

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

600 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE 2308 BEEKMAN.

The New York Call

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

WEATHER:
FAIR GENERALLY.

Vol. 5—No. 36.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1912.

Price Two Cents.

GENERAL STRIKE AGAINST WOOLLEN CO.

Time Not Ripe, but Will Create Sentiment in Its Favor.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 4.—William Yates, secretary of the New Bedford branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, and leader of the textile strikers here since Joseph J. Ettor was arrested, announced this afternoon that no effort would be made at the present time to cause a strike of operatives in the mills of the American Woolen Company outside of Lawrence.

It had been given out that a meeting of the executive committee of the workers was to be held in Boston today to discuss the feasibility of taking such action, but Yates says it was not held for the reason that communication had not been established with some of the committee in time to hold the session.

He said, however, that he had wired Vincent St. John, national secretary of Chicago, and that the projected meeting would be held within a few days.

Meantime, Yates said, every effort was to be made to create a sentiment in favor of such a strike.

Many meetings of strikers were held this afternoon and tonight at which H. P. Reed, of Olneyville; Thomas Powers, secretary of the Providence Textile Union; William E. Trautmann, one of the organizers of the workers; James Thompson, of Chicago, and others, made speeches urging the strikers to hold their ground; that they must not pay any attention to the mill owners' requests that they return to work tomorrow, and that they must do everything they can to prevent others from so doing.

Powers denounced the corporations and declared the mill owners were responsible for conditions in this city. Both Trautmann and Thompson cautioned the strikers against attempting to use violence.

Fred Wolfe, of Manchester, N. H., who has been having difficulty in holding meetings in that city to collect funds for the strikers here, told the committee that conditions among the cotton operatives in Manchester were as bad as in this city.

Wood Is Boss.
(Correspondence to The Call.)
By MORRISON I. SWIFT.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 1.—It would be difficult to imagine a more disgraceful condition than the one in Lawrence today, and the State of Massachusetts is the criminal cause. President Wood, of the American Woolen Company, has the State on his knee at his feet. Strike leaders are arrested on trumped up charges, and tried to get them out of the way to please Mr. Wood. No ball is allowed. Boy soldiers, who are not fit to be trusted with guns, tramp up and down the streets, and already a Syrian youth has been stabbed to death with a bayonet. Colonel Sweetser, the military dictator in command, in giving orders to soldiers by which this murder could take place, is the principal in the murder, but he has not been recalled, arrested, or placed on trial for the act. Only defenders of the workers receive that fate. President Wood and the other mill barons of Lawrence have called the troops there for that purpose.

But there will be twenty Socialists in Massachusetts where there was one before this strike is finished. A revolution is going on in the people's minds. There is a magnificent opportunity for the most far-reaching work to be done for social revolution. The situation is summed up by the following circular letter which I have given to the strikers, and am sending out through New England:

Situation Summed Up.

"Will you assist in a general strike to bring the social question to a crisis? The rich are conducting a system of unauthorized robbery called business. It consists of making the people who do not work, the consumers, the army of useless parasites on the laboring people. Dividends should be abolished, and these parasites compelled to earn their living."

"The Lawrence strike opens a way for this to be done in Massachusetts. The mill lords will not yield let us have a general strike in all the textile mills of the State, and then a strike in all the other mills. This will force the owners of enormous wealth to agree to a reconstruction of the social system. This reconstruction must require the elimination of the capitalist parasites. The payment of dividends must be abolished and the income now squandered on dividend parasites must be distributed to the real producers."

"This is social revolution. It is time to begin it. The middle class people are being crushed by the rich. We must all join to throw the capitalist lords back. If we begin this revolution in Massachusetts—the home of Socialism—it will spread through the nation, and the dead principles of the Declaration of Independence will be brought to life. We are all groveling slaves to the rich, slaves because they have robbed us, and because we have not been submissive enough. Have we not been free? They help to keep this great general strike."

"The whole State is sensitive and conviction on social matters has never been before. A campaign"

CRUSHED TO DEATH BENEATH LOCOMOTIVE

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 4.—Miss Elsie Little, the New York tennis player, was struck and instantly killed by cars late last night in one of those strange accidents which seem unaccountable.

She had walked to the station with a party of friends, in advance of the regular bus, and was examining her baggage, which was piled up near the track awaiting the arrival of the train. Apparently upon an impulse, she started to cross the track just ahead of an engine and two cars which were backing in, apparently totally unconscious of their approach.

Some one shouted a warning to her, she hesitated, and before her companions knew just what had happened, she was beneath the wheels.

THREE CHILDREN DIE, SIX ADULTS INJURED IN BIG N. J. BLAZE

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Feb. 4.—Fire at Alpha, three miles from here, early this morning resulted in three children being burned to death, a half dozen men injured and the destruction of six dwellings and a barn.

Those who lost their lives were James Chicirelli, aged 14; Joseph Chicirelli, aged 11, and Amelia Chicirelli, aged 7, all children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chicirelli.

The injured were Charles Chicirelli, who was burned about the face and hands; Angelo Leonard, fracture of left leg; Drinkhero Santo, both wrists sprained and bruised about the body; Charles Santo, burned about face and hands; Santonio Glass, both hands burned to bone, and John Lena, burns about body. All the men except Chicirelli were boarders.

The fire originated from an overheated stove in Chicirelli's house. The town has no fire protection and is inhabited mostly by foreigners, who are employed in the cement mills.

ARRESTED SUSPECT MAY NOT BE BOMB SENDER

Though Deputy Commissioner Dougherty argued last night that Charles M. Dickinson, the young stenographer who is under arrest on suspicion of killing Grace Walker with a bomb, on Saturday, had a motive for carrying an iron pipe packed with dynamite to the woman with the dog, and though the Commissioner guardedly said he thought the right man had been jailed, other policemen who actively worked at the puzzle yesterday, swerved to the belief that a great deal more proof would have to be found before Dickinson could seriously be accused of murder.

Coroner Feinberg, who is to give Dickinson a hearing this morning, thinks the police are up the wrong tree in hunting for the bomb sender. He repeated yesterday his belief that Dickinson told the truth when he said he was in Mrs. Taylor's parlor at 103 West 77th street, and that the young man could not possibly have escaped every fragment of the bomb, with whose pieces the parlor was littered.

The autopsy performed by Dr. Lehane, yesterday, at Charles Coley's undertaking rooms, 245 East 90th street, where the woman's body was removed from the morgue upon the application of her sister, Mrs. Susan Evans, of 404 East 90th street, disclosed no traces of metal in the body. The woman's hands were badly shattered, but no powder marks were found upon her.

POVERTY AND WEALTH GROWING IN PRUSSIA

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Out of a population of 39,145,535, in the Kingdom of Prussia, 3,199,181 persons, with a total of 16,768,154 relatives depending upon them, earn less than \$20 a month according to statistical figures just given out.

There are 3,937,110 persons with an income of approximately \$7 a week and 3,893 with an income of \$60.000 a year. In 1899 there were thirty-one persons in Prussia with an annual income of \$250,000 or more; today there are 145.

Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, compares them under the heading of the "Lean and the Fat."

COUNTRY CHILDREN IN FRANCE DIE FAST

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Dr. Louis Gruveiller's investigations of infant mortality, the report of which has just been published here, show that country babies from birth to 1 year give a higher death rate than city babies during the same period.

Along the Seine, where factories of all sorts abound, and most of the population are engaged in mills, the death rate per 100 is 25.55; in Ardeche, partly farming and partly manufacturing territory, the rate is 24.65; while in a strictly agricultural district, in the Alps, the rate is 25.50 per 100. These statistics are regarded as a complete reversal of what had hitherto been considered the rule.

ASSEMBLYMAN LANSING DIES.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Assemblyman Bradford R. Lansing, Republican, of Rome, died at his home in that city today. He had been ill for several weeks with a complication of

DOORMAN OF STAR THEATER IN JAIL

Hutchinson Committed to City Prison for Admission of Minors.

While Sabbath law enforcement organizations, one after another, are officially endorsing the present fight of the film operators, musicians, electricians, engineers, stage hands, cleaners and bill posters of the Fox motion picture theaters for relief from cruelly exacting Sunday labor, the strikers are conducting the most extraordinary tactic against their employers. Not content with having Samuel F. Kingston, the manager of the Academy of Music, arrested for violation of the Sunday Theater Law in the giving of an illegal vaudeville performance at that playhouse on the evening of Sunday, December 17, the strikers have succeeded in having committed to the City Prison Michael Hutchinson, doorman of the New Star Theater, Lexington avenue and 107th street, upon a charge of admitting minors, unaccompanied by parents or guardians.

Hutchinson is now serving a thirty-day sentence in the City Prison as a result of his trial before the Judges of Part 1, Special Sessions, wherein he was found guilty of the offense charged against him by agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Hutchinson was arrested January 9, and arraigned before Magistrate Butts in the Harlem Police Court. For several days detectives and agents of the Harlem superintendency of the Gerry Society had the Lexington avenue and 107th street entrances to the theater under surveillance, and the entry of many tots of tender ages, principally by the 107th street door, leading to the galleries of the theater, was witnessed by the sleuths.

Upon hearing the evidence against Hutchinson, Magistrate Butts held him in \$500 bail for examination in Special Sessions.

Hutchinson's arrest and trial drew out of the repeated publication in The New York Call of the Star Theater management's disregard of the law prohibiting the admission of minors to public amusement places when unaccompanied by parents or guardians. As early as December 22 this newspaper called public attention to the defiance of the law at the Star Theater and called upon the Gerry Society to act upon a specific complaint which had been made by citizens a fortnight previously.

The management, reduced to extremity by the reduction of its audience, did not hesitate to expose children of tender years to the moral and physical dangers existing in the Fox houses. Attracted undoubtedly by the unrestricted admission of boys and girls, men under suspicion by motion picture theater proprietors the country over for vile objects upon children whom they may ensnare, were to be seen from time to time hanging about the entrance to the East Harlem establishment. Attempts to drive these away proved as ineffective as they were momentary.

From the outset of the strike of the film operators, stage hands, cleaners, musicians, electricians, engineers and bill posters employed in the Fox theaters, which began November 28, the audience in the New Star Theater dwindled until few adults were to be found at any of the shows. The management was driven to desperation, and word reached the strikers that children, unaccompanied by parents, were being admitted to the theater regardless of their ages. Some of the little ones, it was reported, were so small as to be unable to reach the box office window, there to deposit their nickels, and the ticket taker is alleged to have accepted their money and passed them into the building without requiring them to give tickets. The 107th street entrance leads to the gallery and balcony of the theater, and it was there that the tots were quartered, in defiance of both the statute governing the admission of minors to amusement places and of the Fire Department regulations.

In other of the theaters operated by the Fox syndicate a similar condition is reported to have been discovered by agents for the Gerry Society, and arrests are expected to follow today at the Little Nemo and at the Family Theater, in East 125th street.

WORKING PEOPLE, TAKE NOTICE:

The following theaters, controlled by the William Fox Amusement Company, do not employ union labor:

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, DEWEY THEATER and CITY THEATER, 14th street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

STAR THEATER, 107th street and Lexington avenue.

WASHINGTON THEATER, 140th street, and Amsterdam avenue.

NEW THEATER, 110th street and Broadway.

RIVERSIDE THEATER, 96th street and Broadway.

GOTHAM THEATER, 125th street and Third avenue.

FAMILY THEATER, 125th street and Park avenue.

NEW YORK ROOF, Broadway and 44th street.

What ought you to do? Think it over!

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS HIT.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Since January 16 handbills accepted from generous distributors in the streets must be distributed take home. A police ordinance provides arrest and fine for dropping them on the sidewalks or in other public places. As Paris is alive with distributors, there is much dissimulation among them—no one will take the advertisements.

COMMITTS SUICIDE ON FIANCEE'S DOORSTEP

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 4.—James Conk, 21 years old, employed as assistant ticket agent at the Branchport station of the New York and Long Branch Railroad in this city, committed suicide last night by shooting himself.

Last night he called on Miss Kate Tobin, to whom he was engaged to be married. While acting strangely, he exhibited a revolver and it became necessary to relieve him of it. He left the house, but within an hour returned with a new purchased pistol, and firing two shots he stepped from the porch. One of the bullets entered his breast below the heart. He was hurried to the hospital, but died before reaching there.

MADERO SEEKS FOR FRIENDSHIP OF U. S.

Says Latin America Could Not Aid Mexico in Any Crisis.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 4.—An interview with President Madero, published in the Daily Mexican, of this city, is causing much comment. He is quoted as follows:

"The Latin-American nations did not come to our assistance when Barradas invaded Mexico in 1828, when France sent her troops into Mexico in 1837 and 1862, and when the United States sent her armies to Mexico City in 1847."

"We should cultivate the most friendly and dignified relations possible with all foreign countries, so that their conduct toward us will be a reflection of ours toward them."

"The goods we buy from the Americans are paid for by what we sell them. The United States is a natural market for Mexican products, and the Latin countries are not. They produce precisely what we produce, and the natural outlet for our tropical timber and products is not Latin-America, but the colder countries, such as Europe and the United States."

"We require manufactured articles, and we cannot purchase them from Latin America, but from the United States. And yet, my government is seriously considering the possibility of growing Argentine wheat, and if the idea is found to be feasible, we will import such wheat and use it."

"In my opinion, Mexico's peace and prosperity depend upon continuance of friendly relations with the United States. We may as well acknowledge the fact right here, Latin-America could not and would not be of any service to Mexico in the event of a war between my country and any other."

"In the first place, during the four invasions I have mentioned, they did not help, and they could not do so now, because they have no way of getting assistance to us; the overland route is out of the question, and all their fleets combined could not transport enough men to Mexico to help us for one day. The only support that Mexico might expect from the countries south of the Guatemalan border of Chiapas would be moral support."

"The best way to avoid international disputes is to strictly observe international law; to attain a peaceful internal condition, and to treat foreigners within our territory as we would want to be treated in foreign lands. Let our justice be greater than our defense, and we have nothing to fear."

"I do not believe in alliances between Mexico and the other Latin-American countries. I believe in maintaining the ties of friendship and blood to the greatest extent, but alliances with them will not profit us one whit."

DR. UGARTE SCORES U. S. AGGRESSIONS

Says We Promulgated Monroe Doctrine to Keep South American Countries for Our Own Use.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 4.—Three thousand people sat or stood in the Teatro Mexicano last night to listen to an address by Dr. Manuel Ugarte, the propagandist of a combination of Latin American countries against the United States. The title of the lecture was "They and We." Dr. Ugarte said he was not unfriendly to the United States, but that he stood for the Latin people as a matter of self-preservation. He outlined a gradual extension of American territorial aggressions since 1823 and declared that the frontier of that country was ever advancing southward.

Dr. Ugarte declared that the Monroe Doctrine had not brought any benefits to the Latin American States, the United States having promulgated it for their own selfish ends in order to keep the American republic as a sort of reserve territory for their own ambitious plans for the future.

He reviewed what he called the increasing aggressions and intervention of the United States in the affairs of their weaker neighbors and declared that the pretense for intervention did not deceive anybody; as Europe might with equal right have intervened in the American Civil War and "all of us might intervene when herds of white savages assault prisons and burn in the public plazas negroes who have had no appearance before the courts." This statement was cheered enthusiastically.

MICHIGAN PAYS TO EDUCATE CHILDREN

Makes Allowance to Parents Too Poor to Give Child Schooling.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Interesting legislation has been passed by several States in the past year relating to the education of children.

For instance, some States now pay for the transportation of children to and from school, and in one State parents are in effect paid by the State to let their children obtain an education. These latest efforts at State legislation of this character are described by I. C. Boykin, editor of the United States Bureau of Education, in a report just made public.

Boykin says that in Michigan, if poverty compels a child to go to work before completing his or her common school education, the District Board of Education may pay the parents as much as the circumstances require up to \$3 a week, in order that they may place the child in school. In addition the child may be furnished with textbooks free.

In many States, very often weak schools sharing a considerable area, are consolidated into one strong school, the State paying the parents or others to bring in their children. Boykin discusses this as follows:

Pays for Transportation.

"A variation from the usual provisions for transportation is found in the Minnesota laws, granting aid to consolidated districts. The School Board of such a district is authorized to pay a reasonable amount for board and lodging in lieu of transportation of pupils living at a distance from the school house."

"Another unusual development is the South Dakota law, which provides that when transportation is not furnished the school district shall pay to the parents or guardians of pupils living at a distance from the nearest school house as much as 45 cents a day of actual school attendance."

"These two enactments are examples of the unexpected results that sometimes follow new lines of legislation. In one case public funds are only furnish free tuition, with all that it implies, but also pay a part of the board and lodging of the pupil; in the other case the parent is paid in cash for sending his child to school, for there is no requirement that he shall transport the child. In neither case does the element of charity enter."

"Other laws on the general subject of transportation were enacted during the year in California, where pupils may be transported at the cost of the county to county high schools, in Kansas where any district board may provide transportation for pupils living more than two and a half miles from school; in Missouri where the limit of distance is only half a mile; in New Hampshire where school districts were authorized to purchase necessary vehicles; in Pennsylvania where it is provided that no pupil of a discontinued school shall be required to walk more than a mile and a half to a consolidated school, and in Iowa."

In increased educational requirements and a shortening of the hours of labor for the purpose of allowing the worker greater opportunity for self-improvement characterize the child labor legislation passed during 1911 as another phase of the campaign to raise the general level of education in this country. In this connection, Boykin says:

Child Labor Laws.

"Comprehensive laws of great importance relating to child labor were passed during 1911 in Colorado, Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Wisconsin. All these States previously had laws that were more or less effective, but in no case did the old law compare with the new in completeness or in definiteness."

"The new measure of New Hampshire is especially comprehensive and well drawn; that of Colorado is nearly as complete, and those of Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Missouri are notable in that they greatly broaden the field of legal regulations, for in those States, the previous enactments were of limited application."

"The most advanced laws prohibit employment before the age of 16, unless the child has completed the eighth elementary grade, but that standard is still considered too high in most of the States. Ability to read understandingly and to write legibly is all the education that is required in New Hampshire and Colorado, for children between 14 and 16, and that is as far as the requirements of the majority of States go."

"The hours of employment of children are regulated by law in a constantly increasing number of States. The 'Osborne Law' in New Jersey prohibits the employment of any child under 16 in a mercantile establishment for more than fifty-eight hours per week, or between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m., except during the Christmas season. Other recent laws for maximum weekly working hours are as follows: 'Colorado, Missouri and Wisconsin for persons under 16, forty-eight hours; New York and Indiana, under 16, fifty-four hours; Utah, boys under 14, and girls under 16, fifty-four hours; New Hampshire, boys under 16, and girls under 15, fifty-eight hours; North Carolina under 15, sixty hours. In California persons under 15 are prohibited from working between 12 p. m. and 4 a. m., and persons under 16 only from 12 p. m. and 4 a. m."

PAY LAST TRIBUTE TO JONAS' MEMORY

WEIRD ORGY WITH SLAIN NEGRO'S BODY

ATLANTA, Feb. 4.—The body of Charles Powell, the negro who was lynched at 4 o'clock this morning for criminal assault on a white girl, was burned by a mob here this afternoon.

About 1 o'clock this afternoon the body of the negro was taken from an undertaking establishment on Mulberry street, where it had been placed on exhibition, and was carried to a field in South Macon, in the midst of a populous negro settlement and cremated.

The body was placed in a delivery wagon, which was followed through the streets for over a mile by a crowd of over 300 men and boys, who shouted: "Save the county money" and "teach the niggers a lesson." The sidewalks were lined with men and women returning from church as the procession passed with the negro's corpse.

CHINESE THRONE IS READY TO GIVE UP

Edict Directing Premier Yuan to Co-operate With Republicans Signed.

