are concerned.

CINCINNATI'S MAYOR DISCOUNTS CULTURE CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—When graduated from Yale the only way could make a living was with a pen and shovel. It can't see that there's much use in spending thousands of dollars to teach a youth 100 words worth of poetry or other things that if he has to make his own living," said Mayor Henry T. Hunt today after a conference with President Dabney, of the University of Cincinnati, a municipal owned institution.

The Mayor said that he favored abandoning much if not all of the cultural side of education at the University of Cincinnati and enlarging the vocational work as far as possible. Those who desire cultural education should pay for it, he said.

LEGAL FIGHT ABOUT PURE FOOD LAW WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Whether States may enact pure food legislation now that Congress has passed a Pure Food and Drug Act, is a question presented today to the Supreme Court of the United States for decision.

The constitutionality of the Indiana Pure Food Act of 1907 was up for argument. Marion W. Savage, of Minnesota, manufacturer of vitamin medicines, attacked the law as raising two standards for the manufacture of foods and drugs entering interstate commerce to obey. His attorneys contended that it was enough to obey the federal law.

R. R. ENGINEER FATALLY KILLED Brakeman and Conductor Also Injured in Head-On Collision. YORK, Pa., Jan. 18.—George M. an engineer on the Western Maryland Railroad, was fatally killed and Brakeman John Berkheimer and Conductor Wolf badly hurt in a head-on collision between a passenger train and a shifting engine on the latter's siding. The train and engine were traveling at a lively rate when the crash came.

Engineer Reed stuck to his job and was pinned fast, suffering agony while efforts were being made to release him. His arm was just in time to save his life. Passengers in the passenger train were hurried from their seats. None of them were seriously injured. The coaches remaining on the tracks.

Special Sale BANT & KAHN

Rand School of Social Science 112 East 19th Street, New York Register Now for Second Term Courses! Public Speaking, Instructor, Mr. George R. Kirkpatrick. Advanced Rhetoric and Composition, Instructor, Mr. Joseph Goldberg. Elementary English, Instructor, Mr. Max Schoenberg. Methods of Teaching in Socialist Schools, Instructor, Mrs. Edith C. Breitnut.

RAMBLER SHOES

For Men and Women **\$2.50** EQUALS ANY **\$3.50** SHOE MADE

UNION MADE FOR WOMEN Including the new short vamp style and 50 models in all widths and sizes and every leather.

Nearby Rambler Shoe Stores
World Building Basement
NEW YORK 419 6th Ave., near 26th St.
162 East 125th St., near 3d Ave.
BROOKLYN—435 Fulton St.
NEWARK 236 Market St., cor. Mulberry St.
161 Springfield Ave., cor. Broome St.

SENATOR HOWLS AT NAME OF GOMPERS

Declares He Isn't Qualified to Present August Body With Petition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, caused a sensation today by objecting to the Senate receiving a communication from President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor.

Vice President Sherman laid the communication before the Senate in the usual way and was about to refer it to committee when Heyburn arose and shouted:

"In view of the developments in the McNamara case I object to the Senate receiving any communication from Sam Gompers. The developments in that case have shown that he is not qualified to petition the Senate and he should not be allowed to do so until he qualifies."

An inquiry by Senator Culberson brought out the fact that the communication was a resolution passed by the federation at its Atlanta convention. Heyburn finally withdrew his objection to receiving the communication.

Senator Fletcher then suggested it be printed in the Record, but Heyburn objected. Fletcher then moved to have it printed in the Record, and this was carried 87 to 24.

The resolution which stirred up the controversy was in opposition to the substitution of power presses for hand presses in the government printing establishments.

McDougall's Shoes
FOR MEN, BOYS AND LADIES
88-89 Myrtle Avenue
BROOKLYN.

SAVE YOUR SHOES REPAIRED AT
Lester's Electrical Shoe Repairing Shop
377 FULTON ST., NEAR ELTON ST.
We discount to call readers, Brooklyn.

Martin Derx
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
68-69 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
2d, Manhattan Ave. and Delancey St.

BERGER'S LUCKY SPOT
102 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNION LABELS.
UNION MADE PIANOS.
Remember that manufacturers and dealers in union made pianos always mention in their advertisements that their pianos are UNION MADE.

FRANK'S Department Store
N. E. COR. 83D ST. & AVE. A, N. Y.
Always Something New
We handle all union-made merchandise.
UNION LABELS.

Workingmen, Do Your Duty
This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value.
Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell you inferior non-union goods.
NORTH LAWLOR, Secy, 11 West 11th St., New York

FISTS FOR POLICE INSTEAD OF CLUBS

Waldo Now Starts Classes In Pugilism and Jiu Jitsu.

Commissioner Waldo has another brilliant idea. He will teach policemen the gentle art of pugilism so that an officer can knock down a man without using his nightstick.

