

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



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The Call

The Weather.

FAIR AND COLDER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 8888 BUREAU.

Price, Two Cents.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1911.

No. 4.—No. 12.

CIVIC FEDERATION MEETS HERE TODAY

Capitalists and Labor's Representatives to Intermingle.

WILL HOLD A FEAST

Also a Social Affair for Society Women and Labor Leaders' Wives.

Labor, that gigantic individual with many overalls and hands with curls in them, will, figuratively, at least, be introduced into high society at the Hotel Astor, at 10 o'clock this morning.

The occasion for this uncouth dragging out of the giant from his den in the millions of tenements in New York and the United States, and bringing him out in the light of day at so sumptuous a place as the Hotel Astor, is the opening of the eleventh annual meeting of the National Civic Federation, an organization whose aim is to prove that the workers and their employers have a "community of interests."

The eleventh annual meeting of the federation will have delegates from twenty-five organizations, which, according to the announcement issued by the Civic Federation, will represent "commercial, financial, labor, agricultural, manufacturing, and professional interests."

When opened, the stated list of organizations represented on the part of labor unions is the Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen. The convention, which will last three days, will open this morning with a discussion upon the "regulation of combinations and trusts."

Among those scheduled to speak on the regulation of trusts is only one labor man—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

After the vexing trust problem is regulated by the delegates they will then proceed to tackle the question of "Industrial Efficiency," which, according to the announcement, will include the consideration of "piece work, bonus and premium systems of payment for labor." On the "efficiency" end of the discussion organized labor will be heard through medium of Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists.

EAST SIDE BANKERS RECOGNIZE UNION

M. & L. Jarmulowsky, bankers, of 165 East Broadway, signed an agreement with the Bank and Office Employees' Union yesterday granting all the demands made by the clerks.

This is the first banking house that has signed an agreement with the clerks, who have been organized only about four months, and it looks as though a strike would be averted in the East Side banking houses and offices. All the bankers have kept their eyes on Jarmulowsky, and it is believed that they, too, will also grant the demands and avert trouble.

The contract was signed by Meyer Jarmulowsky and a committee from the employees. For the first time in the history of the labor movement a union sign will be displayed in a bank or office. Demands will today be served on all the other banks and offices on the East Side, and the others will also be given two days to consider the demands.

The clerks request all workers to make their deposits or send money before 8 o'clock in the evening, and thus help them carry out the plans as outlined by the union. According to the agreement the banks will have to close at 8 o'clock in the evening, except Saturdays, when the clerks will work later.

SAYS SENATOR GORE WAS IN ON GRAFT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Charges that Senator Gore, the blind statesman from Oklahoma, was involved in an "Indian land steal" with the men whom he accused of trying to bribe him were made today before the special committee of the house, investigating the Gore charges, by Dennis Flynn, counsel for C. J. McMurray.

Flynn declared that the senator had been working hand in hand with "Jake" Hamman, whom he later accused of offering him a bribe, for the success of various questionable deals in Indian lands, and that Gore had worked for the so-called "Rowell allotment" which contemplated the sale, for a merely nominal sum of Indian lands valued at \$75,000.

MANSLAUGHTER VERDICT FOR ITALIAN GIRL

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 11.—"Thanks be to God for the verdict. Blessed be the jurymen," these were the words uttered between loud sobs by Rosa Picchione, a seventeen-year-old bride of a few months who shot and killed her husband last Columbus Day at New Rochelle, when a jury in Part I of the Supreme Court of White Plains this afternoon found her guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. The maximum penalty is twenty years. Justice A. S. Tompkins said he would defer sentence until Friday morning.

When the girl entered the courtroom her face was blanched and she trembled violently as the foreman told Justice Tompkins that a verdict had been reached.

LONGSHOREMEN WIN STRIKE IN 3 1-2 HOURS

A sudden strike was fought and won yesterday in less than three and a half hours by 400 longshoremen employees of the French line Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. The scene was Chelsea piers and 44th street.

The strike was launched by a number of Italian workers because the company "held out" on their wages Tuesday, which was pay day. The foreman, who took the complaint of the men to the company, was promptly discharged.

HONDURAN REBELS ARE HAVING PICNIC

Nearly Every One Surrenders to Bonilla, Who Carries a Gunboat Along.

CEIBA, Honduras, Jan. 11.—Great excitement prevails at Ceiba on account of the reported approach of the Bonilla revolutionary army. The firing of the gunboat Hornet can be heard in the distance. Business has been suspended.

COLORADO, Honduras, Jan. 11.—The revolutionary movement along the north coast of Honduras has attained strong headway. The army under Provisional President Bonilla and General Lee Christmas today occupied Cuero Solado, Juan Lopez, Obispo and Colorado, all important points along the sea front. The army is now moving on Ceiba. Bonilla has an army of 5,000 men, all armed and equipped. Hundreds of natives are flocking to the standard of Bonilla.

Racked Up by Gunboat. The army is marching along the sea front road toward Ceiba, while the Hornet, conveying a large fleet of schooners, is proceeding abreast of the troops by water. At intervals the Hornet fires blank shots from her guns, which is the signal for all of the natives within hearing distance to flock to the beach and join the army. The schooners are kept busy distributing arms among the new recruits.

It is estimated that by the time the revolutionists reach Ceiba they will have an army of between 6,000 and 8,000 men. General Bonilla is avoiding shedding blood whenever possible. Before the attack is made upon the town the government forces are first to be given an opportunity to surrender without fight. In every case up to the present time surrender has been prompt and the government troops have joined the revolutionists. The garrison of about 200 men at Tela has joined the Bonilla army.

JAP ADMIRAL WANTS UNFORTIFIED CANAL

PANAMA, Jan. 11.—United States officials were astounded over the statements made by Rear Admiral Yashiro, commanding the Japanese training squadron, now in Ishman waters, in which he expressed the opinion that the United States should not fortify the Panama canal. By inference, the Japanese commander intimated that the United States has been deceiving the peoples of the world in protesting that the canal was being constructed to benefit commerce generally.

As the guest of Colonel Goethals, governor of the Canal Zone, Yashiro had inspected the canal work, including the great Gatun dam. He was impressed with the work and with the strategic location of the canal. Later, however, at a dinner at the home of the governor, he made a few significant remarks, which are taken here to indicate the Japanese attitude toward the desire of the United States to retain absolute mastery over the canal and the canal zone.

PARSONS TO CONDUCT QUEENS GRAFT CASES

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Attorney General Carmody today designated Deputy Attorney General James A. Parsons to take charge of the prosecution of alleged graft cases in Queens county, in place of Arthur C. Train, whose designation as special deputy was revoked.

Parsons left for New York today. Carmody said there would be no delay in the prosecution, and that the District Attorney of Queens would "co-operate with" the attorney general's office.

CONTRACT FOR CITY BATHHOUSE SIGNED

A representative of the Northeastern Construction Company signed the contract for the municipal bath house, to be built at Coney Island, in the office of Deputy Commissioner Lineburgh at Borough Hall, Brooklyn, yesterday. The contract was awarded to this company and \$176,000 has been appropriated for the work.

It is promised that the building will be ready by July 1.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company may now proceed to smile. It started the agitation for the municipal bath, with a fat increase in the nickels of the poor in view.

CALL STORY OUSTS MUGFORD AND HIS FRIEND FITHIAN

Mrs. Sage's Seamen's Society Rids Itself of Two Barnacles.

SAVED 1,000 SOULS

Did Fithian, Every Week, Without Really Letting Himself Out.

Ex-Staff Captain J. Barrett Mugford, of the Salvation Army, has been canned.

Which, being interpreted, means that Mrs. Russell Sage found that The Call's charges of graft in the management of the American Seamen's Friend Society were true. Mugford used to have charge of the fine big home of the society at 507 West street. Now he has not.

In the course of its sensational exposure of endless graft, in the name of God and charity, among the church missions to seamen in this port last summer, The Call touched upon Mugford, and told how he was misdirecting the efforts of Mrs. Sage's West street institution. It was shown in what manner this organization, which solicits and receives large donations "for the aid of homeless and destitute seamen in the port of New York," had been transformed by Mugford into a place where seamen with money were welcome as long as the money lasted.

Charity With Claws. It was shown in what manner a restaurant designed originally to supply food at the minimum price to sailors, with little money had been converted into a licensed cafe, run to make profit for the proprietor. The statement was published in The Call that sailors no longer patronized the place and that it had become a kind of club house for the employees of commercial houses in the vicinity. Many details were published and copies of The Call containing the stories were sent to Mrs. Sage.

Entirely to her credit, Mrs. Sage took speedy action. A reporter for The Call learned that Mrs. Sage made a trip along the water front of West street and found scores of penniless seamen spending the night in the open air, in doorways and alleys. Driving to the comfortable home of the American Seamen's Friend Society, supported largely by her money for the purpose of housing such homeless seamen, Mrs. Sage found its beds empty, excepting those which were paid for by their occupants.

Mrs. Sage Indignant. Then Mrs. Sage knew that the "wild-eyed" Socialist newspaper, which had found its way into her hands, was telling the truth. She called a meeting of the board of directors.

(Continued on page 2.)

SENATOR FROM COLORADO DIES IN DENVER

DENVER, Jan. 11.—Charles J. Hughes, Jr., United States senator from Colorado, died at 11:30 today at his home here, after an illness extending over several months.

Death is believed to have resulted from paralysis. The senator had been ailing for two years, but his real breakdown came at the "Chuck" dinner given by the Denver Press Club to Colonel Roosevelt here last August. Senator Hughes was stricken while talking to Colonel Roosevelt, and had to be hurried home in his auto.

THE ECSTASY OF GREAT PROFITS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Express companies make an average clear profit of 5 cents on every article taken for shipment, according to a statistical report issued by the interstate commerce commission today.

The net profits of thirteen companies total more than \$15,000,000 annually.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, stockholders received \$6,550,028 in dividends.

Express companies are declared to be so closely allied with railroads as to make their interests almost interchangeable. This is shown by the fact that each holds a large amount of the stock of the other.

It is found that the express companies hold \$20,471,942.30 of the stock of railroad companies, and that the railroads hold \$14,121,000 of the stock of express companies.

SAY ROBIN REALTY CO. IS BANKRUPT

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph G. Robin's Realty and Security Company, at 42d street and Broadway, which has been engaged in buying, selling, mortgaging and leasing real estate. The petitioning creditors are the Northern Bank, \$7,171; the Washington Savings Bank, \$600; and Robert Thedford, \$160 for coal. Arba K. Alford, special deputy superintendent of banks, verified the claim of the bank, which is on a note of the company, dated November 6, 1910, for \$7,100, payable two months after date to the order of the Railway Traction Construction Company and endorsed by it. Gordon F. Smith, special deputy superintendent of banks, in charge of the Washington Savings Bank, verified its claim, which is for money loaned on November 25.

It was alleged that the Bankers' Realty and Security Company is insolvent and committed an act of bankruptcy in October by making a payment of \$23,000 to the South Shore Traction Company to prefer it. Rollins & Rollins are the attorneys for the petitioning creditors.