PEKING, Feb. 4.—The Dowager Empress today signed an edict in behalf of Emperor Pu-yi, directing Premier Yuan Shi Kai to co-operate with the Republicans at Nanking in establishing a "Chinese republic." No mention is made specifically of the abdication of the throne, but it is obvious that the surrender of power is equivalent to such action.

The edict has not yet been published, and it will probably be withheld until the result of Yuan's negotiations with the Nanking republicans is known. These negotiations aim at inducing the Nanking republicans to surrender control of China to Premier Yuan pending the decision of the national convention as to the future form of government and the appointments of the officials of the new republic.

Well informed people here do not believe the Nanking officials will agree to this and expect that the result will be the formation of two provisional governments, one for the north and another for the south. Nevertheless, the prospects for a settlement of the trouble are regarded as very hopeful.

It is stated that Yuan Shi Kai stands well with the republicans who have again offered him the Presidency of the republic.

Many of the Manchu Princes are already quitting Peking. Prince Su Kung has gone to Manchuria apparently to ascertain the local feeling there. The Viceroy, Chang Ehr Huan, is stated to be willing to accept a republic, but the military commander, an ex-brigadier named Chang Chu Lin, and his 12,000 troops are irreconcilable.

FOOTPRINTS TRAP BURGLAR--ARRESTED

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Feb. 4.—The home of Deputy Surrogate Charles E. Koehner, in Bloomfield avenue, near Berkeley Heights Park, was visited by a burglar at an early hour this morning and silverware valued at \$500 was carried off, but later recovered in Newark by the wife of the 54 Precinct watchman.

The wife was notified of the robbery at 5 o'clock by Sergeant John Bayling, of the local police, who told the city detectives that footprints in the snow indicated that the thief was on his way to that city.

This proved true, as the thief was seen near Belleville and Bloomfield avenues, and when a policeman approached the negro dropped a large traveling bag and ran. In the bag was found almost all of the large pieces of silverware, although two dozen silver forks and spoons were not found, and it is thought that he had them in a furlined overcoat which he also stole from Koehner.

UNEMPLOYED ARMY GROWS.

British Unions Report Increase in Out-of-Work.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—In the 394 trade unions with a net membership of 1,855,866 making returns, 24,976, or 2.1 per cent, were returned as unemployed at the end of December, 1911, compared with 24 per cent at the end of November, 1911, and 5 per cent at the end of December, 1910.

Also returns from firms employing 447,947 workmen in the week ending December 22, 1911, showed an increase of 2.3 per cent in the amount of wages paid compared with a month prior, and 6.2 per cent compared with a year ago.

FAILS TO STEAL PAINTING.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 4.—A party attempted to steal from a world famous painting worth \$150,000 from the T. B. Walker Art Gallery was frustrated yesterday, it became known today. The man was wearing a glass cutter over one eye, and was carrying a gun in his pocket when the gallery was closed at 5 p. m. and the man was arrested.

The second speaker, Morris H. Meyer, said that the picture that had been made by Jones and other painters in the American Socialist movement was not understood by the present generation; their lack of understanding in that respect was not to be regretted, because it had not been understood by the artists themselves in the first place. He said that the picture was a masterpiece, but it was a masterpiece in its own right, and it was a masterpiece in its own right, and it was a masterpiece in its own right.

today upon a solid, staple and clear foundation, much was due to the departed veteran. Of the three prime movers in the labor movement of the '70s, who had held high the banner of Socialism despite disappointments and trials, Doust, Schewitch and Jonas, the first had died without seeing any marked developments, and the second had returned to Europe. But Jonas, who, seeing far into the future, fought a noble battle, and had the satisfaction of seeing his labors bear fruit. The Socialists can hardly overestimate the value and power of Jonas' influence in forwarding the movement, he said, and ended, "Farewell, Comrade, you have done with your difficult work, you have done your work well. May we all live as you lived, and all die as you died."

As an associate on the editorial staff of the New Yorker Volkszeitung, Herman Schlueter spoke of Jonas as one who, ever ready to battle for a brighter world, had had the pen struck from his hand, a death worthy of his friend, who had labored until the end. He spoke of the sad times that had prevailed after the Civil War, when labor was sorely oppressed and all organized effort had been destroyed. Then he told of the slowly developing efforts for a new life and the necessity of the printed word. Jonas, fitted for the duties of journalistic propaganda, had been selected as the guiding hand of the Volkszeitung, and, present at its cradle, had shielded it from the death that had overtaken so many other labor papers. Schlueter said that the spirit of Jonas would continue to live in the memories of his many friends.

Jonas and Women's Rights.

Anita C. Block eulogized the work of Jonas in its relation to the women's movement. Women, she said, had never had a more loyal or braver champion, one who from earliest manhood had been its devoted exponent. Knowing that the battle for man alone was a mere mockery, recognizing that women's rights were a vital part of the Socialist principles, he had fought for it when the movement was in embryo. Organizing the first women's movement over forty years ago, the guiding hand of the Neue Zeit, he was always willing to give helpful advice and considered the question one of great importance. She said it was a hard blow for women to lose the champion of womanhood, a champion, strong, virile yet gentle and sympathetic, the flower of true chivalry, the modern knight errant freeing woman.

Abraham Cahan, the editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, said that he had not yet been able to convince himself that Jonas had passed away. It seemed impossible for him to think that one who seemed the incarnation of eternal life was no more. He expressed the thanks of the many Russian Revolutionists who had come to these shores thirty years ago and had found Jonas' encouraging support. Jonas had never fought individuals, he said, but had solely used his power to battle against the system and against classes. Although he had never known the deceased personally, said Gustave Strebel, but only through his works, he had found him one of that great past generation of fighters for liberty and the interests of labor. A retrospective glance at the life of Jonas shows an epoch in the history of labor, a life which began at a time when the principles of Marx were unknown and the world was moved by the theory of individualism, a life which at its end had found these principles which it had championed, verified and sanctioned.

Has Gained Immortality.

Jonas, he said, had fought the battle of critical destruction, and the heritage which he had left to the working class carried with it the duty of a continued battle of construction. If life is to give, to accomplish its life, then Jonas has gained immortality. "We take our departure from the body, but we take possession of the spirit," said Strebel.

The venerable writer and lecturer, William Gundlach, a companion and friend of Jonas for forty-two years, took a sad leave of his comrade, and said the world mourns the loss of Jonas, who, after a life of patient work could calmly lay aside his pen with the knowledge that his work had been well done and his life well spent. He hoped that all friends of liberty following his example and fighting till the end of life.

Ludwig Lore, one of the associates of Jonas, spoke of his intimate knowledge in matters of party organization, his unlimited willingness to be of service in party councils when called upon and his spirit of true internationalism. Always thinking of the welfare of others, he had forgotten himself, and never permitted personal likes or dislikes to taint his work in the movement. He felt assured, said Lore, that the spirit of Jonas would continue to be the guiding spirit in the party organization.

Russians Mourn Dead Teacher.

Dr. S. Ingerman, who spoke in Russian, expressed the sorrow of the Russian Socialist workmen at the loss of their teacher and guide. He said they would miss his help in uniting the Russian workers and his words of encouragement.

Edward Cassidy, former organizer of the Socialist party of New York, said that although the assemblage was a magnificent testimonial to Jonas as a leader and a type of manhood, that the final testimonial would be the future. Jonas, having planted the seeds of international Socialism in this land during the times of strife and turmoil, had seen it grow to its present magnificent and ineradicable proportions and power. He said that although the party had suffered a severe blow in the death of Jonas, it would pay him the highest honors by increased powers in the future.

to 79th street. Here the procession formed into two columns, which reached nearly to Lexington avenue. The hoarse, preceded by three carriages of flowers and red-ribboned wreaths, passed through the lines of barricaded workers and saluting flags and banners. The funeral procession then proceeded to the Union Hill (N. J.) Crematorium.

The banners of the following organizations were hung from the balconies at the Casino: 21st Assembly District, Brooklyn; Lettish Branch, Socialist party; Branch 26, Socialist party; Co-operative League; Workmen's Circle; Branch 24; Jewish Socialist Territorialist party; Socialist party, Kings County, and the Building Employees' Union, while the red-ribboned wreaths were from the following: Volkzeitung (Chapel, Typographical Union No. 7; Socialist Educational Club of Hudson County; Odessa Workmen's Circle, No. 225; United Brooklyn Singing Society; Franz Gerat Maennlicher, editorial staff of the Volkszeitung; Germanian Workmen's Home; Bakers' Union, No. 15, of Hudson County, and the Brooklyn Labor League Association.

The Jersey City Socialist Drum and Fife Corps met the funeral at Union Hill and escorted it to the crematory, where the Liedertafel sang and William Ufert, a lifelong friend and comrade of Jonas, spoke a few words of sad farewell. The body was then cremated.

Organizer Gerber, of the Socialist party, who has been in charge of the funeral, received the following telegram from the German Branch of the Socialist party of Local Philadelphia: "Whereas by the death of Comrade Alexander Jonas the proletariat of the world has lost one of its foremost defenders, a friend true to the end, and to the German-American Socialists one of the most illustrious features of the doctrines of Socialism, be it Resolved, That we, the members of German Branch of Local Philadelphia, hereby express our most sincere condolence and promise to honor his memory forever and ever by doing all in our power to hasten the day when Socialism shall become victorious the world over."

WORKING CLASS FINDS WORK DOES NOT PAY

NICE, France, Feb. 4.—Little remains today of the tradition that honest labor is the surest highway to fame and fortune. It is, indeed, a current saying that a man begins to get these things when he ceases to be a workman.

The point is admirably brought out by a demand made recently in the Chamber of Deputies, who declared the income of the croupiers in the French gambling resorts are "princely" and that a new tax should be assessed upon the tables, graded according to "earnings." The croupiers get no salary. They live on "tips." At the Enghien Casino, near Paris, these amounted to 1,737,000 francs during the season of 1911. The winnings of the gambling tables amount to 8,423,912 francs. Here in Nice the owners of the gambling tables made a neat little profit of 7,469,000 francs. Much of this was lost by Americans.

UNSEASONABLY COLD EARLY THIS WEEK

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The weather bureau issued today the following weekly bulletin: Unseasonably cold weather the first two days of the week in the Eastern and Southern States will be followed by a reaction to higher temperature in these regions by the middle of the week. Over the Middle West, the Rocky Mountain region and the Pacific slopes temperatures during the week will average near or above the normal. There are no indications at the present time that another cold wave will cross the country during the coming week.

The weather during the week will be generally fair except for a short period of snow and rains attending a disturbance that will appear in the Far West on Tuesday or Wednesday, cross the Middle West about Thursday and the Eastern States Friday or Saturday. Frequent rains are probable the coming week. Stormy weather is likely to continue the coming week over the North Atlantic steamship routes and Europe.

FRENCH WAR DOGS WANT MORE AIRSHIPS

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The excesses to which militarism and jingoism drive the imagination is startlingly illustrated by a movement that is on foot in this country, having for its object the making of France supreme in the air as a military power.

The Chamber of Deputies recently passed the military appropriation, and certain patriotic gentlemen on examining it decided that an insufficient amount had been set aside for the building of aeroplanes. They then launched a plan whereby each of the eighty-seven departments into which the country is divided is to provide one war aeroplane apiece. The contention is made that England is supreme at sea, Germany is supreme on land, and it is up to France to become supreme in the air.

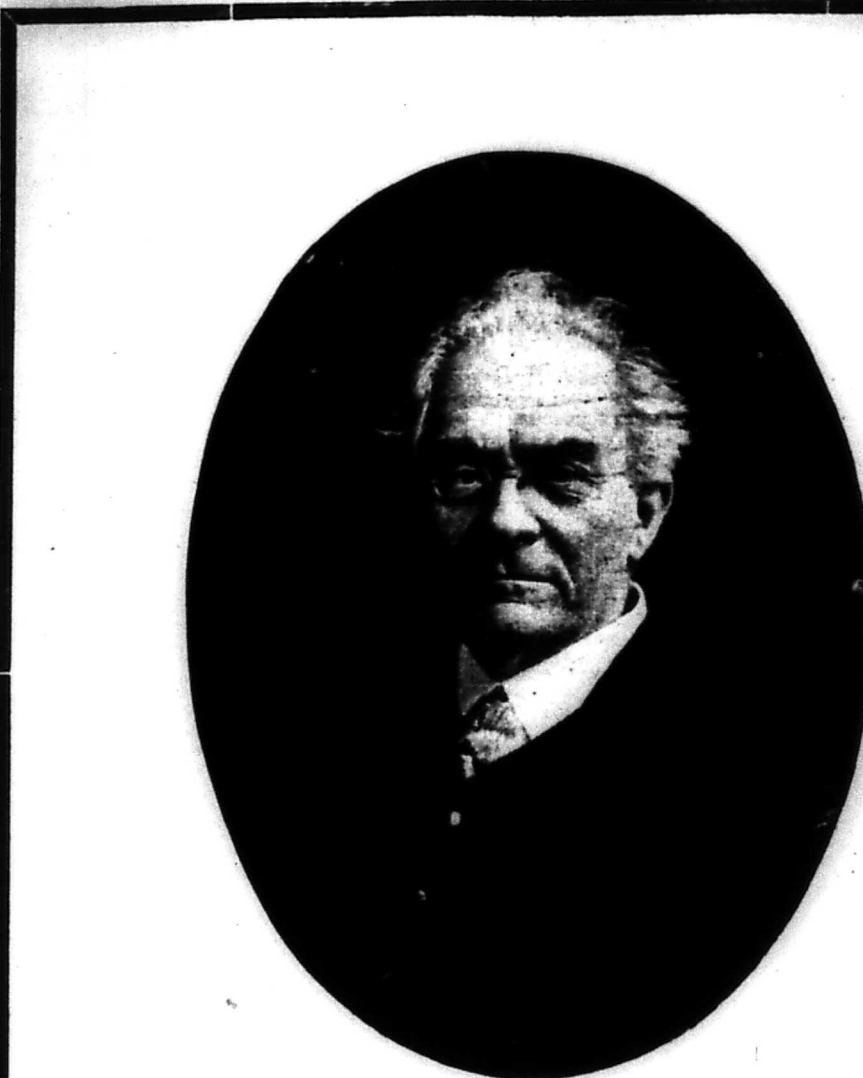
LEFT HOME WHILE SICK, MAN DIES OF SHOCK

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 4.—James T. Stuart, a resident of Grigg street, who has been ill for a week, left his home at 7 o'clock this morning, and when he did not return a faithful collier dog was sent after him.

An hour later the attention of residents on Prospect street was attracted by the dog's actions, and following the animal, they found Stuart lying prone on his face at the edge of Horseneck Brook, his face covered with ice and water. He had evidently, in crossing a field, fallen from a wall at the edge of the brook into it and been stunned and laid there for an hour at least.

NEW HYDRO-AERO RECORD.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 4.—Lionel M. Armstrong, who divides his time between the Hotel Gotham, New York, and his home in Pasadena, Cal., went up 1,600 feet this afternoon with his alter, Brookins in his hydro-aeroplane, establishing a new altitude record for height in this sort of flying machine.



ALEXANDER JONAS whose funeral yesterday was attended by 20,000 sorrowing Comrades in the Cause to which he dedicated his life's work.

OFFICERS FEAR MEN MAY KNOW TOO MUCH

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Speculation is rife at the War Department as to whether an order, recently presented to Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, instructing militiamen to go to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for four months' course of instruction in whatever branch of the service they are engaged, will meet with the approval of the chief of staff.

Much opposition is being made against the order by West Pointers, who maintain that the outcome of such a course would be that the private would know more concerning their business than do their officers. General Wood declines to make any statement concerning the order at present, saying that he has not had sufficient time to consider its provisions and probable effect upon the army. It is admitted by many, however, that its passage would have the effect of increasing the intellectual standing of the rank and file of the army, giving the men a better insight into the details of their work.

JOHN D.'S PRODUCT TO FEED UNIVERSE, ALSO

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 4.—A new source of food supply has been discovered, it is declared, through the Industrial Development Commission, by scientists of the University of Pittsburg, who have \$100,000 at their command to develop their findings.

The commodity under the scrutiny of the savants is crude petroleum and the experts assert that they already have found that there are properties in this product that have nutritious edible qualities, which, when combined with others now in common use, will form valuable palatable additions to the daily menus of the household.

Robert Kennedy Duncan, who also is connected with the University of Kansas, is at the head of the research department delving into the mysteries of petroleum. He is assisted by six other experts. The big fund at his disposal has been furnished by interests dealing in the commodity in large quantities and they have offered a large addition contribution to the university if commercially valuable results are obtained, with the understanding that they have the sole use of them for at least two years before they are given to the world.

PHILADELPHIA POLICE TRAP 300 IN RAID

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—Director of Public Safety George D. Porter today brought to a successful conclusion the most sensational and effective raid that has taken place in this city since the Gibboney raid of July, 1902. The raid, personally conducted by Director Porter, differed from the Gibboney incident, in that the bulk of the prisoners taken represented middle parasites of the "Tenderloin," who live on the earnings of women; petty crooks, professional thieves, "tinhorn" gamblers, "lemon pool" swindlers and that class of thugs known to the police as "stuck-up guys," who live by robbing drunken men.

DEMANDS PENSIONS FOR FOREST MEN

Attempt Made to Establish Compensation System for Disabled Forest Fire Fighters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Forest service men who are blinded or otherwise disabled and the dependents of men killed in fighting forest fires can expect no compensation from the government. To remedy this condition, Senator Dixon (Rep., Mont.), is making an effort to have the forest service employees included in the law which awards compensation to victims of hazardous government employment. The law, with proposed amendments in behalf of employees of the Bureau of Mines and the forest service, is pending in the Senate. Speaking of the widespread fires of 1910, Senator Dixon said:

"I was in the very center of the great forest fires of the Northwest during that period, and there were over seventy-five men burned to death in a radius of 150 miles of the place where Senator Heyburn and myself reside. In the forest ranger service during those fires, as I recall it, six or seven of the forest rangers in the discharge of their duty fighting fierce forest fires were burned to death. I know individually of three or four cases where the eyesight of those men was destroyed and they are blind for life."

"I remember in particular an old man who lives at the southern end of Bitterfoot Valley, who three years ago in the forest fires had his eyes completely burned out. His companions rescued him, and he is living there on the charity of his neighbors in the county."

THREE DROWN AS ICE ON NIAGARA BREAKS

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The awful toll of death at Niagara was continued quite unexpectedly today when the lives of one woman and two men who had ventured to cross the river near the falls on the ice were surrendered in the tumult of waters in the Whirlpool Rapids, two miles below the water falls, to which point they had drifted on the ice in front of thousands who were quite helpless to render aid, even though every effort was made. The names of the lost parties are as yet unknown.

When the ice started out there were at least eight persons on it, but five of these are believed to have gained the shore in safety, some of them a mile below the falls and midway to the rapids. Two men and a woman did not escape. Men with long ropes had rushed out from the Canadian and New York ends of the bridges and hurled the ropes down to the river, moving along the deck of bridge until right over the persons on the moving ice. The first man grasped the rope and held it fast. The men on the bridge started to pull him up, but when he had been elevated forty feet he let go and dropped into the water and was lost.

TO RUN MORE CARS.

Plan to Double Service on Fourth Avenue to Williamsburg.

Frank Hadley, vice president and general manager of the New York Railway Company, said last night that immediately upon assuming charge of the street railway lines a study was made of the various methods of relieving congestion and that of the greatest congestion are receiving first consideration.

SLAYS TWO AND SELF AT TUNNEL'S MOUTH

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Feb. 4.—Andrew Cullen, foreman of the Boston and Maine section hands, that care for the roadbed in and near the Hoosac Tunnel, became insane last night and after killing John Balzerini, his assistant, and Edward Williams, another of the gang, fled into the tunnel and shot himself fatally. He was brought to the hospital here, but died soon after declaring incoherently that he had not done any shooting.