Obviously this knockout business is meant for toughs and gangs. But as the police force of New York is rather slow in dealing with gangs and altogether too industrious in the matter of assaulting innocent persons, the jiu-jitsu ideas of Commissioner Waldo will fall largely upon the heads of guiltless persons.

Waldo has hired for the job of wrestling master Tom Jenkins.

Jenkins, who has come to the met with the most celebrated wrestlers in the business—Hackenschmidt, the Russian Lion; Frank Gotch, the world's champion; George Bothner, and a number of Greeks whose names end in poulos—has been for two years the instructor in wrestling at West Point, where he evolved a system that is a combination of wrestling, boxing and jiu-jitsu, a plan of putting the other fellow out of the fight rapidly and completely.

Jenkins will come to New York from West Point three times a week for eight weeks. By that time, he says, he will have taught the ten men picked out by Commissioner Waldo all they need to know about overpowering men.

The ten, selected carefully, are Daniel Curtayne, of the West 37th street station; Michael Meede, of Traffic Squad C, in West 30th street; Henry Schachne, of the East 129th street station; Harold Eller, of the East 51st street station; William Leitch, of the Amsterdam avenue station; James V. McCarthy, of the West 37th street station; Isidor Cantor, of the Mercer street station; Jeremiah Meany, of the East 104th street station, and Joseph W. Buck, of the station at Third avenue and 100th street.

After these men have finished their eight weeks' course with Big Tom Jenkins they will go to work teaching police recruits and the small, medium sized men of the department how to lay out a person without clubbing him. In six months, the Commissioner figures, at least 1,000 policemen will be expert wrestlers, able to arrest anybody they go after.

RECOVER CHARRED BODY IN REVERE HOUSE FIRE

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Workmen today recovered the charred body of one of the two women who lost their lives in the Revere House fire. The remains are believed to be those of Miss Annie McDevitt, who was employed in the kitchen.

INDICTED PACKERS MAKE GENEROUS OFFER

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The attorneys for the government in the case of the ten indicted packers on trial in the United States Court here were not a little surprised today when counsel for the defense made an offer to pay half the expense of having an expert accountant go over the books and files of the packing firms interested in the case. Their offer, while not refused, will be given consideration.

The tender of counsel for the defense was made in an effort to bring the case to an earlier close. At present counsel on both sides cannot see end until late spring, while those more pessimistic declare that the trial may last all summer. The government has been building its case for some seven weeks. Yet it has advanced only to the preliminary stage.

DEPOSED PRESIDENT IS UP IN ARMS

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 18.—News from Asuncion, Paraguay, is to the effect that General Rojas, the deposed President, has informed the foreign diplomatic representatives that he will withdraw his resignation as chief executive, which was forced from him, and that he will fight to regain his power and authority.

KNOX HERE TO SPEAK

"The Monroe Doctrine and Some Incidental Obligations in the Zone of the Caribbean" will be the subject of Secretary Knox's address before the New York State Bar Association in Carnegie Hall this evening.

SUITS AGAINST POLITICIAN

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Eleven law suits have been filed here against Walter A. Webster, a prominent Republican politician and lawyer, nominee for District Attorney in 1907 and later a special investigator for Governor Foss.

RUSSIA GRABS ANOTHER CITY

TEHERAN, Jan. 18.—Two thousand Russian troops have occupied Mashhad, a walled holy city of northwestern Persia and capital of the Province of Khorasan. The reason for the occupation of this city of 60,000 inhabitants is unknown.

HALT IN LORIMER PROBE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The investigation into the election of Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, was adjourned again today because of the continued illness of Elbridge Haney of counsel for Lorimer.

STUPEL
FURNISHER AND HATTER.
2112 Third Ave., New York
BEST \$1.50 HAT IN NEW YORK.

Annual Ball

Branch 7 Socialist Party

Tomorrow Evening
JANUARY 20

HARLEM RIVER CASINO
127th St. and 2d Ave.

The Ball of the Season

L. FIDELMAN'S Double Union Orchestra
ADMISSION 25c
HAT CHECK 15c

WANT RETRIAL OF NEMESIS OF AZEF

Russian Press Demands Case of Lopukine, Who Exposed Noted Spy, to Be Revisited.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—The press is urging a revision of the trial of Lopukine, a former director of police, who was sentenced in May, 1909, to five years' imprisonment at hard labor on a technical charge that he was a member of the revolutionary organization.

The newspapers point out the absurdity of the conviction of Lopukine for his alleged disclosure of the true character of Azef, who figured as one of the most successful plotters against the Emperor, the state and the lives of police agents and government officials, and at the same time was a daring police spy.

It is argued by the writers of the articles that if Lopukine contributed to the unmasking of Azef he should be regarded as a savior of Russian lives and Russian honor, and if he did not so contribute, then they ask why he was sentenced.

The arrest and prosecution of Lopukine caused a great sensation throughout Russia.