GAMBLERS SET A BOMB FOR JUDGE

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—What is said by the police to have been a desperate attempt to blow up the home of County Judge John E. Owens was frustrated today by a heavy rainfall, which put out a fuse of a heavily charged bomb that had been placed before Owens' home.

ANOTHER SENATOR MIXED IN SCANDAL

Stephenson of Wisconsin Charged With Gross Violations of Law.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 11.—United States Senator Isaac Stephenson is charged with a number of violations of the laws of Wisconsin in a lengthy statement filed with Governor F. E. McGovern today by the 1909 state senate committee in its report on the investigation of the primary campaign and election of Senator Stephenson. The committee recommends that a copy of the report be submitted to the United States senate, and that the latter body investigate Stephenson's election.

Senator Stephenson is charged with violating the statute which requires that accounts under oath of campaign expenditures be filed, and it is also alleged that such violation was premeditated. It is further charged: "That he violated the law which prohibits any one from contributing money to assist a candidate for the legislature residing outside of the district in which the contributor resides. Civil Service Law Violated?"

"That the civil service law of the state was violated when he caused to be paid money which, the evidence shows, was paid to State Game Warden Stone and L. B. Dresser, president of the board of control.

"That he gave a sum of money to a supporter of McGovern for United States senator, this supporter afterward switching to Stephenson, and that he paid large sums to others which afterward were used by them to induce other persons to assist in procuring his election.

"Under the law if a person elected clearly participates in any act of bribery or attempted bribery, he should be denied office, although the result of the election was not thereby changed. This, in the opinion of the committee, Senator Stephenson did.

"It is also the law that if by bribery or corrupt practices on the part of the friends of the candidate, who are conducting his canvass, votes are obtained for him, without which he would not have had a majority, the election should be annulled, although proof is lacking that he knew of the bribery or corrupt practices."

J. PERGOLA REYBURN IS IN OUR MIDST

Mayor John Pergola Reyburn, Contractor Jim McNichols' mayor of Philadelphia, has come to town.

The mayor, who used the city police to help the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company starve and beat its employees during the big strike last year, has come over here to tell the West End Association how it should labor to develop its part of the city.

Reyburn was so successful in paying his master, McNichols, to build a parkway from his city hall to Fairmount Park and line it with some nice upright fine pine boards which he calls pergolas that his boss beams with pride and he now wants to let New York know all about it.

That the rain and the sun's rays have already fallen upon his pergolas and split them asunder like unto a wet cigar box under the kitchen stove makes no difference to John. He built the pergolas; if the elements defaced them it was not his fault.

Reyburn recently appointed several committees to map out plans for city improvement. Preliminary reports have already been made and the substance of these will be told in his address. Several members will tell the association members how to increase their usefulness. Park Commissioner Stover will be one of these.

WIFE SLAYER ROSE OUT OF SING SING

OSSINGEN, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Harry T. Rose, former treasurer of the Garrick Theater in New York, was released from Sing Sing prison today. He was convicted on November 20, 1908, and sentenced to nineteen years for the murder of his wife. Governor White, before relinquishing the office, pardoned Rose on condition that the board of parole should approve the pardon, which was done yesterday.

Rose was given his freedom because of the efforts of his wife's mother, who proved to the satisfaction of the governor that his crime was not premeditated, but that he had tried to save his wife from evil associates and had killed her in the heat of passion when he found his efforts unavailing.

PRIEST SETTLES SUIT WITH BIS. OP FOR \$5,000

The Rev. Father John F. Baxter, whose suit against Bishop McDonnell, of Brooklyn, for back salary and breach of contract has been settled for \$5,000, half the amount asked for, was the plaintiff yesterday in another suit before Justice Crane, in the Supreme Court, in which he seeks \$25,000 damages from the Irish-American Advocate for libel.

The matter complained of by Father Baxter was a letter, signed by M. J. McGovern, in which he is represented as working in open hostility to Bishop McDonnell, and using questionable matters of raising money for the benefit of a church in Cavan, Ireland.

"ANARCHIST" STORY AIMED AT UNIONS

KNEE PANTS MAKERS WIN FIRST VICTORY

The backbone of the knee pants bosses' organizations was broken yesterday, when Cohen, Brown & Co., 715 Broadway, granted all the demands of the strikers and the men will return to work this morning. This is one of the biggest firms in the trade and the strikers consider this settlement the beginning of the end. This plant has been operated as an open shop for the last ten years, and the strikers are confident that the other bosses will follow and sign up with the union.

There was a skirmish between the strikers and scab protectors near the Cohen-Brown shop yesterday morning and the scab agents were done up brown. It was said that the scab agent, Max Schlanisky, got a good beating from the strikers and that all his assistants were also trimmed. Abe Sternberg was arrested as a result of the fight and fined \$10 in the Essex Market court.

The Cohen employes struck before the general walkout was declared, and they put up a very determined fight. All the scabs the firm had secured were fired last night. Thirty-five contractors have already signed agreements with the union and about 1,000 have returned to work. The strikers will now concentrate their efforts on the more stubborn bosses, and give them a fight to a finish.

It was said at the strike headquarters that in spite of its having engaged a scab agency, the Robinson shop, of 35th street, South Brooklyn, is absolutely tied up.

SHOE BOSSES FEAR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

That the Brooklyn shoe bosses are weakening was evident yesterday when John Garalde, of West 34th street, called up a committee and asked them under what conditions they would return to work. Garalde told the committee, the strikers say, that he would not stand for recognition of the union, which the strikers don't want.

"I am going to continue to be the boss," thundered Garalde, "and I will not stand for the Industrial Workers of the World. They want to take away our property. I have read your constitution, and we will take it up to the Mayor to show him what kind of people you are. But you can return to work without recognition of the union."

John Albert & Sons have also called up the strikers and told them that they would object to the men belonging to a regular labor union, but that they would have to sign resignations from the I. W. W. before he settles. The strikers turned down the proposition and left the shop.

The Shoe Workers' Protective Union has sent in a check for \$200, with promises that the Massachusetts workers, especially those of Haverhill, will stand by the strikers till the very end. Micrometer Lodge, No. 8 of the Brotherhood of Machinists, has donated \$25 and an additional collection was taken up which brought in \$25 more. The United Shoe Workers of America, Local 1, of Lynn, Mass., sent in a check for \$25. The Italian carpenters, Local 1565, sent in a check for \$50.

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Journal Fake Brands 600 Shoemakers as Outlaws.

"I'M AN EMPLOYER" Says Lone Witness, and a Shoemaker Gets Thirty Days.

"Police Hunt Band of Three Hundred Anarchists." In the above words the Evening Journal of William R. Hearst, "friend" of labor and of every other thing in which he finds profit, yesterday directed attention to the fact that the shoe bosses of Brooklyn have called upon the city government to discredit and destroy the shoemakers' organization.

The two-column, three-line news head constituted just another of the dozen ten-minute wonders which Hearst sells daily to the 650,000 New Yorkers who he alleges buy the Journal and support the house of Hearst.

"I'm a Manufacturer!" The whole yarn is based on the unsupported statement of Joseph Berger, a guard for a shoe manufacturer who has had his troubles during the recent strike in Brooklyn. Responding to the whimper of the beaten bosses that they were threatened with bodily harm at the hands of wicked workers, the police promptly arrested Luigi Lappa. Lappa is an Italian name, and the 650,000 need only that much of a clue on which to condemn and hang a man when Hearst says "sic 'em!"

Lappa was arrested while leaving the court, where a striker named Felix Dominico was fined \$10. The strikers say that when Dominico was arrested Berger pulled a gun and threatened to shoot every striker that came near him. Lappa demanded that the cop also arrest Berger, which was refused.

Berger was hired as a special guard to protect the scabs of Lattaman. He, the strikers say, threatened Lappa that he would get "hunk" with him for asking the cop to arrest him. While Lappa was leaving the court yesterday Berger called over a cop and said: "Officer, this man threatened to kill me," and Lappa was immediately placed under arrest.

When arraigned before Magistrate Kemper, Lappa was not even given a chance to testify. He merely heard the magistrate thunder: "Thirty days for you!"

"Worse Than London, Maybe." Knowing how greedily the 650,000 devour the journalistic waffle when it is hot, Hearst's reporter hands his whole yarn on this paragraph: "Several of the detectives who are taking part in the hunt declared that before it was over its consequences might be more serious than those of the Stepany outbreak in London."

When a detective declares a thing "might" happen, it is up to a real editor to kill something of the sort page to make room for it.

According to the Hearst report, a number of the striking shoemakers wanted to use "dynamite" on the bosses during the strike. Not a word of proof is offered. "When the dynamite were turned down, says Hearst, and kicked out of the union, they vowed vengeance on employes and employers alike. That's what 300 'em did, says Hearst, and he must know, because he counted them and heard them make their vows."

He Means You, Worker! Labor men say Hearst's story is intended simply as an attack on the unions, which turned him down as hard at the last election. The following sentences from the Journal's story seem to justify that theory:

"The police are now watching Lattaman's factory, at 25 ft. Edwards place, Brooklyn, where a number of union men are employed."

"Attorney Robert H. Ray, representing the employers, this afternoon asked Inspector Holahan to have policemen watch the house at 65 Green place, Brooklyn, where some union men are employed."

ARREST BARCELONA UNION OFFICIAL

BARCELONA, Jan. 11.—Although the strike of the stevedores and dock laborers has ended, the trouble between the cart drivers and street cleaners continues. Their work is being carried on by soldiers. There were collisions today between the strikers and their opponents, and a number of persons were injured.

The president of the Cart Drivers' Union was arrested and lodged in

(Continued from page 3.)

HEALTH COM. FIRES FOOD INSPECTOR

Gruber's the Eighth Dismissal Within Month—Tells of Forbidden Fruit.

Health Commissioner Lederle dismissed Isaac Gruber, a food inspector, from the department yesterday. Gruber had a public hearing on Tuesday relative to his condemnation of a shipment of potatoes, some of which were found later on the East Side.

GIRL STRIKERS ARE ACCUSED BY SCAB

Theresa Goodman, Lena Hecht and Pauline Berger, striking shirtwaist makers against the Lesser-Kalb Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of ladies' waists and dresses, of 28 West 27th street, were held by Magistrate Barlow in the night court last night under \$500 bail, each for examination there tonight.

BAFFLING MURDER MYSTERY IN ALBANY

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The police of Albany, Troy, and Schenectady have a baffling murder mystery on their hands. Harry Spankland, of Albany, was hunting in a lonely field on the Danker farm, on the Schenectady road, a few miles west of this city, at noon today, when he found the dead body of a boy, apparently five years old.

DR. COOK'S OLD HOME SOLD. The old Brooklyn home of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, at Bushwick and Willoughby avenues, which has been accepted for two years by the Ladies' Hebrew Home for the Aged, has been bought by Max Locke, of Manhattan.

STRIKING METAL MEN SHOW SOLID FRONT

Costly Efforts of Manufacturers to Break Their Ranks Come to Naught.

(Special to The Call.) PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 11.—The striking metal polishers, chandelier makers, brass and silver workers, and the inside electrical workers have entered the fourteenth week of their general strike with no break in the striking ranks.