Cullen and Balzerini were the best of friends and when the former visited his assistant's house late last night the latter got out of bed to talk with him. While they were together Williams came in and a few minutes later Cullen shot Balzerini, killing him instantly. Then he put three bullets into Williams' body and left the house in the direction of the tunnel.

He met Frank Janaro, a track walker, near the mouth, and when the latter tried to stop him from entering, Cullen fired a shot into the air and ran into the tunnel. Three shots were heard a few minutes later and Janaro found Cullen unconscious.

HELD FOR ROBBERY ON FATHER'S CHARGE

"Judge, my boy is a thief," said James Maloney, who lives at 181 West 63d street and who manufactures soda water-making machinery at 833 Eleventh avenue, when he appeared in the West Side Court yesterday against two young men whom he charged with the theft of utensils from his shop.

Detective Cooney arrested the pair in the shop at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. One of the prisoners turned out to be James Maloney, Jr., son of the manufacturer. The other was John Miller, 23 years old, of 323 West 47th street. Maloney is 19 years old.

Magistrate Freschi was so amazed that he told the father to make an additional complaint of disorderly conduct against the son. The younger Maloney sneezed at his parent. The magistrate held him and Miller in \$1,000 bail each for a hearing today on the larceny charge, and Maloney in \$300 additional bail on his parent's second charge.

WON'T PRESS CHARGE; SHOT MAN IS JAILED

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 4.—Frank J. Deegan, who three weeks ago was shot through the hand and in the abdomen by a fellow workman, Frederick Schneider, and who was rescued from under an Erie train after the shooting, is now in the Hackensack jail.

Since the shooting he has been in the Paterson General Hospital, but upon his discharge as cured he was met by Bergen County detectives and placed under arrest because he refuses to make a complaint against the man who attempted to kill him. Deegan is 22 and has served three years in the Philippines.

He bears no ill-feeling toward the man who shot him, but as Schneider is in the Hackensack jail, the authorities thought it best to detain the man whom they will need as a material witness.

KILLED IN PARACHUTE FALL.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Francis Reichelt, aged 33, a ladies' tailor, was instantly killed this morning when a parachute which he had invented failed to work as he jumped from a stage of the Eiffel Tower, nearly 300 feet from the ground.

GOLDMAN-FELDMAN DEBATE YESTERDAY

Revolutionary Socialism vs. Anarchist Communism Was Subject.

"Revolutionary Socialism vs. Anarchist Communism" was the subject discussed by Sol Feldman and Emma Goldman in their debate last night at the Republic Theater. William D. Haywood was to be present, but owing to the urgent demands of the Lawrence strikers, he did not appear. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn addressed the audience in behalf of the strikers and appealed for financial aid. A collection of \$103.01 was taken up, and Miss Flynn asked for more, which when taken up swelled the collection to \$140.

Feldman was the first speaker and opened his remarks by defining revolutionary Socialism. The next topic which Feldman dwelt upon was private property and its influence in the economic field. He also denounced charity as the act of giving back to the producer a minute part of that of which he has been robbed.

Emma Goldman then spoke and said that she would prove Feldman an anarchist and a revolutionary Socialist, as they both meant the same thing. She told how the wage system would be possible under Socialism. She then quoted Sidney Webb as a revolutionary Socialist and attacked Hillquit, Berger, Kautsky and other prominent Socialists. She closed her remarks by asking Feldman what he was going to do with individuals like herself, who would not respect any law.

Feldman asked Emma Goldman why, if he was an anarchist, she argued with him. She said that Socialism meant State ownership, and Feldman said it did not.

The next session Emma Goldman said that the Socialist party was out for political reasons only, and that it was the same dope that all reformers had handed out to the people. She said that her object was to revolutionize the Socialist party, for it had fallen into the political rut.

Feldman told of the stand he took toward industrial unionism and economic revolution. His opponent said that the Socialist would use the same weapons as do the capitalists in order to keep themselves in power. During the last five minutes, Feldman showed how anarchism was based on private property, according to Emma Goldman. He summed up the whole debate by showing that private property was one of humanity's greatest oppressions.

LOAN SHARK'S "LEGAL SERVICE" FEE BARRED

The fight being waged against loan sharks will be aided materially by a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which reverses rulings by the lower courts and decides that loan sharks are not entitled to charge for alleged services of their attorneys in locking up the title to property upon which loans are made on chattel mortgages.

The case was an action of the London Realty Company against Mrs. Elizabeth Riordan for \$65 to foreclose a chattel mortgage on a loan of \$50. The case was taken up by the Legal Aid Society, with the intention of carrying it to the Court of Appeals if necessary, to test the right of loan sharks to demand payment for legal services. When the case was tried in the 9th District Municipal Court the defendant pleaded usury, but the plaintiff got the defendant's household goods and a judgment for \$26 as well.

SEA FIRE FIGHTERS LAND AT NORFOLK

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 4.—Twenty-six men, composing the crew of the British steamer Consols, which went down forty miles south of Cape Henry early this morning after burning for fifty hours, reached Norfolk, tonight, and enjoyed their first real meal in three days at the Victoria Hotel, as the guest of the British Vice Consul at this port.

Captain H. Jones commanded the Consols. The men were landed by the British steamer Castle Eden, which took the Consols in tow yesterday, but lost her when the towing hawser parted.

Six men in a small boat were picked up early today fifty miles south of Frying Pan Shoals by the steamer Swanee, of the Merchants and Miners' Line. Two of the men were unconscious and the remaining four were so completely exhausted from exposure that they could hardly talk when hauled on board the liner.

When they were given warm drink and food, the men declared that they composed the crew of the schooner Frank S. Low, which caught fire early Friday morning and sank within ten miles of where they were picked up. The Low was loaded with coal and was bound to Jacksonville from Norfolk. She caught fire Friday morning, and the six men composing her crew fought the flames for ten hours.

TAPT UPHOLDS PRIESTS.

Revisits Order Prohibiting Display of Insignia by Indians.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—President Taft has directed Commissioner of Indian Affairs Valentine to revoke an order issued by the latter, several days ago, prohibiting the use of religious insignia or garb by employees of the Indian service in general assembly exercises or in schoolrooms at the Indian schools maintained by the government.

STEALS MAN'S WATCH TO PAY FOR FUNERAL

Deserted Woman, Having Sick Child and Mother Committed for Theft.

Mrs. Ida Franklin, 27 years old, who lived with her 3-year-old son and her mother in three scantily furnished rooms at 35 Johnson avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday, in the Manhattan Avenue Court was committed in default of \$100 bail by Magistrate Dodd pending a hearing tomorrow on a charge of grand larceny. She was accused of having robbed Bernard Cubitt, of 44 Varet street, of gold watch and chain and \$46 in cash.

In court Mrs. Franklin told the story of her married life and her tight agonizing starvation. "I married a man who was a brute to me, who made me work to support him," she said. "I had nothing but abuse from him. He made a brutal attack on me six months ago and I guess he thought he had killed me, because I have never seen him to this day."

"Last Thursday my stepfather died and we had no money to bury him. My mother was sick and so was my child. I felt myself going mad. On Friday I went out looking for food and money."

"When the opportunity came I robbed this man. With the money I got an undertaker and had my stepfather buried. I also took home some food."

Magistrate Dodd, in committing Mrs. Franklin, said he had the greatest sympathy for her and her mother.

MAILERS TO HOLD ANNUAL BALL TONIGHT

The annual entertainment and ball of the Malters' Union, of the International Typographical Union, will be held at the Palm Garden, 55th street, at 8 o'clock tonight. The union is composed of men who handle the creation of the newspapers of Greater New York, and their affair is attended annually by all connected with the printing industry. The entertainment will be furnished by the White Star Actors' Union, and will include several Broadway headliners.

Not a single detail in the arrangements now remains unsettled. The committee in charge of the affair pride themselves on the fact that every arrangement for the comfort and pleasure of their guests has now been completed. William Hickey, who heads the Ball Committee, has had much experience in preparing affairs of this kind, and is surrounded, as he is, by an able corps of assistants, the success of the outcome is assured.

The souvenir journal is another memento of the affair which will be given to all in attendance. The music for the affair, as in other years, is to be furnished by J. J. Nolan, the Brooklyn dance king. The large dance halls, both of which are to be used by the lovers of the torch-and-rose art, will be a fine exemplification of the decorator's art.

DIVORCED WIFE AND MAN COMMIT SUICIDE

Louise Lawrence White, divorced wife of Walter Lispenard Snydam, Jr., and Frederick Noble, the young man with whom she eloped before the divorce and later married, put an end to an unhappy married life yesterday morning by lying down in front of the kitchen range in their apartment at the Regins, 82 West 12th street, and turning on the gas in all of the burners.

The double suicide came about five months after the elopement of Mrs. Snydam and Frederick Noble and twenty-five days after their marriage.

The two had had little happiness together since the early days of their elopement. Mrs. Snydam had confessed frankly to friends that she did not love Noble, her new husband, and that she would love any one but Snydam, whom she had forced by her elopement to divorce her. Persons in the apartment house say that Noble tried to kill himself last Friday night after a prolonged and violent quarrel.

Danger Ahead

for the Socialist party is one by Eugene V. Debs and Charles Edward Russell. The pamphlet bearing the above title and written by these two influential men is the latest in our Pocket Library. It sets forth their views on recent developments and points out the straight course ahead. Especially valuable for new members of the party and an eye-opener to old members. Our Pocket Library consists of 50 VOLUMES covering Socialism from almost every conceivable angle. Among the authors are the best and most brilliant in the movement. These little books are an education to themselves and compose a regular quarterly of Socialist articles with which to shoot the ignorant and unenlightened. When you have read them yourself you can stick a few of them in your pocket and lend them around among your friends and shopmates. In this way you can spear converts on the wing. For a time you are going to read the International Socialist Review, the fighting party magazine, with this library for \$1, giving you a stack of literature several inches high and containing more than 2,500 pages of educational and propagandist matter. Send a bill or check for your copy. Use this coupon:

CHARLES H. KEENE & CO., 115 W. Kissel St., Chicago. I enclose \$1 for which send me your entire Pocket Library of Socialist literature, including the International Socialist Review for \$1, giving you a stack of literature several inches high and containing more than 2,500 pages of educational and propagandist matter. Send a bill or check for your copy. Name _____ Street _____ City _____ State _____ P. O. _____

GOING TO CHECK U. S. EMIGRATION

America Reaches Point Where Abject and Chronic Poverty Is Produced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Borah bill, which has been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Public Lands, raises an interesting question, and one of considerable import to the country working class.

The bill is aimed to check the emigration of Americans to the North American continent, and it is estimated that 150,000 have every year to take up Canadian farms. It is aimed to make the conditions in the United States as attractive as those in Canada.

Thus the period of enforced residence on the land is to be reduced from five to three years, and a settler is allowed to absent himself if he is engaged for six months in any one year in perfecting his claim. By this means it is hoped to do two things— to save a loss in American population, and to throw dust in the eyes of the people.

In the National Socialist, No. 1, January 27, an article appears on "Free Land in the United States," in which are given facts not generally known and not intended to be known, as to the condition of the land available for settlers in the United States and the prospects of a settler being able to make a living on land he may take up.

The article says, in part:

"The July 1, 1911, bulletin of the General Land Office Department of the Interior, the latest and most complete pamphlet of information on this subject, gives the following figures for the area unappropriated and unreserved: Surveyed lands, 188,889,136 acres; unsurveyed, 206,512,123 acres.

"But while figures do not lie they do tell the truth by themselves. Let us see what they say.

"In the first place a brief review of the acreage of public lands of the United States shows that millions of acres are described as 'marshy pine lands,' arid and broken,' 'swampy, timbered,' 'wet,' 'third-rate farming land,' 'mountainous, arid, no timber,' 'barren and sandy,' and so forth. In other words the good land is for the most part already taken up, and only the indifferent and the worthless remains.

"In the second place, even if all the remaining free land was of the same grade as the finest which has already passed into the hands of the great land owners, and the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate, the people of the country would not be any better off.

"For—and this is the point which escapes many persons who jump at conclusions—just so long as transportation, control of credit and control of the great industries necessary to modern civilization are left in the hands of a privileged few, just so long will exploitation of the many continue, no matter if every individual in the nation individually and personally shall own ten square acres of land and all by himself."

There is, too, another significant aspect, namely, that the time has past when if competition grew too keen for comfort in the industrial centers a man could pack his belongings and take a piece of land from the proceeds of which to support himself and his family. The land that is worth while is all gone. The chance of a living from agriculture has vanished, and the United States is busy in the production of one of the most striking and characteristic products of capitalism—poverty, abject and chronic.

NO GENERAL STRIKE AGAINST WOOLEN CO.

(Continued from page 1.)

It should be planned out to give the capitalists of the Bay State the greatest fight they have ever had, and one they will never forget. By right measures now the domination of capitalists in Massachusetts, which is absolute, can be broken, and a new era entered. What program would accomplish this?

A union movement of all the radical forces against capitalism. All differences should be put aside in this battle. The Socialists should mass their best speakers from every part of the country here and the I. W. W. organization should do the same. Lawless strike protest meetings to enlighten and stir the public should be organized by the local Socialists in every Massachusetts city and town, and a series of such meetings should be held, the speakers going from place to place. With this consciousness of public support and aggressive backing the strikers would hold out indefinitely if necessary.

The women's clubs and other bodies should be invited to co-operate in this. If the facts that exist in Lawrence are made known all people with humane ideas will render aid.

If this plan is adopted the whole of New England can be made a storm center for Socialist education, while the practical work of raising the textile workers from degradation and slavery can be achieved.

The wisest tactics for the Socialist party to pursue is to focus all its available strength wherever there is a local battle. Massachusetts is very backward in Social light because it is rotten with private riches. Commercial robbery has become so firmly established in the Yankee character that the right to rob and exploit the poor is now the chief ingredient of the New England conscience. Socialist missionaries ought to be sent here to preserve the common people from damnation by this Yankee conscience.

The fact that Massachusetts has fallen to the lowest depths is proved by the presence in Lawrence of nine hundred Harvard College students as militiamen. Probably these mill operatives support some of these students. They help to do so if the students' fathers own mill stock. Now the students have come for the grateful purpose of shooting or stabbing their supporters to death, if the slaves give them a military excuse for doing so.

This strike with its military accessories and the fearful weakness betrayed by the State has so blamably exhibited the rottenness of the reigning capitalist regime in Massachusetts that with concentration of the national forces of Socialism here it would not be hard to turn a majority of the people over to Socialism. This would be the right response to the absent-minded lords of Lawrence's treating human beings as if they were something far below respectable beasts. The moral atmosphere of this State is now like that of a den of thieves.

QUESTIONS ARE ASKED

(Correspondence to The Call.)

By J. D. WILLIAMS.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 1.—As the strike at Lawrence drags on its weary way several things are brought into prominence that before were not mentioned. Personalities appear and their origin and genealogy become matters of interest to people that ordinarily would care little about them. People began to question things that were before taken for granted to be solid and eternal. The strike over in Lawrence has taken on characteristics that have been lacking in any previous American strike.

We have heard much in the capitalist papers about Eitor, the strike leader, but he is not the only character that has come up from obscurity to prominence that is now being talked about by all. Eitor is said to be an agitator, a no account workman, that has simply batted himself onto the strikers, and is now reaping the reward of attention that he seeks. Eitor may have faults, but he is sincere and honest, and he has put more fear into the hearts of those buccaneers over on the Merrimack than ever existed before. His open advocacy for putting emery dust into the lubricant has made the blabber. Whether he is wise in this matter, is not here to be considered, but certainly people could hardly be more degraded than the mill workers of Lawrence, their environment and the usage they have received from the mill owners is such that they are almost justified in using such methods.

Talk of Foreigners.

We hear much talk about the foreigners. Here in this neck of the woods that suffers from an exaggerated case of ancestor mania the word foreigner is synonymous with everything their dear souls abhor. Strange irony of fate the leader of the mill owners is a foreigner, or what is worse, he is not even pure stock. It is said that Wood, the president of the American Woollen Company, is the son of a Portuguese mother and a sea captain out of New Bedford, and that the young man's first arrival in this country was in the above mentioned place. He was born, however, in the Spanish West Indies. Wood was in early life a wool sorter, a common workman. The story is that J. C. Ayer, of Ayer's Sarsaparilla fame, had a daughter that

McCann's Hats

Are always the best and cheapest.
50 BOWERY.

UNION LABELS.

Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

UNION MADE PIANOS.

Remember that manufacturers and dealers in union made pianos always emphasize in their advertisements the fact that their pianos are UNION MADE.

THE ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN WORKERS.

Always insist on seeing the label.

Ac AND PORTER

OF AMERICA

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.

CIGAR MANUFACTURER

CHAS. GACKENHEIMER. Cigars, Wholesale and Retail. 1271 MYRTLE AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

UNION LABELS.

NEEDLE WORKERS WIN.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A dispute arose recently between the scourers and the employers in the needle trade. The demand was for a minimum wage and a bonus of 25 per cent. The Needle Trade Association agreed to an increase in wages amounting to an all round advance of 14 per cent.

LAG TO HAVE 46 STARS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Arizona election returns are now on their way to Washington in charge of a special messenger. Governor Sloan, of Arizona, telegraphed to President Taft today that the official certificate of election had been sent to Washington and is due here soon. After the certificate has been approved by President Taft he will issue a proclamation formally admitting the new State into the Union. With the admission of Arizona the American flag will have forty-eight stars.

BOILER MAKERS DISPUTE.

British Workers Take Vote on Strike. May Ask Higher Wages.

LAKE CARRIERS NOW TO 'EDUCATE' SCABS

(By A. F. of L. News Letter.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—It is reported on reliable authority that the Lake Carriers' Association has under contemplation a scheme to educate seamen for the Great Lakes.

PEACE RESTORED IN LOOTED JUAREZ

Places of Mutineers Taken by Fresh Troops From Chihuahua.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 4.—For the present peace has been restored to looted Juarez, partially burned Ciudad Juarez, Pasquel Orozco came last night at midnight from Chihuahua, and this afternoon at 4 o'clock he returned to the State Capitol to be greeted by the men who mutilated Friday, and forced the liberation of political prisoners in the penitentiary.

When he returned this afternoon he took with him the members of the mutinous garrison of Juarez. At midnight tonight a hundred fresh troops arrived from Chihuahua to take the places of the mutineers. These troops Orozco wired for this morning, after his first conference with the mutineers. Orozco, just prior to leaving, said:

"The Juarez uprising had no political significance. Some of the soldiers got drunk and wanted to rob the town, and the others joined.

"I told the men the people of El Paso had no more confidence in them, and that they must leave and allow new men to come to garrison the town. They demurred at first, but now they are going. They will be placed in the barracks at Chihuahua, and will be retained as ruffians."

Arrangements are being made tonight for the operation of the street cars between El Paso and Juarez.

Few of the stores will be reopened tomorrow, however, for the reason that they have no stock left to speak of, and then the owners are waiting until the respective consuls can appraise their losses so that claims can be made against the Mexican Government.

Thousands of Americans crowded the American Bank of the Rio Grande today, attempting to get to Juarez to see the wrecked city, but they were kept back by United States troops. The troops are still on guard tonight.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS OVER \$1,000,000,000

Bureau of Statistics Report Shows Great Increase in Exports.

The distribution to the world of the billion dollars' worth of manufactures exported in the year just ended is the subject of much inquiry among the manufacturers of the United States. The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor recently announced that the value of manufactures sent out of the country had for the first time crossed the billion-dollar line, the total for the calendar year 1911 of merchandise sent to foreign countries and to Hawaii and Porto Rico having been \$1,002,000,000, and that this total is practically double that of a decade ago.

These inquiries as to the destination of the billion dollars' worth of manufactures sent out of the country and the various parts of the world in which this increase has occurred has led the Bureau of Statistics to the preparation of a statement showing the distribution, article by article, to the various sections of the world, grouping these for convenience of the study according to grand divisions, showing the value of exports to Europe, North America, South America, Asia, Africa and Oceania respectively in 1911 and at the earlier period, in which the total was but half that of today.