MEXICAN BOSSES TO GIVE STRIKERS TERMS

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 18.—Manufacturers from Puebla, Orizaba and many other points are arriving here to attend a meeting under the auspices of the government to arrange terms with the strikers at various places. All seem to be inclined to grant concessions.

The newspapers continue to publish anti-American interviews, letters and editorials, which were brought on again by the rumored American intervention in Cuba. This morning the El Diario published a strong editorial entitled "The Policy of Suicide," in which the foreign policy of Mexico was deplored. She was criticized for having always allied herself with the United States instead of helping to realize a Latin American union. The editorial declares that the friendship of the United States for Mexico is merely a mask for advancing aggressions.

BRITISH MINERS VOTE TO STRIKE

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The recent ballot taken by the coal miners of Great Britain, the result of which was officially declared this afternoon, was overwhelmingly in favor of a strike for a fixed minimum wage. The actual figures were: For a strike, 445,801; against a strike, 115,521.

Notes to quit work will doubtless promptly be handed in by the miners, and this will bring about a national stoppage of coal mining on March 1. The intervening weeks, however, give plenty of time for negotiations between the employers and the workers, and efforts at mediation may be expected to avert what would otherwise prove a national calamity.

LAUNDRY WORKERS IN PANIC

200 Have Narrow Escape From Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—A fire that threw 200 laundry workers into a panic practically destroyed the Palace Laundry at 59th street and Low avenue today and gutted the factory of the Englewood Sash and Door Company. The yards of the City Fuel Company were partially burned and six cars loaded with coal destroyed.

COURT BUILDING IS SAFE

Rudolph P. Miller, Superintendent of Buildings in Manhattan, replying to assertions that the Criminal Courts Building was in a dangerous condition, said yesterday: "There is positively no cause for alarm. The condition of that building is the same today as it has been for some time past."

ALFRED GLASSER
The SHOE Man
First Ave. and 12th St., N. Y.

SAILORS COME NEAR DEATH FROM FIRE

Escape From Roof of Burning Hotel by Crossing Aerial Gangway.

Climbing over an aerial gangway, thrown across the alley from the roof, fourteen sailors in the Long Island Hotel, at 137 South street, had a narrow escape from being trapped by fire in the hotel today.

The sailors, roused by engine bells, ran through the halls to the street door and found it locked. They fled to the roof while the blaze raged in the basement saloon and filled the hotel with smoke.

Captain O'Brien, of Truck No. 1, saw the men on the roof and ordered a ladder raised to the building on the James Slip side of the hotel, separated by a six foot alley. To bridge this alley the aerial gangway was laid by throwing across one of the shorter ladders from the truck. Then the sailors clambered across to safety.

The fire started in the basement saloon of the hotel, which is conducted by Edward Anderson, Patrolman Reynolds, of the Old Slip station, saw the blaze and turned in an alarm.

He ran back to the hotel to awaken the sleepers, and, according to his story, found the main entrance of the building locked.

In the meantime, the sailors had gone to the roof and their cries for help could be heard in the street. Because of the dense smoke it was some time before they were seen.

PLANNING PROBE OF MORE TRUSTS

"Atlantic Pool," Harvester Co., and Money Combine Will Probably Be Next to Face Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Today's developments in the House Committee on Rules, foreshadow Congress inquiries into three great commercial interests—the foreign shipping combine, better known as the "Atlantic Pool," the International Harvester Company, and an unorganized entity that has come to be referred to as the Money Trust.

It became known today that President Taft approves, or at least, does not disapprove the proposed investigation into the activities of the foreign shipping combine, which, according to Representative Humphrey, of Washington, a Republican, violates the Sherman Act and the Railroad Rate Law and imposes restrictions on American commerce that tends to a restraint of trade.

It is the general belief that if the Senate and the House decide to make a joint inquiry into the operations of the shipping combine the results may be far reaching. Representative Humphrey charges that this combine is fostered by the German Government and that the German lines form the keystone of the system. Humphrey has repeatedly charged on the floor of the House and in committee that the influence of this combine is so potential that it has been able to prevent the passage for many years of bills designed to upbuild the merchant marine.

U. S. ASKED TO GET OLD AGE PENSION NEWS

(By National Socialist Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Victor Berger, the Socialist Congressman, has introduced a resolution in the House directing the Commissioner of Labor to furnish information on the subject of old age pensions.

According to Berger's resolution, the report is to be prepared from information already collected by the Bureau of Labor, and is to present in brief and compact form, of a length not exceeding 100,000 words, a summary of the various governmental systems of old age pensions now in force in England, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Austria, Belgium, Germany and France, and such other information as would bear upon the practicability of a governmental system of old age pensions in the United States.

AUTO TRUCK KILLS 10-YEAR-OLD BOY

A 10-year-old boy was crushed to death yesterday when he fell in front of an auto coal truck at First avenue and 14th street. The truck was going north, following a car, when the boy started to cross the avenue. He waited until the car passed and then tried to run in front of the motor vehicle.

