



To make up for slightly mutilated notes that the inspectors returned to them.

All these methods are employed to keep the workers in continual fear, and to make them to the transit trust's interests. If a ticket chopper is caught talking to persons outside his line of duty he may not know that he was seen, but with a few days he may receive a notice to report, often resulting in a layoff or discharge.

The Call investigator was told that there are cases where ticket men and station men, who have been laid off several days, because they went to the toilet during the rush hours.

Drunk Beer, Fired.

One ticket seller a few months ago was discharged for drinking a glass of beer during his lunch. The company does not allow its employees to drink intoxicants during the working hours. This man had been employed by the Interborough for several years, and he felt exhausted after a hard morning's work, and he had a glass of beer brought to him in the ticket office. A spy of the company saw it, but said nothing, and several days later a man was sent to fill his place. When he came to work he discovered that there was a man there to take his night shift, which he filled. He had not been told of the change, and was surprised, for he did not know what charge was against him. When he called up the head office he was not given an explanation; simply that they had another man to take his place.

The company's reason for laying off men on the least pretext. The Call reporter was told, is to keep a large supply of extra men on hand so that there may be constant competition among the workers in order that wages may be kept down and a pile up in case of a strike.

In future articles the spy and detective system will be laid bare in its attempt to organize the men. The company realizes that every man employed in the subway, nearly, feels the necessity of labor organization and its methods of detection cost thousands of dollars a year.

Another phase of the detective system is that it has become a big institution in itself, and is worked up by the men employed in it. The transit trust takes the position that its employees are beating it right and left; that the ticket sellers and choppers in many instances are working together in order to work up the transit trust's profits, and that if the spies and detectives do not bring in discoveries of men who have been working it, the spies and detectives themselves are implicated in some of the methods of the part of the employees which it calls "crooked." This competition among spies and detectives has gone so far that scores of instances have been known, where workers were innocently charged with stealing from the company.

For instance, a ticket seller told the Call investigator a few days ago that a chopper was once seen by a spotter of putting a ticket in his pocket that dropped on the floor beside the box instead of in it. The man accused denied the accusation. The detective insisted that he had searched outside the police station, he would have been fired anyway. And, to let the detective search him there may mean, in many instances, that he is simply crookedness on the part of the spotter, who would place a ticket in the man's pocket and then blame him of stealing it. The Call man was told that this was done in the particular instance mentioned and the poor worker, who had a large family, could not do hard labor himself and was "let go."

If a worker has in any way indicated his interest in unionism he is "chopped off" in this way. The Interborough makes it a practice to move its ticket sellers and choppers around often in order that they may not become too familiar with each other. A preference is shown for new men, unless the old ones are "faithful" in making reports of things that have taken place which may discriminate workers in the eyes of the company. Most of the open air stations are given this type of men. These are the ticket men who have been faithful to the company for years, so far as their efficiency in their work is concerned, but who would not carry tales, and who are plugging away in dark, ill-ventilated stations and trying to keep up with consumption, etc., caused by long hours underground.

"This work here is hell," said a ticket seller to the Call reporter a day or so ago. "I have been at it so long, now," he said, "that I am unfit for anything else, and I guess I will have to stay here, if I am not fired, until I am unable to do the work any longer."

"If there is any class of workers in Greater New York that need a union," he whispered to the reporter, "it is the men on the subway lines. Some day there must be an awakening."

JACOBS & HARRIS 77-79 Fulton St., Corner Gold St. FASHIONABLE TAILORS Suits or Overcoats \$18 MADE TO ORDER

A Live Socialist Hustler can clear \$2.00 IN ONE HOUR on our new SPECIAL OFFER We want a representative in every city in the U. S., and we are going to put out the first lot of literature at less than cost in order to get in touch with the right men. Here is what we will send postpaid for \$1.00:

WON RICHES BY BECOMING MOTHER

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 6.—A little daughter has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Percy E. Donner, of Pittsburgh, and through the formal announcement that the child was born on New Year's Eve there today came out a pretty story of how her coming in advance of the year 1911 has won for her young mother handsome recognition from her rich husband and also an independent fortune for herself for life from a fond great-grandmother. The child was born in the last hour of the old year.

Mr. Donner is one of the middle-aged retired steel men of Pittsburgh and a leading clubman. In the fall of 1909 he and Miss Bessie Hamilton, of Pittsburgh, a great heiress, were quietly married. Mr. Donner was himself a millionaire and many years the senior of Miss Hamilton. Shortly after their marriage Mr. Donner, according to the information coming out today, in haste promised to build for his wife in Canada a summer home by the lakes that would be the envy of all other Pittsburghers if she would present him with a son or a daughter before the end of the coming year—1910. Mrs. L. H. Hamilton, wealthy grandmother of the young bride, also promised to make her first grandchild independent for the rest of his life, providing it should be born before the end of 1910. Dr. Harold Liller, of Pittsburgh, was called by the Donner household on New Year's Eve and by the narrow margin was able to lay claim to both rewards promised her.

TO ELECT SENATORS BY POPULAR VOTE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people will in all probability be reported favorably from the senate committee on judiciary Monday next. The contest in the committee is to be on the resolution introduced by Senator Depew, of New York, which gives the federal government control over the primaries. This will be vigorously opposed by Southern senators, who assert that it embodies the principle of the defeated bill and that it would give to the disfranchised negro voter in the South the right of suffrage. The insurgent senators, who are also favorable to the original resolution, will stand by their Democratic allies in opposition to the Depew amendment. The advocates of popular election of senators maintain that the Depew amendment was introduced for the purpose of defeating the general resolution. The amendment of the New York senator will be voted down in committee, but it is not so certain that it will not prevail when offered in the open senate.

PHONE GIRLS STRIKE; MANAGER RESIGNS

PRINCETON, Ind., Jan. 6.—As a result of the strike of telephone girls in the Cumberland office here, Manager C. E. Lawrence has resigned. While he declines to make any statement, it is believed he wanted to take some of the girls back and the company opposed this. There is no change in the strike situation and the plant is still crippled, three Evansville girls and the new chief operator filling the shoes of the strikers. The company in the assertion today of the Belmont News, the majority of the patrons is said to favor the girls who are out and there is talk of retaliatory measures.

SAYS 50,000 WILL RESIST HOME RULE

BELFAST, Ireland, Jan. 6.—That there are 50,000 Irishmen in Ulster and other counties in the north of Ireland who will resist home rule by force of arms is the assertion today of the Belfast News. The paper says that, inasmuch as it is now almost certain that the home rule program is to be put through, the preparations for active resistance go on apace. The company of 50,000 who have signed the rolls to oppose home rule, and most of these are now actively drilling, according to the News. It is planned, in addition to organizing regiments of infantry to form several brigades of cavalry, and mounts for these are now being purchased.

JAPAN "TOO POOR" TO START FIGHT

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Jan. 6.—Japanese newspapers received here today devote much space to comments on dispatches regarding the inadequacy of the Pacific coast defenses of the United States. The Japanese editors protest against the inference that Japan is unfriendly to the United States. Citing a number of comments, the Eibun, Tushin, a Tokio news agency, says: "It is strange but true that the fever of Americanophobia, supposed to be rife in Japan, is not known in Japan. It must be stated, however, that Japan is not in a position to fight against a foreign country, be it America, England or Germany."

C. F. U. REJECTS PLEA FOR SHIP SUBSIDY

Move of Fake Labor Leaders Is Voted Down After Fight.

Ship subsidy was the subject of discussion that took up most of the time of the session of the Central Federated Union at the Labor Lyceum, 245 East 84th street, last night.

The question came up for discussion after an address by Charles Hitchcock Sherill, United States consul to Buenos Aires, Argentina. Sherill delivered a long address, saying that what America needs most is to increase foreign trade.

"If we had a ship subsidy," said Sherill, "we would be in a position to control our foreign trade. Think of it—most of our foreign trade has to be handled by foreign companies." He stated that when Taft sent him to Buenos Aires he was asked to increase foreign trade, and that he succeeded in bringing up the commerce from \$47,000,000 to \$80,000,000 for the time he has been there. He made an appeal to the C. F. U. to take up the question and line up with all bodies, such as the Chamber of Commerce and others, to have a ship subsidy bill introduced, as it would "greatly benefit" American labor.

Morris Braun jumped to his feet and said that what the workers need most is first to establish conditions in this country that will enable them to make a fair living and then they could bother about foreign trade. "There are millions of workmen in this country who are unable to make a living," said Braun, "why not first find a remedy for that, and then take up foreign trade?" The backers of this movement are interested in getting foreign trade that they do not care about the workers of this country. It is the working people who will suffer most in battles, while the big capitalists who want foreign trade will comfortably sit in their homes, and care nothing for the workers. They will extend trade and commerce for their interests only. Braun's remarks were greeted with great applause.

Captain Wolf, and other Socialist delegates also condemned the new idea intended to "benefit the workers." The ship subsidy matter was referred to the executive board.

Handing out of political jobs also took up considerable time, and at one time there came near being a fist fight. For some time the C. F. U. has been busy boasting of the appointment of Dr. J. J. Driller, of state commissioner of labor. At the meeting last night one of the founders of the fake Federated Labor party moved that a committee be appointed to go to Albany to see Curtis' appointment. This motion was followed by an amendment to the effect that a committee be appointed to work in conjunction with all labor bodies who favor Curtis' appointment.

James Daly, of the Dock Builders, then said he did not object to a committee to work in conjunction with other organizations who might favor Curtis, but that he did not want to be a member of such a committee. He said that he would not allow a band of labor fakery, who make up a party, claiming that they represent the labor movement, and selling themselves to the highest bidder, to get to Albany and lobby for an appointment in the name of labor.