SMALL FIRE CAUSES MUCH EXCITEMENT

Smoke and Gas Drives Tenant Dwellers to Fire Escapes.

The fire escapes of the five-story double tenement at 40 Suffolk street were jammed with frightened men, women and children at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Fire in the cellar had melted several gas connections, and smoke and gas were pouring up the stairways and driving the tenants to the windows. Directly across the street, on the fire escape of another tenement, a man with a megaphone was yelling at the top of his lungs: "Yump! Yump! Yump!"

THE NEW YORK TEA.

New York of all cities is the most discriminating and the hardest to impress. The fact that this has come to be recognized as the New York tea speaks volumes.

White Rose CEYLON TEA. Found, Half Pound & 10c. Packages.

LONGSHOREMEN TO FIGHT FOR WARREN

International Longshoremen's Association, Local No. 791, has made the following pungent protest against the imprisonment of Fred D. Warren by the capitalist courts:

"The Appeal to Reason, edited by Warren, was a staunch supporter of Meyer, Haywood and Pettibone, when they were kidnaped and on trial for their lives. We realize that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor.

WHAT LOCAL LABOR BODIES ARE DOING

UPHOLSTERS' UNION. Local No. 44, will hold a meeting tonight at 6 o'clock, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street.

BROTHERHOOD OF MACHINISTS. The application of the Brotherhood of Machinists for membership in the International Metallurgists' Federation has been accepted, according to the letter received by General Secretary Lackey from Alexander Schlicke, secretary, Stuttgart, Germany.

MANHATTAN LODGE, NO. 7, B. OF M.

Manhattan Lodge, No. 7, Brotherhood of Machinists, intends to continue in 1911 the course of lectures on social, political and economical subjects, commenced last year, as they seem to meet with the hearty approbation of the members.

NOVELTY AND COMB WORKERS. The Hard Solderers' Union yesterday signed an agreement with Fishel, Neveler & Co., 71 Crosby street, and the strikers will return to work today, having gained all their demands.

UNITED HEBREW TRADES. At the last meeting of the United Hebrew Trades it was reported that \$1,178.25 was cleared from the home-house collections for the Chicago strikers.

REVOLTOSO RECRUITS SKIP ACROSS LINE

Jefe Politico Mateus Removed for Sympathizing With the Cause.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 11.—Reports from Strauss, New Mexico, say that between 300 and 400 armed men passed across the Mexican line at that point Monday, following the passage of thirty armed Mexicans, near the El Paso smelter.

31 ARE SENTENCED FOR MOABIT DISTURBANCES

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The trial of thirty-four of the participants in the serious trouble of last September, when several foreign newspaper correspondents were injured, ended today.

TROOPS TO SUPPRESS STRIKE DISTURBANCES

CARDIFF, Wales, Jan. 11.—Reinforcements of troops and police are now on their way to the mines at Gilfach and Goch to suppress a renewal of disturbances between striking miners and strikebreakers.

CALL STORY DUSTS MUGFORD AND HIS FRIEND FITHIAN

WANTS PENSIONS FOR CITY WORKERS

Citizens' Union Doesn't See Why Anybody Should Be Exempt.

The Citizens' Union, which has been looking into the pensioning of city employees, reports that the present method is unfair. It submits for the city's consideration a comprehensive plan for pensioning retiring employees in all of the departments.

WANT TO RELEASE COLORADO MINERS

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 11.—Application will be made today to the supreme court to take jurisdiction of the Louisville miners' strike case now in the District Court of Denver.

GIVES BAIL FOR MISUSING MAIL

Cameron L. Spear, the promoter of the Continental Wireless Telegraph and Telegraph Company, which was raided last November by postal inspectors, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Hand in the United States Circuit Court and pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with using the mails to defraud.

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Regular Meeting OF THE Brooklyn Call Fair Conference

2D AND 4TH FRIDAY EVENINGS AT THE LABOR LYCEUM. C. O. LOEBEL UP-TO-DATE Union Editor and Men's Furnisher, 1805 FITCH AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

JACOBS & HARRIS FASHIONABLE TAILORS

77-79 Fulton St., Corner Gold St. Suits or Overcoats.. \$18 MADE TO ORDER. Fine Materials—All Workmanship STRICTLY UNION MADE. Give Us a Trial. Special Discount to Call Readers.

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Bully! 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. \$1,500 In Prizes \$1,500 Music by Union Brass Band of Forty. Ticket, Admitting One Fifty Cents. On sale at The Call Office, 409 Pearl Street; Rand School, 112 East 19th Street; Socialist Headquarters, 239 East 84th Street; Brooklyn Party Office, 949 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, and at all Socialist Clubs.

BANKER MISSING, CROWD BESIEGES BANK

Italian Pocket Edition Concern Closed, Investors Can't Get Savings.

The door of the bank of Cleto Schiandone, the missing Italian banker, of 343 East 106th street, was thrown open to the angry crowd yesterday morning, but not that those awaiting their money might be paid. Thomas Castellano, of 314 East 106th street, appeared behind the grating and made a speech to the crowd. The grating was a distinct help to his effort, which was much interrupted. Castellano's speech counseled patience, and being in Italian, abounded in the soothing word "patient." His friend Schiandone, so the speaker said, had hopes of paying everything that he owed within a few months. Nothing was said about any payments being made just now. Schiandone is said to come from Naples and to be a lawyer as well as a banker. Italians say that he has invested money in a real estate scheme at Cliffside, N. J. The banking office where he accepted the deposits of other Italians is only a pocket edition of a bank. Along with the regular banking business Schiandone conducted there a steamship ticket office, a money order bureau and an express agency. He kept a clerk. The police say the clerk is missing. Schiandone lived at 2029 First avenue with a wife and four children. A week ago he moved away to parts unknown. Last Saturday was the last time he was seen at his place of business. Monday something was plainly wrong. Yesterday the crowd laid siege to the door of Schiandone's bank, which stayed shut.

KAISER AGAIN AIDS GERMAN SOCIALISTS

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The Kaiser has done the Social Democracy another favor by ignoring the burning question of franchise reform in his speech from the throne in his capacity as King of Prussia, which was read at the opening of the Prussian diet yesterday. The Liberal and Democratic elements of the country are outraged by this supercilious disregard of the paramount issue before the nation. The emperor's inaction, which is due, of course, to the complete subjection of his ministry to agrarian and Roman Catholic influences, is certain to cost the ruling class dearly at this year's general election for the Reichstag. The new Prussian finance minister announced the Prussian budget for 1911, showing a total expenditure of \$1,021,328,085. Prussia has therefore become what Tom Reed once called the United States, a "billion-dollar country." The 1911 deficit of \$7,250,000 will be covered, as usual, by a loan. The Prussian public debt now amounts to the colossal total of \$2,375,000,000.

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- 5 Eastwood's The Question Box, at 10c..... .50
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BATTLESHIP LOST PORT PROPELLER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The battleship Michigan, of the Atlantic fleet, now en route to Guantanamo, has lost her port propeller and propeller shaft. The accident was reported to the Navy Department today by Rear Admiral Scaton Schroeder, U. S. N., commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet. The Michigan has been detached from the fleet and ordered to Hampton Roads for repairs. A similar accident occurred to the battleship South Carolina, which is now en route to Hampton Roads. After repairs have been made the South Carolina will transport to Chile the body of Senator Don Anibal Cruz, former minister to the United States from Chile, who died suddenly in this city several weeks ago.

SLAYER OF MRS. FINE ADMITS HIS GUILT

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 11.—Clifton E. Thompson, colored, the self-confessed murderer of Mrs. Minka Fine, was arraigned before Judge Gorham in the Sixth District Court today charged with the murder. He pleaded guilty and was held for the grand jury without bail. His arraignment followed closely upon his confession made to the police late last night that he committed the crime Saturday afternoon at Mrs. Fine's little store on Ambrose street, robbery being his motive. When the charge was read to him that he had feloniously killed and murdered one Minka Fine, he trembled and in a quavering voice replied: "I don't want to plead guilty to murdering a woman; I might have done it by mistake." Asked once more what he would plead, he replied huskily: "Guilty."

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST ENDS LIFE WITH POISON

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 11.—Mrs. Nellie E. Elmberg, a leader of Christian Science in Butte and for years first reader of the First Church, committed suicide in a lodging house yesterday afternoon, since which time she had been missing. The body was not discovered until today. Yesterday morning with two other members of the church she visited an attorney and during a conference excused herself, went to the lodging house and took poison, which apparently she had purchased some time before in anticipation of committing suicide. No cause is known, but it appears a small church account of \$400 is involved in her affairs.

TO CELEBRATE 25TH ANNIVERSARY

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 11.—The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary jubilee on January 14. The official organ of the organization, the Bakers' Journal, is now placing on the press a special edition of 160 pages. It will be published in magazine form, and besides giving a review of the work of the organization will carry articles giving an insight into health regulations in many of the cities of the nation. The address of the journal is 800 Chicago avenue, Chicago.

EXPRESS HITS LABORER, KILLING HIM INSTANTLY

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Speeding into Manhattan at a 50-mile-an-hour clip today, an express on the Central Hudson railroad, near Greystone station, struck Joseph Sargo, a laborer, before he could get out of the way. It hurled him through the air, breaking his neck and back and killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and four children at 231 East 150th street, Manhattan.

FIVE-YEAR-OLD FOUND DEAD IN FIELD

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—A five-year-old boy, whose name is not known, was found dead today in a field near the Albany and Schenectady road, a short distance west of the Albany city line. There was a bottle of carbolic acid near the body, and there were burns about the mouth, indicating he had taken the poison. Coroner Hillster, who is investigating, says there is no clue to the boy's mysterious death.

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HYDE'S CASE PUT UP TO HIGHER POWER

Plans to Prolong Life of Graft Committee in Hopes of His Return.

It may require omnipotence to locate Mr. Hyde, and when discovered it may require omniscience to reconstruct him, for, according to newspaper reports, the City Chamberlain is scattered along anywhere from St. Augustine, Fla., to Teaneck, N. J. It is not merely Mr. Hyde's whereabouts in which so vast an interest is centered, but his mental state and physical condition as well. He is reported as being very sick; as enjoying good health; as being anxious to meet his detractors, and as suffering mental agony. Anyhow, the Mayor and the newspapers know nothing. So his case is up to the Almighty. An interesting development of yesterday was the possibility that Mr. Hyde may have to testify before the legislative investigating committee even if he does not put in an appearance before January 15, the date set for the termination of the committee's duties. The proposal was made to either extend the life of the committee or have it made into a commission so as to enable it to continue its investigations. May Have to Tell Things. It was learned at the City Hall yesterday that even should Mr. Hyde remain absent from town until after Sunday, when the life of the legislative investigating committee expires, the chances are growing stronger that he may still have to tell what he knows about racing. An effort is to be made, it is understood, to continue the present corps of investigators in office as a commission. There are two alternatives by which the investigators might have their lease of life prolonged. The committee might be continued by the passing of another joint resolution of the legislature including the replacing of two members, State Senator Brough and Assemblyman Coombs, both of whom failed to be returned to Albany, or the present membership might be continued by turning the committee into a commission, as was done in the case of the Page committee for investigating conditions in the inferior courts after State Senator Page's term of office expired. May Avoid Subpoena. It is understood that even should Mr. Hyde put in his appearance this week he would probably resist the service of a subpoena by the committee on the ground that its term expired on January 1, the remaining time to January 15 being allowed merely for the formulating of a report. This would be contested by the committee on the ground that it was duly constituted by a joint resolution of both houses, and through the approval of the governor was established for the full term nominated in the act, as in the case with all laws signed by the governor. A continuance of the committee's life is to be sought by Chairman Merritt on the ground that the committee has been unable to complete its work and has certain witnesses that it desires to examine.