He slipped and fell directly in front of the auto, and before the driver, Frederick Merkle, of 301 Avenue A, could stop, the front wheel had passed over his body. The boy died immediately after reaching Bellevue Hospital. Merkle was overcome by grief over the accident. There was nothing in the boy's clothing to identify him. The body was removed to the Morgue, and the police are trying to find the victim's parents.

AGAIN DISCUSSING MOROCCO

Francisco-Spanish Negotiations, Said to Be Progressing Favorably.

MADRID, Jan. 18.—Francisco-Spanish negotiations over the Moroccan situation have been resumed, and are progressing favorably.

It is hoped a conclusion will be reached rapidly, and government circles believe the formal documents will be drafted for signatures by the end of January.

TWO ITALIANS CHARGED WITH FRAUDULENT GOVERNMENT OF DUTIES

Giuseppe Rosati, Pompeo di Padova and Luigi Zappa were arraigned yesterday before John H. Shields, United States Commissioner, on the charge of being engaged in a conspiracy to defraud the government out of lawful duties through the smuggling of jewelry into the country from Italy.

The prisoners were held in \$1,000 each for further examination.

JOHN MARSA
Has purchased for cash part of
CHAS. GOMER'S SONS'
High Grade Suits, Overcoats and Trousers; same will be placed on sale at LESS THAN HALF PRICE at both of my stores.
671 Broadway, Cor. Manhattan Ave.
1-3-5 Manhattan Ave., Cor. Broadway, Brooklyn
This Sale Will Last 6 Days
Commencing Today

Men's \$10.50 Suits and Overcoats, now **\$5.00**
Men's \$15.50 Suits and Overcoats, now **\$7.50**
Men's \$22 Suits and Overcoats, now **\$10.00**

All of Our Plaid Back Overcoats and Raglans at Half Price

Men's \$2.50 Trousers **\$1.15**
Men's \$3.50 Trousers **\$1.50**
Men's \$4 and \$4.50 Trousers **\$1.95**

ALSO ON SALE AT HALF PRICE, OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

Come In and Be Convinced
6 Per Cent Discount to Call Readers. Open Evenings Until 9 o'Clock.

JOHN MARSA, Prop.
671 BROADWAY and 1-3-5 MANHATTAN AVE., Brooklyn

NEW WITNESS BEFORE FEDERAL GRAND JURY

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—The most important witness before the Grand Jury today in the federal investigation of dynamiting was Edward Miller, a carpenter, of Los Angeles, and organizer for the Building Trades Council of that city during labor troubles.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 18.—Sheriff Hammell, who is in Indianapolis with Orrie McManigal, this afternoon telegraphed the authorities here, ordering that the guards about the county jail be doubled immediately. Bender, Maple and Conners, accused of trying to dynamite the Hall of Records, are confined in the jail.

Hammell offered no explanation of this order, but it is believed that he fears an attempted jail delivery.

MEETING TO DEVISE UNIFORM TAX LAWS

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—A conference of the tax commissioners of the New England States was started at the State House today, representatives of all the New England States being present.

The object of the conference is to secure the passage of similar tax laws in all the New England States in order that the "tax dodger" may not be able to avoid taxation by changing his residence from one State to another.

The subject of the inheritance tax was first taken up and at the afternoon session the subject of the taxation of banks, trust and insurance companies was discussed by Commissioners Treffry, of Massachusetts; Fairchild, of Connecticut; Wheeler, of Maine, and Matthews, of New Hampshire. The subject of the taxation of intangible personality was discussed.

PLANNED TO KILL PRIEST

Condemned Man Had Taken Violent Dislike to Spiritual Adviser.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 18.—It leaked out today that before going to the electric chair at the State Prison last Tuesday night, Antonio Luciano admitted to Head Keeper Osborne that while confined in the death house he had planned to take the life of the Rev. Father Alexis Graff, who first acted as his spiritual adviser. Luciano surrendered to Osborne a rude weapon resembling a stiletto, which he had fashioned from the handle of an iron pail which had been in his cell.

Luciano was foiled in his attempt by the substitution of the Rev. Father Huber for Father Graff. It appeared that he had taken a violent dislike to Father Graff, believing the priest might have had him liberated if he had so desired. Luciano went to the death chair protesting his innocence of the crime of which he was convicted.

HELD FOR SMUGGLING

Two Italians Charged With Defrauding Government of Duties.

Giuseppe Rosati, Pompeo di Padova and Luigi Zappa were arraigned yesterday before John H. Shields, United States Commissioner, on the charge of being engaged in a conspiracy to defraud the government out of lawful duties through the smuggling of jewelry into the country from Italy.

The prisoners were held in \$1,000 each for further examination.

Cathedral Illumination SPECIAL NOTICE

The electrical illumination of the Cathedral will begin each evening at 8:30 o'clock.

It will be discontinued at 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 o'clock, and resumed by gradual increase to full illumination on each hour.