Edward Hannah, the chief cook of the pre-election labor party, jumped up and declared that he would not stand such an attack, and made a plea that a committee be sent. After a heated discussion the motion to send a committee to Albany was defeated.

The Central Labor Union of Brooklyn sent a communication asking the Central Federated Union to work in conjunction with them in arranging a protest against the outrageous conditions perpetrated against the workers in Los Angeles, and a committee was appointed to undertake this.

A letter from Governor Gilchrist, of Florida, was received and referred to the Cigar Makers. A letter from Gompers, asking that the C. F. U. protest against the third degree, which is forced on prisoners, was received.

The Joint Labor Conference on Workmen's Compensation recommended the appropriation for the state department of labor be made for the establishment of a division for the prevention of industrial accidents.

The committee on sanitation submitted a resolution condemning Commissioner Williams for his inactivity, and for his neglect as to the foul conditions in this city's mattress shops. It was adopted.

J. L. Barry, of the Actors, and C. Reed, of the Electricians, were nominated for president, and Charles Shay, of the Stage Employes, was nominated for vice president of the C. F. U.

FERRY MEN TO WRITE OUT GRIEVANCES

At the conclusion of the hearing before Deputy Commissioner of Docks Cresson in Manhattan yesterday, in which the grievances of the oilers, water tenders and stokers of the municipal ferries were aired, Commissioner Cresson requested the men to present the grievances in writing, after which he said, a speedy decision would be reached by Commissioner Tomkins.

Timothy Healy, president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, presented the claims of the recent strikers.

The oilers say one oiler cannot do the work alone on a boat. The water tenders want two firemen in the engine room in case of emergency and the stokers want six men on each ferryboat, the same as formerly.

LA FOLLETTE OUT WITH CLARION CALL

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 6.—Today Senator La Follette, at the opening of the new year, fires the first gun in the contest to give the people the right to elect delegates to the national convention of 1912 by direct vote. In this week's issue of La Follette's Weekly Magazine, La Follette declares that "Wall Street has already selected the Presidential candidates of both parties. There is just time to defeat the Wall Street plan. Let the people organize and demand of every legislature the enactment of a primary law for the election of delegates for the national conventions by direct vote."

AT LEAST 4 DIE IN CHINATOWN BLAZE

Four Bodies Found in Pell Street "Room House" Ruins.

Shortly after noon yesterday a fire started which resulted in the death of four or five persons and burned out the heart of Chinatown, the two large buildings on the north side of Pell street, nearly opposite where Doyers street, after resolutely starting in quite another direction, bends and comes to a full stop in Pell.

These buildings, of which the shells were left, were five-story brick front structures, 10, 12 and 14 Pell. Twelve and 14 were numbers of one building known in Chinatown as the house of five entrances. It was occupied on the ground floor by Chinese shops and the four floors above constituted what in Chinatown is known as a "room house." The basement of this double house was occupied by a restaurant, which chiefly served the roomers in that house and in the house at 10.

The tenants of the two houses were about 150 Chinamen and twenty-five or thirty white women, so large a number being accommodated because the floors above the street level were cut up into little cubbyholes of bedrooms. The fire started in room 8 on the second floor of the double house, wherein Joe El, a Chinaman, had allowed to remain a Christmas tree had decorated in honor of his white consort. The thoroughly dried tree took fire in some way while Joe was going about his morning toilet, and in attempting to put it out he burned his hand so badly that he gave up the attempt and ran to a drug store at 6 Bowery for first aid to the injured.

The fire, invited to travel by the clutter of flimsy room partitions, had swept to the roof before the first firemen arrived. Even before that, however, gas company laborers at work in Pell street, who had seen the first burst of smoke from Joe El's Christmas tree, had rushed into the double house awakening the inmates and helping them escape. Most of these found a way down safely, either by stairways or the front and back fire escapes.

BOYCOTT DECISION A STUNNING BLOW TO LABOR UNIONS

(Continued from page 1.)

which alone makes it effective. In the coercion of plaintiff by injurious property rights. This is exactly what the defendants intended, it is what they have done, and it is unlawful.

Wage Slavery Lawful.

"An order may be entered enjoining the defendants, their attorneys, agents, servants, associates, confederates, and all persons acting in aid of or in connection with them, or any of them from conspiring, combining or acting in concert in any manner to injure or interfere with plaintiff's goodwill, trade or business, for the purpose of coercing it to employ union labor either."

"First—By sending to any customer or prospective customer of plaintiff any letter, circular or communication printed, written or oral, which in terms or by inference suggests that labor troubles will follow the use of materials purchased from plaintiff or from any person, firm or corporation declared 'unfair,' or whose material does not bear the union label, meaning plaintiff thereby."

"Second—By ordering, directing, requiring or by compelling by any-by-law, rule or regulation, or any act thereunder, any person whatever to refrain from or cease working for any person, firm or corporation because they use material purchased of or furnished by plaintiff or by any person, firm or corporation declared 'unfair,' or whose material does not bear the union label, meaning plaintiff thereby."

"But nothing herein contained is to be construed to prevent peaceable strikes except those directed against customers or prospective customers of plaintiff for the purpose of injuring or interfering with plaintiff's goodwill, trade or business."

TEA.

Railway Rates

as now increased may check suburban travel to the city, but one can put something towards the fare by using the tea whose double strength saves half.

White Rose CEYLON TEA

A 10c Package Makes 50 Cups.

JUDGE REFUSED TO HAVE PALM READ

Chief Magistrate Kempner Put Palmist Chieira Under Bonds.

Chief Magistrate Kempner, of Brooklyn, evidently doesn't believe in palmistry. Anyway he wouldn't allow his palm to be read yesterday at the trial of Chieira, a Brooklyn palmist who has long held forth at Brighton Beach.

Magistrate Kempner after listening to the testimony put Chieira under bonds of \$500 to "keep the peace" for six months. This will permit him to open business, he remarked, on July 6 at the beach, though he regretted he would have to miss the July 4 crowd. "Palmistry is not the device of a charlatan," said former Assistant District Attorney Carrao in pleading Chieira's cause. "It was studied and practiced by the eminent philosophers of the ages—by Plato and Aristotle, by La Vega and Victor Hugo and Charles Bell. It is a science that enables a man to know himself and guard against his follies and besetting sins. It is most earnestly to be hoped that your honor will not undertake the responsibility of saying that Aristotle and the long line of distinguished men who have used palmistry were fakery, or stupid and imbecile."

"The defendant never pretended to be a fortune teller. He can merely read the indications of the future from the hand. We ask, if you please, very respectfully, the privilege of studying the lines and conformation of your honor's own hand. It may be that we shall find there that you are destined to be put on the Supreme Court bench."

"I do not care to know what the future may be expected to have in store for me," said the magistrate. Said She'd Make Fine Detective.

Mrs. Sarah Webb, employed by the police to help them hunt fortune tellers, said that when she went to Chieira's place at 515 Fulton street on December 15 she told him her name and address, and said she was a stenographer in a department store.

"He told me," she said, "that I had heart trouble and other ailments. He said that within the next nine years I will have to undergo a very serious operation, not necessarily fatal. Then he said to me that from my hand he would advise me to give up stenography and get employment as a detective. He said I would make a fine detective."

Magistrate Kempner had to rap for order to put down the laugh in the courtroom at Mrs. Webb's expense. She also told how the palmist described her character and told her that she ought to marry a middle aged man and have three children. She told him that a man with the letter "R" in his name was coming back into her life.

Chieira took the stand and offered a chair of the hand in evidence. He said that he had diagnosed Mrs. Webb's ailments more from her face than her hands. He laid great stress on the fact that he had written books and articles on the subject.

When the magistrate announced the decision, Chieira, whose right name is Patrick Delaney, said that he would carry the case to the highest court in the state.

MAYOR ACCUSED IN A DIVORCE CASE

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 6.—Under Sheriff Robert M. Heath, of Hackensack, this afternoon served papers in divorce proceedings upon Mrs. William H. Gaul, of Ridgefield Park, wife of Bay Gaul, whose home is located in Hackensack, said Esterson, Mayor William Smith, of Bogota, a man of family, is named ex-respondent. Ex-Assistant Prosecutor John S. Mackay, counsel for Mrs. Gaul, when shown the papers in the divorce proceedings, declared them to be the most remarkable he had ever seen.

"Not a specific date or place of the alleged wrongdoings is mentioned in the papers," said Lawyer Mackay. Mrs. Gaul, who is attractive and a member of the mixed choir of the First Reformed Church, Hackensack, denounces the action of her husband in bringing divorce proceedings.

Smith is manager of the American Boga Company's extensive plant at Bogota and he is a member of the church in which Mrs. Gaul sings.

HERBERT REMANDED BACK TO TOMBS

Walter Herbert, recently released from the Tombs on a writ of habeas corpus after having been tried twice without result for an alleged conspiracy to aid in the promotion of the candidacy of the Democrats of the last general election, was yesterday remanded back to the Tombs by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

When Herbert was first tried the jury disagreed. The second trial came to a abrupt end by the withdrawal of a juror by the court after the prosecution had laid before the court information "of certain actions upon the part of two of the jurors."

It was Herbert's representation that he was being illegally restrained of his liberty, and his allegation that the judge had no legal right to end his second trial as he did without any further cause than that a man was conversing with two jurors that he got out of jail. The higher court now holds the trial justice had a perfect right to use his discretion in sending the trial, and directs the re-arrest of Herbert.