Comparing the exports of manufactures in 1911 with those of earlier years, the bureau finds that they have increased 100 per cent or doubled in value since 1902, and therefore compares in detail the figures of 1911 with those of that year. It finds that in this nine-year period, in which the value of manufactures exported doubled, the increase, measured by percentages, is: To Asia, 25 per cent; to Africa, 64 per cent; to Europe, 70 per cent; to North America, 128 per cent, and to South America, 248 per cent.

WON'T LET BIG ROADS BUY UP SMALL LINES

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The Public Service Commission, 2d District, has notified the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company that the proposal submitted by these companies on applications asking that the New York Central be allowed to purchase the majority stock of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company, now controlled by the New Haven, and the New Haven to purchase the stock of the Rutland Railroad Company, at the present time under the Central's wing, is not sufficient and satisfactory to the commission, and that upon its motion a further hearing has been called to the end that the applicants may prepare to give further proof as to those matters concerning which the commission desires further enlightenment.

To cover the questions and to give the commission full command of all the circumstances and conditions leading up to the transactions covered by both cases, the commission deems it essential that the individuals, both those who directed and those who took part in the negotiations, should be produced as witnesses and full disclosures be made of the reasons and purposes of the contracting parties.

The commission points out that three important matters are involved in each of these applications: Protection of rights of minority stockholders, control of comparatively small railroads by great systems, possible elimination of competition by absorption of competing lines.

Further public hearings will be given on both applications at Albany on February 10.

REGAINS CONSCIOUSNESS 13 DAYS AFTER FALL

Miss Martha Lambert, the 13-year-old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Lambert, of 120 East 35th street, was thrown from her horse on January 20 and remained unconscious for thirteen days until three days ago, when she regained her consciousness. During the period of her unconsciousness, she was in a state of complete coma, but was able to take nourishment regularly. The fall, in which she struck on her head, had affected her higher mental faculties only, temporarily paralyzing them.

Miss Lambert is an excellent rider. While in the Riding Club, 7 East 58th street, her horse slipped and fell. Miss Lambert was thrown in such a position that her head was jammed upon the floor with the whole weight of her body upon it.

There was no fracture, but it is believed that the tissue of the brain was torn, thus affecting her mental faculties. It is the theory of physicians that with rest, the tearing of the brain tissue heals and the patient is restored to full consciousness and health again.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW IS NOT FOR WATCHMEN

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—A decision that is far-reaching has been rendered by Judge Ely, in the first session of the Municipal Court, when he found that a contractor who had employed a night watchman in excess of eight hours was not guilty of violating the Eight-hour Law.

The point was raised by the attorney that a night watchman was not a workman within the meaning of the act of the Legislature, and the Municipal Court judge apparently took that view of the matter, and rendered the decision as above stated.

PATROLMAN DIES OF INJURIES BY THUGS

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 4.—Patrolman George J. Redding, of the Newark Police Department, who was assaulted by three strangers in Lyons avenue in this city, early last Sunday morning, died in the Newark City Hospital yesterday. Redding lived with his widowed mother at 139 Park avenue and was assigned in the 6th precinct station. His post was one of the largest and runs along the outskirts in the southern section of the city.

When he failed to send in his duty call at 1:17 last Sunday morning, Roundman Stites was sent to find him. Four hours later Stites came across the policeman dying on the ground in Lyons avenue. Redding was taken to the City Hospital, where it was found he had five scalp wounds and both hands were frozen.

When he regained consciousness he said he stopped three men coming along the road, when one of them attacked him from the rear and struck him over the head with a blunt instrument. That is the last he remembered. He gave a description of his assailants to the authorities.

SCAB TRAINERS TO LINE

Boy Scouts Hero to Be Given Reception at Hotel Astor.

More than a thousand persons are expected to attend the reception and dinner in honor of Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert S. Baden-Powell in the Hotel Astor on Friday evening, February 9.

On Saturday afternoon 2,000 boy scouts will gather in the 71st Regiment Armory and will give an exhibition of scoutcraft before Lieutenant General Baden-Powell. In connection with these two events the second annual meeting of the national council of the Boy Scouts of America will be held and meetings for scoutmasters and scout commissioners also will take place.

TIRE, COMMITS SUICIDE.

Losses Brother, Friend and Money. Man Takes His Life.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Because he held that life had nothing for him after the death of his brother, Henry B. Shepard, a retired broker, ended his life in a room at the Oranquum Hotel early this morning by inhaling illuminating gas.

Shepard made his home at the residence of the late Mrs. E. Purdy, of Ridgeview avenue, White Plains, and it is thought the double shock of the death of his brother, Edward D. Shepard, who dropped dead at the entrance to the Astor House, New York City, early in January, and the death of his friend Mrs. Purdy, coupled with financial reverses, was more than he could stand. Shepard was 47 years old.

LABOR BUREAU NOW WANTS MORE POWER

Commissioner in Report Finds Law Defective and Inspectors Too Few.

The eleventh annual report of the Commissioner of Labor, which will be presented to the Legislature this evening, reviews the work of the Department of Labor for the year ended September 30, 1911, and makes a number of recommendations for the coming year.

Factory Inspection.

Regular inspections of factories, quarries and tunnel workings for the year numbered 59,235 as against 56,316 in the preceding year. The most notable increase in inspection work, however, was in visits to ascertain whether orders had been complied with, from 25,480 in 1910 to 44,127 in 1911. Prosecutions numbered 412 as against 610 in the preceding year, and cases of stoppage of work by "tagging" to enforce compliance with the law numbered 504 as compared with 786 the year before.

Concerning manufacturing in tenement houses it is noted that supervision over such work is not up to the standard contemplated by the law and that it cannot be unless a small army of inspectors is provided for this work, but that, nevertheless, conditions are improving.

With regard to child labor in tenements it is admitted that the small number of children of school age found by inspectors probably does not reveal the true extent of the evil.

Aggressive action concerning ventilation in factories was not taken during the year owing to the failure of the Legislature of 1911 to fix a definite standard of ventilation, and it is urged either that such a standard be fixed this year or provision be made for an exhaustive inquiry into the subject.

WON'T LET BIG ROADS BUY UP SMALL LINES

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The Public Service Commission, 2d District, has notified the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company that the proposal submitted by these companies on applications asking that the New York Central be allowed to purchase the majority stock of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company, now controlled by the New Haven, and the New Haven to purchase the stock of the Rutland Railroad Company, at the present time under the Central's wing, is not sufficient and satisfactory to the commission, and that upon its motion a further hearing has been called to the end that the applicants may prepare to give further proof as to those matters concerning which the commission desires further enlightenment.

To cover the questions and to give the commission full command of all the circumstances and conditions leading up to the transactions covered by both cases, the commission deems it essential that the individuals, both those who directed and those who took part in the negotiations, should be produced as witnesses and full disclosures be made of the reasons and purposes of the contracting parties.

The commission points out that three important matters are involved in each of these applications: Protection of rights of minority stockholders, control of comparatively small railroads by great systems, possible elimination of competition by absorption of competing lines.

Further public hearings will be given on both applications at Albany on February 10.

LABOR BUREAU NOW WANTS MORE POWER

The Commissioner of Labor, which will be presented to the Legislature this evening, reviews the work of the Department of Labor for the year ended September 30, 1911, and makes a number of recommendations for the coming year.

Factory Inspection.

Regular inspections of factories, quarries and tunnel workings for the year numbered 59,235 as against 56,316 in the preceding year. The most notable increase in inspection work, however, was in visits to ascertain whether orders had been complied with, from 25,480 in 1910 to 44,127 in 1911. Prosecutions numbered 412 as against 610 in the preceding year, and cases of stoppage of work by "tagging" to enforce compliance with the law numbered 504 as compared with 786 the year before.

Concerning manufacturing in tenement houses it is noted that supervision over such work is not up to the standard contemplated by the law and that it cannot be unless a small army of inspectors is provided for this work, but that, nevertheless, conditions are improving.

With regard to child labor in tenements it is admitted that the small number of children of school age found by inspectors probably does not reveal the true extent of the evil.

Aggressive action concerning ventilation in factories was not taken during the year owing to the failure of the Legislature of 1911 to fix a definite standard of ventilation, and it is urged either that such a standard be fixed this year or provision be made for an exhaustive inquiry into the subject.

WON'T LET BIG ROADS BUY UP SMALL LINES

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The Public Service Commission, 2d District, has notified the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company that the proposal submitted by these companies on applications asking that the New York Central be allowed to purchase the majority stock of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company, now controlled by the New Haven, and the New Haven to purchase the stock of the Rutland Railroad Company, at the present time under the Central's wing, is not sufficient and satisfactory to the commission, and that upon its motion a further hearing has been called to the end that the applicants may prepare to give further proof as to those matters concerning which the commission desires further enlightenment.

To cover the questions and to give the commission full command of all the circumstances and conditions leading up to the transactions covered by both cases, the commission deems it essential that the individuals, both those who directed and those who took part in the negotiations, should be produced as witnesses and full disclosures be made of the reasons and purposes of the contracting parties.

The commission points out that three important matters are involved in each of these applications: Protection of rights of minority stockholders, control of comparatively small railroads by great systems, possible elimination of competition by absorption of competing lines.

Further public hearings will be given on both applications at Albany on February 10.

LABOR BUREAU NOW WANTS MORE POWER

The Commissioner of Labor, which will be presented to the Legislature this evening, reviews the work of the Department of Labor for the year ended September 30, 1911, and makes a number of recommendations for the coming year.

Factory Inspection.

Regular inspections of factories, quarries and tunnel workings for the year numbered 59,235 as against 56,316 in the preceding year. The most notable increase in inspection work, however, was in visits to ascertain whether orders had been complied with, from 25,480 in 1910 to 44,127 in 1911. Prosecutions numbered 412 as against 610 in the preceding year, and cases of stoppage of work by "tagging" to enforce compliance with the law numbered 504 as compared with 786 the year before.

Concerning manufacturing in tenement houses it is noted that supervision over such work is not up to the standard contemplated by the law and that it cannot be unless a small army of inspectors is provided for this work, but that, nevertheless, conditions are improving.

With regard to child labor in tenements it is admitted that the small number of children of school age found by inspectors probably does not reveal the true extent of the evil.

Aggressive action concerning ventilation in factories was not taken during the year owing to the failure of the Legislature of 1911 to fix a definite standard of ventilation, and it is urged either that such a standard be fixed this year or provision be made for an exhaustive inquiry into the subject.

LABOR BUREAU NOW WANTS MORE POWER

The Commissioner of Labor, which will be presented to the Legislature this evening, reviews the work of the Department of Labor for the year ended September 30, 1911, and makes a number of recommendations for the coming year.

Factory Inspection.

Regular inspections of factories, quarries and tunnel workings for the year numbered 59,235 as against 56,316 in the preceding year. The most notable increase in inspection work, however, was in visits to ascertain whether orders had been complied with, from 25,480 in 1910 to 44,127 in 1911. Prosecutions numbered 412 as against 610 in the preceding year, and cases of stoppage of work by "tagging" to enforce compliance with the law numbered 504 as compared with 786 the year before.

Concerning manufacturing in tenement houses it is noted that supervision over such work is not up to the standard contemplated by the law and that it cannot be unless a small army of inspectors is provided for this work, but that, nevertheless, conditions are improving.

With regard to child labor in tenements it is admitted that the small number of children of school age found by inspectors probably does not reveal the true extent of the evil.

Aggressive action concerning ventilation in factories was not taken during the year owing to the failure of the Legislature of 1911 to fix a definite standard of ventilation, and it is urged either that such a standard be fixed this year or provision be made for an exhaustive inquiry into the subject.

LABOR BUREAU NOW WANTS MORE POWER

The Commissioner of Labor, which will be presented to the Legislature this evening, reviews the work of the Department of Labor for the year ended September 30, 1911, and makes a number of recommendations for the coming year.

Factory Inspection.

Regular inspections of factories, quarries and tunnel workings for the year numbered 59,235 as against 56,316 in the preceding year. The most notable increase in inspection work, however, was in visits to ascertain whether orders had been complied with, from 25,480 in 1910 to 44,127 in 1911. Prosecutions numbered 412 as against 610 in the preceding year, and cases of stoppage of work by "tagging" to enforce compliance with the law numbered 504 as compared with 786 the year before.

Concerning manufacturing in tenement houses it is noted that supervision over such work is not up to the standard contemplated by the law and that it cannot be unless a small army of inspectors is provided for this work, but that, nevertheless, conditions are improving.

With regard to child labor in tenements it is admitted that the small number of children of school age found by inspectors probably does not reveal the true extent of the evil.

Aggressive action concerning ventilation in factories was not taken during the year owing to the failure of the Legislature of 1911 to fix a definite standard of ventilation, and it is urged either that such a standard be fixed this year or provision be made for an exhaustive inquiry into the subject.

LABOR BUREAU NOW WANTS MORE POWER

The Commissioner of Labor, which will be presented to the Legislature this evening, reviews the work of the Department of Labor for the year ended September 30, 1911, and makes a number of recommendations for the coming year.

Factory Inspection.

Regular inspections of factories, quarries and tunnel workings for the year numbered 59,235 as against 56,316 in the preceding year. The most notable increase in inspection work, however, was in visits to ascertain whether orders had been complied with, from 25,480 in 1910 to 44,127 in 1911. Prosecutions numbered 412 as against 610 in the preceding year, and cases of stoppage of work by "tagging" to enforce compliance with the law numbered 504 as compared with 786 the year before.

Concerning manufacturing in tenement houses it is noted that supervision over such work is not up to the standard contemplated by the law and that it cannot be unless a small army of inspectors is provided for this work, but that, nevertheless, conditions are improving.

With regard to child labor in tenements it is admitted that the small number of children of school age found by inspectors probably does not reveal the true extent of the evil.

Aggressive action concerning ventilation in factories was not taken during the year owing to the failure of the Legislature of 1911 to fix a definite standard of ventilation, and it is urged either that such a standard be fixed this year or provision be made for an exhaustive inquiry into the subject.

LABOR BUREAU NOW WANTS MORE POWER

The Commissioner of Labor, which will be presented to the Legislature this evening, reviews the work of the Department of Labor for the year ended September 30, 1911, and makes a number of recommendations for the coming year.

Factory Inspection.

Regular inspections of factories, quarries and tunnel workings for the year numbered 59,235 as against 56,316 in the preceding year. The most notable increase in inspection work, however, was in visits to ascertain whether orders had been complied with, from 25,480 in 1910 to 44,127 in 1911. Prosecutions numbered 412 as against 610 in the preceding year, and cases of stoppage of work by "tagging" to enforce compliance with the law numbered 504 as compared with 786 the year before.

Concerning manufacturing in tenement houses it is noted that supervision over such work is not up to the standard contemplated by the law and that it cannot be unless a small army of inspectors is provided for this work, but that, nevertheless, conditions are improving.

With regard to child labor in tenements it is admitted that the small number of children of school age found by inspectors probably does not reveal the true extent of the evil.

Aggressive action concerning ventilation in factories was not taken during the year owing to the failure of the Legislature of 1911 to fix a definite standard of ventilation, and it is urged either that such a standard be fixed this year or provision be made for an exhaustive inquiry into the subject.

LABOR BUREAU NOW WANTS MORE POWER

The Commissioner of Labor, which will be presented to the Legislature this evening, reviews the work of the Department of Labor for the year ended September 30, 1911, and makes a number of recommendations for the coming year.

Factory Inspection.

Regular inspections of factories, quarries and tunnel workings for the year numbered 59,235 as against 56,316 in the preceding year. The most notable increase in inspection work, however, was in visits to ascertain whether orders had been complied with, from 25,480 in 1910 to 44,127 in 1911. Prosecutions numbered 412 as against 610 in the preceding year, and cases of stoppage of work by "tagging" to enforce compliance with the law numbered 504 as compared with 786 the year before.

Concerning manufacturing in tenement houses it is noted that supervision over such work is not up to the standard contemplated by the law and that it cannot be unless a small army of inspectors is provided for this work, but that, nevertheless, conditions are improving.

With regard to child labor in tenements it is admitted that the small number of children of school age found by inspectors probably does not reveal the true extent of the evil.

Aggressive action concerning ventilation in factories was not taken during the year owing to the failure of the Legislature of 1911 to fix a definite standard of ventilation, and it is urged either that such a standard be fixed this year or provision be made for an exhaustive inquiry into the subject.

LABOR BUREAU NOW WANTS MORE POWER

The Commissioner of Labor, which will be presented to the Legislature this evening, reviews the work of the Department of Labor for the year ended September 30, 1911, and makes a number of recommendations for the coming year.

Factory Inspection.

Regular inspections of factories, quarries and tunnel workings for the year numbered 59,235 as against 56,316 in the preceding year. The most notable increase in inspection work, however, was in visits to ascertain whether orders had been complied with, from 25,480 in 1910 to 44,127 in 1911. Prosecutions numbered 412 as against 610 in the preceding year, and cases of stoppage of work by "tagging" to enforce compliance with the law numbered 504 as compared with 786 the year before.

Concerning manufacturing in tenement houses it is noted that supervision over such work is not up to the standard contemplated by the law and that it cannot be unless a small army of inspectors is provided for this work, but that, nevertheless, conditions are improving.

With regard to child labor in tenements it is admitted that the small number of children of school age found by inspectors probably does not reveal the true extent of the evil.

Aggressive action concerning ventilation in factories was not taken during the year owing to the failure of the Legislature of 1911 to fix a definite standard of ventilation, and it is urged either that such a standard be fixed this year or provision be made for an exhaustive inquiry into the subject.

LABOR BUREAU NOW WANTS MORE POWER

The Commissioner of Labor, which will be presented to the Legislature this evening, reviews the work of the Department of Labor for the year ended September 30, 1911, and makes a number of recommendations for the coming year.

Factory Inspection.

Regular inspections of factories, quarries and tunnel workings for the year numbered 59,235 as against 56,316 in the preceding year. The most notable increase in inspection work, however, was in visits to ascertain whether orders had been complied with, from 25,480 in 1910 to 44,127 in 1911. Prosecutions numbered 412 as against 610 in the preceding year, and cases of stoppage of work by "tagging" to enforce compliance with the law numbered 504 as compared with 786 the year before.

Concerning manufacturing in tenement houses it is noted that supervision over such work is not up to the standard contemplated by the law and that it cannot be unless a small army of inspectors is provided for this work, but that, nevertheless, conditions are improving.

With regard to child labor in tenements it is admitted that the small number of children of school age found by inspectors probably does not reveal the true extent of the evil.

Aggressive action concerning ventilation in factories was not taken during the year owing to the failure of the Legislature of 1911 to fix a definite standard of ventilation, and it is urged either that such a standard be fixed this year or provision be made for an exhaustive inquiry into the subject.

LABOR BUREAU NOW WANTS MORE POWER

Commissioner in Report Finds Law Defective and Inspectors Too Few.

The eleventh annual report of the Commissioner of Labor, which will be presented to the Legislature this evening, reviews the work of the Department of Labor for the year ended September 30, 1911, and makes a number of recommendations for the coming year.

Factory Inspection.

Regular inspections of factories, quarries and tunnel workings for the year numbered 59,235 as against 56,316 in the preceding year. The most notable increase in inspection work, however, was in visits to ascertain whether orders had been complied with, from 25,480 in 1910 to 44,127 in 1911. Prosecutions numbered 412 as against 610 in the preceding year, and cases of stoppage of work by "tagging" to enforce compliance with the law numbered 504 as compared with 786 the year before.

Concerning manufacturing in tenement houses it is noted that supervision over such work is not up to the standard contemplated by the law and that it cannot be unless a small army of inspectors is provided for this work, but that, nevertheless, conditions are improving.