GETS 6-CENT VERDICT IN BALLOT BOX SUIT

Llewellyn Lewis, a builder, got a verdict yesterday for 6 cents damages for slander in a suit against Charles W. Redinger, an election inspector at the Republican primaries in the 33d district in 1908, because Redinger made an affidavit that when Lewis voted he stuffed the ballot box. Lewis was supporting a candidate against John W. Knewitz, the present leader in the district. When the case against Redinger was finished before Supreme Court Justice Sawyer, another suit for \$5,000 damages for slander against Knewitz went to trial. Lewis alleges that Knewitz went around saying that Lewis had stuffed the ballot box.

4 FIREMEN OVERCOME BY SMOKE AT BIG BLAZE

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 11.—One of the most serious fires, as far as the fire department goes, that has visited Syracuse in some time occurred at midnight. Four members of Combination No. 1, caught in a back draught, were overcome by smoke and gases. The men are Captain William E. Cain, Lieutenant E. W. Gisselman, and Hosemen W. A. Morgan and Francis Dillon. Captain Cain lies unconscious at the Hospital of the Good Shepherd.

LONG ACRE A. C. BOUTS.

The Long Acre Athletic Club has arranged for tonight an excellent series of bouts. Young Wagner, the well known Italian pugilist, meets Jimmy Murray, of Brooklyn, in the main bout, a ten-round affair, of the evening's festivities. Wagner has one of the best records of any fighter of his weight in the business. Murray is touted by his friends as an unusually clever lad and with a wallop in both hands. This should prove a close match. Young Selger, a brother of the "Hoboken Iron Man," will clash again with Jimmy Curtis in the semifinals. These lads met before at one of the club's stages and put up one of the fastest fights ever seen in this vicinity. On Saturday night Kiddy Baker, a hard hitting East Side 115-pounder, who has been forging to the front at a fast pace, will clash with Bobby Moore, another good little game cock, in a ten-round argument. This should also be a fight in which much action should be displayed, as both lads have prepared weeks for this bout. A dozen or so three-round exhibitions will precede the windup.

CLERKS TO FIGHT HITCHCOCK'S RULE

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 11.—Urban Walter, editor of the Harpoon, the journal of the railway mail clerks, today launched a plan for a monster petition to Congress to prevent Postmaster General Hitchcock from increasing the hours and cutting down the number of clerks. The railway clerks lost their right of petition through an order of the postal department, but Walter plans to secure so large a petition that Hitchcock could scarcely follow the "insubordination" by wholesale dismissals. Write or call at once to BOOK DEPARTMENT THE NEW YORK CALL 400 PEARL ST., NEW YORK CITY Book Catalog Mailed Upon Request.

PATENTS

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To The Public

We beg to inform the readers that the banking firm of M. & L. Jarmulowsky, of 165 East Broadway, has granted the demands of the clerks employed in their bank. The public is therefore informed that this bank is now thoroughly unionized and will close at 8 p. m. sharp.

BANK AND OFFICE EMPLOYEES' UNION

Abraham Zucker, President

INTERBOROUGH IN DENIAL OF ARTICLES REGARDING WORKERS

The Call's stories of the conditions under which the workers on the city's transportation lines labor have not been without their effect, though only just begun. Already a rise has been gotten out of the Interborough Rapid Transit Trust, which evidently was disturbed by The Call's article of last Monday, dealing with the diseases prevalent among the subway men, especially tuberculosis. No sooner did The Call's article appear than the Interborough management hastily rushed to refute it. The medium used was the dear old Evening Post, which on several occasions in the past has apparently taken pains to publish some article in direct refutation of something The Call had just printed. Whether this has been done by accident or design, of course, cannot be definitely stated. The Evening Post, on Tuesday, printed a statement from General Manager Hedley, of the Interborough, in which The Call is not mentioned, but the purpose of which is evident. Hedley declares that the danger of contracting tuberculosis on the subway system is small, and that the health of the company's underground workers is "uniformly good." Hedley especially declares that "the report that nearly every employe who started work when the subway was first opened has been replaced by a new man is not true. It is true that our trainmen—by that I mean the guards on our trains—change frequently. But since the subway opened, not more than twenty-four conductors and motormen have been discharged or have given up their jobs. "The reason is that the trainmen who fail to be promoted to conductors or motormen are likely to go off to other places at better salaries. Those who are promoted stay with the company, and their health is good. Some time ago I caused 100 men employed in the subway to be examined by physicians for the purpose of learning how their health had been affected in the course of a year. The men were found to be in first-class physical condition and had increased in weight from four to forty pounds. In Constant Contact. "I think I am in a position to know what I am saying, because I come into contact with the men on the road constantly. Like every railroad corporation, we insist on good physical condition among the new men taken into our employ. Every member of a train crew is examined for a weak heart when he applies for a job. If his heart is not strong he is not employed. We don't want our employes to fall us in an emergency. "In addition, our motormen and conductors are examined by physicians at periods of two years. The results of these examinations have shown that their health has, if anything, improved in course of service. We have in the Interborough system a voluntary sick and death benefit association, and the majority of our employes are members. This association pays to a sick or injured employe a daily sum while the employe is disabled. The records show that more sick men are employed on the elevated lines than on the underground. In fact, we have paid out more than twice as much money from this benefit association to elevated sick men than to subway sick men. "Of course, it is true that the subway men are, on the average, younger than those on the elevated lines, and consequently they are less likely to become sick. But I do not think that fact is of great importance. We have men on the elevated roads who have held their places more than thirty years."

DIDN'T FIND INDIANS IN DUTCHESS COUNTY

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Sidney Jones, aged twelve, of 293 Hale avenue, Brooklyn, has been hunting through the woods and fields of Dutchess county with a six-shooter in a brand new case at his side looking for Indians and bears for several days. Today he admitted that his quest was a failure, surrendered to the police, turned over his outfit and remarked that the country was a fizzle and he wanted to get back to the moving picture shows on Fulton street where he could see something thrilling. The Jones boy left home last Saturday and has experienced considerable hardship, but not enough to harm him owing to the kindness of farmers along his route who fed him and gave him shelter. Young Jones said that he would like the other kids in Brooklyn to take it from him that there isn't an Indian or bear in Dutchess county, and the fellows who think otherwise have got a frost coming to them if they start off on any winter trips up this way. The boy's parents have been notified to send money for his ticket home.

MOTHER AND CHILD ARE FATALLY BURNED

While attending to the fire in a heater last evening in the basement dining room of her home at 705 Monroe street, Brooklyn, Mrs. Florence Yarwood, forty-four years old, set fire to her clothing. Her five-year-old daughter Marion, who was on the sidewalk, heard her screams and ran to her. The child's clothing also took fire. Persons passing the house ran to the assistance of the mother and child, and after putting out the flames, carried them into a neighborhood house. Ambulance Surgeon Jayne, who was summoned from the Bushwick Hospital, took the mother and daughter to the hospital, where it was said later that neither would live through the night.

CIVIC FEDERATION MEETS HERE TODAY

(Continued from page 1.) London H. Bates, Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Mrs. George Blumenthal, Mrs. Mary Hatch Villard, Mrs. Lyndsay Van Rensselaer, Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, Miss Maud Verice Borland, Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. Archibald Alexander, Mrs. Charles F. Meyer, and Mrs. Walker Smith. The Notables. The executive committee of the Civic Federation is given as follows: William H. Taft, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.; Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.; Elihu Root, United States senator, New York; Andrew Carnegie, capitalist, New York; Seth Low, publicist, New York city; Nahum J. Bachelder, master of the National Grange, Concord, N. H.; John Hays Hammond, mining engineer, Gloucester, Mass.; Benjamin I. Wheeler, president University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; Walter George Smith, president Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, Philadelphia, Pa.; James Speyer, Speyer & Co., New York; Nicholas Murray Butler, president Columbia University, New York City; Isaac N. Seligman, of J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York City; Cornelius N. Bliss, former Secretary of the Interior, New York City; Archbishop John Ireland, of the Roman Catholic Church, St. Paul, Minn.; David B. Francis, former Secretary of the Interior, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Everett Macy, capitalist, New York City; John M. Stahl, president Farmer's National Congress. On the part of employers: August Belmont (August Belmont & Co.), New York City; W. C. Brown (predecessor of New York Central lines), New York; George B. Cortelyou (president Consolidated Gas Company), New York City; Frank A. Vanderlip (president National City Bank), New York City; George W. Perkins (J. P. Morgan & Co.), New York City; Benjamin F. Yoakum (chairman executive committee Railroad Company), New York City; Emerson McMullin (president American Light and Traction Co.), New York City; Clarence H. Mackay (president Postal Telegraph-Cable Company), New York City; Marvin Huggitt (president Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company), Chicago, Ill.; Samuel Mather (Pickands, Mather & Co.), Cleveland, Ohio; Marcus M. Marks (president National Association of Clothiers), New York City; Otto M. Eidlitz (former chairman board of governors, Building Trades Employers' Association), New York City; Melville E. Ingalls (Big Four railroad), Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles A. Moore (president Manning, Maxwell & Moore), New York City; Ellison A. Smyth (president South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association), Pelzer, S. C. On the part of wage earners: Samuel Gompers, president American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.; John Mitchell, former president United Mine Workers of America, New York City; A. B. Garretson, president Order of Railway Conductors, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; James Duncan, general secretary Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Quincy, Mass.; W. G. Lee, grand master Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Cleveland, Ohio; Warren S. Stone, grand chief International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Cleveland, Ohio; William D. Mahon, president Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, Detroit, Mich.; Timothy Healy, president International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, New York City; William J. Bowen, president Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. S. Carter, president Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Peoria, Ill.; James O'Connell, president International Association of Machinists, Washington, D. C.; John F. Tobin, general president Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Boston, Mass.; Joseph F. Valentine, president Iron Molders' Union of North America, Cincinnati, Ohio; James M. Lynch, president International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.; Denis A. Hayes, president Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada, Philadelphia, Pa.; William D. Huber, president United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind.