CHARGED, WITH USING MAILS TO DEFRAUD

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 6.—Acting on complaint of Hattie Mitchell, of Malden, Federal grand jury in the office of the Inter-trust Security Company, and took into custody Victor M. Well, the president, charging him with using the United States mails with intent to defraud. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hayes and pleaded not guilty. He furnished bail in \$2,000.

ARMY GROWING POTATOES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The United States army in the Philippines is now growing potatoes for its own consumption. As the report of Brigadier General John J. Pershing, in command of the department of Mindanao, which was issued today,

The Big Store Sale of Floor Coverings 40c Extra Quality Oil Cloth. A clean-up of all odd rolls and short lengths in either 1, 1 1/2, or 2 yd. widths in attractive designs; worth up to 40c. Special, square yard. 20c 75c Cork Linoleum, 35c \$10 Rugs, 5.98 \$3 Dining Room Rugs, 1.98

DEPT OF JUSTICE TO USE BOWERS' BRIEF To Rest Case for Employers' Liability Act on Dead Man's Logic.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—On the logic of the dead the Department of Justice will rest its case of upholding the protection of the living, extended by the employers' liability act of Congress. The department today sent to the Supreme Court the brief of the late Lloyd W. Bowers, solicitor general, in defense of this act of Congress. Tacked to the brief was a tribute to Bowers from Attorney General Wickham.

The foregoing brief was prepared by the late solicitor with his accustomed care and ability. In order that it may properly be before the court I adopt it and ask its consideration." The act which Bowers defended was passed in 1908 to replace the employers' liability act, just declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court because it applied to interstate commerce as well as to interstate. Bowers argued that the present law avoided this objection. He defended the law as a legitimate exercise of Congress over interstate commerce. The constitutionality of the act has been raised in at least three cases before the court. There will come on for oral argument in the Supreme Court in a few days.

BLAME FIREWORKS DEATHS ON HEARST

Court Decides City May Collect From Editor Damages Paid.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court ordered yesterday a new trial of the suit brought by the city against William B. Hearst to recover the amount of a judgment the city had to pay to the widow of Dennis Shea, one of the persons killed by the fireworks explosion in Madison Square on the night of the election in November, 1902.

The lower court dismissed the city's complaint, but the higher tribunal holds that Hearst, as president of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, having in charge the proposed fireworks celebration, may be held personally liable.

"It was alleged," said the Appellate Court, "in the complaint in the Shea case, that the exhibition of fireworks in question was dangerous, wrongful and unlawful, and constituted a public nuisance."

"Whether it was such a nuisance was one of the issues involved in the action and submitted to a jury, and the verdict against the city necessarily implies a finding that the exhibition was wrongful and illegal."

"We have it, therefore, settled that Shea was killed in consequence of the wrongful and illegal act of the association, of which defendant (Hearst) was president."

"The general rule is that a municipality which has been obliged to pay a claim on account of damages sustained by an individual in consequence of a nuisance in the highway, may recover against the person who was primarily responsible for the wrong which caused the injuries."

A number of other suits involving a considerable sum which the city had to pay, as a result of the explosion, hinge on the Shea case, and the city will now probably bring an action against Hearst to recover on all of them.

SUIT CASE AND BAG MAKERS OF GREATER NEW YORK WILL ENJOY THIS SATURDAY NIGHT AT THE Grand Annual Fall Dress and Civil Ball GIVEN BY THE SUIT CASE AND BAG MAKERS AT JEFFERSON HALL, 90-92 COLLEGE ST. ON SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 7, 1911.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co. 36 Forest Street Brooklyn, N. Y. BOOTS AND SHOES. The Home of Satisfaction. Wear the TRIEBITZ SHOES 1724 Pitkin Ave. Opp. Postoffice.

BEN'S DRY GOODS Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings Sweater Coats a Specialty. 745 MYRTLE AVENUE Near Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Benj. Solkowitz, Proprietor.

FRED SEYFFARTH Cypress Ave., cor. Ralph St. Tel. 2330 Bushwick. Brooklyn Largest and Best Equipped Stationery Store in Ridgewood. General and Commercial Stationery, Office and Typewriter Supplies, Recording and Account Books for Traders, Retailers and Manufacturers; Memoranda; Notebooks and Tablets; Supplies, Clarks, etc.

CIGAR MANUFACTURER CHAS. GACKENHEIMER Cigars, Wholesale and Retail. 1871 MYRTLE AVE., BROOKLYN. HIGH-GROUND DAIRY CO. QUALITY OUR MOTTO. COUNTRY BOTTLED MILK. 642-648 Madison St. Tel. 6502 Bldg.

FOR LATEST STYLES IN HATS GO TO The Myrtle Millinery 1881 Myrtle Ave., Bet. Stockholm and DeKalb. C. Z. LINDSAY, Tel. 2354 Bushwick. No connection with Store in old Nostrand.

SHE DIDN'T COME BACK. George Brown, of 54 South 5th street, Brooklyn, met a woman at Third avenue and 67th street yesterday who asked him to hold her baby. He held the baby an hour and then took it to the East 67th street police station, whence it was sent to Bellevue. It was a girl, about four months old.

Buy a Home NOW in Sunny Virginia. I am only twelve hours from New York Secure for yourself here a home that will give you happy, comfortable and prosperous life on 20 acre tracts of 500 per acre. Terms: 10 per cent of gross amount paid, balance 1 per cent per month. This country is healthy, water, productive land, and clear in R. N. levels. You can own a home here, I can't say. Write to me by return postcard. ALEX. SWEDEN, Real Estate Agent, Va.

NEWARK ADVERTISER GO FOR YOUR UNIFORM HATS, GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND SHOES TO M. LITTMAN 247 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. HENRY GREEN MATTRESS AND GENTS' FURNISHING 151 Springfield Avenue, NEWARK, N. J.

# RRILLA WARFARE DIES ON IN MEXICO

## Insurrectos Engage Bloody Diaz Troops in Many Small Fights.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 6.—The Mexican insurrectos today burned a bridge between Madera and the first of the troops sent south from El Paso today goes through as far as the line extends without any molestation. At Casas Grandes, a hundred of the insurrectos were seen fighting on Monday when a rebel leader, Guerrero, was killed. The first passenger train since the line was cut on December 22 was sent out this afternoon, carrying almost all the passengers who had been stranded here since the cutting of the line by the rebels. It followed the regular train just twenty-four hours. It met with no opposition as far as Casas Grandes.

The rebels are now circulating rumors throughout the United States among their countrymen to return and join them. El Paso is flooded with the documents, which open with a declaration that "for thirty years the people of Mexico have been in a condition of servitude."

Advises from Sonora today state that the insurrectos are gaining strength there and that Palomas, the former home of Ramon Corral, vice president of Mexico, is practically in possession of the rebels, and that it was taken at any time. Yaocora and Trinidad, in that state, in the Bahuripa district, and several small villages along the Mayo river are in possession of the revolutionists.

Francisco Portillo, mayor of Juarez, opposite El Paso, today issued a proclamation to all the residents of that city asking those who are willing to volunteer to protect the town against the rebels to register at this office. Only federal employees had registered tonight.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 6.—Dispatches from Chihuahua received today state that General Navarro, the federal commander, has progressed as far as Esbarrio in his march to Ciudad Guerrero. He expects to meet the insurrectos in a short time, and a battle will probably take place in or near the small town of Santa Tomas. The dispatches state that there are plenty of rebels in that vicinity, but so far they have offered no resistance to the progress of the government troops.

Ciudad Guerrero is located on a plain and cannot be defended except by a large force anxious to give battle in the open country. Santa Tomas is situated among the mountains near a pass which, though not dangerous like Malpasso, would be difficult of passage well defended.

General Luque with his force of 100 men, is at the present time in the mountains near Santa Tomas. He is expected to meet the insurrectos in a short time, and a battle will probably take place in or near the small town of Santa Tomas.

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General Luque with his force of 100 men, is at the present time in the mountains near Santa Tomas. He is expected to meet the insurrectos in a short time, and a battle will probably take place in or near the small town of Santa Tomas.

federals has reached Falomir, the present terminus of the Kansas City and Mexican Southern railway, from which he will proceed immediately by forced marches against the insurrectos, who are entrenched at Ojuna, in the state of Chihuahua. It is understood that another force of government troops has been sent by way of Durango. Thence it will proceed south and attack the rebels in the rear.

A detachment of federals under Colonel Escudero is marching against Cuahuatlan, where a large body of Diaz's opponents is said to be in control. Colonel Arumendi, with his regiment, has had a fight with rebels at Santa Cruz del Rosario. The rebels lost two killed and six wounded, while seven of their men were made prisoners.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 6.—A letter received here from Guaymas, Sonora, says that the insurrectos have appeared in the Bahuripa and Mayo river districts in that state, but have in no way interfered with mining or other industries there. They have captured Yecoral and Trinidad in the Bahuripa district, and other smaller towns, but have retained the same civil officers in power, merely tearing up their old commissions from Diaz and issuing new ones from Madero.

A telegram from Cananea this morning says that rebels near Nazcoari yesterday took seven horses, four saddles, three rifles, and two revolvers from Marlon L. Williams, residing near Nazcoari, Sonora, and left receipts, but no cash. O. L. Neer, another American in the same region, was paid cash for the supplies which were taken.

George Behrends, business agent of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, issued a statement yesterday saying that the strike pending against the firm of Wichert & Gardner, Schenectady and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn, had been settled and that all the strikers would return to work.

The strikers at their headquarters, 73 Troy avenue, Brooklyn, denied that they would go back to work, and stated that they did not know of any settlement being made with Wichert & Gardner.