With regard to child labor in tenements it is admitted that the small number of children of school age found by inspectors probably does not reveal the true extent of the evil.

Aggressive action concerning ventilation in factories was not taken during the year owing to the failure of the Legislature of 1911 to fix a definite standard of ventilation, and it is urged either that such a standard be fixed this year or provision be made for an exhaustive inquiry into the subject.

LABOR BUREAU NOW WANTS MORE POWER

The Commissioner of Labor, which will be presented to the Legislature this evening, reviews the work of the Department of Labor for the year ended September 30, 1911, and makes a number of recommendations for the coming year.

Factory Inspection.

Regular inspections of factories, quarries and tunnel workings for the year numbered 59,235 as against 56,316 in the preceding year. The most notable increase in inspection work, however, was in visits to ascertain whether orders had been complied with, from 25,480 in 1910 to 44,127 in 1911. Prosecutions numbered 412 as against 610 in the preceding year, and cases of stoppage of work by "tagging" to enforce compliance with the law numbered 504 as compared with 786 the year before.

Concerning manufacturing in tenement houses it is noted that supervision over such work is not up to the standard contemplated by the law and that it cannot be unless a small army of inspectors is provided for this work, but that, nevertheless, conditions are improving.

With regard to child labor in tenements it is admitted that the small number of children of school age found by inspectors probably does not reveal the true extent of the evil.

Aggressive action concerning ventilation in factories was not taken during the year owing to the failure of the Legislature of 1911 to fix a definite standard of ventilation, and it is urged either that such a standard be fixed this year or provision be made for an exhaustive inquiry into the subject.

LABOR BUREAU NOW WANTS MORE POWER

The Commissioner of Labor, which will be presented to the Legislature this evening, reviews the work of the Department of Labor for the year ended September 30, 1911, and makes a number of recommendations for the coming year.

Factory Inspection.

Regular inspections of factories, quarries and tunnel workings for the year numbered 59,235 as against 56,316 in the preceding year. The most notable increase in inspection work, however, was in visits to ascertain whether orders had been complied with, from 25,480 in 1910 to 44,127 in 1911. Prosecutions numbered 412 as against 610 in the preceding year, and cases of stoppage of work by "tagging" to enforce compliance with the law numbered 504 as compared with 786 the year before.

Concerning manufacturing in tenement houses it is noted that supervision over such work is not up to the standard contemplated by the law and that it cannot be unless a small army of inspectors is provided for this work, but that, nevertheless, conditions are improving.

With regard to child labor in tenements it is admitted

LARKIN'S VICTORY SURPRISED DUBLIN

Election of Socialist to City Council Feature of Campaign.

(Correspondence to The Call.)
DUBLIN, Jan. 29.—Some remarkable surprises occurred at the recent Dublin municipal elections. The main elements that entered into the contests were the question of increasing the Lord Mayor's salary, the efforts to secure representation on the City Council by the Citizens' Association, and the candidature of four members of the Irish Transport Union, a pronounced Socialist organization.
Twenty Candidates were returned by rotation. There were seventeen contests. The Irish Transport Union put forward four candidates, three of whom were elected, among them being James Larkin, editor of the Irish Worker, a Socialist weekly, strike leader in both Great Britain and Ireland, chief organizer of the general strike in Ireland and former co-worker of James Sexton, M. P., in the Dock Workers' Union, Liverpool.
Larkin's victory is considered as noteworthy as he was subjected to much persecution on the part of the Irish and English steamship capitalists and suffered a term of imprisonment as a result of a well-planned conspiracy for alleged violation of a section of the British Trade Union Act. The Dock Wards were once the strongholds of the publicans, but now it seems their reign is at an end.
When it was announced by the returning officer that Mr. James Larkin is duly elected to the Corporation of Dublin as City Councilor for the North Dock Ward, the voters gave vent to their enthusiasm by loud cheering, placing Larkin on their shoulders, and marched to the union headquarters, where Larkin delivered a characteristic speech, in the course of which he said: "The workers were the top dog," and he predicted the election of a few Aldermen the next session.
Many women have held public office in Ireland, but this is the first time a clear-cut, out-and-out advocate of woman suffrage in the person of Miss N. L. Harrison was elected. The South City Ward has the unique distinction of having the first woman corporator in Dublin. The suffragists were very active at the polling and several times during the day they were ejected from the booths for distributing literature. They are jubilant at Miss Harrison's success.
The L. P. had one candidate returned from the Kilmainham Ward.

HUNGARIAN POLICE STRIKE

BUDAPEST, Feb. 4.—The entire police force of Somlyo, Hungary, has gone on strike for more pay. At present its members receive \$10 a month.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST, NEW YORK.

\$1 GLASSES FOR \$1
Your Eyes Examined and Treated by
DR. L. H. KRAMER,
From the Peerless Opt. Co.,
Opp. State Bank, 379 Grand St.

When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined and if glasses are necessary, have them made at
Dr. B. L. Becker's
OPTICAL PLACE.
392 East Broadway, Tel. 5265 Orchard.
Branch, 108 Lenox Ave., bet. 116th and 118th St.
1709 Fifth Ave., bet. Rockaway and Third.
I can see The Call since The Call started.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST, BROOKLYN.

I. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician.
1025 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Glasses, \$1 & up. Open Ev'g

DENTISTS—Manhattan and Bronx.

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST
Special Liberal Prices for Comrades.
153 E. 84th St., Tel. 3267 Lenox.

DR. JOHN NUTH

DENTIST
Between 2d and 3d St.
Branch, 320 East 125th Street, between Second and First Aves.

DR. S. BERLIN

SURGEON DENTIST.
30 East 100th St., Cor. Madison Ave.
Tel. 540-L Harlem.

DR. Ph. Lewin

HAS REMOVED FROM
152 Henry St. and 8 Attorney St.
70
990 PROSPECT AVE., BRONX.
Telephone 7280 Metros.

DR. SAMUEL FELDMAN

HAS REMOVED FROM
152 Henry St. and 8 Attorney St.
70
990 PROSPECT AVE., BRONX.
Telephone 7280 Metros.

Call Advertisers' Directory

NACFADEN'S
Physical Culture Restaurants
125th St. 102 E. 22d St. NEW YORK CITY.
275 Seventh Ave. 27 W. 17th St. 27 N. 17th St.
BOSTON, MASS., 27 Chatham St. LOTUS 30 Fes St. FITZBURG, PA., 97 Liberty St.
As an experiment, take home a box of Pure Whole Wheat Bread.
1c, 2c, 3c.
TRY NATURE'S DIET TODAY.

MANHATTAN
CLOTHIERS, GENTS' FURNISHERS AND HATTERS.
200 W. 42d St. Tel. 5205 St.
CLOTHIERS, MERCHANT TAILORS AND HATTERS.
145 W. 4th St. Tel. 5205 St.
CLOTHIERS, MERCHANT TAILORS, UNION-MADE CLOTHES ONLY.
315 W. 42d St. Tel. 5205 St.

MASSACHUSETTS
ATTORNEYS, COUNSELLORS AT LAW—Boston.
ALL AMERICA AND EDUCATOR BOOKS UNION MADE—Boston.
CUSTOM TAILORS—Boston.
SURGEON DENTIST—Boston.
UNION-MADE CIGARS, BOX TRADE MAIL ORDER—Boston.
BOSTON SWEET—Boston.
PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO—Boston.

LABOR ARGUS SCORES THREE MONTHS MORE FOR GUSTAVE HERVE

Official Tool of Kelly Axe Co. Took Money From Polish Workers.

(Correspondence to The Call.)
CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 2.—The Kelly Axe Company gave their employes a cut in wages the first of the year.
On January 10 the Poles who work in the grinding department went out on a strike against the reduction. Very few of the Poles can speak English; so they gathered and were discussing the strike situation in their native tongue when Kelly or some of his stool pigeons called up the police headquarters and preferred charges against the men for no other reason than they were not able to understand what the strikers were talking about.
A bunch of the bluecoated guardians of the law at once responded to the call of the exploiter of these men and found, they claim, about 100 men in a heated discussion, and as they were speaking in the Polish language, Mr. Cop was not able to understand them either, so he proceeded to arrest the speakers, not knowing for what he was arresting them; called the patrol and hauled the men down to the city lock-up where they were tried on a disorderly charge. The police testified that the men were not acting disorderly, but were discussing something and they were unable to understand what they were saying. The men did resist and struck through their interpreter denied that they had used any violence, saying they had only been talking to the other men coming from work.
At the face of these facts the acting police judge, J. Shirley Ross, fined each of the men \$10 and told them they had to go to work the next day or they would be fined \$25.
Commenting on this outrage, the Labor Argus, the local Socialist weekly, remarks: "These men are working men and are foreigners, ignorant of our laws and customs, yet had violated no law, but were being arrested before they were tried on a charge of their hard earned money, at Kelly's behest."
"Who is J. Shirley Ross that he should set in judgment on his peers? He is the truckling tool of a corrupt city administration, the man who took Kelly's money publicly charged with being a grafter, a vampire and a thief, and dared the Board of Affairs to ask for the proof of his charges. This J. Shirley Ross is a nice fellow to sit in judgment on workmen; a professional knocker who never did a day's work in his life or earned a dollar by his own sweat or toil; just a brainless, spineless tool, a political prostitute and a social parasite."
"The Kelly was able to break and destroy the Bittdrawers' Union, but they have never been able to overcome the solidarity of the Poles who work in the grinding room. These men have always stood together and refused to scab on the fellow who was arrested and betrayed their confidence. There were no bootlegs to run to Kelly and tattle, so Mr. Kelly has found them just a little too much for him to handle. He has had to let them stand together as they have stood together as one man and in the past have won their demands, but Kelly, realizing that he can't handle these men alone, has followed the example set by his fellow willing tool who has called on that government, to assist him to force the hopeless, helpless slave to submit to his will. The bluecoated guardians of the law will club them into submission. Mr. Kelly is not able to starve them into it. All governments, municipal, State and national, are but weapons of the master class: the bluecoated police, the armed guards, the militia and the regular army are their tools, and the courts, law officers and judges are their puppets or so-called able jurists, are but means to deprive the workers of their rights and privileges."
"These grinder at the Kelly Axe Company had only about 18 months or two years before they would be free of the city officials are guilty officials. Kelly's profit, now he has to pay for each of the court and has them fined \$10 each. He just wanted to show the poor foreigners that he had the law and that they had no rights. The average life of a grinder at the Kelly is about 18 months or two years. Kelly looks on these Poles as only material to be ground into axes for his profit, and when the Poles refused to become food for Kelly's grindstones he has them arrested and follow as Braga, a Polish Rosa, better known as Braga, a Polish, a preparator, who never did a day's work that anybody knows of, and this loiterer then tells them what he will do with them next time."
"Ross can see this what he pleases, Mayor Holley can call it what he pleases, but we say this money taken from these Poles in fines for a charge never proven, for a crime never committed, is graft. It went into the pockets of the city officials, city officials are guilty officials."
"It is worse than that, it was downright, cold-blooded, cowardly robbery, as they took advantage of these men's helpless condition and ignorance."

MORE PRISON LABOR CONTRACTS

Wisconsin Bosses Secure Agreement for Convict Made Goods.
MADISON, Wis., Feb. 4.—The Prison Board of Control of this State has just renewed the contract of the Paramount Knitting Company for two years, for 1912 to 1914. The trade marks of this company are Navajo, Apache and Sioux hosiery.
Edward Boyd, its attorney, was the prime agent in securing the extension of the contract. Ex-Representative Kussermann aided in securing the contract.

THREE MONTHS MORE FOR GUSTAVE HERVE

French Government Still Persecuting Socialist Who Assails Militarism.

(Correspondence to The Call.)
PARIS, Jan. 26.—Against the irrepressible revolutionary, Gustave Herve, the editor of the Socialist weekly, La Guerre Sociale, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to a fine of 500 francs, which he will undoubtedly refuse to pay, preferring imprisonment for an equivalent length of time.
"Irrepressible and indomitable revolutionary!" Herve is now serving a sentence of four years for having dared to raise his voice against the execution of an "apache" who killed a policeman after having been persecuted by the police beyond endurance.
Continuing his literary activity, although closely confined in a French prison, articles by Herve appear almost weekly in La Guerre Sociale, under the name of "Un Sans-Patrie" (The Man Without a Country). It was for one of these articles, written during his imprisonment, and which the bourgeois authorities of France considered subversive, that Herve was sentenced only a few weeks ago to an additional two years of imprisonment. Six years for defending a persecuted, and for decrying the army and militarism!
But it will take more than imprisonment to keep Herve silent and to prevent him from using his most effective weapon, the pen, in behalf of the dozy and oppressed. The capitalist government of the French republic is powerless to damp his revolutionary spirit. There is but one way in which it could suppress him—that is by killing him, and that the capitalist cowards dare not do.
But what was the occasion of the latest outrage against our brave Comrade, by which three months more are added to the previous sentences totaling six years?
That our American Comrades may gain a little light as to the character of the present government of the French republic, a partial report is given below of the court proceedings at the time Herve was sentenced.
But first to describe the "crime." On May 17, 1911, there appeared in La Guerre Sociale an article signed "Un Sans-Patrie" which characterized the soldiers sent to Morocco as brigands and assassins, and reproached the French workers for not even hissing them at their departure. The same number of the journal contained a cartoon by Auglay entitled "The Opinion of a Little Savage" and bearing the legend "The Schoolmaster—How's that for a Frenchman? He is educating All—a man who steals everything, burns the villages, kills the women and the little children."
Having been found guilty of insulting the army, Herve, Auglay and Augray, the manager of the journal, were taken before Judge Coulaud for sentence.
The Judge—Why do you sign yourself "Un Sans-Patrie?"
Herve—The reason is not far to seek. I am a discharged professor of history, a disbarred attorney, an imprisoned journalist; those are my titles to decoration. Now, in 1901 I was a professor and a Dreyfusard, as any self-respecting republican must have been. I was treated then—as were all other Dreyfusards—as a "sans-patrie." Now, at that time I wrote to the Journal Ploupiou de l'Yonne, but I was a very modest man, a model of a professor, and as I did not wish to bore my superiors, I took a non-deplorable "Un Sans-Patrie." Prosecuted at Auxerre, I was acquitted. Prosecuted again at Paris, I was condemned. I continued to write while in prison, and as my old defender, Maître Aristide Briand, had become a Minister, I thought that I was only fulfilling my duty in stirring up his memories of the past by using my old pseudonym.
The Judge—But how could you write that the soldiers setting out for Morocco were not risking anything? You forget the Moroccan bullets and the intemperate climate. I tell you, M. Herve, that our soldiers are risking their lives, their health, while you are incurring no great danger. Three months in prison may be disagreeable, but it is much less dangerous than to go to Morocco.
Herve—That may be, but I would say the same thing even if I were risking five years in prison.
The Judge—Just the same, it is not worth while to call the soldiers bandits, thieves and assassins. Come, tell me that you are sorry.
Herve—I don't regret one dot over an "i" in that article.
When the judge was about to pass sentence Herve declared: "I demand the minimum sentence for my friends."
The Judge—And the maximum for yourself?
Herve—Yes; after the verdict brought in by the jury I should feel dishonored if I did not receive the maximum.
At those words there were cries of "Bravo!" "Vive Herve!" "Down with the brute!" The court was immediately cleared by the police.
The Judge then pronounced the following sentences:
Herve, three months' imprisonment, 500 francs fine, the maximum.
Augry, two months' imprisonment, 500 francs fine.
Auglay, 200 francs fine.
Thus our masters are sowing revolution, and what they sow they shall reap. Vive Herve!

THE JUDGE—WHY DO YOU SIGN YOURSELF "UN SANS-PATRIE"?

Herve—The reason is not far to seek. I am a discharged professor of history, a disbarred attorney, an imprisoned journalist; those are my titles to decoration. Now, in 1901 I was a professor and a Dreyfusard, as any self-respecting republican must have been. I was treated then—as were all other Dreyfusards—as a "sans-patrie." Now, at that time I wrote to the Journal Ploupiou de l'Yonne, but I was a very modest man, a model of a professor, and as I did not wish to bore my superiors, I took a non-deplorable "Un Sans-Patrie." Prosecuted at Auxerre, I was acquitted. Prosecuted again at Paris, I was condemned. I continued to write while in prison, and as my old defender, Maître Aristide Briand, had become a Minister, I thought that I was only fulfilling my duty in stirring up his memories of the past by using my old pseudonym.
The Judge—But how could you write that the soldiers setting out for Morocco were not risking anything? You forget the Moroccan bullets and the intemperate climate. I tell you, M. Herve, that our soldiers are risking their lives, their health, while you are incurring no great danger. Three months in prison may be disagreeable, but it is much less dangerous than to go to Morocco.
Herve—That may be, but I would say the same thing even if I were risking five years in prison.
The Judge—Just the same, it is not worth while to call the soldiers bandits, thieves and assassins. Come, tell me that you are sorry.
Herve—I don't regret one dot over an "i" in that article.
When the judge was about to pass sentence Herve declared: "I demand the minimum sentence for my friends."
The Judge—And the maximum for yourself?
Herve—Yes; after the verdict brought in by the jury I should feel dishonored if I did not receive the maximum.
At those words there were cries of "Bravo!" "Vive Herve!" "Down with the brute!" The court was immediately cleared by the police.
The Judge then pronounced the following sentences:
Herve, three months' imprisonment, 500 francs fine, the maximum.
Augry, two months' imprisonment, 500 francs fine.
Auglay, 200 francs fine.
Thus our masters are sowing revolution, and what they sow they shall reap. Vive Herve!

INSPIRED BY LUDWIG GANZHOFFER'S COLLECTION OF FOLKLORE

and the people who dwell in the Bavarian Highlands, the two sketches for "Im Hochland," which Mr. Stahlberg read at the Philharmonic concert, gave evident pleasure to a monster gathering of music lovers attracted by a program which included, besides the novelty of the afternoon, two Bohemian masterpieces—"Dvorak's symphony, "From the New World," and the exquisite Smetana symphonic poem, "Vltava"—and featured as soloist Alessandro Bonci, the Italian tenor. From churchly processionals to ruggedly gay peasant dance music, and its really masterful treatment of subject provided a welcome acquisition to contemporary symphonic literature.
M. Bonci, in splendid voice, echoed two of the masterpieces of Italian lyric art wherein he has achieved his most original success, when he sang the romantic "Una furtiva lagrima," from Donizetti's delicious opera, buffa, "L'Elisir d'Amore" and the rhapsody, "Che gelida manina," from "La Boheme," of Puccini. He warmed his audience into a tumult of enthusiasm by his supremely artistic delivery of

CANADA'S STEEL SLAVES ALSO TOIL SEVEN DAYS

OTTAWA, P. O., Feb. 3.—Necessity for providing one day's rest in seven for all workers has been brought before the attention of Premier Borden by James Simpson, of Toronto, who lays emphasis upon the fact that in the steel mills of Nova Scotia and the Soo men are not only compelled to work seven days a week, but also have to work in shifts of 11 and 13 hours. He also urges the need for the executive of the Labor Gazette to be compelled to report conditions of unemployment in their districts, that no bounties and bonuses shall be granted, that fair wage clause shall apply to all government contracts, that alien labor law be repealed and a more stringent one made, that customs duty be lifted from buttons of international unions on the ground that they are not made in Canada, that railway employees be paid for correctly instead of monthly, that the Senate shall be abolished and a department of public health shall be created, and so on.
Consideration was promised for all subjects.
LONDON BAKERS IN EIGHT-HOUR FIGHT
LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Executive Council of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers and Confectioners acted in conjunction with the London District Board in preparing a program for new conditions, which will shortly be submitted to the employers.
It is not intended to slacken the effort to get the bakers' eight-hour bill passed into law next year, the new program being the intermediary stage between the present eighty-hour per week, which at present obtains, and the forty-eight-hour day and an increase in wages.