PORTUGAL HIT BY GENERAL R. R. STRIKE

LISBON, Jan. 11.—Railway traffic in Portugal has been completely stopped by a general strike of railway men, including the employes of the state lines. Almost concurrently a large proportion of the workers in the stores and warehouses here struck. There have been no disturbances or damage anywhere. The railway men's committee telegraphed to every center forbidding the destruction of property. The strike was inaugurated shortly after the establishment of the republic, and was caused by the dissatisfaction of the railway employes in not getting the relief from former oppression as they thought they would get from a republican government. The government had been warned of the impending revolt, and took measures to maintain the service, meeting with partial success. The strikers have promised to continue international communications. The managers of the railroads offered concessions early in the day, but the men declared that they were not sufficient. Following the example of the railway men, the employes of the commercial house quit work on the ground that the government had failed to issue a decree fixing the limit of a day's work at twelve hours and providing one day of rest out of seven. Many business places in this city are closed. Crowds filled the streets this afternoon, but no disorders were reported. Antonio Jose Almeida, minister of the interior, drove through the main thoroughfares and in frequent speeches to groups of idle men appealed to them to return to work. Two thousand strikers gathered in front of the newspaper offices, and held a meeting of protest against the existing conditions of the workmen. MADRID, Jan. 11.—Senor Castillo, Spanish minister of the interior, announced today that the railroad strike was general throughout Portugal and that the Spanish trains were unable to cross the frontier. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A general strike of railroad and commercial employes is on in Lisbon, according to a dispatch received today at the State Department from Mr. Lorillard, charge d'affaires there. The country, he added, is quiet and perfect order prevails. The minister of the interior has resigned. HONORABLE SHERIFF IN JAIL, NEED NOT FEAR UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 11.—When Samuel H. Jones, former sheriff of Oneida county, gets out of Auburn prison next year, where he was sent for appropriating county moneys, he will not be further prosecuted. Nine other indictments returned by the grand jury a year ago have been quashed by Supreme Court Justice Andrews on the ground that the former sheriff acted in an honorable manner in pleading guilty and refunding all the money he could raise.

Where to Buy Your Books Cheap

The Book Department of The New York Call was greatly enlarged lately. Like many other Call departments, it has undergone a great change. The old stock was given away as premiums. A new and more up-to-date stock of books on Socialism was put in. It is aimed to make the Book Department of The Call the clearing house for all party members and Socialist organizations in the East. Special Discount to all Socialist Party Locals and Branches, so as to enable Socialist organizations to derive extra revenue from the sale of books. Very low prices to individual comrades and Sympathizers. Write or call at once to BOOK DEPARTMENT THE NEW YORK CALL 400 PEARL ST., NEW YORK CITY Book Catalog Mailed Upon Request.

DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH BAD EGGS

BUFFALO, Jan. 11.—What to do with a large quantity of cold storage eggs that he has condemned, is the question confronting Health Commissioner Fronczak. He got an opinion from the corporation counsel today, holding that he cannot destroy eggs, although he has decided that they are unfit for good purposes. The health commissioners think he will find a way out by holding a hearing for the benefit of the owner of the eggs and the warehouse proprietors. Naturally, the egg man does not want to pay storage indefinitely on eggs that cannot be used.

COTTON PRODUCTION MAY BE CURTAILED

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 11.—The Cotton Manufacturers' Association has been called to meet on Friday afternoon to discuss a proposition to enter upon a curtailment of production because of the difficulty of securing cost prices for the output. It is believed to be the majority sentiment of the members that curtailment should be undertaken at once to prevent an accumulation of goods at high cost which cannot be marketed without loss in the event of lower cotton being forthcoming in the fall. It is expected that a decision will be arrived at to curtail two days a week or its equivalent, before the middle of the year.

TRAFFIC COMPLETELY STOPPED AND BUSINESS IS AT STANDSTILL.

LISBON, Jan. 11.—Railway traffic in Portugal has been completely stopped by a general strike of railway men, including the employes of the state lines. Almost concurrently a large proportion of the workers in the stores and warehouses here struck. There have been no disturbances or damage anywhere. The railway men's committee telegraphed to every center forbidding the destruction of property. The strike was inaugurated shortly after the establishment of the republic, and was caused by the dissatisfaction of the railway employes in not getting the relief from former oppression as they thought they would get from a republican government. The government had been warned of the impending revolt, and took measures to maintain the service, meeting with partial success. The strikers have promised to continue international communications. The managers of the railroads offered concessions early in the day, but the men declared that they were not sufficient. Following the example of the railway men, the employes of the commercial house quit work on the ground that the government had failed to issue a decree fixing the limit of a day's work at twelve hours and providing one day of rest out of seven. Many business places in this city are closed. Crowds filled the streets this afternoon, but no disorders were reported. Antonio Jose Almeida, minister of the interior, drove through the main thoroughfares and in frequent speeches to groups of idle men appealed to them to return to work. Two thousand strikers gathered in front of the newspaper offices, and held a meeting of protest against the existing conditions of the workmen. MADRID, Jan. 11.—Senor Castillo, Spanish minister of the interior, announced today that the railroad strike was general throughout Portugal and that the Spanish trains were unable to cross the frontier. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A general strike of railroad and commercial employes is on in Lisbon, according to a dispatch received today at the State Department from Mr. Lorillard, charge d'affaires there. The country, he added, is quiet and perfect order prevails. The minister of the interior has resigned. HONORABLE SHERIFF IN JAIL, NEED NOT FEAR UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 11.—When Samuel H. Jones, former sheriff of Oneida county, gets out of Auburn prison next year, where he was sent for appropriating county moneys, he will not be further prosecuted. Nine other indictments returned by the grand jury a year ago have been quashed by Supreme Court Justice Andrews on the ground that the former sheriff acted in an honorable manner in pleading guilty and refunding all the money he could raise.

RESTAURANTS

Old-fashioned Hot Meat Pie..... 10c
Hot Corned Beef..... 10c
Hot Beef..... 10c
Hot Pork..... 10c
Hot Chicken..... 10c
Hot Turkey..... 10c
Hot Ham..... 10c
Hot Sausage..... 10c
Hot Baked Beans..... 10c
Hot Macaroni..... 10c
Hot Spaghetti..... 10c
Hot Pasta..... 10c
Hot Rice..... 10c
Hot Potatoes..... 10c
Hot Turnips..... 10c
Hot Carrots..... 10c
Hot Onions..... 10c
Hot Peas..... 10c
Hot Lentils..... 10c
Hot Beans..... 10c
Hot Corn..... 10c
Hot Apples..... 10c
Hot Oranges..... 10c
Hot Lemons..... 10c
Hot Limes..... 10c
Hot Pineapples..... 10c
Hot Watermelons..... 10c
Hot Cantaloupes..... 10c
Hot Melons..... 10c
Hot Squashes..... 10c
Hot Pumpkins..... 10c
Hot Cucumbers..... 10c
Hot Cabbages..... 10c
Hot Lettuces..... 10c
Hot Spinaches..... 10c
Hot Kale..... 10c
Hot Broccoli..... 10c
Hot Cauliflowers..... 10c
Hot Brussels Sprouts..... 10c
Hot Asparagus..... 10c
Hot Green Beans..... 10c
Hot Kidney Beans..... 10c
Hot Lima Beans..... 10c
Hot Navy Beans..... 10c
Hot Pintos..... 10c
Hot Black Beans..... 10c
Hot Soybeans..... 10c
Hot Chickpeas..... 10c
Hot Lentils..... 10c
Hot Peas..... 10c
Hot Onions..... 10c
Hot Carrots..... 10c
Hot Turnips..... 10c
Hot Potatoes..... 10c
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Hot Black Beans..... 10c
Hot Soybeans..... 10c
Hot Chickpeas..... 10c

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PERSIA FEARS HER EUROPEAN ENEMIES

Constitutionalists Issue Appeal Against Great Britain and Russia.

Persians who have fought for a constitutional government have issued an appeal to the nations of the world describing the menace to their country from Great Britain and Russia.

Four years ago the Persian nation entered upon a great movement to obtain her liberty. She is going to prove to the pessimists of the Occident, who consider the Orient, and especially Persia, as incapable of regeneration, having private reasons for this view, that Persia is ready to defend at the price of her own blood the ideals of liberty, justice, and equality which are the fundamental principles on which the Occidental civilization has grown.

The clergy and all the social classes of the nation have proved to the entire world in the course of the last few years that neither Persia nor Islamism are afraid to open their doors to the benefits of civilization. The Persians have entered with all the force which animates them on a period of evolution and liberty so as to obtain these things, the lack of which has caused them to be outdistanced for so long a time.

Hope Unfulfilled.

In their evolutionary march the Persians expected to obtain the protection and co-operation of the entire world, but unfortunately this hope has been unfulfilled, and, on the contrary, we have been oppressed systematically by the unfortunate influence of two European countries whose ambition and thirst for conquest directed them into an iniquitous path.

The troubles which have occurred in Persia are insignificant in comparison with those to which other countries have been exposed, and the crisis to which Russia was driven five years ago was much more important than our own. In spite of our revolution no foreign subjects have been in danger in the course of the last four years.

Under the pretext of protecting the lives and fortunes of these sub-

jects, the Russian government, regardless of all treaties, has caused its soldiers to enter our territory and now, as a condition of withdrawing them, it demands all sorts of concessions from the Persian government.

The Persians have been mistaken regarding the policies recently pursued by Great Britain in Persia. In fact, they could not realize that the Liberal and Constitutional British government could, in Persia, pursue the policy of oppression inaugurated by Russia. They rejoiced at the thought that the foreign office at London would demand from St. Petersburg the immediate evacuation of the Russian army from Persian territory, which at the time of their arrival there had certainly received the approval of the English government. But, unfortunately, we were again mistaken by the suave appearance of English politics.

Threats From England.

The English legation at Teheran has addressed a humiliating note to our government threatening our independence, which dates from the most remote antiquity. The English government plainly declares that it wishes to intervene within three months in South Persian affairs, thus giving the Russian government the pretext so greatly sought for, to interfere officially in Persian affairs and to accomplish in this way the division of our territory.

The British government, in order to explain and impose its production, had as a pretext the insecurity and lack of armed force in our country. It appears clearly to those who have been able to follow the Persian crisis that the government at Teheran is in need of money, as all countries are when a change of regime has taken place. But the English and Russians, foreseeing the projected reforms and apprehending an economic revival, created all sorts of obstacles, thus preventing other countries from relieving our financial position.

England and Russia took advantage of pretexts which had no foundation and menaced us in order to intimidate us and enslave our country.

We beg to ask our representatives at parliament to take the necessary measures so as to effect the evacuation of foreign troops from Persian territory.

KILLED SON WITH AX

Mob Rushed in Town Hall to Rescue Woman—Flood Collapsed, Injuring Many.

ROME, Jan. 11.—A dispatch today from Senecche says that many persons were injured there by the collapse of the floor of the town hall, which had been stormed by a throng seeking the rescue of a woman named Donato, who had slain her son with an ax.

The mother's crime was due to her belief that the son had murdered his father and his wife on account of their opposition to his dissolute habits and infidelity. She killed her son while at church. The police immediately rushed the woman to the town hall, but the public, in sympathy with her crime, rushed to her aid. They swept aside the police and swarmed into the town hall in such numbers that the floor gave way, precipitating the mob into the cellar.

The extent of the casualties has not been learned. The mother is still in custody.

THE SUNDAY CALL

Will be a number in which is combined all that is most desirable in a Sunday paper. There is solid, Socialist reading; there is all the real news, and there are expressions of opinion from many party viewpoints.

One of the important articles is CLAUSE 79 OF THE PAGE BILL, a study of the facts involved in this law, by Carrie W. Allen. As a great meeting of protest against this clause is soon to be held it is desirable that this number of The Call be circulated in order that all may know what Socialist opinion is on this question.