Following the settlement of Stroheck, John Albert & Son called for a committee of the strikers, and stated that they wanted to grant all the demands, but that they wanted the strikers to sign statements in which they would not have anything to do with the Industrial Workers of the World. When the strikers turned down the proposition, he offered to settle if they would agree to work for the same wages as before and did not make any reduction in the price.

The strikers turned down this proposition and the conference ended with no results. It was reported at the strike headquarters yesterday that a truckload of gas stoves, cooking utensils, and food had been brought into the Cousin shop and that the firm intends to board and keep their scabs inside.

An Shoe Workers' Industrial Union will hold a meeting at 308 Fulton street, at 8 o'clock tonight, where the victory of Stroheck will be celebrated and other business transacted.

The ladies' waist firm of Hourwitz & Hourwitz, of Mercer street, some 150 of whose employees are on strike, seemed to have bitten off more than they can swallow. On Thursday they arrested Giuseppe Corti, an assistant organizer of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union.

A strike against the Hourwitz & Hourwitz firm has been on for some time. As the firm had to finish out some work they started a branch shop in West Hoboken. Upon learning this the Waist Makers' Union sent Corti to West Hoboken to try to persuade some Italian girls there not to scab on the New York strikers. Corti saw two of the girls and pleaded with them.

The girls at first seemed attentive. Later, however, at the instigation of some one in the shop, they told Corti to come around to their house the next day and explain matters there. As Corti was approaching their house he was arrested and taken to the town hall in West Hoboken, where he was charged with threatening the girls.

At the hearing yesterday the girls contradicted each other, and the justice remanded Corti until Monday. Attorney Harry Rissinger, from Newark, was retained by the union to defend Corti when the case comes up again Monday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A pension of \$72 a month was granted John R. Rissinger by a bill passed by the house today as a reward for his assistance in yellow fever experiments. Rissinger was a soldier in an Indiana regiment in Cuba and he allowed himself to be bitten by yellow fever mosquitoes.

Through his bravery the fact that mosquitoes carry the germ of the tropical disease was established.

HOWARD WAIST CO. SETTLES ITS STRIKE. The strike against the Howard Waist Company, 233 West 18th street, was called off by the Waist Makers' Union yesterday, when the firm settled its difficulties with the cutters.

The firm granted the demands of its 150 girl waist makers some time ago, but the girls refused to go to work until the firm was settled with the cutters in its employ, who had grievances of their own which they wanted adjusted.

# LESSENING DANGERS OF VARIOUS TRADES

## Joint Conference on Compensation Asks for Recommendations.

The Joint Conference on Workingmen's Compensation has issued the following statement to labor organizations in New York:

On Thursday, January 5, 1911, a committee of the Joint Conference on Workingmen's Compensation appeared before the New York state commission on employers' liability, the prevention of industrial accidents, etc., and supplemented the previous recommendations of the conference for an increased compensation law with the following recommendation for the prevention of industrial accidents:

The Joint Conference on Workingmen's Compensation of Greater New York recommends that an increased appropriation be made to the state department of labor for the creation of a division on the prevention of industrial accidents, said division to be equipped with museum of safety devices, and a sufficient staff of inspectors to make the recommendations of said division effective.

The state commission, having considered the above recommendation at length, and desiring to secure evidence in its support, requested your representatives to secure from the various trades represented in the joint conference answers to the following questions:

1. What are the special dangers of your trade? In answering this question, cover conditions in the factories and other places such as tunnels, buildings, etc., where you work; machines that you operate and their dangers, and labor conditions such as the employment of inadequately trained men, etc.
2. What safety devices can you suggest to lessen these dangers?
3. What legislation do you advocate to lessen these dangers?
4. What in your judgment is the best way to induce employers to adopt proper safeguards against accidents?
5. What in your judgment is the best way to lead working men and women to take proper precautions against accidents?

Please answer each of these questions separately. Make your answers full and clear. Be specific. We workers cannot hope to get right legislation to safeguard us in life and limb unless we make our demands known, and back them up with our reasons. Please do not delay! Send your answers in at once to F. S. TOMLIN, Secretary Joint Labor Conference, 1360 Bergen street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHINESE OFFICIAL QUITS. PEKING, Jan. 6.—Because of his failure to enjoy the confidence and support of the grand council Tang Shao-Yi has taken advantage of an illness to resign from the presidency of the ministry of posts and communications. The resignation has been accepted and today Sheng Kung-Pao was appointed to the office.

# COPS AND COURTS SET UPON STRIKERS

## Word of Paid Thug Enough to Send a Picket to the Pen.

Magistrate O'Reilly in the Manhattan Avenue Court, Brooklyn, yesterday held the six striking brass bed makers who were arrested Thursday after a fight started by thugs, near the Greenpoint Metallic Bed Company, under \$100 bail each for the Special Sessions.

The only witness against them was that of the cops that they were terrible strikers and that they were picketing the shop, but they were held on general principles. Getting jealous of the deeds of their fellow cops on duty near the Greenpoint bed company, the police around the Weissglass Atlas Bed Company, Java and West streets, also arrested four strikers while on picket duty near the shops. The strikers were peacefully walking near the shop when the cops, accompanied by a scab, arrested Max Borig, Julius Lipman, Hyman Himmelman and Carl Benowitz.

The scab charged them with committing an assault on him. The strikers were taken over to New York and held in \$500 bail each for examination in the Essex Market Court today. In the evening the cops arrested another striker, William Rothstein, and charged him with disorderly conduct. He will be arraigned in the Manhattan Avenue Court this morning.

The cops have united with the bosses to break the strike. They kept the strikers moving and would not let them come near the shop. The strikers will file complaints with the commissioner about the activity of the cops in the strike.

The strike against the Empire Bed Company, Grove and 13th streets, Jersey City, is in full swing. The factory is absolutely tied up. Max Flotchin, of 182 Greene street, Brooklyn, the proprietor of the hall where the strikers assemble, halted out the strikers. The strikers will hold a special meeting this afternoon and ways and means of carrying on the fight will be discussed.

WATERBURY MAN DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED. WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 6.—Twelve-year-old William Mansfield lies in a dying condition at St. Mary's Hospital today, with a gunshot wound in the abdomen, inflicted by Louis Stapleton, who did not know the revolver was loaded when he jokingly pointed it at young Mansfield, yesterday.

In the City Court, this morning, Stapleton, who is twenty, and William P. Pollard, nineteen, who owned the pistol, were held in \$5,000 bail each to await the outcome of the little fellow's injury.

# MISS PANKHURST HAS SOME JOLTS IN STORE

## Women Workers of England Want the Ballot for Protection.

It is possible that the "parlor suffragettes" of Fifth avenue and vicinity who automobilized to Carnegie Lyceum last night to hear Miss Sylvia Pankhurst speak on woman suffrage in England did not hear from that lady exactly what they expected.

When Miss Pankhurst appeared on the platform part of the audience gasped in astonishment and said: "Did you ever?" or words to that effect. Miss Pankhurst was garbed in a simple cream colored dress. Her hair, light brown, was done up with puritanic simplicity. Her nose had not a bit of powder on, and her eyes were expressive of innocence, simplicity and earnestness. Altogether she looked like the daughter of some country pastor, simple, natural, and far from world wise.

Miss Pankhurst herself surveyed the audience, especially the women in the hall, with a certain weight of lead for the same work the man was paid more than the woman. Where the minimum of the men's wages was 25 shillings, the minimum of the women's wages for the same kind and the same amount of work was from 5 to 7 shillings.

In the courts, likewise, the woman in England is treated most shamefully. I don't know whether many of you here know that the English woman has not even the right over her own child. She is not even considered a parent by the law. It is the man who has the say about the children. Now this is all very well where the man and the woman get along together. But there are cases where they don't, where separation and divorce are unavoidable. In such cases the woman invariably is the sufferer.

In the courts of justice, too, the women who happen to fall into the hands of the law are treated without a semblance of decency and fair play. With men juries, men lawyers, men police magistrates, men judges, men are helpless before the law and do not get a chance to state their case properly. They are simply railroaded to jail.

Not a Fad. Miss Pankhurst then told of the way the fight for women suffrage is carried on in England. She dwelt particularly upon the fact that the suffrage movement was not a fad, the suffragettes were not notoriety seekers, but that it was a movement of a disfranchised working class clamoring for the ballot so that their economic and industrial opportunities might be extended and their interests safeguarded.

The London police came in for a bitter arraignment. Hundreds of working women with frail, worn-out bodies, she said, suffered injuries from the leather goods workers on horse guards into the crowds, and left women crippled for life.

She told, also, of the shameful treatment that the suffragettes were accorded in prisons. Under no circumstances would the British government treat suffragettes as political prisoners and accord them the privileges to which political prisoners are legally entitled.

Among the things woman suffrage would do, Miss Pankhurst concluded, would be to elevate family life. Votes for women would improve their economic conditions, and with improved economic conditions woman would no longer "marry a home," but would marry men whom they could respect.

Miss Pankhurst was introduced by Mrs. E. H. Stanton, Blatchford, president of the Women's Political Union.

### EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME

The advantages of our FACTORY to YOU plus our latest styles, perfectly finished merchandise and the positive knowledge that you buy DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER AT ORIGINAL WHOLESALE FACTORY PRICES. No store can sell so cheaply as we.

PARLOR LIBRARY, DINING ROOM and BEDROOM FURNITURE, RUGS and BEDDING. WRITE FOR BOOKLET No. 4.