O. W. Wuertz

Pianos and Player Pianos

ACTUAL QUALITY AND VALUE
Face O. W. Wuertz
1312 Third Ave., 2d St., Westchester, N. Y.
200 Third Ave., 2d St., Westchester, N. Y.
100 Third Ave., 2d St., Westchester, N. Y.

PRINTERS
CO-OPERATIVE PRESS
200 W. 4th St. Brooklyn, N. Y.
GEORGE J. SPEYER
100 W. 4th St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

MUSIC

MEMBERS OF VIOLIN CHOIRS OF TWO GREAT ORCHESTRAS PROVIDE STELLAR FEATURES FOR SYMPHONY CONCERTS IN CENTURY THEATER AND CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, ARKADIE BURSTINE ESSAYING WITH DAMROSC BAND BRAHMS' CONCERTO AND FRITZ STAHLBERG LEADING PHILHARMONIC IN TWO NEW SYMPHONIC SKETCHES.

By Harry Chapin Plummer.

In two concert auditoriums, separated by not more than a quarter of a mile, a member of the violin choir of the symphony orchestra performing in each, contributed yesterday afternoon a stellar attraction for concertgoers that assembled big audiences. In the Century Theater, Arkadie Burstine, one of the violinists of the Symphony Society of New York, stepped from the ranks of that organization and, supported by his associates, presented Brahms' noble concerto, in Carnegie Music Hall, Fritz Stahlberg, a violin performer of the Philharmonic Society, led that ensemble in the first performance of two of five symphonic sketches forming a suite entitled "Im Hochland."

APPLAUSE, FLOWERS AND WREATH GREET LEO SLEZAK WHEN HE ESSAYS LIEDER PROGRAM IN CONCERT WITH BROOKLYN SAENGERBUND IN NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BEFORE "TOP-HEAVY" HOUSE.

Leo Slezak and the Brooklyn Saengerbund entertained a "top-heavy" house in the Opera House in the New Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The Czech tenor essayed a generous program of lieder by the German masters and arias from several of the opera classics, including Mozart's dainty "Così fan tutte," following which latter he was made the recipient of a wreath and several gorgeous floral tributes. With such beauty of eloquence did he render Richard Strauss' great "Caeleste" that he was obliged to sing an encore, and more than one of his offerings had to be repeated. Oscar Dachs, at the piano, provided Mr. Slezak accompaniments of striking artistic worth.
The Saengerbund distinguished itself by notably even performances of four groups of chorales, including a number of splendid examples of a capella scoring. The singers were called upon to deliver twice certain of their numbers.
Two representative ancient masters of the German and French schools are linked with such modern authors as Widor, Guilmant and Faulkes on free organ recital program in "Old First" Presbyterian Church, tonight, by Mrs. Kate Elizabeth Fox.

ANCIENT MASTERS BACH AND RAMEAU OF GERMAN AND FRENCH SCHOOL COMPANIONED WITH WIDOR, GUILMANT AND FAULKES ON FREE ORGAN RECITAL PROGRAM IN "OLD FIRST" PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TONIGHT, BY MRS. KATE ELIZABETH FOX.

Two representative ancient masters of the German and French schools are linked with such modern authors as Widor, Guilmant and Faulkes on free organ recital program to be delivered in the "Old First" Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and 12th Street, this evening, beginning at 8 o'clock, by Mrs. Kate Elizabeth Fox. The full program:
Toccata and Fugue in D-minor, J. S. Bach
Chant Celeste.....J. S. Matthews
Bavocelle (Le Temple de la Gloire), Rameau
Garrotte.....Faulkes
Jubilato Deo.....Silvers
Turmeisgriga.....Gollins
Allegro (Symphony IV).....Widor
Evangelium.....Johnston
March Religieuse.....Guilmant
Admission to the recital will be free, no tickets being required.

WINTER BASEBALL GOSSIP.

The Chicago National League Club in the course of its career has given numerous managers to big league teams. One is Frank Chance, and another is Clark Griffith, who once pitched for the Chicago Nationals. Still another is Jimmy Callahan, Harry Wolverton is a fourth and Johnny Kling a fifth. Hugh Duffy played the outfield in Chicago before he eventually became a manager, and Pop Anson, a stalwart figure in Chicago in the days of yore, was manager of the Giants for a brief period back in the nineties.
George Stovall says Vean Gregg finds it easier to control his curve than his straight ball. "I've seen him lob up three in a row and not come within a yard of the plate," says Stovall, "and then turn around and curve three across the corners as if it were the easiest thing in the world."
McGraw always was a great hand to keep well fortified. He has understudies around him, particularly in the infield, who are but a shade behind the regulars and who can go in without disturbing the machinery. When Tenney was first baseman McGraw had Merkle in reserve, and now he has a likely firstbase understudy in Pauliet. Fletcher understudied Bridwell and is faster and a better hitter than his predecessor. Bues, Devlin and Groh are on the spot ready to fill in at a second, short or third. A great developer McGraw, for he has practically developed his entire infield, two of his outfielders and his whole catching staff.
One thing which would help Wolverton's team would be to find a reliable left-hander for the box. The New York Americans have always had trouble finding such a one. Among those who have been tried are Tannehill, Newton, Frill, Puttman, Vaughn and Ailes. It may be that young Chester Hoff, recruited in the by-ways, will fill the bill and become the much desired Plank or Gregg.

AMONG THE WRESTLERS.

Stanislaus Zbyszko, who is to meet Giovanni Raicevic in a finish wrestling match at Madison Square Garden next Monday night, February 13, went to Boston last night accompanied by his manager, Jack Herman, to take part in a match tonight against London, the giant Swede. This will be the last contest in which the big Pole will engage until after his meeting with the Italian at the Garden. He will return to New York tomorrow and continue training.
Max Wiley, the Chicago "Butcher Boy," will wrestle Willingham, the English champion, at the Marlow Music Hall, 309 West 116th Street, tomorrow night. The appearance of Victor Legier, the powerful Austrian heavyweight, will create unusual interest. One has been known to

SPORTS

LONG ACRE BOUTS

Wiegand-Citron Fight Ends in Disqualification of Wiegand—Other Battles of the Evening.
Charley Wiegand was disqualified in the fourth round of his bout with Sam Citron at the Long Acre Club Saturday night. Wiegand fought very bravely, hitting repeatedly in the clinches, refusing to "break" when ordered by the referee and striking Citron several blows as the latter lay on the floor.
Neither heavyweight knew enough about fighting to make the contest interesting. They fought like two intoxicated longshoremen, swaying all over the ring and missing punches by a mile. Citron was somewhat agile on his feet, but for a time Wiegand showed more courage. Especially was this true in the opening two minutes of the second round, which was a bad one for Wiegand. Toward the end Wiegand fought furiously and connected with sufficient force to warrant Citron doing a first class hugging act. Citron's best blows were a straight left jab and a downward right swing.
Young Guarini, possessing a terrible swing but a large streak of "yellowness" in his system, held his own with Charley Yager, of Washington, in the semi-final bout of four rounds. Guarini came out of his corner with an agonizing look on his face that never left him till the finish. He made a pass at Yager, who stepped back and measuring his man, caught him with a short left swing that connected rightly and sent Guarini to the mat for a "nine count." To the end of the round Guarini did nothing more than hold. In the second round he went to his knees three or four times without being touched. In the last round he picked up courage enough to lead in and even it up with rights and lefts in the end.

SAILOR WHITE VS. BOB LEE.

Heavyweights Meet Tonight at the Irving Athletic Club.
At the Irving Athletic Club in Brooklyn, tonight, big Bob Lee, the colored heavyweight, will meet Sailor White in a ten-round bout. White carries a knockout punch in either hand, though he is very shy on knowledge of boxing. The former fact he illustrated vividly to Al Benedict, the winner of several "white hope" tournaments, whom White put out some months ago in less than one round of fighting. Lee is reputed to be an artist of similar fame, and if that is so, the spectators should witness many desperate minutes during the clash.
Hughey Roddinn, of Brooklyn, is engaged to meet Young Packey McFarland in the semi-final event of six rounds. The lads meet at catch weights, though McFarland is much the lighter boy.

THE CHICAGO NATIONAL LEAGUE CLUB IN THE COURSE OF ITS CAREER HAS GIVEN NUMEROUS MANAGERS TO BIG LEAGUE TEAMS.

One is Frank Chance, and another is Clark Griffith, who once pitched for the Chicago Nationals. Still another is Jimmy Callahan, Harry Wolverton is a fourth and Johnny Kling a fifth. Hugh Duffy played the outfield in Chicago before he eventually became a manager, and Pop Anson, a stalwart figure in Chicago in the days of yore, was manager of the Giants for a brief period back in the nineties.
George Stovall says Vean Gregg finds it easier to control his curve than his straight ball. "I've seen him lob up three in a row and not come within a yard of the plate," says Stovall, "and then turn around and curve three across the corners as if it were the easiest thing in the world."
McGraw always was a great hand to keep well fortified. He has understudies around him, particularly in the infield, who are but a shade behind the regulars and who can go in without disturbing the machinery. When Tenney was first baseman McGraw had Merkle in reserve, and now he has a likely firstbase understudy in Pauliet. Fletcher understudied Bridwell and is faster and a better hitter than his predecessor. Bues, Devlin and Groh are on the spot ready to fill in at a second, short or third. A great developer McGraw, for he has practically developed his entire infield, two of his outfielders and his whole catching staff.
One thing which would help Wolverton's team would be to find a reliable left-hander for the box. The New York Americans have always had trouble finding such a one. Among those who have been tried are Tannehill, Newton, Frill, Puttman, Vaughn and Ailes. It may be that young Chester Hoff, recruited in the by-ways, will fill the bill and become the much desired Plank or Gregg.

AMONG THE WRESTLERS.

Stanislaus Zbyszko, who is to meet Giovanni Raicevic in a finish wrestling match at Madison Square Garden next Monday night, February 13, went to Boston last night accompanied by his manager, Jack Herman, to take part in a match tonight against London, the giant Swede. This will be the last contest in which the big Pole will engage until after his meeting with the Italian at the Garden. He will return to New York tomorrow and continue training.
Max Wiley, the Chicago "Butcher Boy," will wrestle Willingham, the English champion, at the Marlow Music Hall, 309 West 116th Street, tomorrow night. The appearance of Victor Legier, the powerful Austrian heavyweight, will create unusual interest. One has been known to

NERVOUS MEN

That tired feeling in the morning—
You are not the man you used to be—
It's nervousness.
That morbid, depressed feeling
which keeps you in a state of worry
and torment all the time—It's nervousness.
New pain in the back, that heavy, dragging
feeling after eating, unexplained
dizziness, weakness—It's nervousness.
It's a medical condition of scientific
treatment, which combines all the curative powers of
the mind, medicine and electricity. I will send you
my book, "The Nervous System," which tells you
the cause of your trouble, and how to cure it.
I want all forms of disease peculiar to men.
I am advertising because I want to save hundreds,
thousands of men from the pain, worry, and
torment which I know they are suffering from.
I will send you my book free if you send me
your name and address, and a stamped
return envelope, to the
Dr. J. C. Gifford, 100 W. 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Thomas G. Hunt

Maker and Importer of
TRUNKS, BAGS AND LEATHER GOODS
400 6th Ave., cor. 34th St., Manhattan

HENRY FRAHM

Trussmaker
1493 THIRD AVENUE
bet. 94th & 96th St.

Trusses, Bandages, Stockings, Corsets, Suspensories, Crucial Limbs. All materials guaranteed.

PHARMACIST

George Oberdorfer

2393 EIGHTH AVENUE
Near 128th Street

Pharmacist
THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY

Don't Talk Socialism
without first studying it, otherwise you are only repeating what you have heard. There are many socialists who are not socialists, but who are only imitators. The only way to know what Socialism is, is to read the works of its authors. The works of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, and Louis Blanc are the only ones that are worth reading. The works of the International Socialist League, the Social Democratic Party of Germany, and the Socialist Workers' Party of America are also worth reading. The works of the Socialists of the United States are also worth reading. The works of the Socialists of the United States are also worth reading.

DISOLUTION NOTICE
E. FOUGERA & CO.—Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between E. Fougere & Co., and Louis V. Heydenreich under the name of E. Fougere & Co., has been dissolved by the death of Louis V. Heydenreich.
New York, January 19, 1912.
EDWARD E. WOODWARD
LOUIS V. HEYDENREICH

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE
E. FOUGERA & CO.—Whereas, the co-partnership heretofore existing between E. Fougere & Co., and Louis V. Heydenreich, under the firm name of E. Fougere & Co., has been dissolved by the death of Louis V. Heydenreich, and the business of said firm, and the assets of said firm, have been assigned to E. Fougere & Co., under the name of E. Fougere & Co., it is hereby notified that the business of said firm, and the assets of said firm, are now being conducted by E. Fougere & Co., under the name of E. Fougere & Co., and that the name of E. Fougere & Co. is now being used in connection with the business of said firm, and that the name of E. Fougere & Co. is now being used in connection with the business of said firm.

PUBLIC NOTICE
The firm of HARRIS & COMPANY, consisting of OSCAR FARMANN and PAUL HARRIS, general partners, and CHARLES W. HARRIS, a partner, has been dissolved by the death of Oscar Farmann, on January 19, 1912.
A corporation of the name of HARRIS & COMPANY has been formed, and the business of said firm, and the assets of said firm, are now being conducted by HARRIS & COMPANY, under the name of HARRIS & COMPANY, and that the name of HARRIS & COMPANY is now being used in connection with the business of said firm, and that the name of HARRIS & COMPANY is now being used in connection with the business of said firm.

LEGAL NOTICE
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.
HENRY KRUEGER, Plaintiff, against
WILHELM BEBER, et al., Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the County of New York, in the above entitled action and hearing on the 13th day of January, 1912, I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the following is a correct copy of the judgment of the court, and that the same is now on file in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New York.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX

Branch 5 Meeting. Branch 5 meets tonight at 8:15 at 360 West 125th street.

Branch 10 Meets Tonight. A regular business meeting of Branch 10 will be held tonight at 8 o'clock, Jewel Building, 1623 street and Amsterdam avenue.

Lecture by August Claessens. Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

Tonight the third lecture of August Claessens' course of twelve on the analytical and constructive phases of Socialism will be given at Branch 5's clubrooms, 61 St. Marks place.

MILARD, who speaks on "Why Things Happen to Us"

on February 23. BEN WILSON follows on "War of the Classes" on March 1; JOHN W. SLAYTON on "The Trust Busters" on March 8, and the series is concluded by a lecture on "Socialists at Work" by LENA MORROW LEWIS on March 15.

The series is designed not only to interest the party member, but also to attract the non-member. The lectures are among the finest produced by the Socialist movement, and Comrades are urged to attend the series and, above all, to bring with them a sympathizer who may be won over to the cause.

Admission to each lecture is 25 cents. Or a ticket for the series may be obtained for \$1 by applying to the office of the Call, 409 Pearl street, or to Branch 5, Socialist party, 350 West 125th street. If a ticket is purchased it carries with it free of further charge, books or subscriptions to Socialist periodicals to the value of \$1, particulars of which are given on the ticket.

Remember, this is Presidential year, and Socialists must educate, and again educate and educate without end. Do your share in the work and bring a sympathizer. And do it now!

Meyer London to Speak.

Meyer London will speak next Sunday on "The Workingman Before the Courts," at the East Side Forum. All Comrades and sympathizers interested should arrange to be present at 22 Rutgers street next Sunday.

Political vs. Direct Action.

An important event among the Jewish Comrades and sympathizers this month will be a lecture on "Political vs. Direct Action," by Comrade Zamenkin, at Terrace Lyceum, East Broadway, on Wednesday evening, the 14th. Tickets may be had at the office of the Forward, or the headquarters of Branch 2, 22 Rutgers street. Admission will be 10 cents.

Minutes Women's Committee.

The Women's Committee met at Labor Temple, January 31. Comrade Boughton in the chair. Present: Comrades Sanger, Malkiel, Volovick, Boughton and Meehan. Absent: Comrades Ingerman, Meyers and Sloan. Moved and seconded to present to the Executive Committee organizer's salary and expenses for payment.

Comrade Boughton has been instructed to write Comrade Fieldman and find out if the agreed sum of \$102 for renting the Republic Theater for the evening of February 25 covers all expenses, including the services of ushers and ticket selling agent.

On motion it was decided to have the resolution as expressed by Comrade Meikiel on the death of Comrade Alexander Jonas sent for publication to the Call and Volkskultung.

Moved and seconded to recommend the name of Comrade Hilda Swanson to the Executive Committee, as woman's organizer. Tickets for Woman's Day can be had at the local and suffrage clubs, where they have been distributed.

The following statement was made by the financial secretary: Organizer's salary and expenses, \$125.80; Yorkville Suffrage Club, \$8; Republic Theater and tickets, \$102. Total expenses, \$235.80; cash in care of the City Executive Committee, \$279.95.

KATE A. MEEHAN, Secretary.

Minutes Central Committee.

A regular meeting of the Central Committee of Local New York was held on January 27 at the Labor Temple, 241 East 54th street, Manhattan. I. Rubinow was elected chairman and Arthur A. Bryant vice chairman.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted, with two corrections. Charges were preferred by Julius Gerber against Meyer Weinstein, of Branch 7, for loaning his party card to a non-member of the party to gain admission to the party meeting held January 11. J. C. Frost was elected a member of the Grievance Committee in this case. I. Tarlow preferred charges against Louis Wichter, of Branch 2. Comrade Berlin was elected a member of the Grievance Committee in this case.

The Grievance Committee in the case of Bruno Wagner vs. Gitschthaler, R. Krahlmann and John Schaeffer reported as follows: "The Grievance Committee charged that Comrade Wagner in a careless way and recommends that he be censured and that the charges against Krahlmann be dismissed. Comrade Schaeffer having failed to appear before the committee, they referred the matter to the Central Committee."

On motion it was decided that the charges against Schaeffer be referred back to the Grievance Committee and should Schaeffer fail to appear before the next meeting of that committee, he shall stand suspended for three months.

In the case of Branch 5 vs. James J. Scanlon, the committee reported that on investigation they found that there was no foundation of evidence that the statements charged to Comrade Scanlon and Comrades Kilian and Shanahan, and the committee therefore recommends that they be exonerated. They further recommend that the findings of the committee be published in the party press and that Arthur E. March be and hereby is requested by the committee to apologize to Comrade Scanlon and the other two Comrades mentioned in the case and to Branch 5 for having circulated rumors derogatory to the good name of Comrade Scanlon and the others and that he render such apologies at the earliest meeting of Branch 5. On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Louis Braun reported on the Board of Management for the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, which was received. The report of the Executive Committee was accepted and on motion it was decided that the question be discussed at the next party meeting should be "Shall the policy of the Socialist party in regard to the neutrality of the labor union question be continued?"

The committee of the Co-operative League was given the floor. They said it was the duty of the party to endorse their organization. The report

of the subcommittee of the Executive Committee to the effect that while the Socialist party is in favor of co-operative undertakings, it should not endorse any particular co-operative business, was adopted.

On motion it was decided to instruct the Grievance Committee in the future to meet behind closed doors, and to allow none but those interested in the case to be present.

A letter was received from Comrade Malloy excusing his absence from the meeting, owing to illness, and stating that he would be present to make a report on the State Committee at the next meeting of the Central Committee. On motion the letter was received and decided that the report of the State Committee be made a special order of business, and the four members of the State Committee be requested to be present and render a report.

Comrade Panken reported on the question of safe factories, and moved for the passage of a bill that would establish (a) factory, shop and store licensing bureau; (b) the appointment of a voluntary corps of factory inspectors.

On motion it was decided to make this a special order of business at the next meeting of the Central Committee.