DIVORCE SCANDAL IN POWDER TRUST HOME

Sensational Statutory Grounds Given by John Bancroft.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 18.—The case of John Bancroft, Jr., who is suing his wife Madeleine Dupont Bancroft, connected with the Dupont Powder Trust, for a divorce on sensational statutory grounds, is nearing an end.

The husband rested his case this afternoon in the Superior Court. The defense then began. The testimony must all be in by tomorrow night, the court having ruled to this effect last week when the case started. All the evidence is being taken by the court in Chambers owing to its responsibility. The only spectators outside the witnesses are lawyers.

An informal poll, taken tonight, of attorneys who have heard all the testimony, showed a preponderance of belief that Bancroft will be unsuccessful. The reasons advanced are that he has not made his case sufficiently strong to warrant the court, Chief Justice Pennell and Associate Judges Conrad and Woolley, finding in his favor. This is the opinion of nine out of every ten lawyers, and about all the lawyers of the Newcastle County bar have been present all through the trial.

If the husband's application shall be denied, the counter suit for a divorce of the young wife will be tried, also in chambers, at the March term. This is, likewise, on statutory grounds.

ADVICE TO WIDOWS

United Hebrew Charities Will Give It Free to Poor Women.

A new experiment in philanthropy was begun yesterday in the organization at the United Hebrew Charities Building of the Committee on Advice and Information to Widows.

The new committee, co-operating with the fraternal orders, intends to reach the widow with good advice before the insurance money reaches her. And if she hasn't enough, say, to start a boarding house or a little store, the committee will lend her a few hundred dollars, to be repaid leisurely and without interest.

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Don't Talk Socialism

Without first studying it, otherwise you may do the movement more harm than good. There are those who have heard that the Socialists are a few more of the same old thing, and they talk on the right lines. If you do a few hours of study on each of the following: Socialism in France, by Henry D. Thoreau; Socialism in Germany, by Hermann and Wilhelm Dietrich; Socialism in Italy, by John R. Commons; Socialism in the U. S., by the Socialists; and you will see that the Socialists are not a few more of the same old thing, but a new and different thing. The literature will start you right. See our latest catalog, Chicago, N. Y., 150 West Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill.

C. O. LOEBEL
CLOTHING AND SHOE STORE
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The Call



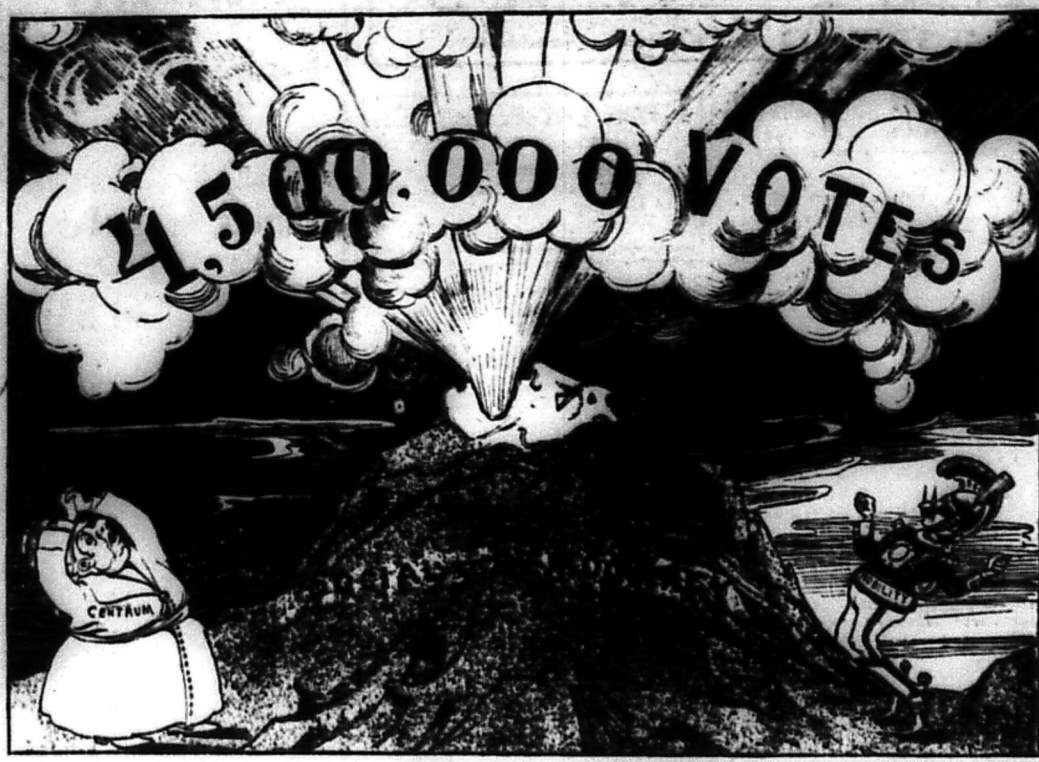
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THE SOCIALIST VOLCANO



EUREKA STOCKADE, AUSTRALIA'S FIRST LABOR REVOLT

By F. J. Riley, in International Socialist, Auckland, N. Z.