## THE BIG "G" FURNITURE WORKS

E. Greenberger & Co., Owners,  
203 and 205 E. 76th STREET  
Just a step from 24 avenue "L" station, New York  
SHOW ROOMS open daily to 7 p.m.  
and on Saturday till 10 p.m.  
KNOX CARD 5 Per Cent Discount TO MEMBERS OF UNIONS.

### WHAT LOCAL LABOR BODIES ARE DOING

#### WOOD TURNERS MEET.

There will be a meeting of the Wood Turners' Union at 22 Columbia street, at 8 o'clock tonight. At the last meeting the question of how to strengthen the organization was thoroughly discussed and it was decided to call a mass meeting in order to give the workers of the trade a chance to join the union. Important business will be transacted at the meeting and it is requested that all attend.

#### INFANT SHOE WORKERS.

The Infant Shoe Workers' Union will hold a mass meeting at 403 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock tonight. Matters of great importance are to be discussed and all members are requested to be present. Men prominent in the labor movement are scheduled to address the meeting.

#### CARPENTERS' LOCAL NO. 476.

At the last meeting of Carpenters' Union Local No. 476, Fred C. Wallinthal the following officers for the ensuing term:

President, George J. Bohannan; vice president, Henry C. Reed; recording secretary, C. Romanello; financial secretary, Joseph Webster; assistant financial secretary, John Robb; treasurer, Frank Schmalz; conductors, Aaron Ong; wardens, Robert Beer.

A communication from the Wapello Lodge, No. 248, of the Machinists, Oshkosh, Iowa, was received and referred to the delegates of the C. F. U.

The delegates to the joint district council were also instructed to take up the machine tooling. Tickets from the leather goods workers on horse guards were received and offered to a committee to dispose of same.

Local 154 of the Bakers sent in tickets for its ball, to be held on January 21, at Eblers' Casino, 114th Street and St. Anna avenue. The tickets were distributed among the members. C. Rasmussen and Robert Levens were fined \$5 cents each for not attending to sick members when notified to do so.

The members on the sick list are as follows: Richard Vincent, Frank Seager, Berger Senberg, F. J. Moran, James Brennan, Charles Luis, Louis Hapet, and Jacob Ruck.

#### LEATHER GOODS WORKERS.

There will be a mass meeting at 24 Orchard street at 8 o'clock tonight for the purpose of organizing a union of the leather goods workers on horse guards. J. C. O'Brien, vice president of the United Leather Workers of Horse Goods, and Hugh Frazer, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, will address the meeting. An organization committee invited all leather workers on horse goods to attend and help in the formation of an organization in the trade.

### BATTLE IN BILBAO AT LERROUX BANQUET

Socialists Accuse Republican Leader, and Civil Guards Charge Crowds.

BILBAO, Jan. 6.—The arrival here today of Deputy Lerroux, the well known radical, was the signal for the breaking out of tremendous disturbances. The authorities, however, had anticipated trouble and troops were quartered in all the streets and strong detachments of the civil guards were patrolling everywhere.

### PHARMACEUTICALS

#### GEORGE OBERDORFER

PHARMACIST,  
2293 Eighth Ave., Near 128th St.

Key West Co-operative Cigars  
Union Made by Consumers.  
5c each. \$2.25 per box of 50  
Better than sold at 10c in Non-Union Trust Stores.  
TRY THEM.

### TRUSSMAKERS

#### HENRY FRAMME

TRUSSMAKER,  
1400 94 Ave. Box 6184 4 60th St.

### MASQUERADE COSTUMES

#### J. STROPNICKY & SON

(Successors to "BRIDA")  
1460 SECOND AVENUE  
Bet. 75th and 175th Sts.  
Largest Masquerade Costume Store in New York.

### MORE PETTY MAIL CROOKS ARE RAIDED

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 6.—After an investigation by the postoffice authorities, United States deputy marshals raided the office of the Intertrust Security Company in the Winthrop building this afternoon, seized all the books and papers in sight and arrested Victor M. Wall, president of the company, on a charge of using the mails to defraud. Wall is also manager of the Standard Amalgamated Papermaking Company, which has promised about \$1,000,000 of securities to the public. He was taken to the federal building and released on \$2,000 bail for a hearing next Wednesday.

### INSURANCE

#### EDWARD J. RUTENFRANZ

WRITE FOR RATES.

# MAMMOTH Masquerade and Civic Ball

ARRANGED BY THE

# FORWARD ASSOCIATION

(Jewish Daily Forward)

# Saturday, Jan. 28, 1911

AT

# MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

26TH STREET AND MADISON AVENUE

The proceeds of this Ball will be distributed to the following organizations:

- 50 per cent to THE NEW YORK CALL.
- 20 per cent to Branch 2, Local New York.
- 10 per cent to the Jewish Weekly, "The Labor World."
- 10 per cent to the Jewish Monthly, "Zukunft."
- 10 per cent to the Jewish Agitation Bureau.

The Forward masquerades in the past were the most inspiring international events in this city. This year's ball will surpass all other carnivals, and efforts are being made to make this affair the grandest show ever conducted by a Socialist organization.

# \$1,500 In Prizes \$1,500

Music by Union Brass Band of Forty.

It is none too early for friends of The Call to begin buying their tickets and show their appreciation to our Jewish Daily for this generous assistance. Remember that 50 per cent of the profits of the ball will go to The Call.

# TICKET, Admitting One, FIFTY CENTS

On sale at The Call Office, 409 Pearl Street; Rand School, 115 East 19th Street; Socialist Headquarters; 239 East 84th Street; Brooklyn Party Office, 949 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, and at all Socialist Clubs.

You are at home when dealing with

### FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE

W. E. Cor. 83d St. & Ave. A, N. Y.  
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW  
We handle all union made merchandise.

### Paintings at Popular Prices

Original subjects suitable for Christmas presents. Call at Studio or communicate.

### Louis N. Bromberg

123 East 86th Street Hours 1 to 5 p.m.  
Have received many requests to start class in painting. Will begin shortly. Terms reduced to 10c.

### UPHOLSTERING CO.

10 E. 14th St. Phone 2606 Streetcar.  
We do phone and mail orders with samples.

### SLIP COVERS

To order. Formal Linen Shiraz Building

### PARLOR SUITES

Re-upholstered in any color, silk, satin, or Gilt frames polished. Terms reduced to 10c.

### HARLEM SHOE GO.

10th Avenue, corner 103d Street  
Agency for the Waukers Shoe.

We carry a full line of men's and a large stock of fall and winter shoes in all styles.

THE BEST OF QUALITY AT POPULAR PRICES.

Union Made Shoes Only



WAUKEE WILL HAVE NEW BUDGET

Ever Prepared by American Municipality is Claim for It.

WAUKEE, Jan. 6.—The Milwaukee board of estimates is working day on the new budget.

The budget with which the present estimate is struggling, and which is already a discredited short-

budget of 400 pages which are alphabetically arranged in a tabulated form.

Members of the administration claim that the budget has already revealed a shortage in the city's

REGISTRATION OPEN FOR FERRER CLASSES

EDWARD KING WILL LECTURE ON Women in the Russian Revolution.

DR. A. RITT DENTIST

RESTAURANTS

FRANCIS J. HENEY "The Story of San Francisco" TOMORROW EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Ave. and 34th St.

Church of the Ascension FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET Sunday, January 8, 1911 8 P. M.

PERCY STICKNEY GRANT WILL PREACH ON "Wanted, Social Shock-Absorbers." 9 P. M.—People's Forum MR. BENJAMIN C. MARSH SPEAKER "The Real Rakers of New York."

BIG FIRE LEAVES MINNEAPOLIS DARK

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 6.—Two men are in the City Hospital seriously injured, the half million dollar plant of the Minneapolis General Electric Company is a total loss and the greater part of the city, including the downtown district, is without electric light or power today as the result of an explosion and resulting fire early today.

BOSS COP PUT IN CELL BY ROBBERS

PLAINS, Pa., Jan. 6.—The members of the gentle profession of highway robbery and safebreaking will probably vote a medal of honor to the two masked "strikup" men who, early today, held Police Sergeant Jordan up at the points of revolvers, compelled him to open the town vault, and then dragged him to the village jail and locked him in a cell while they took a leisurely departure.

4 WORKERS RUN DOWN AND KILLED BY TRAIN

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 6.—Four men were instantly killed today when the Duquesne Limited passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio, bound from New York to Pittsburg, ran them down in the Winbarton tunnel, near here. They were all employees of the Western Maryland railroad.

AUSTRIA YIELDS TO STANDARD OIL COMPANY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Ambassador Kerens today telegraphed the State Department that an agreement satisfactory to the Vacuum Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Standard, has been signed by the Hungarian minister of finance.

C. GRAU High-class Collectors and Groceries. 5610 FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN.

C. O. LOEBEL UP-TO-PARTS Tailor and Hat-Finisher. 186 FIFTH AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

THOMAS G. HUNT Dealer and Importer of Trunks, Bags and Leather Goods. 620 9th Ave., cor. 28th St., Manhattan.

O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS 1512 2d Ave., Nr. 84th St. (Man'tan) 2929 2d Ave., Nr. 131st St. (Bronx) 1736 Pitkin Avenue (Brooklyn) (OPEN EVENINGS)

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All announcements and other matter intended for publication in this department must positively be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear. The Call is compelled to exact this requirement because of the increasing size of this department and the growing difficulty of publishing news of this character at short notice. The publication of matter telephoned in cannot be assured. Contributors are advised to send in their notices as far ahead of the date for publication as possible.

BUSINESS MEETINGS MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Harlem Forum Debates. Tonight the forum will inaugurate Saturday evening debates on important questions of the day, including party questions. The floor will be open to all, whether party members or not. Opponents of Socialism especially invited.