Delegates of Branch 3 reported that they were instructed to move that the Executive Committee apportion the 25 per cent from the subscription lists due to the various branches of Local New York.

The election of officers and committees for the ensuing term of 1912 resulted as follows:

Chairman appointed Comrades Oppenheimer, Berlin and Panken as tellers for the election.

The following were the candidates: For organizer, Julius Gerber, J. C. Frost; for recording secretary, John A. Wall. On motion it was decided to have the election for a financial secretary over till the next meeting of the committee. For Auditing Committee, Comrades Ramm, Schneider and Schoenberg; for treasurer, Miss Dexter, Feuer and Aleinikoff.

For members of the Executive Committee—Arthur A. Bryant, Miss Dexter, S. Sloan, I. Sackin, E. Spindler, I. Rubinow, F. Paulitsch, J. C. Frost, T. Schneider, N. S. Reichenthal, L. Sackheim, A. Rosen, Dr. James E. Taubele, M. Stillman, S. Eiler, R. Wagner, Havenlich and Fieldman.

The tellers reported the vote to be as follows:

For Organizer—Julius Gerber, 35; J. C. Frost, 2.

For Recording Secretary—John A. Wall, 41; Miss Dexter, 1.

For Treasurer—Miss Dexter, 24; Aleinikoff, 10; Feuer, 2.

Auditing Committee—E. Ramm, 36; T. Schneider, 28; M. Schoenberg, 24.

For members of the Executive Committee: Aquith, 37; Arthur A. Bryant, 41; Miss Caroline Dexter, 21; J. C. Frost, 29; Fred Paulitsch, 20; Mrg. Sloan, 27; Emil Spindler, 21; M. Stillman, 22; Edward Taubele, 28; I. Sackin, 22; N. R. Reichenthal, 26; I. Rubinow, 30; Alexander Rosen, 25; Bruno Wagner, 20; Havenlich, 15; William Sackheim, 20; Dr. James E. Taubele, 20; Sol Fieldman, 14, and Sam Eiler, 12.

The committee declared the following elected: Organizer, Julius Gerber; recording secretary, John A. Wall; treasurer, Miss Caroline M. Dexter; Auditing Committee, Ramm, Schneider and Schoenberg.

Executive Committee—Arthur A. Bryant, R. H. Aquith, Mrs. Sloan, I. Sackin, Emil Spindler, I. Rubinow, Fred Paulitsch, J. C. Frost, Thomas Schneider, N. S. Reichenthal, Alexander Rosen, Edward Taubele, M. Stillman, and that there was a tie vote, Comrades Sackheim, Dr. James and Wagner getting 20 votes each. Comrade Dexter having been elected treasurer, a rebuttal was necessary for the three Comrades tied to elect two.

On the rebuttal Comrade Sackheim received 20, Bruno Wagner 18 and Dr. James, 24. Comrades Sackheim and Dr. James were declared elected on the Executive Committee.

JOHN A. WALL, Recording Secretary.

BROOKLYN. Business Meetings.

21st A. D. Branch 3—145 McKibbin street.

23d A. D. Branch 2—1701 Pitkin avenue.

South Brooklyn Entertainment.

South Brooklyn organizations will have a grand entertainment with special features and a dance at French Hall, 40th street and Eighth avenue, on Saturday evening, February 17. Tickets can be obtained at Bohm's soda fountain, Fort Hamilton avenue and 39th street.

NORWICH, CONN.

Local Norwich has adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas we understand that a bill is to be introduced in Congress authorizing payment to the men in the militia of the different States, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, members of Local Norwich, Socialist party, do hereby protest against the passage of such a bill for the following reasons:—

"1. That such a law in conjunction with the Dick Law already in force, is an underhand method of enlarging the standing army of this country to proportions entirely unwarranted by any danger from without.

"2. That we are absolutely opposed to war and consider that one of the greatest causes of war is the exist-

ence of a large body of men organized for such a purpose.

"3. That we believe that the principal reason for this enlargement of the army is to produce a mercenary class, a tyrant's tool, to be used to coerce labor in its struggle to emancipate itself from the employing class. Be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Congressman from this district, to Representative Berger and the press."

SEES BIG GAINS EVERYWHERE.

"When the vote is counted next fall in the State of Oklahoma you will find that the Socialists constitute one of the prominent parties," said J. E. Snyder, national organizer of the Socialist party, who has been spending several days in Chicago after a three months' tour, in which he visited the States of California, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Oklahoma.

"The people of Oklahoma are among the most exploited in the country and are eager for the message of Socialism. While their financial condition will not allow them to join the party in great numbers, they will vote the ticket and you may expect a tremendous vote."

"In Nebraska, Clyde J. Wright and John C. Chase are doing great work in organization and agitation among the farmers, while the movement is one of the best in the country and progressing fast. You will hear of things doing in that State within the next two years that will surprise many, despite the fact that the farmers are the hardest to secure."

"In Iowa the movement is making great headway also, particularly among the miners and in industrial centers. Several cities will undoubtedly be carried by the party; the working class and an enormous gain in the vote cast will surely be the result of the present work."

"In Utah and Wyoming good work is being done and the Socialists are making great progress."

"The State of Colorado is about the poorest I struck. The movement is split between the opportunists and impossibilists, and each is so intolerant of the other and both are so busy fighting one another that they forget to fight the common enemy—capitalism."

"While I went through the poorest part of Kansas, still the party members were laboring hard. In the 2d District of Kansas there is little doubt in the minds of any one but that the Socialists will put a representative of the workers in Congress to sit with Berger."

"In the large cities the movement is the most backward, such as Kansas City and Denver. In the smaller industrial centers the best results are looked for, while the farmers are turning to Socialism in great numbers. Taking everything into consideration, there is no doubt but that the Socialist party will prove very prominent this fall and will poll an astounding vote."—Chicago Daily Socialist.

HARVARD'S BLACK HUNDRED.

Editor of The Call:

Foremost in every campaign of the Russian Cossacks to oppress, intimidate and kill the subjects of the Czar is to be found a band of aristocratic youth, whose object is to urge on the Cossacks and to represent the ruling aristocracy on the scene. Here in America our universities have oftentimes furnished athletic aristocratic youth to break strikes by scabbing, but never before have any of our colleges sent men out to use the bayonet and bullet and play the part of the Cossack. It has remained for Harvard University to start the ball rolling. The Boston papers have been full the past week of pictures of Harvard's "company of 100 militiamen" sent to Lawrence to help break the strike of the starving mill workers. These men have been pictured as "stairway athletes," "sons of some of our best families." The photos from the papers which show these big 200-pound men, well fed, well dressed, comfortably smoking their expensive college pipes, makes them contrast very strangely with dwarfed, haggard-looking mill workers.

Reports from the field show that these Harvard soldiers outdo the other soldiers already on the field. Two thousand soldiers parade the streets of Lawrence, led by Harvard's Black Hundred. Insolently they drive people from their own doorways, order people not to look out of their windows, drive back the indignant masses as their leaders are thrown into jail. The city of Lawrence is being systematically terrorized after the most approved Russian fashion.

Our ruling State machinery, headed by Governor Foss, who sends the troops, and who is a candidate for the Presidential nomination, our State machinery is being used and the people's money spent to drive these men and women back to penance and slavery. Harvard's Black Hundred shows the length to which class feeling runs here in Massachusetts. These wealthy sons of our rich families see their family income endangered by the strike, they cut the exams and school and haste away to teach the strikers a lesson. To this class the strikers are but "damned dogs," an inferior strain, whose divine mission is to struggle for the benefit of their masters. And God help the poor Italian, Jew, Syrian, Hungarian, Canadian or Belgian, who gives these men any excuse for an act of violence, for it will be a broken head or arm or a stab in the back.

ROLAND D. SAWYER, Ware, Mass.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tonight will be "Woman's Night" at the Yorkville Forum, 1461 Third avenue, between 82d and 83d streets. The woman suffrage question will be discussed pro and con by Louis Berger, Emil Meyer, Max Sherover and William I. Sackheim. Other appropriate exercises will take place, including piano solo by Mrs. Louis A. Baum. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Progressive Literary and Debating Society. Free admission and free discussion to all. Door will open promptly at 8:15 o'clock.

Secretary Meyer will lecture on the "Navy Department" this afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria, under the auspices of the National Civic Federation.

Louis Kaufman Auspacher will lecture on "Co-operation, Compulsory and Voluntary," before the People's Institute at Cooper Union tomorrow evening.

Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer will lecture on "Co-operation, Compulsory and Voluntary," before the People's Institute at Cooper Union tomorrow evening.

THE AUGUST REEL ROSE

Engaged at 211 New Jersey Ave., R. W. Capital Hill, Washington, D. C.

ERON P-REP. SCHOOL

185-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

POLAND.

The taking over by the State of the Warsaw-Vienna Railway has caused great excitement at Warsaw. As long as this railway was owned by a private company, all the employees were Poles; but now the government is seeking to fill their posts with Russians, and the existence of thousands of Polish workers is thereby threatened. A number of arrests were made during the first days of January, principally among the ranks of professors, teachers, officials, but most of all among the higher officials of the Warsaw-Vienna Railway.

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

HARVARD'S BLACK HUNDRED.

Editor of The Call:

Foremost in every campaign of the Russian Cossacks to oppress, intimidate and kill the subjects of the Czar is to be found a band of aristocratic youth, whose object is to urge on the Cossacks and to represent the ruling aristocracy on the scene. Here in America our universities have oftentimes furnished athletic aristocratic youth to break strikes by scabbing, but never before have any of our colleges sent men out to use the bayonet and bullet and play the part of the Cossack. It has remained for Harvard University to start the ball rolling. The Boston papers have been full the past week of pictures of Harvard's "company of 100 militiamen" sent to Lawrence to help break the strike of the starving mill workers. These men have been pictured as "stairway athletes," "sons of some of our best families." The photos from the papers which show these big 200-pound men, well fed, well dressed, comfortably smoking their expensive college pipes, makes them contrast very strangely with dwarfed, haggard-looking mill workers.

Reports from the field show that these Harvard soldiers outdo the other soldiers already on the field. Two thousand soldiers parade the streets of Lawrence, led by Harvard's Black Hundred. Insolently they drive people from their own doorways, order people not to look out of their windows, drive back the indignant masses as their leaders are thrown into jail. The city of Lawrence is being systematically terrorized after the most approved Russian fashion.

Our ruling State machinery, headed by Governor Foss, who sends the troops, and who is a candidate for the Presidential nomination, our State machinery is being used and the people's money spent to drive these men and women back to penance and slavery. Harvard's Black Hundred shows the length to which class feeling runs here in Massachusetts. These wealthy sons of our rich families see their family income endangered by the strike, they cut the exams and school and haste away to teach the strikers a lesson. To this class the strikers are but "damned dogs," an inferior strain, whose divine mission is to struggle for the benefit of their masters. And God help the poor Italian, Jew, Syrian, Hungarian, Canadian or Belgian, who gives these men any excuse for an act of violence, for it will be a broken head or arm or a stab in the back.

ROLAND D. SAWYER, Ware, Mass.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tonight will be "Woman's Night" at the Yorkville Forum, 1461 Third avenue, between 82d and 83d streets. The woman suffrage question will be discussed pro and con by Louis Berger, Emil Meyer, Max Sherover and William I. Sackheim. Other appropriate exercises will take place, including piano solo by Mrs. Louis A. Baum. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Progressive Literary and Debating Society. Free admission and free discussion to all. Door will open promptly at 8:15 o'clock.

Secretary Meyer will lecture on the "Navy Department" this afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria, under the auspices of the National Civic Federation.

Louis Kaufman Auspacher will lecture on "Co-operation, Compulsory and Voluntary," before the People's Institute at Cooper Union tomorrow evening.

Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer will lecture on "Co-operation, Compulsory and Voluntary," before the People's Institute at Cooper Union tomorrow evening.

THE AUGUST REEL ROSE

Engaged at 211 New Jersey Ave., R. W. Capital Hill, Washington, D. C.

Classified Advertisements

SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper. RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 insertion, 7c per line; 3 insertions, 18c per line; 7 insertions, 35c per line; 14 insertions, 65c per line. All authorized advertising agencies and any Western Union Telegraph office in Greater New York will accept advertisements by The New York Call at above rates.

Sick and Death Benefit Fund

MORRIS ANITA—Secy., C. Holzhauer, 277 Eagle ave., New York, P. O. Box 14, Wabco 628 Eagle ave. Every first Monday, Bronx Labor Lyceum, 708-710 Courtland st.

PATRICK, N. J.—Phy. Secy., Chas. Booth, 88 Jefferson st., Paterson, N. J. Meets every third Friday, 8 p.m., at each of the following: Druid's Hall, 100 Market st., Paterson.

BRANCH GREENPOINT, meets the last Friday of each month, 8 p.m., at the following: 58 Hall, cor. Eckford and Collier sts., G. Stamer, 98 Monitor st., Flt. Secy.

NEW YORK—Julius Huber, 249 74th st., New York, P. O. Box 1234, Meets every third Friday, 8 p.m., at each of the following: 58 Hall, cor. Eckford and Collier sts., G. Stamer, 98 Monitor st., Flt. Secy.

WAKEFIELD—Secy., J. Hays, 745 E. 21st st., Williamsburgh, N. Y. Meets every fourth Thursday of each month, 8 p.m., at each of the following: 58 Hall, cor. Eckford and Collier sts., G. Stamer, 98 Monitor st., Flt. Secy.

BRANCH NEWARK, N. J.—Headquarters Labor Lyceum, cor. 10th st. and Lighter ave., Newark, N. J. Meets every fourth Thursday of each month, 8 p.m., at each of the following: 58 Hall, cor. Eckford and Collier sts., G. Stamer, 98 Monitor st., Flt. Secy.

BLONDINGDALE—Phy. Secy., 225 W. 24th st., New York, P. O. Box 1234, Meets every third Sunday at Aug. Kamper's Hall, 214-216 E.

The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.
 Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 Pearl Street, New York. S. John Block, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304 Heckman.

Subscription Rates	Sunday Issue Only	Week-Day Issue Only	Sun. and Week-Day Issue
For One Year	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$7.00
For Six Months	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$4.00
For Three Months	.90	1.15	2.50
For One Month	.30	.45	.80

In addition to the above rates mail subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage.
 Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.
 VOL 5, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, NO. 38.

THE FIGHT OF THE THEATER WORKERS

It was an apparently very trifling thing that precipitated the strike which now involves eight theaters, all of them supported by the dimes and quarters of the working class. The workers in these houses, men who through long experience knew all the complicated mechanism of the production of anything from a moving picture to the staging of a heavy melodrama, were forced out because of the avarice and the inhuman exactions of those who control the theaters.

At the head of the firms opposing the strikers there are three highly important and significant personages—Timothy D. Sullivan, at present State Senator, but who has decided to return to the House of Representatives; William Fox, and Alderman Johnny White. The combination is of peculiar racial significance, and it is illustrative of the way deals are made. Timothy D. Sullivan is of Irish descent, William Fox is Jewish, Johnny White is Italian. Together they work the political field, and through their strength they are able to exploit the cheaper theatrical field. Through promises—that are never kept—they fool the workers into voting for them.

What they get through "politics" is something that is open—and becoming more open—for future consideration. What they get through their theaters is a thing that can be considered now.

First of all, these three utilizers of the working class have shown no desire to consider the welfare of that portion of the working class laboring for them. They will not consider the union. They will not receive any representatives of the union. They will grant no concessions to union members.

In all the houses run by them, the moving picture, "the great educator of the workers," is a feature. But the men who handle the films have been subjected to a strain and a responsibility that is simply tremendous.

They are housed in small booths, and they handle the highly dangerous, inflammable, explosive films. To do this work, a careful, steady, skilled man is necessary. Not only does his own safety depend on his skill and care but the safety of thousands on thousands of women and children. A bungler, a careless man, an irresponsible man, can easily duplicate the scenes of horror that have happened in other moving picture houses. He can precipitate such a disaster as that which overtook the Iroquois Theater in Chicago. Sullivan, White and Fox know this. Yet they have deliberately thrown out their skilled, efficient, reliable men, and they have been breaking in other men, all at the possible expense of the patrons of the houses.

As the Call has shown, there is scarcely a theater protection law that has not been violated by the management of these houses. The managers and owners inflict on their workers every possible hardship. On "the day of rest," Sunday, at the Academy of Music, for example, the men report at 8 o'clock in the morning. With scarcely a breathing spell, with practically no opportunity to snatch a bite of lunch, they work until midnight.

That means sixteen steady hours of arduous, wracking, nerve-straining toil.

For this the men receive little money. To prevent them from receiving more, the Fox Amusement Company has interfered with the formation of a union and has persecuted the men who joined the union. When the strike took place the Fox people put into the places of the reliable, highly skilled, steady, regular workers anybody they could get to scab.

You will find elsewhere in this paper a list of the theaters where the workers are out. Remember them, and tell your friends about them. Tell your friends about the sixteen-hour "Sabbath," the hardest day of all for the men, and how they are constantly ground down, and attempts are made to intimidate them. Above all, remember that if you want to be safe in a moving picture house, you must have operators who know their business. Otherwise a horrible catastrophe may happen at any moment.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME ONCE MORE

For the millions of working people who are struggling to secure sufficient food in these days of high prices, there is little consolation in the statement that Mr. Taft has suggested a world-wide investigation into the subject.

It is true, of course, that it is necessary to understand the cause of any social or industrial condition before it can be adequately dealt with. But there is the further question of ability and willingness to deal with the question when the cause is discovered.

Only the most credulous and gullible can persuade themselves that the result of an investigation into the high cost of living will be the cheapening of food products and making them more easily procurable for the masses. It does not require much thought to see that even if the causes were fully discovered, no remedy would be possible short of upsetting our entire system of production and distribution, and that the people conducting the investigation would recommend this is simply inconceivable.

The fact is that the proposed investigation is merely a sort of bunco game to deceive the public into the belief that something will be done in the matter, and reconcile them to short rations while waiting expectantly for a lowering of prices.

Some years ago, it will be remembered that "publicity" was heralded as the great panacea for the trusts, the theory being that if we only knew the workings of these combinations, it would be an easy matter to put a stop to them and relieve ourselves from their oppression.

Whether that publicity has been attained or not, nobody knows. The "publicity" panacea has sunk out of sight and been forgotten, but the trusts are doing business just as before, only on a greater scale.