The discovery of gold in 1851, in Victoria, brought in its train crowds of brave adventurous spirits who knew what it was to be men. They came from all countries of the world. Chartist from England, Irish Fenians, Germans who had gone through '48, Italians from Garibaldi's army, Frenchmen fired with revolutionary temperance, Americans who had seen perilous times in Columbia. They were men whose sympathies were with every movement that made for freedom.

Gold was first found in 1851; but for the next three years field after field was discovered and million of pounds worth of gold was unearthed.

Ballarat and Bendigo proved the most profitable of the surface workings. Some 20,000 men were on the alluvial workings of Ballarat.

The government imposed a license fee of £1 10s. a month on all men prospecting for gold in Victoria, and a license of £2 10s. a month on storekeepers. The fact that this sum had to be paid irrespective of whether the men struck gold or not, and that they had no Parliamentary representation, was repugnant to those miners who had taken a foremost stand in every country for the right of public expression through the ballot box.

Every miner who was found without a license was fined heavily. Those who could not pay were thrown into the convict gangs to work on the roads for long terms. Hence many men, whose only crime was poverty, were made convicts. The awarding of half the fines to the arresting police made the latter a most corrupt body.

Most of the police had previously been convict wardens, and it was impossible for them to understand the free and independent spirit of the miners.

Many were the conflicts between these police ruffians and the miners. If a miner was unfortunate enough to have left his license in the camp, and thus could not produce it at the demand of the police, he was taken and chained to a log, and left exposed in the heat or rain until such time as his trial took place.

Gangs of police would follow one another around the field, and demand to see the licenses. Miners would have to come up out of the wet shaft (some 100 to 150 feet deep) at their beck and call a dozen times a day. They dared not refuse or they would be thrown into the convict gangs.

The sale of liquor was prohibited, but sly grog selling was carried on almost openly. It was known to the miners that the police were in league with the keepers of these places, and they also knew of the fact that if they wanted to get drunk they would have to pay five or six times as much as they would otherwise do, the police reaping the greatest part of the exorbitant price.

A crisis was reached when orders were issued that a double license fee was to be collected. This aroused such opposition that the order was never enforced. However, it only went to show the spirit of those in power.

A miner named Scoble was killed in one of the low drinking dens kept by an ex-convict named Bentley. A charge of murder was laid against the licensee, but, instead of being arrested, he was simply summoned to appear before the court. The trial was carried on in a most unsatisfactory manner and all the evidence against the murderer was suppressed. He was found not guilty and discharged.

This action exasperated the miners and they organized a monster protest meeting at which it was decided to form a vigilance committee and re-arrest the murderer and deal with him by lynch law. Bentley was apprised of the miners' intentions and fled to the camp of the police officials.

Failing to secure Bentley, the miners burned the hotel to the ground, the Commissioner of Police being powerless to prevent the proceedings. Some time later, three men—Weatherly, Fletcher and McIntyre—were arrested on a charge of having burned the hotel and were committed to stand their trial at Melbourne.

While they were awaiting trial the government ordered a retrial of Bentley, who was eventually found guilty and, with some confederates, was sentenced to the convict gang.

WILSON NO STATESMAN—THAT'S ALL

Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page. also—favored him for the nomination, and promptly replied in statesmanlike fashion that he was not prepared to discuss "pipe dreams," an answer that left the question just as it was and enabled Theodore to escape any charge of lacking a sense of political obligation, and at the same time leaving the questioners entirely in the dark as to his political backing.

There are an enormous number of ill-informed people who possess no qualities for statesmanship and who really believe that by merely electing a certain individual for President it is possible to have a government in this country not under the control of the capitalists.

They, of course, understand that the Morgans and others of that ilk continually attempt to exercise what they call "undue influence" upon the government and often do, to a considerable extent, simply because the incumbent of the White House has no sufficient political backbone to resist their demands, but at the same time they also imagine that all that is needed is a "good man" who possesses that indispensable qualification to debar Morgan and his associates from formulating and controlling the policy of the government. Wilson is evidently of this type, and perhaps prides himself upon it, but the "practical politicians" rightly consider it folly.

He understands that in neither the Republican nor the Democratic parties can a candidate have the slightest chance of success unless with financial backing from some group of great capitalists. The candidate who does not possess this knowledge has, of course, no sense of political obligation, and may be a schoolmaster or anything else, but is certainly not a statesman.

The statesman must be prepared to deny publicly that he is the candidate of any special commercial or financial interests, while he knows at the same time that he is and must be what he publicly denies he is. He must pose as the candidate of "all the people," knowing at the same time, like the ox and the ass of scripture, "his owner and his master's crib." Given this knowledge and the ability to play the part properly, and there is no office so high that it cannot be reached by the statesman who has mastered this first principle of statesmanship. It is a difficult and ambiguous position, to be sure, and smacks of hypocrisy, but it is the only position that carries with it a possibility of political success.