Branch 5, Attention: The regular distribution of literature will be resumed by Branch 5 tomorrow morning. The work done last year was great in comparison to that of any previous period. At no time was the number of distributors greater than sixteen, very often far smaller. Yet 42,000 pamphlets were distributed from house to house and 30,000 at elevated and subway stations.

HERKIMER FEARS ICE JAM FLOOD SUPERINTENDENT CHARLES S. BARRETT, of Syracuse, came here today to view the ice jam lodged in the Mohawk river and to devise means of relieving the village from the menace of a flood that threatens to devastate the community if a forty-eight hour thaw should ensue while conditions remain as they are at present.

COOK'S RIVAL TO BE AN ADMIRAL WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Commander Peary, the Arctic explorer, will appear before a subcommittee of the house committee on naval affairs at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning to present proofs to substantiation of his claim that he reached the North Pole.

BOONVILLE MINERS START CO-OPERATIVE EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 6.—Union coal miners of Boonville, Ind., are planning to run a co-operative store as a solution of the high cost of living. The formulated plan for the store will be presented by a committee to each local union tonight.

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY Public School 184, 116th street, west of Fifth avenue: "The Department of the Treasury," John C. Welsh. Museum of Natural History, 77th street and Columbus avenue: "The Health of New York," Dr. Herman Bigger.

ANNOUNCEMENTS Henry Frank, of the Independent Liberal Congress, begins tomorrow morning a new series of lectures in Berkeley Theater, West 44th street, near Fifth avenue, on "Russia and Tolstoy." This will prove to be a most interesting and instructive series of talks, as Mr. Frank has for years been a close student of Russia and her progress.

Green & Goldstein Men's Furnishers No. 298 GRAND STREET

HENRY FRANK SUNDAY AT 11 A. M. BERKELEY THEATRE 19 West 44th St., near Fifth Ave. FIVE SUNDAYS WITH RUSSIA AND TOLSTOI

streets. Sunday, 10 a.m., class for boys and men; 3 p.m., class for girls and boys. Brooklyn. Labor Lyceum Socialist School, Myrtle and Willoughby avenues. Sunday, 10 a.m.

NEW JERSEY Newark. The speaker for the regular meeting tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon is Maud Thompson. Her subject is "Capitalism and the Home." Comrade Thompson is one of the editors of the Emancipation, one of the new radical magazines, published in Detroit.

PHILADELPHIA Beatrice Forbes-Robertson, the well known English actress, is to lecture on "Woman Suffrage and Socialism" in the main auditorium of the Odd Fellows Temple, Broad and Cherry streets, tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The meeting is arranged by the Social Literary Society.

ILLINOIS Chicago. More than 17,000 Socialists and sympathizers attended the great mask ball and carnival of the Socialist party of Cook county New Year's Eve. Every person who attended the ball acknowledged it to be the biggest he or she had ever seen.

BORIS REINSTEIN Who has just returned from the recent American Federation of Labor convention, will speak before the Harlem Districts of the S. L. P. AT MOUNT MORRIS HALL 190 Fifth Ave., near 119th St. Subject: "The Recent American Federation of Labor Convention and Its Effect on Socialist Movement." Sunday Afternoon, January 8 2:30 o'clock. Admission Free and All are Welcome.

Classified Advertisements Small Ads That Will Bring Big Results. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper. Rate Under This Heading: 1 insertion, 7c per line. 2 insertions, 12c per line. 3 insertions, 15c per line. 4 insertions, 18c per line. 5 insertions, 20c per line. 6 insertions, 22c per line. 7 insertions, 24c per line. 8 insertions, 26c per line. 9 insertions, 28c per line. 10 insertions, 30c per line. 11 insertions, 32c per line. 12 insertions, 34c per line. 13 insertions, 36c per line. 14 insertions, 38c per line. 15 insertions, 40c per line. 16 insertions, 42c per line. 17 insertions, 44c per line. 18 insertions, 46c per line. 19 insertions, 48c per line. 20 insertions, 50c per line.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. The regular meeting of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 400 West St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

WORKMEN'S CHILDREN'S DEATH BENEFIT FUND. WORKMEN'S CHILDREN'S DEATH BENEFIT FUND. ASSOCIATION OF THE U. S. OF A. Every child who dies before the age of 14 years, or before the age of 18 years, or before the age of 21 years, or before the age of 25 years, or before the age of 30 years, or before the age of 35 years, or before the age of 40 years, or before the age of 45 years, or before the age of 50 years, or before the age of 55 years, or before the age of 60 years, or before the age of 65 years, or before the age of 70 years, or before the age of 75 years, or before the age of 80 years, or before the age of 85 years, or before the age of 90 years, or before the age of 95 years, or before the age of 100 years, or before the age of 105 years, or before the age of 110 years, or before the age of 115 years, or before the age of 120 years, or before the age of 125 years, or before the age of 130 years, or before the age of 135 years, or before the age of 140 years, or before the age of 145 years, or before the age of 150 years, or before the age of 155 years, or before the age of 160 years, or 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# The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl Street, New York. Warren Atkinson, president; H. S. Kemp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone No. 2303-2304 Bookman.

Subscription Rate	Week-Day Issue Only	Week-End Issue Only	Sun. and Week-End Issue Only
For One Year	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$1.00
For Six Months	1.00	.75	.50
For Three Months	.50	.35	.25
For One Month	.15	.10	.07

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

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.

VOL. 4. SATURDAY, JANUARY 7. No. 7.

## THE END.

The graft hunt, which cost many, many thousands of dollars, is ended. The result is O.

It was known when it began that nobody would be indicted. It was known that none of the sources of corruption would be invaded and put out of business. It was known that the committee was simply a pretext and a parade, an attempt to fool the voters and other people in this state.

But this particular committee, more than any that has gone before it, deserves all the contempt, all the ridicule and all the bricks the public can direct against it. For fooling the public, for pretending to do things it had no intention of doing, it has not only never been exceeded, but it has never been equaled.

While all this is evident from its work and its findings, there is one beautiful big matter that comes up—what is the use of such a body? Why pretend?

Everybody knows the rottenness that exists. Everybody knows that it would not exist if it was not profitable. City Chamberlain Hyde has shown how committees can rectify the abuses that exist. He was wanted to testify. He didn't, and he had no intention of testifying. Yet he will continue to draw his salary from the city. He has been absent from his job for a month. His salary has gone on just the same and there has been no inconvenience suffered by the city, no matter what has happened to the investigating committee. Why didn't the committee declare him a fugitive and a criminal? Why?

All this shows how utterly nonsensical is the present method of conducting business. It shows what an absolute farce is the present pretense of civic righteousness. Hyde is no worse than the men who alleged their intention of investigating him. They were not really anxious. If they were they would have found either a way of getting at him or else they would have found a way of preventing his return to this city. An ordinary man, a man not in public office, would have speedily been declared a criminal and would have been branded as such. But Hyde is a little brother to the investigators, and the whole business in which they have been engaged merits only the absolute contempt of all decent men.

## A CONTRAST.

On the anniversary of the death of Charles Sumner, Stephen B. Elkins died. Modern historians weigh Sumner and find him wanting in many big particulars. But at least he had courage and daring. He may not have had an economic understanding of slavery in the South. But his opposition to it was magnificent. He had personal and social advantages, but he did not live for them alone. He fought a good fight against negro slavery, and he did it at great physical cost.

But Elkins was different. He was one of the "new" line of senators. Sumner is a towering giant compared with him. Sumner is a great, a courageous, a noble leader, compared with him. Elkins was a statesman for revenue only. He led no fight. He knew no principles. He was heart and soul engaged in the work of building up a fortune for Elkins.

He did it, and he died rich. Sumner, to his credit, died poor. He could have made a big fortune at the bar, for he was a splendid lawyer. But he was deep in the fight against slavery, and he sacrificed all to that fight.

Elkins sacrificed nothing. He was a slave owner in reality, no matter what he may have thought himself in theory. His fortune, his millions, was derived from wage slavery, as mean and horrible a form of slavery as any. He devoted all his time, all his cunning, all his energy to defending and extending this. That was his mission in the senate.

So the contrast between the two men is interesting and instructive. Sumner the old, Elkins the new. Sumner may be fallen into slight esteem, but how about the men who succeeded him? By contrast he, an aristocrat, is really a great, popular, real leader. He is so in contrast only, but he actually is so compared with the men who succeeded him, the men of the Elkins stamp. They are the robbers who have grown fat on stealing from the public. They are the statesmen who have in mind only the increase of their own bank accounts.

## MR. MURPHY, OF TAMMANY HALL.

It is at once interesting and instructive to note the tone assumed by the World, the Tribune and the American in speaking of Murphy. They find him the incarnation of all that is bad. But even they admit he does not drink, he has few vices, he is as much of a gentleman as he can be, he has taken lessons in table manners, he dresses well, he has a fine, insinuating manner of address, and he is rich. He got his wealth through politics.

Probably he never received, directly, a single cent from a disorderly house or protected gambling places.

What can be received from these is small and negligible. Murphy is the business man in politics, and business men scorn to deal in such trifles. He has made his money through contracts. And it is right here that the capitalist papers who oppose him find the grounds of their quarrel. They have their own favored firms that they would like to see in power. Personally, Murphy sizes up well compared with Ochs of the Times, Pulitzer of the World, and Hearst of the American. He is quite as disinterestedly patriotic as they are. The only thing is, that instead of having a paper, or a bank behind him, he has a political machine.

Of course, he is really a sinister figure in public life today. They are also. They are as much a menace to the republic as he is. They are as great a disgrace to the republic as he is. And they are his co-workers and companions, no matter what their declarations may be.