Last Sunday's article on "Liberalism in Poland" is to be followed this Sunday by SHALL WE REFORM THE LABOR PARTY? a translation from Die Neue Zeit that appeared in the English Socialist Review. The opinions expressed therein are directly contrary to those held by the Labor coalition and by the members of the I. L. P. In order that American readers may know all about the points in dispute Ramsey MacDonald's reply to the article will be published the following Sunday.

Then there is a second paper, by Paul Luttinger, on RATIONAL EDUCATION. It presents an extreme view of the rationalist or modern school, but as it is ably done it is worth serious consideration.

A most important article is M. Zametkin's TOLSTOY THE COUNT. It is not the ordinary "a good man has left us" sort of an obituary, nor a lament, nor an uncritical "appreciation." It is a bold, telling, well balanced and informing study.

A preacher, one who has thrilled big and rich congregations, but one who has dared also face the truths of a modern life, tells in THE YEAR 1910, A PREACHER'S CONFESSION, some of the bitter as well as uplifting and encouraging facts that have been forced home to him.

Then there is a charming bit of comedy, THE SUBSTITUTE SPY, adapted from the German by Herbert E. Kinney. It is a series of chuckles and grins interrupted only by hearty laughter. The substitute spy is an actor, in melodrama, for one night only, and his unconscious comedy is a model gloom chaser.

Woman's Sphere will contain THE CHIEF ENEMY OF SOCIETY, by Carolina S. Wolfe, and SOME PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDIES, by Louise W. Kneeland. There is another gem by A. Neil Lyons in Sixpenny Pieces, THE CASE OF MRS. ROPER, one of the best of the series. A good story by John Galsworthy, another by Sonia Ureles and plenty of shorter sketches.

Where can you beat it? You are not overwhelmed with bulk in The Sunday Call, but you get the goods, not spasmodically, but every Sunday. It is a sort of a Socialist university that gives you the best of the radical literature, the best and most vivid stories—ones you can get nowhere else, and all the actual happenings in all the Socialist parties of all the world. You should push the circulation. It makes and holds and educates Socialists. We need more Socialists, lots more Socialists. Help The Call make them by sending in subscriptions. You get more and better for your money than you can get anywhere else. So begin with this splendid number.

CO-OPERATIVE PRINT SHOP ABOUT READY

Social Democrats Continue to Introduce New and Varied Reforms.

(Special Correspondence.) MILWAUKEE, Jan. 8.—The machinists are now at work setting up the new \$25,000 four-deck color press in the new Herald building. Besides that the Co-operative Printery is adding \$6,000 worth of new printing material to its plant.

The business office of the newspapers, Herald, Vorwaerts, Naproud, and the book department, are already in their new quarters, and are preparing to expand in every direction.

The Co-operative Printery will move to its new home about January 15. The occasion will be celebrated by the issue of a monster progress edition of the Social Democratic Herald, printed in colors on January 28.

Municipal Hospitals.

A resolution introduced at Tuesday's council meeting by Alderman Berger provides for the purchase by the city of the Schandeln property on Grand avenue, which is to be converted into a maternity hospital. The property will be purchased on the land contract plan and will cost about \$175,000. About \$10,000 will be required to remodel the building.

This is the first of four municipal hospitals which the Social Democrats expect to acquire for the city.

Tax Valuations.

A resolution providing for a full valuation of property by the assessors is under consideration of the committee on legislation.

At a hearing before the committee Wednesday it was shown that, according to the assessor, property in the city was valued last year at 54 per cent of its full value.

Chairman Berger, of the committee, made a statement to the effect that the property of the larger manufacturers is valued at from 42 to 46 per cent of its full value, while the property of the small property owner is valued at 60 per cent. Berger also started one of the "we are the taxpayers" who advocated a poll tax by telling him that the workmen already pay all of the taxes and that his kind merely "pass it along to the treasurer."

Prison Food Reform.

A new idea, recommended by the board of supervisors and being worked out by the sheriff, W. A. Arnold, is that of prisoners at the county jail being fed by the county instead of their meals being farmed out to the sheriff at so much per meal.

Under the new plan Sheriff Arnold is a sort of commissary for the county, making the purchases of food supplies and supplying meals to prisoners, but does not in any way profit by the transactions.

Asked whether the new plan would not materially reduce his income, Sheriff Arnold said: "Oh, I would have used up the entire amount allowed for the feeding of prisoners anyhow, as I believe in feeding those under my care as well as I would like to be fed myself."

The advantage of the new system, continued Arnold, "is that it takes away all incentive to profit by purchasing food poor in quality or deficient in quantity, and that the prisoners are therefore more likely to receive proper food under the new system."

The price received by the former sheriffs was 11 1/2 cents per meal for prisoners, 25 cents for deputies who may wish to be served with meals, and 50 cents for jurors. These prices will be maintained, and it is likely that the county will realize a considerable profit from the new venture.

Trusties will be used to a considerable extent in the preparation of meals and to wait at table.

Truth About a Much Touted Person.

Dr. Bading, former health commissioner, was a young and inexperienced practitioner before he was elevated by the city mayor, Sieberle Becker, to the health commissioner's ship. Straightway, however, he became artificially famous through newspaper puffing and his own abilities as a press agent for himself, and the incessant boasting finally gave the people of the city the idea that he was a very wonderful man, and that they had one of the greatest health commissioners in the land.

So much was this superstition in the air that even the Social Democrats, when they carried the city last year, were disposed to reappoint him. They took the precaution, however, to investigate his achievements and qualifications, and were astounded to find that instead of being a wonder, he had been an actual failure; that he had shielded the factory lords from the laws requiring sanitary workshops, and had made a lot of every undertaking that came within the province of his department.

While Bading was health commissioner the city bought a tract of land on the Blue Mound road for an isolation hospital site, and it was finally determined to locate a building for advanced tuberculosis cases there. The building was designed and built under Bading's complete supervision. It is now ready to be furnished—but it is a fearful blotch.

Evidently Bading was not posted on modern methods of erecting sanatorium buildings for tuberculosis. The plans could not have been worse if some one had tried to make them a failure. The modern cottage plan was not used, but a square, two-story and attic brick building was put up. Instead of putting the fresh air verandas on the southern sunny side, they were placed on the north side.

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UNION LABEL GOODS. MEN'S FURNISHINGS. Ladies' Furnishings. SIG. KLEIN and Assistants. 30 AND 32 THIRD AVE., NEAR 10TH ST., N. Y. C.

DAY OF QUIBBLING IN BIG TRUST SUIT

Tobacco Lawyers Deny Sherman Law Is Transgressed Anywhere.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—In closing the defense of the American Tobacco Company in the Supreme Court of the United States today, Sol M. Stroeck, acting for the United Cigar Stores Company, said that the control by the American Tobacco Company of the United Cigar Stores did not offend the Sherman law in that it and the trust were not competitors.

It was solely on the ground that the trust was a retail outlet, he said, that the company was taken over. Attorney General Wickersham summed up the government's case in an analytical discussion of the legal aspects of the suit.

By a series of questions propounded to William B. Hornblower, attorney for the Imperial Tobacco Company, in the American Tobacco Company case today, the chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court indicated the possibility that they may upset the decree of the lower court dismissing the government bill so far as it related to the Imperial Tobacco Company and the British-American Company, the English corporations.

THREE MURDERED IN COURSE OF BUSINESS

ABBEVILLE, Ga., Jan. 11.—The authorities here are at a loss what to do today with Mrs. Noah White, who is the only uninjured survivor of a three-pistol fight which resulted yesterday in the death of Noah White, her husband; James Mixon and Matthews Wilson. The other survivor, N. P. Wilson, is believed to be mortally wounded.

Mrs. White is a handsome woman and is very popular in the community. She says she acted in defense of her husband. The principals formerly were partners in the business. They met at the White House yesterday in an effort to adjust differences resulting from the dissolution of partnership and the fight followed a heated argument.

It is said that White killed Mixon, that Matthews Wilson killed White, and that Mrs. White killed Matthews Wilson. N. P. Wilson was wounded during the exchange of shots.

M NY DIE OF PLAGUE AT HARBIN, MANCHURIA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Official reports to the State Department indicate that the plague situation at Harbin in Manchuria is very serious. During the last fifteen days a total of 600 deaths has been reported. New cases have occurred at the rate of 100 daily with a mortality of 40 per cent.

Sporadic cases of the disease have also appeared at Chang Chuen, where there is a detention hospital. The local authorities, the report says, are active. Ten sanitary stations have been established between Antung and Chang Chuen, but no embargo has been placed on freight or passenger traffic.

TAFT URGES RIGID OPIUM EXCLUSION ACT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—President Taft in a message sent to Congress yesterday urged that an opium exclusion act, controlling and rigidly limiting the importation of opium or trade in the drug in this country or its possessions.

The message pointed out the defects in the present opium exclusion act in that opium is now produced within the United States and smoking opium is manufactured from it.

It is urged that a prohibitive revenue tax be placed on domestic manufactured opium, and the message advocated rigid control of morphine, cocaine and other habit-forming drugs.

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DR. PH. LEWIN SURGEON DENTIST. 329 Drouk Ave., Cor. 14th St., Bronx.

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DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 22 East 108th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 5410-L Harlem.

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The questions of Justice Lurton wrung from the attorney of the English companies the admission that the contract by which the American Tobacco Company and the Imperial Company of Great Britain had restrained foreign competition was to be completely destroyed further competition by the American company with its English rivals abroad and by the same sign had put an end to British competition in the United States with the American Tobacco Company.

LEGAL QUIBBLING.

Admitting this to be true, Hornblower sought to justify the restraint as unimportant, because little or no competition existed before the agreement. Following this statement of the attorney, Justice Lurton secured the admission from Hornblower that if the restraint had been "unreasonable," the case might have come within the prohibitions of the Sherman law. But Hornblower fell back upon the question of what he described as "the primary purpose of the agreement," and in the tobacco case he declared that it was not to restrain trade unnecessarily, but to stop "ruinous competition."

The admission that competition was to be stopped brought a smile to the features of the Attorney General, who seized his pencil and made copious notes.

Chief Justice White declined to accept "primary purpose" as the correct designation of the element to be considered as determining the guilt or innocence of the defendants. The chief justice suggested that "intent" entered into the matter. Hornblower agreed, and suggested that evidence of "intent" was to be gathered from the wording of the contracts, whereupon the chief justice countered with the suggestion that the evidence of "intent" was to be gathered from all the facts of the case and from the acts of the defendants from their whole life and business career.

Hornblower appeared unwilling to concede this. The chief justice ended the colloquy by saying that what might appear as conclusive of "intent" to the mind of one man might not be conclusive to the mind of another.

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY

Public School 33, 418 West 25th street: "Charles Sumner," Algernon Lee.

Public School 46, 156th street and St. Nicholas avenue: "The French School of Painting," David C. Preyer.

Public School 62, Hester and Essex streets: "Soldiers and Sailors," Dr. Wm. Fletcher Johnson.

Public School 64, 10th street and Avenue B: "The Story of Planets," Miss Mary Proctor.