Governor Wilson seems to imagine that because he was able to repudiate the local New Jersey political "bosses" who did the necessary dirty work required to insure his election as Governor that he can repudiate Morgan just as easily, but he will find the latter a different proposition. Morgan is an old and experienced "savior of the country," where Wilson is but the rawest novice. He has been saving it—for himself, to be sure—ever since the panic of 1907, through the last year of the Roosevelt regime and the entire administration of Taft, and that an upstart like Wilson should imagine that he can actually supplant Morgan as a "savior," and do it without Morgan's leave or assistance, is a demonstration of political incapacity and lack of knowledge on his part that fully bears out the opinion of the shrewd old politician who conducts the Louisville Courier-Journal, that Wilson may be a schoolmaster, but no statesman.

AN ANTIDOTE FOR A SUBSIDIZING THE PERNICIOUS POISON SLAVE TRADE

By DR. EDWIN F. BOWERS.

Sir Francis Vane—inheritor of an illustrious name—describes, in the American Magazine for January, the principles and aims of the "World Scouts," a movement recently started in Europe for the purpose of offsetting the avowedly military spirit of the Boy Scouts.

To one who was not born with a clot of blood in his clenched fist, and in whom the stivies' blood lust has been refined by the progress of evolution, this movement must appeal as worthy of all support and encouragement.

Sir Francis says, "I hold it criminal to allow a girl or boy to be brought up in the belief that war is inevitable, a part of the Divine Ordinance, for he who believes it so will, consciously or unconsciously, make it so. We aim to show the organizers of the original scout movement that they have made a false step. The ideal of patriotism to be set before boys is the ideal of the World Scouts—an ideal that has no spark of racial animosity. Let the boys keep the natural world outlook that they were born with. Let them go on believing that Italian and Russian boys are not enemies but friends; not foreigners but folks. Because it is so, the 'patriotic' separatist view is simply not straight—even if our public schools do implicitly teach it by their 'patriotic' exercises."

This last remark comes seriously near being true—and pity 'tis, 'tis true. Now, when the Boy Scouts, with their motto, "To Be Ready"—ready with rifle and trained murder-craft to "defend the country"—turn out in the interest of a mob of territorial pirates against the encroachment of another band of "patriots"—also driven forward by another politic conceit of self-interest, seeking to conquer the world by the time the atom of intelligence manifested itself. Some one said that the way to begin is to begin; and we may as well begin with these deluded boys if we are to cultivate an anti-militaristic spirit in the youth and man. For the boy is father to the man, and as the twig is bent so is the tree inclined.

If these children are instructed that perfection in warlike preparation is commendable and praiseworthy, it is going to be difficult to persuade them that arbitrary settlement of all international disputes is the only course a civilized nation can consistently countenance—even in matters involving "honor." (The Neolith, with naked teeth, and grandiose gesture, to the contrary notwithstanding.) Wars are necessary only to panders, sycophants, plunderers and imbeciles. All others have sufficient honor, decency and intelligence to settle their quarrels without recourse to arms.

The present causes of war analyze themselves into pillage by autocracy, industrial competition and oppression of the workers; and sociological and economic science have provided us with the weapons for settling these grievances. Apply special therapeutics. Cultivate brains, exchange the bullet for the ballot, and use the attributes of a man in dealing with men, not the qualities of the bulldog and the Hyrcan tiger.

"CAPTURING" A LABOR CONVENTION

It has always been a favorite method among capitalists when conducting war upon labor unions to represent these bodies as composed of honest, credulous, non-combative workmen, either imposed upon by the oratorical sophistries of their leaders or terrorized into membership by a process of coercion exercised upon them by lawless agitators. The labor host they always represented as a herd of dumb, driven cattle, which had been duly "captured" by the agitators aforesaid. This presentation, of course, enabled the capitalist union smasher to pose as champions of "industrial freedom" as against the "slavery" imposed by trade unions upon the workmen.

So fixed has become this idea of the "capture" of masses of men that the term is pressed into service whenever an organized body of any kind changes its policy or leadership, even though the changes mean nothing essential or important. Conventions of the old political parties are always represented as "captured" by Roosevelt, Bryan, Taft or Murphy, as the case may be, sometimes by oratory or by running the "steam roller" over the delegates and "capturing" the flattened remains.

And, of course, the efforts of the Socialists in trades unions, to leaven those bodies with their ideas, is also represented as an attempt at "capture," and great are the rejoicings when such attempts are foiled.

The latest news from Indianapolis, where the United Mine Workers are holding their convention, appears therefore in the capitalist press as the "capture" of the convention by the Socialists.

The assemblage indorsed a resolution for collective ownership of industries and discussed others censuring Mr. Gompers as a reactionary, and proposing that the Socialist party be indorsed as the political party of the working class.