## GRIPPING ALASKA.

The Washington-Alaska Bank, of Fairbanks, the largest institution in the territory, has suspended and a big sum in deposits is tied up. Ordinarily speaking, as far as the sum involved is concerned, the failure should be looked upon as inconsequential. But it happens that this failure ties up the only important industry, mining. It also happens that the failure plays directly into the hands of the Guggenheims, the men who seek to control Alaska.

That this failure was brought about by them does not appear from surface evidence. That it will play into their hands is manifest. They could have saved the bank. But they get a great deal more by allowing it to go down. Many mine owners, or men who thought they were mine owners, will be ruined, and their holdings will fall into the all-inclusive net of the Guggenheims.

## THE BARRICADES OF "TIMES SQUARE"

By ELIOT WHITE.

In the pouring rain of this January morning I have been letting the deluge on the sidewalk soak up into my disabled overshoes, while I watched the removal of rubbish from yesterday's eating and drinking at Martin's showy new restaurant near 42d street and the Hotel Knickerbocker around the corner.

Each of the eating places seems like a giant's mouth that, after sucking and chewing all the juice and flavor from a huge feast, spat out here the bones and inedible fragments for a retinue of menials to clear away.

Broken fruit crates, empty barrels and boxes that held all kinds of delicacies, cases of drained wine bottles, matted packing straw and excelsior and ash and garbage cans are stacked and flung together here into great, chaotic barricades on the sidewalks, at which men are toiling in the down-pour and loading piece by piece onto waiting wagons.

But when one has used the word "barricades," he has expressed everything of revolutionary semblance in the scene. These wrestlers with the hills of soaked refuse either work in dogged silence or shout early directions to one another, interspersed with quarrelsome replies, without apparent consciousness of any common interest or the remotest hope of intelligent revolt against such a degrading task.

Far away from these flooded streets with their tearing automobile moaning and clanking surface cars, and the pedestrians whose plodding detection is galvanized into brief sprightliness only while they dodge the perils of the crossings, seem the heroic defenses hurled menacingly across the thoroughfares of cities, when their aroused workers at last found the glory of their manhood and the exaltation of fraternity in the very crash of battle on those mounds of revolt.

This is no brief for the introduction into New York streets of former methods of warfare against organized Exploitation. As a ballot is a more scientific as well as more pacific weapon than a butcher's cleaver or a rifle, so a daily newspaper as much excels in effectiveness the old-style barricade in a modern American city, both for defense and as a strategic base for attack in the struggle with vested wrongs, as the long distance telephone excels the pony post.

Yet I could not help thinking of the pitiful contrast between the glad, fearless self-immolation of radiant-faced men and women on those militant defenses in other lands and this spiritless drudgery at the sordid "dumps" from the city's luxurious resorts.

Let I should be accused of an ill-judged use of the word "degrading," as applied to this task I saw in passing, this discrimination should be made: if a member of the scavenger squads realized the significance of his employment, and while engaged in it grasped every opportunity to enlighten his fellow workers concerning it, he would be a missionary to his class, and such always so ennoble their labor that no humiliation or degradation inhering

## SOCIALIST VOICES IN THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

Even far-off Turkey, primitive, backward Turkey beginning to feel the rejuvenating influence of the Socialist movement. From a Constantinople correspondence of the well known Socialist writer, Parvus, who is now touring the Balkan peninsula in the interests of the Socialist press, a scene in the Turkish parliament deserves our attention.

The house had been discussing for several days the troubles in Macedonia in the hackneyed manner of weighing the claims of the various national and religious elements of the province against one another. A new note was sounded, however, when Dmitri Vlachov, the delegate from Saloniki, took the floor. Now the debate turned into a regular Socialist field day.

Vlachov has passed through a natural process of political evolution. Originally he was an ardent Bulgarian nationalist, a member of the secret revolutionary central committee during the armed risings under the old regime. In the course of time he advanced to the beliefs of an outspoken modern Socialist. His study of Socialist literature had convinced him of the fact that the interests of the working masses must be made the paramount issue of political activity. He realized that the Macedonian problem was a part of the great problem of capitalism.

When he took up the Macedonian situation he surprised the house with an entirely novel view of the case. Until then only nationalistic arguments had been presented. Now Vlachov began to speak of the Macedonian peasant as an economic and political factor, at whose expense the various factions were quarrelling and plundering. The peasant had to feel the heavy hand of the government as well as the burdens laid upon him by the warring bands. On one side he was made to pay taxes, on the other contributions to the revolutionary forces. He submits to both, at the same time loathing both. But the real cause of his misery remains—the fact that he does not own the soil on which he bestows his toil.

Then Vlachov turned to another subject of novelty to his fellow delegates, to the conditions of the wage workers. The grand vizier had asserted previously that Turkey had no proletarian class in the European sense of the term. Vlachov now proceeded to show statistically that there exist in Turkey a considerable number of factory operatives, stating their deplorable condition. He attacked the government for its arbitrary actions toward the organizations of wage workers and for its improper interference with the striking Hamaals or longshoremen.

Two other delegates, representing the two factions of the Armenian Socialist movement, also took the floor to state eloquently the grievances of their constituents. It was pointed out that in the Armenian province the fillers of the soil, both Armenians and Kurds, were suffering oppression at the hands of the landlords, and that the alleged national differences were receding into the background before the community of the workers' interests as against the land owners.

## HE WEPT

By E. S. EGERTON.

The following, flanked by quotation marks, appeared as a news item in the World of January 3:

"CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—John J. Cowhey, head freight checker for the Illinois Central railroad at South Water street, was forced to retire with the old year after having spent forty-six years and three months in the employ of the company. During that time he held one position—that of freight checker. Cowhey, who is seventy-two years old, wept when told he must resign and accept a pension.

"I still can work, I am able to do as much as ever I did. Please let me stay," he pleaded. The old freight house is the only place where I am happy. I don't know what to do if I have to sit at home all day."

And he wept at being released with the surety of the continuity of his existence. Good God, what kind of a man is he? A "freight house," so it is claimed, is the only place he can "be happy."

Were I in his place I would also weep. But instead of a few tears of sorrow rolling down my cheeks, there would be oceans of them doing so at being released from a hell of a freight house, and I most probably would drop dead from the unexpected joy.

Cowhey spent forty-six years in a freight house, while I have spent but twenty. Twenty years of misery. He was a head checker. So am I. But how could he be content with the long hours, the directing of incompetents, the lying to keep patrons in good humor, with the dirt, confusion, noise and general demoralization of a freight house, is a mystery to me.

Good God, what kind of a man is he to weep at being released? I don't know. But he wept.

## SOME GOOD NOVELS

By LOUIS H. WETMORE.

### THE CREATORS. By May Sinclair.

What very perceptive person was it who said that genius was not a gift of the immortals, but a mere quality that its possessors must pay for by sacrificing all, or nearly all, human happiness. Was it perhaps De Maistre or was it De Vigny? Whoever it was, Miss Sinclair has adopted the idea in her latest book. This volume is a very clever and, as is to be expected in all of the author's work, a very interesting study—a study of artists who are the continual slaves of their own genius. Her characters in this new book are not always clear, are not always as clearly drawn as those of the "Divine Fire"; but does this not rather contribute to the strength of the book, seeing that the ordinary man has no hope of understanding the eccentric ways of genius? The story in brief is this: A great writer—"one of the greatest of the age"—marries a woman whose literary ability and general education can be judged from the fact that "h" is an unknown letter in her alphabet. The "greatest" writer of the age very sensibly tires of his spouse and runs—or rather walks away sedately—from her. Then he comes back to her again. Habit seems to be unconquered. He changes his mind as often as he changes his clothes; so great a mind is it that he himself cannot grasp its thoughts. Considered as a whole, this is hardly the basis for a realistic novel, but as a satire on the Bohemians of this world (and, we should judge from the way that Miss Sinclair writes, a perfectly unconscious satire), it is truly admirable.

The reader is sure to enjoy the characters of Laura and her idiot father; Nina, the wild woman of the hills, and the wonderful study of Prothero, the poet, rather than those of the chief actor and actress in this little comedy. Prothero is, perhaps, the best drawn and the most satisfactory in the entire book. He is a symbol of the idealist in conflict with the world rather than a real person. And, as is usual in such cases, the world conquers. He is given many a chance by the world, but throws them all away rather than sacrifice his ideal. In a word, he is a modern Chatterton. The novel does not end violently, the characters are not cut off in mid-career by the fatal "and they lived happily ever after." The book slides gently to a close, and the people of the story are left paying for their follies; all of them, that is, except the poet, and it is but right that he should die.

### PONGO AND THE BULL. By Hilaire Belloc. Constable, 1910.

While one cannot but enjoy the book, those who have read "The Path to Rome" and "Hills and the Sea" will say: "Oh, what a fall is this, my countrymen!" Frankly, we begrudge the time Mr. Belloc has spent on this novel when he might have been writing us another book on his walking trips abroad, or if nothing better turned up, just a volume "On Nothing." He did the latter once and did it far better than he has done the volume under discussion. But "quarrel with no man's humor," said a sage; so we will take that great man's advice and cease from crying over spilt milk, and devote ourselves to describing the adventures of Pongo and the Bull.