Public School 109, 128th street, west of Fifth avenue: "The London of Today," Louis Leakey.

Public School 114, Oak and Oliver streets: "Picturesque Hudson," Ernest A. Reed.

Public School 119, 133d street, east of Eighth avenue: "France and the 19th Century," Edward M. Salt.

Public School 125, First avenue and 51st street: "Athens Under Pericles," William D. P. Bliss.

Public School 159, 241 East 119th street, west of Amsterdam avenue: "Haydn and Mozart," Daniel Gregory Mason.

INDICTED ANEW FOR SELLING PHONY STOCK

Two more indictments have been found by the federal grand jury against George H. Munroe, of the stock brokerage firm of Munroe & Munroe, for using the mails in a scheme to defraud investors in fake "Marconi wireless" stock.

Munroe was arrested and indicted last fall and was released on \$2,000 bail. On the new indictments, Judge Hand, in the United States Circuit Court, increased the bail yesterday to \$4,000, which was furnished.

The new indictments, to which Munroe has entered pleas of not guilty, charge him with sending communications through the mails between January and June, 1907, to various persons, to induce them to purchase stock of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, of London, and the Marconi Wireless Company, Limited, of Canada.

It is specifically charged that on October 3, 1907, Munroe induced Edward W. Curtis, secretary and treasurer of the Sovereign Realty Company, to make a mortgage in the name of that corporation to F. V. Dare & Brother as security for a debt of \$30,197.62 owed by Alexander Q. Munroe, doing business as Munroe & Munroe.

TURK SLIPPED BETWEEN TRAIN AND PLATFORM

Joseph Malgart, a Turk lately from England, now staying at 257 West 23d street, tried to board a suburban local train at the 14th street subway station yesterday morning, but slipped down between the car and platform.

Willing hands tried him out, and Policeman Freeman, of the East 23d street police station, called an ambulance from Bellevue.

Dr. Betts treated him for a sprained back and he went home.

FIND MANGLED BODY ON RAILROAD TRACKS

RIFALDO, Jan. 11.—The police are today trying to solve the mystery of the death of a man whose nude body, badly mangled, was found on the New York Central railroad tracks in the live stock yards today. The body had been run over by several trains and it has been impossible for the doctors to determine the actual cause of death. The fact that the body was nude, however, leads to the belief a crime was committed.

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PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 11.—The directors of the Pennsylvania railway today decided to increase the capital stock of the Pennsylvania railway by \$100,000,000 and it was decided to ask the stockholders at their next meeting to approve such an increase.

The proceeds will be used for the conversion of the company's outstanding obligations.

DR. A. RITT DENTIST. 1021 Fulton Ave., corner Brighton. Brooklyn, N. Y.

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SCRANTON C. L. U. TO TAKE UP DRIVERS' STRIKE

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 11.—Members of the butchers' local, in session last night, decided to take no part in the efforts of the drivers' great wagon to break the lockout which has been put into effect against them because of the action of the union men in refusing to work at the plants of Swift & Co. and Schwartzchild & Sulzberger.

President S. J. McDonald, of the Central Labor Union, has called a meeting of the executive committee of that body to take action on the situation. The probabilities are that stringent measures will be adopted. The local end of the negotiations is entirely in the hands of the local committee.

Requests for further information to the steps that had been taken to the men to effect a settlement were made. It is said, in a telegram received yesterday by Organizer Kane from Daniel J. Tobin, national president of the teamsters.

The information was sent on a letter, and until steps are taken by the national executive board in calling the "lockout," there will be no general order issued, affecting union men, either here or in Chicago.

COLD WEATHER IS OVER, CODFISH THINK

NANTUCKET, Mass., Jan. 11.—According to the codfish, there isn't going to be any more severe winter weather along the New England coast. The cod are still in the shoal waters and the Nantucket fishermen say that whenever the fish haul the shoal water until after Christmas a mild winter may be expected.

Cod were never more plentiful off the east end of the island than this year. They are swimming within a mile of the shore and fishing dories come in laden to the gunwales every day.

KANSAS SAYS R. R.'S VIOLATED RATE LAW

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The state of Kansas today charged the Santa Fe and twenty other railroads with violating the long and short haul clause, with resultant discrimination against every city in the state. The railroads were alleged to discriminate in rates from St. Louis to Kansas, making charges out of proportion to those on shipments to Kansas City, Mo. The committee is asked to reduce schedules about 15 per cent.

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The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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VOL. 4. THURSDAY, JANUARY 12. No. 12.

CAPITALIST EXPANSION.

American capital is continually extending its influence and power over the non-capitalistic countries. It is seeking and obtaining a foothold in Eastern as well as in Western Asia, in China as well as in Turkey. Through the little negro republic of Liberia it is trying to establish itself on the West Coast of Africa. The South American republics are in continual dread of its inordinate ambitions, and seek to counterbalance its influence by allying themselves with European capital—the capital of England and of Germany, of France and of Belgium. But Mexico under the regime of Diaz has definitely become an appanage of American capital, and its influence in the Central American republics is even more pervasive.

The latest of these republics to place itself under a virtual American financial protectorate is Honduras. The finances of this republic are in a chaotic condition. The outstanding debt is estimated at \$12,000,000, including arrears of interest for nearly forty years. It is doubtful if any accounting of these debts can be given. They have been incurred by thieving dictators acting in conjunction with thieving European adventurers, concession hunters, and bankers. The face value of the debts stands out of all proportion to the sums of money actually advanced. It is not at all unlikely that these sums have more than been paid back, and with interest to boot, for the ephemeral dictators of Central America were no match to the European bankers in the art of financial jugglery. The republic of Honduras has been bankrupt for several decades past, and its "creditors" have very likely given up all hope of ever recovering on their fraudulent certificates.

But a bankrupt and debt-free Honduras is not at all to the liking of American finance and diplomacy. Therefore arrangements are to be made for a settlement of the European debt and for the advancement of additional funds for the construction of railroads. Thus all European claims, even the most shadowy, will be liquidated, American financiers will take the place formerly held by European ones, and an American financial protectorate will be established in fact though not in form. The financial operations will be conducted by a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., whose money will be guaranteed by the government of the United States.

Thus are the high sounding phrases of the Monroe doctrine, proclaiming the security of the American republics from interference by the monarchical powers of Europe, converted into a means for their continued exploitation by European and American capitalists backed by the government of the United States. And thus are the working people of America enslaved and robbed at home, so that their masters may extend the new system of slavery and robbery to the remote corners of the earth.

A JUDICIAL VIOLATOR OF THE LAW.

Magistrate Kempner of Brooklyn told a factory inspector that the latter should have "closed one eye two days before Christmas."

The factory inspector was doing his duty. He was trying to enforce the child labor law prohibiting the employment of youths under sixteen after seven o'clock in the evening. He found a boy under sixteen employed in a store at 9:45 in the evening. He arraigned the storekeeper before Magistrate Kempner. The store manager, the boy and the boy's mother testified that the boy left the store before seven o'clock. Whereupon the magistrate dismissed the case.

We are obliged to assume that in dismissing the case Magistrate Kempner was acting according to the rules of law. But if so, it is obvious that somebody or something is at fault. The store manager, the boy, and the boy's mother were obviously interested parties, whereas the factory inspector was solely interested in the enforcement of the law. Certainly some method must be devised for enforcing the law and punishing employers violating it. A child labor law or any other factory law that can be nullified by the testimony of parties directly interested or instrumental in its violation is worse than useless, for it gives the community a false sense of security.

But Magistrate Kempner not only dismissed the case, but also told the factory inspector not to enforce the child labor law in the busy days preceding Christmas. Magistrate Kempner, appointed to enforce the laws of the state, advised a state officer to violate the law of the state. This is certainly a most unusual procedure, unusual even in a capitalist-ridden country. Magistrate Kempner should receive the exemplary punishment that his brazen advice to violate the law deserves. He should be removed from the bench which he is disgracing.

In all countries, and our own country more than in any other, the enforcement of the factory laws for the safeguarding of the life and limb of workers in general, and for the protection of the health and good morals of women and children in particular, meets with the utmost resistance on the part of the employers. These labor laws can be enforced, if enforced they are to be, only by the willing co-operation of the factory inspectors and the magistrate. By his gratuitous advice Magistrate Kempner has made it clear that he, for his part, will not aid in the enforcement of the child labor law. Therefore Magistrate Kempner should be removed, and removed as soon as possible.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the Central Labor bodies of New York and Brooklyn will take immediate steps toward the removal of this unworthy magistrate, and that they will receive the hearty support of the various philanthropic bodies engaged in protecting the interests of the weakest and most helpless members of the working class.

We have received the first number of the Masses, "a monthly magazine devoted to the interests of the working people," published from 112 East 29th street and edited by Thomas Seitzer. The magazine will pay special attention to the co-operative branch of the labor movement. Its first issue contains several good articles and short stories, as well as fine illustrations. We heartily wish the success it deserves.

THE CITY'S VERMIFORM APPENDIX, CALLED CHAMBERLAIN.

A kind of vermiform appendix—that is about the exact relation of the City Chamberlain to the municipal body of New York city.

In the human body the vermiform appendix performs no useful or necessary function that we know of. But under certain conditions it may become the seat of great and dangerous disorder. Then the doctors diagnosing the case as appendicitis remove 'the troublesome part by a surgical operation.

The office of the Chamberlain and its powers and functions are one of the creations of our bourgeois reformers, who woke up after the clumsy thefts of the Tweed gang. Those reformers of the early seventies of the last century had a notion that honesty and efficiency in municipal affairs could be secured by an elaborate system of balances and checks in the city household. With that idea predominant in their minds they drafted and passed the consolidation act, the basis of all the various charters since created for the administration of the city of New York.

The City Chamberlain was to become the actual custodian of the city funds. Upon his final signature only could payments be made by the disbursing bank. He was also to be the trustee of certain moneys handed over to the city for safe-keeping, like cash and funds of certain estates pending final settlement.

His municipal functions were intended as a check upon the Controller's office, where claims against the city—either for supplies or for labor and services, or for the purchase of real estate—were to be filed, examined and approved and settled. The Chamberlain was meant to be a barrier to reckless allowances, such as the Tweed gang had engineered for years. In almost all large businesses two or three signatures are required on any instrument ordering payment. This system was henceforth to be rigidly followed by the city. Aside from the signature of the Controller, that of the Mayor and that of the Chamberlain must be attached to every order to pay out city funds.

This was the fine plan of the bourgeois reformers to make New York safe from all kinds of public thievery. Somehow it has not produced the results dreamed of. It may have prevented some petty stealing here and there. It certainly has not prevented the big steals of the craftiest and most powerful gang of city looters, the tax, traction, telephone, and similar municipal highway robbers. Nor has this scheme prevented the robbing of the city by real estate manipulators, or by big contractors. But that is another story, as Kipling says.

But to come back to the subject under discussion, the three checks of which the Chamberlain is one. The real test of examining and investigating claims against the city is entrusted by law to the Controller's office. An army of employes is maintained for that purpose, engineers, inspectors, expert accountants, bookkeepers, and last, but not least, auditors and deputy auditors, all working under the direction and supervision of the Controller and his deputies.