These things are presented in such a manner as to leave the impression that the masses of the miners have not been thinking about them particularly, but rather that their representatives have been temporarily swept off their feet by the persistent and plausible oratory of a group of Socialists among them, and, not knowing exactly what befell them, indorsed the resolutions thus sprung upon them unexpectedly. This sort of thing constitutes the "capture," which has always an element of the unexpected in it. And, of course, it leaves room for the counter proposition, the possibility of "recapture" by similar methods on the other side.

Whatever elements gave an apparent similitude of truth to this view there may have been in the past are fast vanishing before the advance of Socialism in the unions, which is a proposition of an entirely different sort. There is no possibility of "recapture" for the simple reason that nothing is "captured" by the Socialists. To represent the matter as a "capture" is to completely misrepresent it.

What has taken place in Indianapolis is a result of a long and careful study of existing conditions continually proceeding in the minds of an ever increasing number of the membership of the United Mine Workers. Socialist propaganda, Socialist agitation, the steady and continuous distribution of Socialist literature going on for years among the miners, and these things in connection with the growing exploitation and oppression of the mine owners, the fearful loss of life through neglect, the spectacle of political power invariably exerted on the side of the proprietors and against the workers, have gradually and certainly turned the minds of the membership toward Socialism as the only remedy for their economic ills.

The result was certain, the only element in it that could not be exactly calculated upon was the time when it would manifest itself, exploitation and oppression by the mine owners, the fearful loss openly as the deliberate attitude of a representative body.

And the result in Indianapolis is simply the forerunner of similar action on the part of other labor conventions that are certain to follow the example of the United Mine Workers, not as a matter of imitation but from the working of the same process that finally determined the attitude of the mine workers.

The censuring of Mr. Gompers, though perhaps necessary in one sense, is in another perhaps superfluous. Mr. Gompers has created a sort of reputation for himself as a leader of a band of determined warriors "fighting" against Socialism to prevent its "capture" of the trades unions. It is, on the whole, an undeserved reputation. All that Mr. Gompers and his associates can do in the long run is from time to time to call the roll of those not yet fully convinced of the necessity of Socialism, the number of which is steadily diminishing. He can do nothing whatever with those who are so convinced, nor prevent their number from increasing. He may be said to "fight" Socialism in about the same sense that a man on a rock at low water can be said to "fight" against the rising tide. And Socialism can no more be correctly presented as "capturing" the unions than can the tide be said to "capture" the rock when it finally covers it.

While Socialists are pleased and gratified with the actions of this convention, they are not rejoicing as people who had achieved an altogether unexpected victory. The general and final result was known to a certainty beforehand, the time being the only element of doubt. As the Socialist delegate, Germer, correctly declared at the convention, "The corporations and the federal judiciary will finally force you into the Socialist party," a remark that shows a clear perception of the nature of the process, not a capturing of followers from the enemy, but the enemy himself forcing them from his own into the Socialist camp, where they come willingly and not as captives.

WILSON NO STATESMAN—THAT'S ALL

"A schoolmaster rather than a statesman," is the description given of Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, by Editor Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal. Wilson, he declares, has no sense of political obligations, and is therefore impossible as a nominee for the Presidency.

A knowledge of the incident which brought forth this opinion will serve to show that under present conditions Mr. Watterson is eminently correct.

Wilson, it appears, was being boomed for the Presidential nomination by one Harvey, the editor of Harper's Weekly, a "journal of civilization" that has functioned as political guide, philosopher and friend for millions of respectable citizens in the past. He discovered that the publication had, like many another business, been Morganized, that Harvey owed his position as editor to Morgan, and these circumstances prompted him to write to Harvey requesting that he cease booming his nomination, as in his opinion it was "affecting his candidacy injuriously." He did not want to be tied up to Morgan politically. Harvey had no alternative but to comply with the request, and now comes the pronouncement of Watterson and other Democrats to the effect that Wilson is unfit, has no sense of political obligations and has destroyed his own chances of the nomination. Which is, as we said, probably correct.

A statesman would have been expected to overlook the Morgan ownership, or if his attention was called to it, deny that it had any bearing on the question or dismiss it with an evasive reply. Roosevelt is a statesman, according to this test, although he essays the role of schoolmaster at times also. At the same time that Wilson was advertising his political incapacity and showing his lack of sense of political obligation by publicly and scornfully declining Morganized assistance, Roosevelt was interviewed on the report that the Steel Trust interests—which is an alias for Morgan

Continued on columns 6 and 7, this page.

of love and admiration to these less memories who held dear that they did not hesitate their lives for it. It was Bryan wrote: They never fall who die in a great cause; the black men their gore; Their heads may sicken in their limbs Be strung to city gates and walls— But still their spirit walks abroad. Though years Elapse, and others share as doom. They but surmount the deep and long thoughts Which everover all others do. The world at last to freedom.