Pongo is the leader of the Opposition in the English Parliament. "Like all politicians, poor Pongo took refuge from the vileness of his trade in a very real patriotism." Mr. Belloc uses this gentleman to supply the humor of his book through a series of conferences with the leader of the opposite party (also prime minister), with whom the good Pongo is on far better terms than he is with the men of his own party; a very subtle touch that! The story takes place in the year 1925 and there is little difference in the political situation, save that the parties have been renamed and the Irish of all factions have departed from the house. The prime minister, Dolly by name, the friend and bosom chum of his political enemy, Pongo, creates a delicate situation by trying to raise a loan to quell riots in India. First he tries the Jewish duke of Battersea, and not coming off particularly well with the canny Israelite, tries his wiles on the American millionaire, Quinlan Smith, who on the very day (if we remember rightly) that he is to arrange the loan with his majesty's government, rushes off to the continent in pursuit of a gang of thieves who have made away with the spoon with which the Earl of Beaconsfield stirred his first cup of tea. He is arrested in the room of the thieves at Villafraunce, where he is bargaining with them for the spoon, and is found by Pongo who has contented (as leader of the Opposition!) to find the fugitive millionaire for his friend Dolly, that the British Empire may be kept intact. Poor Pongo whose brains have been completely fuddled by his career in Parliament, gets hopelessly mixed up with a time table, sends himself in Tarascon, is there stung into prison by the authorities, and, after various other adventures, finally brings back the American millionaire with him to London. But the unfortunate Dolly is not to be saved from a dissolution. Pongo misses his train after being chased by a bull and does not arrive in London in time to make the speech

that his political enemy and bosom friend has prepared for him. Altogether, a clever satire on the English party system, but hardly a book that can be called a novel.

### CLAYHANGER. By Arnold Bennett. Dutton, 1910.

Mr. Bennett's latest book is written in the same leisurely manner that was the distinctive note of the "Old Wives Tale." The story of Edwin Clayhanger, the hero of the tale, starts from the day that he leaves school and proceeds, almost with the minuteness of the well kept diary, down to the day of his final engagement to Hilda Lessways, when he is about thirty. The first half of the book is a record of the adventures—if they can be called adventures—of Edwin with an impossible father. Then we are suddenly brought face to face with a mystery. Hilda Lessways steps into the story, promises herself to Edwin, and then immediately leaves for Brighton, where she is married to another man. She then practically disappears from the story. Mr. Bennett centers our attention on the effect of this news on the hero, the heroine is forgotten. Hilda's strange action remains unexplained, and we wonder what was the author's point in introducing her into the tale, until we see a note at the bottom of the last page telling us that the author intends to tell in a future volume why Hilda acted in the strange way she did. Also, this note tells us that Mr. Bennett will write a third novel the following year on the married life of the pair. A novel in three very long volumes! And yet Mr. Bennett never wastes words. From his point of view, every word in his novel is necessary. The book, far from being padded, is exceptionally, carefully and clearly written. Up to the point it has reached at the present time, it is a close and careful study of a young man whose will is far weaker than his imagination. The young man's father, Darius Clayhanger, who is the second most important character in the volume, and with whom Edwin has many and bitter battles, is a convincing and well drawn figure. As to Hilda, she at present is a mystery that we trust the second volume of the trilogy will explain as adequately as her husband and father-in-law have been explained in the first.

### THE FINER GRAIN. By Henry James. Scribner's, 1910.

We have the greatest admiration for Mr. James' latest literary style. We greatly admire the easy flow of the Jamesian sentence and the verbal precision of the great Anglo-American author. But we have our doubts whether this highly civilized style of Henry James' later years is as good a foundation for the short story as that in which, in earlier years, he was wont to write his masterpieces. To be sure, the new style—that is already becoming somewhat old—gives the author a chance for a far more subtle and elaborate point of view, but there is always a danger of overcrowding, and that is the chief criticism to be made of the tales collected together in this volume. Moreover, and this is a strange feature of Mr. James' later work, the author has entirely lost the popular point of view. Take, for instance, the story entitled "Mona Montrevers" in this book. Of Mona Montrevers, the center of every sort of amorous mystery, the type that always attracts universal attention, we are barely shown anything directly. The whole story is written to show her effect on a pair of old and rather boring people. We only come into contact with the chief figure of the story at second hand, so to speak. And the result? Why, we are all furious that the author has cheated us out of a delightful hour or so with a perfect character in spite of the fact that the author has wonderfully shown to us her very great attraction through other people.

Nor is that all. The world that Henry James has been frequenting of late in fiction is a world in which the primary emotions have no sway. The great naked issues of life, the ones that scar and burn, do not perturb the little coterie of strange and clever people that our author is now interested in to the exclusion of all else. Somehow the longing came to us, as we laid the volume down, that if the brutal side of life must be shown to us, it should be shown brutally and not in the delicate and ethereal manner of that later style in which the author is always using the soft pedal.

### JUST AFTER DAWN.

By Ella L. Howe.

Cold, biting, sharp, the stern wind blew; The rags and dust and papers flew; The thermometer to zero fell; The workers rushed in haste to swell The crowd, on trolley car and railroad train.

In mad wild speed to escape the pain Of winds so wild, that wintry morn, That swept the streets just after dawn.

On a bleak wild road leading down, From out a large and busy town, Unhindered from the cold wind storm, Glad I was in rage, to keep them warm, Robbed of their joys, their school, their rest, Cheated of all that life holds best, Elves of humanity, and and forlorn, Were struggling to work just after dawn.

In a schoolhouse not so far away, Their gathering and singing day, Of the old and the new and the home of the brave; Proudly carried its banner they were; They tell of battles won in freedom's cause.

## POTPOURRI

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN

### MRS. MALAROF ON MAESTERLINCK

(From the London New Age.)

Mary Magdalene. By Maurice Maeterlinck. (Methuen, 2s. 6d.)

Well! There are some things the soul can't stomach, and the body was always my pet invention. To make a bit of a yellow-haired better-than-she-should-be account for our blessed Lord's death resurrection! Absolutely. And any one doubts that I am compassing the bare truth when I say that an act of blasphemy has been committed by this wicked generation, then read the play—play, indeed, though "irreligious" theatricals strictly censured in England;—then read the play, I repeat, of "Maurice Magdalene," by M. Maeterlinck. There they will find not what I have converted, but a little wretch of a madam Protestant, as heaven forgive me! God Almighty with the power to say die to our blessed Saviour. Upon my seat in my chair expecting every minute to hear the blast of the Trump! Where's England? What the Archbishop of York? What His Majesty and the Lord Mayor? Let them renounce the doom of blasphemy, this Mary Maeterlinck, this phonic, ere Heaven visit us the guilty crimes of the innocent! I won't bear it! I won't be clean among the foolish virgins! I take lamp now all filled and lighted, resign those infamous pages to flames!

Now listen while I tell you that missile I have just burned, actually contained. First, then, let me inform you that the author extorts his two main plots from the imagination of another gentleman. He does so he gutturally wrote, asked if he might. The other gentleman, whose name, if I misremember, was Heyse, refused with antipathy whereupon Mary Maeterlinck does seem a peculiar name for a scullion person, and I pray if I'm wrong to be politely ejected—Mary was saying, declared that the interest in the Scriptures was common property, and he would turn her his Magdalene willy-willy and upon your leave, Mr. Heyse! O, although I shrink from putting words on parchment, this he did, tending to believe what never stated, namely, that the woman cast the first stone and the newly-verted Magdalene were one and the same sinner! Marry come up, friends, but worse is to proceed. Not with slandering the woman taken in adultery, as far as we know, certain, only made one slip in her, and was very unlucky, by exclaiming as the woman who lived with devils at once, not satisfied with a reversion to the truth, the author of Mr. Heyse—he only got the idea, and, transparently, had no legal right to the sole use of it; Mary Maeterlinck makes no bones about falsifying the Law and the Prophets, and making the death of the Redeemer depend upon a light of love delirium. Magdalene, if you please, is in love with Yerus, if you please, a Roman policeman, as far as I can remember, and, if ever I can find words to put it down, which I despair of doing, not be burned at the stake—Maurice Magdalene, besides, a blessed Lord about like a snuff-blower. He is to die; no, he is not to die; Magdalene will coax her policeman, now the policeman wavers; now grows assentant, icy and serene, all the pretty humors you can think of. Will Magdalene give herself to him or not? No? Very well—die! Blessed Heaven and all the archangels witness those are not words! I wouldn't risk my mortal soul circumscribing them. And not my mystery, mind you, this is no legacy on the banks of the Nile or Jordan or any other river. It's a faced, shameless truth, that this author pretends to be knowing. Verily the Roman policeman, is declared to be the very bodily one sent to hands on our Lord, and if even an illiterate cleric of the Daily Telegraph was to try to give that epigrammatic interpretation, no amount of engineering could convince me that the author is not a blasphemous, non-grubbing varlet, who will deliberately consecrate the Holy Scriptures the sake of making a pulchritudinous novel! As for the rest of the monition—you can't make a pure out of an ear, (No pun intended, I never stoop to anything but wit!) All the biblical certainties dressed in—blind men, painted granite men, ever by miracle—ever to be disfigured by the savage who ever sits a misanthrope by Mary Maeterlinck, who owes her debts than Mr. Heyse's grammar. When I jump you reader, that bit of the gospel language has been metaphysicked into abouts, monitions you will agree with me that author (not Mr. Heyse) ought to put in the pillory. Maurice Magdalene is left standing "monition" in custody, and all illumined by light of the departing sun. Sure I'm astonished—the sun stopped short of borrowing the figure!

### HIS PART IS AGAINST HIM

Dinner—How is it that most of things on your bill of fare are stolen? Walter (magnifying)—Our new age used to be in order—

"What is the height of your nose?" "Oh, in my opinion, it is the height of a man's nose." "To what?" "To this."

India—Did you see any of those little black fellows who were in the street?

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