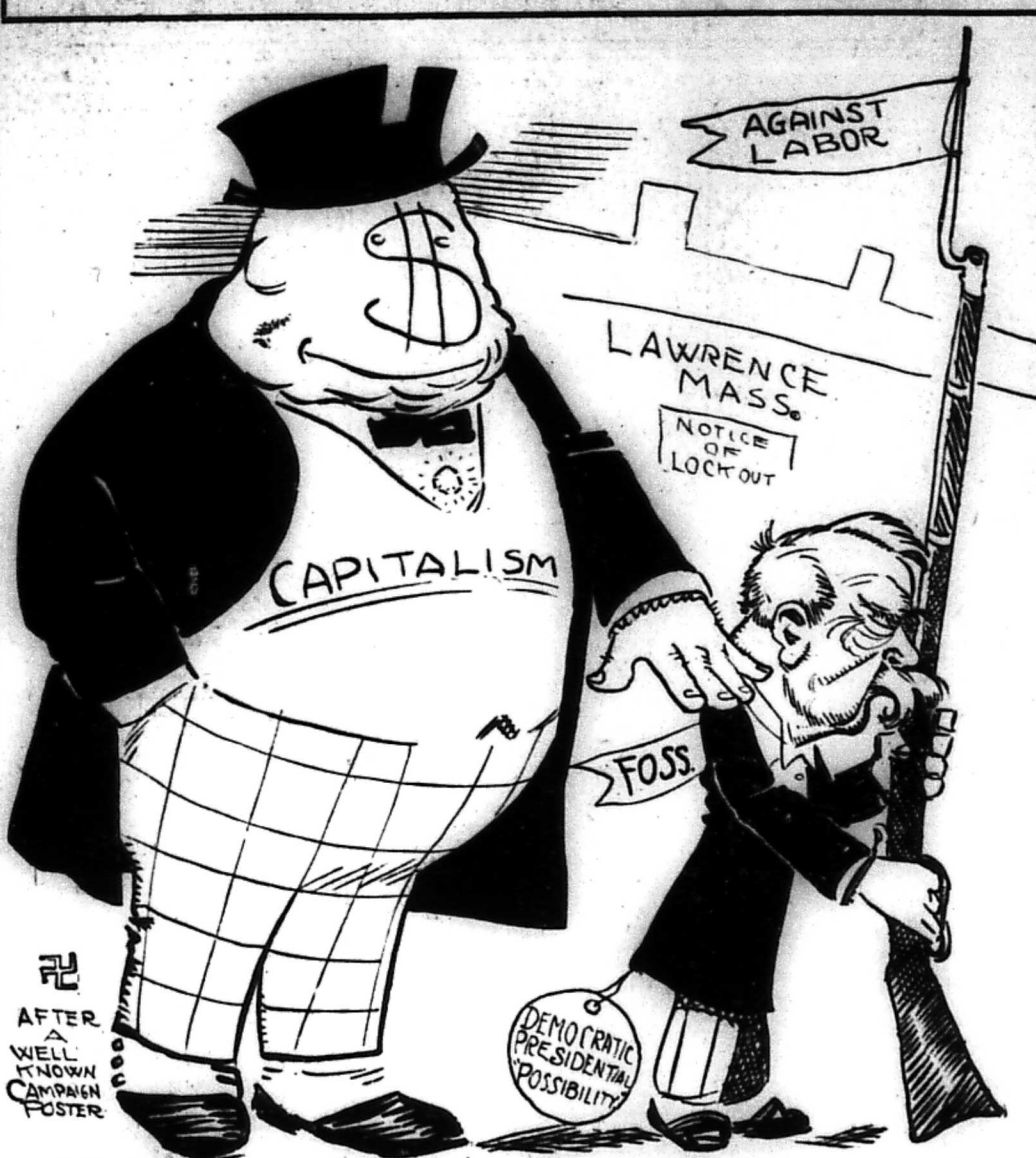
When the exploiting class of any modern capitalist country have, through their extortions, aroused uneasiness and suspicion among the exploited, the orthodox method is to announce the condition as a "problem," a most obscure, complicated and mysterious question, which requires a long and careful collection of data before it can be approached at all. This seems so reasonable that the public are willing to wait until such material is accumulated. Then an investigation committee is appointed—in Great Britain they call it the Royal Commission—and by the time they are ready to report the public have either forgotten all about their existence or have been headed off after some other "problem." The report is made and usually contains a statement that the data is not perfect, so too short a time was allowed for its collection, some feeble recommendations are made, which get no attention, and the whole matter fizzles out as did the "publicity" craze aforementioned.

Yet the investigation has been successful. As a confidence game it has worked well, and that was, in fact, its real object and purpose.

But there has never been an instance where these investigations ever had any results in changing conditions that grow out of our social and industrial system, and there never will. Such questions as war, divorce, prostitution, adulteration, intemperance, graft, business dishonesty, child labor, strikes, and the relation of capital and labor generally, and a host of others, have been "investigated" for the last half century, over and over again, and the result has been practically nil. The capitalist cannot deal with them effectively if he would and would not if he could. So the safest way is to announce them as deep, dark and mysterious "problems," and pretend to struggle with them, always concealing the fact that they are really results of a system of society that, to use a colloquialism, is nothing more than an established and legally constituted "skin game."

The high cost of living is fundamentally due to the robbery of the producer by the non-producer, is an explanation too simple and too dangerous to make public, for then the "problem" would be brought down to the basic question of how to get rid of the drains in the social life.

PRESIDENTIAL TIMBER



CAPITALISM—"HE'S GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME!"

The Governor of Massachusetts shows that he knows how to shoot down the working class.



Letters to the Editor.

DIS-ORGANIZED LABOR.

Editor of The Call:

It is evident that there is something radically wrong with present labor organizations when they foster conditions such as described on the floor of the United Mine Workers' convention at Indianapolis. In discussing the adoption of industrial unionism as opposed to the craft system of organization typical in the American Federation of Labor, it was shown that at present labor is severely handicapped in its struggle with capital. Under the craft system, the different trades are organized independently and fight their battles single handed instead of as one united whole.

Some of the evil results of craft organization were exemplified by Delegate John Masoner, of Colorado. In speaking of the present miners' strike in that State, he said: "Union carpenters built the bull pens into which non-union miners are thrust while working in the mines. 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."

Solidarity is entirely foreign to the craft form of organization. If the workers were organized in fact and not in name only, that strike would have been won long ago. As it is, the miners have heroically struck for twenty-two long months, while all opportunity for success has been thwarted by so-called "organized" workers.

The "solidarity" displayed by craft unionists may be seen in full bloom in connection with the present strike of the Federated Shopmen on the Illinois Central and Harriman System Railroads. While the shopmen have been on strike for the last three months, the members of the various railroad brotherhoods employed on the same roads have remained at work, side by side with the strike-breakers, when the union engineers are being transported. Not only are these loyal union men thus contributing to the defeat of the strikers but at points where scabs cannot be secured, they are actually doing the shopmen's work.

A. SCHAEFFER.
 New York, N. Y.

THE NEW INQUIRY.

Editor of The Call:

Let me tender a word of hearty congratulation for your splendid editorial in regard to Comrade Pallen's article in the Sunday New York Tribune.

My home papers are the Tribune and The Call. The latter, I confess, is not a year old for me. I first began to read it after the Triangle tragedy. It was on this mournful day when I was disatisfied with every one of the downtown dailies that handled the case. The Tribune itself had an everyday article, the title of which was rather too attractive, "What Are You Going to Do?" Of course, we the readers couldn't do anything, because the prevailing present conditions, the tyranny of capitalism, the unfeeling attitude of the courts toward the poorer class, the cut-throat struggle for daily bread and butter of unfortunate ones, were holding our hands. Meantime, the Tribune itself,

realizing the impossibility of the affair, began gradually to reduce the said article, and, finally, at the end of the third week it died out. The only paper, as a matter of palpable fact, whose vocation is to help to better the condition of the working class people, and which carried the banner of real emancipation purely and honestly through the discouraging period, was The New York Call.

Now, the aforesaid article of Dr. Pallen asserts, at least, the inability, not to say the ignorance, of the "better class people" to better the unenviable condition of the great mass generally known—to them—the common people, when he says, "There are, of course, many mitigable, but some remediable, some mitigable, but many of them with their roots in human nature itself and only to be expunged from under this vault of heaven when nature is in her final death agony." As if blood-thirsty tribes of savages, today known only to historians, are invading our cities; as if today exist men of extraordinary courage (cruelty), who, leading an army of trained men, will slaughter the inhabitants of a country composed of men, women and innocent children; as if we are witnessing today the innumerable sacrifices of human souls, burned at the stake and tortured to death by stiff-necked officers of the Inquisition.

Thanks to civilization, mankind no longer is suffering by those cursed vampires. But they are succeeded by greedy capitalists, whose existence is as calamitous as their predecessors. It will take in our next generation, after a successful battle, to say, "Thanks to Socialism! Mankind no longer is suffering under the heavy yoke of greedy capitalists."

DIKRAN MIZRAKJIAN.
 West Hoboken, N. J.

ON VIVISECTION.

Editor of The Call:

On January 28 The Call has published a paper on animal experimentation; the heading says that it was "read" by Dr. W. J. Robinson before the Brooklyn Philosophical Association on January 14, 1912. As I understand, before that association and on that day there was a debate between Dr. W. J. Robinson and Mrs. W. R. Bradshaw, the editor of Open Door, an anti-vivisection magazine. Therefore, it means to me that if one of the debaters has sent in his arguments, he ought to have sent you for publication his opponent's views in the same time. Instead, he does not even mention that there was a debate.

I am not an anti-vivisectionist in the usual sense of the word, because I am not certain that animal experimentation is altogether unnecessary. But I am convinced that vivisection has been done and is being done unnecessarily in innumerable cases, and that the benefit which humanity has derived from it is not as great as Dr. W. J. Robinson has told his audience.

The statistics, the figures given by him are not as certain as they appear to be and those of us who have been

at the source of medical statistics, those who have seen how such figures are obtained (I mean the facts and the figures furnished originally and from which the statistical data are formed for the benefit of lecturers and debaters), know that they are not always to be trusted as a scientific means in drawing conclusions. Besides, the medical profession considers as belonging to her every improvement in health which results from the improvement of social and economic conditions.

Dr. Robinson also exaggerates the importance of the new discoveries in the diagnosis and treatment of syphilis.

His argument concerning the experiments on animals made in the study of cancer, he ought to have left for the time when they will give us the desired result. If they will ever do it: as the medical profession is now in complete darkness as to the cause and true treatment of that disease.

As to the ignorance of Bernard Shaw in medical matters, I have the impression from his writings that he knows more about medicine than the average regular physician.

You see, Mr. Editor, that there could be doubts about the arguments given by Dr. W. J. Robinson in the above-named article and that it would not be difficult for an opponent to fight against him. Why, then, not publish both views?

B. LIBER, M. D.
 New York, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Editor of The Call:

In view of the fact that the day set for the National Convention is fast drawing near, would it not be advisable to remind our disputing Comrades that industrialism and trade unionism are not the only phases in our party's policy that require careful consideration, intelligent discussion.

What will be the party's position in the coming campaign? What steps will we take to guard the party principles in the deluge of votes and victories that is sure to come with the next Presidential elections?

That this is a serious question may be judged from the few instances presented this year when our Comrades have not sooner elected their officials than they had to get rid of them.

Until now each local had full autonomy to issue any local platform it chose, with the result that last election a number of locals, in their anxiety to have some one elected on their ticket, issued platforms too conservative for reform parties. Platforms from which the theory of the class struggle has been completely eliminated and the promise of good government, cheap gas, more street cars substituted.

Other locals have put people on their ticket who had scarcely any or no knowledge of Socialist principles and tactics, who were not only members of the middle class, but tried and true to their class. Others, again, have filled their ticket with Comrades who, when elected, were not eligible to serve.

All these discrepancies may not have mattered when our victories were far and few between, when the mass of voters looked upon the

campaigns will become a mighty serious problem when we will win in cities and towns by the hundreds, when our vote will be counted by the millions, when we have to remove not one or two officials, but a whole host of them.

Is it not more important to clarify our views on this subject? To settle once for all how far we are willing to proceed with our centralized system of organization. Where the State autonomy is to end and the local autonomy to begin. Whether we are to have a uniform platform, except for a few immediate demands, or is each local to do as it pleases.

Nor is the above the only phase to be considered. There are many more questions equally as important, which lack of space forbids me to enumerate.

The best plan, in order to proceed with an intelligent discussion, would be for the National Executive Committee at its very next session to work out the order of business for the coming convention. The order of business could then be printed in the Socialist press throughout the land, thus giving the Comrades an idea of the subjects to be discussed at the convention. Every local would then have an opportunity to consider subject after subject seriously and carefully before instructing its delegates to the convention. And a great deal of misunderstanding would thus be avoided, a great deal of time and money saved.

At the last national conference the delegates spent almost three whole days discussing the question of immigration without coming to any definite conclusion in the end, except for a general opinion that the whole subject could have been omitted from the order of business.

Let the Comrades take heed and avoid a similar mistake this time. The party is to spend a tremendous amount of money in sending its 250 delegates to Oklahoma City. The delegates are to spend several days in travel, and it would be criminal to waste even a single day on unnecessary discussion, when there are so many burning problems to be solved.

THERESA MALKIEL.
 New York, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Editor of The Call:

Now that our national convention is in sight it would be well for our Comrades to face the problems confronting us, and look for a solution. With the tremendous growth of our organization many of our methods, while democratic in spirit, have really amounted to a denial of democracy. And foremost among the evils confronting us is our system of referendums. That the referendum is a necessary part of our party government and a safeguard goes without saying, but we certainly have made a farce of it frequently. Our referendum votes on party officers are carried, not only by a minority of the actual membership, but by a minority of the members actually voting.

Then we seem to be referendum made; many of our members think the referendum is the cure, instead of a means to accomplish the cure. Thus it often happens that no sooner a measure is carried than a new referendum is started to repeal it or to amend it, before it was even tried out. No system is provided for the ample discussion of the pending measure, and many of our members vote blindly on it, or only imperfectly understanding the matter at issue. A tremendous unnecessary expense is imposed on the national and State officers in taking care of the referendum. It seems to me that the proposition made by Local Boston, I believe, is very sensible. Referendums should be submitted twice a year. Then the locals would hold a series of meetings to discuss the various measures pending and vote intelligently. Ample time, say three months, should be given the locals to thrash it out. This would cause intelligent voting; every measure adopted would be in force six months, and an opportunity given to test its working. It would also save great expense and time. Proposed referendums would be published in the party press and bulletin, and ample opportunity for the submission of amendments given.

It seems to me also that the system of electing our National Executive ought to be changed. We would do well to go back to our first constitution when the National Executive was elected by the National Committee. At present both committees are elected by the same method, and while in theory the executive is subordinate to the National Committee, in practice it has developed to be the real ruling committee, and the National Committee is a dead letter. We should either abolish it or make it the ruling body and the executive its subcommittee.

I must of course leave to our Comrades their best to spread the message of Socialism and will leave New York City far behind in the near future.

A few weeks ago our local man was stopped from distributing our Bulletin, an eight-page monthly, containing lots of educational matter, and General Secretary Lackey wrote to the village Board of Trustees asking for an interpretation of the ordinance in question, which would permit us to continue circulating the Bulletin.

The Board of Trustees meets once a month, and they had had a meeting, the president told me, after receiving the letter. I had an interview with Mr. F. DeLong, the village president, who seems to be a very fair-minded man.

He did not think the matter of enough importance to call a special meeting of the trustees, but after I presented our case he agreed to call a meeting for tonight if he could get them together and let me state the brotherhood's side to them.

I made it plain to him that we know we have the right to distribute our publication, that we are determined to do so and if the authorities would prevent us I would be willing to test the matter.

I believe if it depended on me alone we would have no trouble on our way, but I am told the other four are employed by the two Brotherhood firms, so it is probably a question of bread and butter with them.

If I find it necessary to only the authorities in order to establish our rights, I will do so and the result of the Call will be kept posted on this matter. Place no credence in reports of capitalist sheets, as they generally misrepresent the workers' side.

Night is now approaching and must get on the job of visiting some in their homes, which is the method leading to success.

ARTHUR H. GREEN.
 Organizer Brotherhood of Machinists, Herkimer, N. Y.

ADVENTURES OF AN ORGANIZER.

Editor of The Call:

Whom God loves He makes an organizer for a labor organization and sends him in midwinter into the Mohawk Valley.

Following instructions, I left New York City Wednesday, January 24, arriving here the same afternoon. The trip along the Hudson was fine; the ground was covered with snow a foot high, but the sun shone bright and made the view from the window a delightful one. Perhaps the most amusing thing I saw was just above Pikes Landing. A boy of about 12 or 14 years of age, sitting on the floor of the car, had a piece of string about 20 feet stretched on a wooden frame and manipulated this in such a way that the wind drove him at a rapid pace in whatever direction he desired to go. He kept pace with the train for about half a mile without moving his feet in any way.

solid mass of ice, and if New York does not get this summer for 50 cents a cake twice last year's 10 cents, the parties responsible for it ought to be wrapped in plenty of furs and made to run all day long on the streets of the East Side.

Just before reaching Herkimer, N. Y., we encountered snowfall and arriving here I was greeted by the latest wind, mixed with plenty of snow that I have experienced this winter.

Herkimer is a pretty little town, counting about 7,000 souls, and on the main line of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. It is the seat of Herkimer County and its main industries are the Standard Desk Company, the Mohawk Mills in Mohawk, and the Washington Typewriter Works, the Washington Arms Company and the Library Bureau, manufacturers of filing cabinets in Ilion, N. Y., and three and a half miles southwest, Herkimer, Ilion, with its three factories mentioned above, is the principal support of the vicinity, particularly the villages of Mohawk, Franklin and Herkimer. The typewriter works employ 2,500 to 3,000 people, 600 of whom are women. The factory employs over 1,000 people.

To organize the workers in the factories is the aim of the Brotherhood of Machinists, and I was here to do this work.

The only well paid men in the typewriter works are toolmakers, averaging \$3.50 per day of ten hours, and inspectors earning about the same as some of them getting as much as \$5.00. The aligners also about the same wages. These three groups number about 150 together, so the readers can see there is not much in the company's statement about the good pay of their employees. The others are getting very much smaller wages.

When the brotherhood began organizing the typewriter men they tried to break up the movement by firing five who were known to be joined. These have found work in Utica and other places.

Organizing work here is extremely difficult because the workers are afraid to be seen talking to an organizer who, being a stranger, is immediately spotted and recognized by everyone. To be fired means to give up their home and be forced to go elsewhere. A large percentage of the people own their little homes, and naturally are deeply attached to them. But the ten-hour day prevails and conditions are rotten, so they come to recognize that they must organize to better their lot and respond to efforts.

The cold and snowy weather makes the task extremely hard, but I am confident that in a short time we will have a local here rivaling in numbers any of our many New York lodges. Outlook is indeed splendid.

I had occasion to visit the Social party local of Ilion, where the basement of Comrade Bremer's house. They are courageous and enthusiastic fellows. Comrade Bremer is a man of friendliness himself, a true Socialist. He worked in the typewriter works for years, but lost his job three years ago as a result of a strike of aligners, which failed because of craft division. He is now a photographer, and an excellent one at that. I spent an interesting hour there looking over sketches made by him and I miss my guess badly if he was not heard of as an artist despite his fifty-two years.

I also visited the Central New York Socialist, published in Mohawk by the Co-operative Publishing Association, and of which Comrade James L. Nolan is editor and manager. Nolan is working hard with her husband to make this paper a success and any copy will attest the earnestness of these Comrades. The Socialists of Herkimer County are doing their best to spread the message of Socialism and will leave New York City far behind in the near future.

A few weeks ago our local man was stopped from distributing our Bulletin, an eight-page monthly, containing lots of educational matter, and General Secretary Lackey wrote to the village Board of Trustees asking for an interpretation of the ordinance in question, which would permit us to continue circulating the Bulletin.

The Board of Trustees meets once a month, and they had had a meeting, the president told me, after receiving the letter. I had an interview with Mr. F. DeLong, the village president, who seems to be a very fair-minded man.

He did not think the matter of enough importance to call a special meeting of the trustees, but after I presented our case he agreed to call a meeting for tonight if he could get them together and let me state the brotherhood's side to them.

I made it plain to him that we know we have the right to distribute our publication, that we are determined to do so and if the authorities would prevent us I would be willing to test the matter.

I believe if it depended on me alone we would have no trouble on our way, but I am told the other four are employed by the two Brotherhood firms, so it is probably a question of bread and butter with them.

If I find it necessary to only the authorities in order to establish our rights, I will do so and the result of the Call will be kept posted on this matter. Place no credence in reports of capitalist sheets, as they generally misrepresent the workers' side.

Night is now approaching and must get on the job of visiting some in their homes, which is the method leading to success.

ARTHUR H. GREEN.
 Organizer Brotherhood of Machinists, Herkimer, N. Y.

PATRIOTISM.

But what confounds the idealists is that in all countries the people are struck, the ghettoes, the crowded, half-clothed, badly fed, as are three-fourths of the population of every country, and one man, at the first call, who would not take one step to help a service to their neighbors, who like the capitalist, march and march miles in order to get rich, and masters who sweat their brains.

Since 1871 the only...
 ...
 ...