The auditors are, or ought to be, the directing brains of that army, its general staff. Once an auditor approves of a claim by signing the audit certificate, the city at once becomes liable for the amount so allowed, and no court has power to interfere. Decisions of the highest court of the state have settled that point many years ago. Hence all real and effective checks against fraud are lodged

right there. If the Controller and his auditors fail in the performance of their duty, neither the Mayor nor the Chamberlain can apply any effective check.

As a matter of fact, neither of these two city officials has any real machinery for investigating claims before they are paid. They have only a set of clerks for signing pay warrants and for keeping subsidiary accounts of the city's expenditure.

In this connection it should be mentioned that the charter also created a department of accounts, directly responsible to the Mayor. This department, too, employs a large army of subordinates scrutinizing all claims, payrolls, etc. But they scrutinize only after payment has taken place. A scheme of closing the stable door after the horse is gone. And these commissioners of accounts work under the direction of the Mayor and report to him. He may publish their reports or lock them up in his desk, as he sees fit.

It will be seen, therefore, that real responsibility for the city's financial affairs rests with the two most important and most powerful functionaries, the Controller and the Mayor.

The Chamberlain is merely the Mayor's political creature. By the Mayor he is appointed and by him he may be removed. The office is one of the fat political plums. The salary is \$12,000 per year. It is usually not filled by some expert in finance, but by some politician with a claim for recognition. Such men as William M. Ivins, Richard Croker, T. C. C. Crain, E. R. L. Gould, Patrick Keenan, and Jimmie Martin have in the past held the position, and drawn the salary which in former years was fixed at \$25,000 per annum. The actual work is always done by well paid deputies and clerks.

But the head of the office has considerable power and opportunity for mischief. In his hands lies the disposition of the funds intrusted to him for safekeeping. The city's financial system is so clumsy that for three-quarters of the year New York must stumble along on money borrowed from financial institutions, waiting to repay from the taxes collected in October. At the same time the city may have large sums of money realized from the sale of city bonds for permanent improvements. This money cannot legally be used for the payment of current expenses. For these and other reasons immense amounts of city money are deposited in various banks and trust companies.

It is the Chamberlain who directs those deposits. It is he who withdraws them when the money is needed to pay claims. To have or not to have large sums of city money on deposit is a matter of considerable interest to financial institutions. Not only are such deposits a fertile source of profits, but they also tend to the favored concerns a great deal of moral prestige. For the gullible public readily assumes that any bank or trust company recognized as a city depository must be an absolutely safe and reliable institution.

The case of Chamberlain Hyde has waked some people up from their dreams. Some of the banks favored by him have by no means been high grade. That much we all know now. And we also have come to see that the Chamberlain's functions can be performed with regularity while he himself stays in parts unknown. That is a revelation.

As a matter of cold fact, all the real functions now performed by the Chamberlain's office could just as well, if not better, be discharged by a subdivision of the Controller's office. As matters stand, a City Chamberlain is superfluous and useless. But he can, as an official, do a great deal of mischief. He is a municipal vermiform appendix. An operation should remove him altogether.

THE SLAVES OF THE NORTH.

By EDWIN DAVIES SCHOONMAKER (From the American Magazine for January.)

Day and night as the furnaces flare,
And the factory whistles blow
I see the thing that the black man saw
Come over the fields of snow.
Over the rippling cotton fields
In the day when blood was gain,
I see her slicing her broken hair,
And I hear her mending her chain.
We drove her out of the land;
We smote her with fire and sword;
"We are free," we said, and we crowned
Our dead.
And we sang our hymns to the Lord,
High hymns for the strong, clean heart
And for joy that the task was done:
"She will never return to face the graves
That lie 'neath the Southern sun."
But the wheels of the Fates go round
With a terrible grind and fall.
I saw the thing as a thief in the night
Come over the Southern wall.
And they that were set to watch cried
"Cease!"
As we cried to the land to beware;
And they whined to us "Peace!" as she
Made her way
Through the roofed plantations there.
She hath throned herself in the towns
Where the drums went marching by
When the white man's blood and the
White man's steel
Went down to the black man's cry.
She hath abandoned her "gentle" lash
That bit till the blood sprang forth
O white man, white man, what is this—
This cry of the burdened North?
The millions reap in the fields all day
And grind in the mills all night.
The cities are loud with the feet of care
From light until morning light.
Dumb with the fear that their bread will
Cease.
They cringe to the whip's command,
Paying their blood to the gilded thing
That taxes the toil of the land.

Was it then for this that our fathers
died
When the cry of the slave went up?
For this, to sweeten the black man's
bread
To poison the white man's cup?
What will you say, O this blue line,
When they ask of the dear, dear
ground?
Will you bow your heads in the light
of the stars
When your comrades dead crowd round?
O iron days! O bounding hearts!
O tramp of determined feet!
O beautiful, beautiful stem of wrath
O Slinging the iron sled!
O riddled flag! O stars bedimmed!
O blood that our fathers shed!
Hath it come to this? Hark, the sneer
goes up
That the stalwart North is dead.
Lies! These are lies that are told by
mouths
That hear not nor understand.
They hear not the wail of the under-
side
As it climbs up the heart of the land.
She hath still her feet on the ancient
way,
She is beautiful still and strong.
O patiently waiting the word of the
Lord,
How long, O North, how long!
BOOKS RECEIVED.
WANDERING CHORDS. Poems by
John Ward Stimson, author of "The Girl
Beautiful." Ariel Press: Westwood,
Mass. \$1.
ANARCHISM AND OTHER ES-
SAYS. By Emma Goldman. With bio-
graphic sketch by Hippolyte Havel. New
York: Mother Earth Publishing Associa-
tion. \$1 net.
TRICKS OF THE PRESS. By H. G.
Creel. Published by the author, Girard,
Kan. 25 cents

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE DISCOVERER OF THE SOCIALIST "BOSS."

Editor of The Call:
Samuel G. Blythe, who writes in the Saturday Evening Post, re Congressman-elect Victor L. Berger, is a newspaper man who has studied the politicians of the Republican and Democratic parties, but about what Berger really stands for and what the movement generally is, he knows absolutely nothing.
I am personally acquainted with Blythe, and he, like other newspaper men, has a face and a pen and pen and do as he pleases, will take any old side of any question for pelf.
I only write this to keep our readers well posted as to the through-paced "brains" that today can be hired to "write" the movement.
New York, Jan. 7, 1911. JOHN D.

ARE THERE BOSSES IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY?

Editor of The Call:
The excerpt from "Who's Who and Why" in the Saturday Evening Post by Blythe, reprinted in The Call of January 2, seems to me to be intentionally fair and not to justify the adjective "cynical." The undersigned still believes it practicable to be honest, even for a newspaper. It is not so cocksure of it as he used to be, but he hangs after that opinion.
From which I do not mean to allow the inference that our Socialist papers are not always honest. They are strictly honest in reporting the known facts, but they give their own coloring to them, and their own prejudices. For instance, we are not always quite fair to our enemies. In order to be sure to be fair we might concede sometimes more than we are sure they deserve. Continual denunciation embitters the soul and numbs the senses. When the preacher denounces unbelievers as in league with the powers of hell, or speaks what he does not himself believe; or, if he does believe it, he is the victim of a distorted perspective. The average man is speaking to know this, and in his judgment the preacher is discredited. Some of our Socialist writers and agitators are equally victims of a distorted perspective. There are some able and noble-minded men in public life who are not Socialists, even some newspaper men and some in public office. The people we are talking to know this. It might do us no harm to make them aware that we know it, too, by acknowledging whatever is good in our opponents whenever we have the opportunity, ungrudgingly. We can afford to do it. Our position is absolutely unassailable. If our secret convictions were striven naked before the world there would not be revealed one honest doubt that we are right.
In the article above referred to Berger is described as an astute politician. "He does not consider himself a boss, but that is what he is—a boss with a big 'B.'" And Mr. Blythe proceeds to tell us that this is contrary to Socialist ideals. "The Socialist idea of party is that it shall be a communion without a boss or bosses, Berger, of course, was strong for that. He pointed out that the dependence of the old parties on the money of the party is the product of the nature of the party."
The Socialist party in Milwaukee and Wisconsin was to be an unbossed institution ruled by all, and all ruled by none." So the question is raised again: Has the Socialist party bosses, like other parties?
Certainly, the Socialist party has bosses. We wish we had many more like them. We wish our little bosses and our big bosses, and we are proud of them, our and all. I would like to ask my old line Republican friend and my Democratic friend if they can say as much, that they are proud of their party leaders, one and all, without exception. But, mark you, there is a difference. They are not bosses in the Socialist party by reason of their power to distribute graft, at least not yet. They are not the intermediaries between the organization and the corrupt business interests that seek political favors and expect to pay for them. They are not masters of our organization through the control of its money or in any other way.
Yet the Socialist party develops leaders and a political machine in many respects similar to the old party machines. We intend to make it the most efficient political machine ever constructed, and to use it, gentlemen, to lick you and your political machine to a finish. Yes, we have our leaders, call them bosses if you like. All of them are more or less ambitious, we suspect, but we do not care for that so long as no hurt is done to the movement as a whole. Some of them make us very tired sometimes, especially when they make unfair and unwarranted charges against one another by inference or innuendo.
But what makes them leaders, and the prevalent leaders bosses? Well, they have won our confidence in their disinterestedness of purpose somehow, and in their general good judgment more or less. Some of them are good politicians, too clever altogether, and are suspected as the scientists of old were suspected, of being in direct communication with the devil who advises them in their moments of doubt. There are types of leaders who are indomitable fighters, stubborn, more stubborn than the proverbial jurymen must have been, who brought all the other eleven jurymen around to his side and said they were the stubborn bunch he was ever up against. The very manner of our selection from out the mass of the community makes us stubborn in the face of ridicule, and in face of threat or insult more stubborn still. Only that kind as yet come to the Socialist party. If you are too persistent yourself and too determined and are wise enough to suspect your own character of the fault, you will deal with it tenderly or even admire it in your Comrade, because it takes just that kind of downright stubbornness to keep you from making a bad mistake sometimes. You feel safer sometimes if you have somebody like that around. However, one may be more persuasive sometimes by being less combative, though not less determined. They are wise who know how to avoid needless opposition. There are leaders who hold us by their charm of personality or power of oratory, but are not by any means lacking in force and insight, either.
They are not elected. It matters little whether they are on state or national committees or not. They are leaders just the same, in fact though not in form. It is not possible to make any laws governing their selection. There are laws, but so far as we know them, the laws are in the psychology books. As in a family, so in the Socialist party the influence of some individual is pre-eminent, but the reasons for this pre-eminence are too subtle for positive explanation. In a family there is always some member who exercises a pre-eminent influence in important decisions, because the judgment of that person—it may be the mother or the big brother or the old maiden aunt—has generally proved to be the best. There is no other basis

for the leadership of any man in the Socialist party, at least not yet. If we have confidence in his judgment we will examine his opinions first before the opinions of others, and if we have confidence in his disinterestedness of purpose as well as his good judgment we will even trust to his direction sometimes without examining first.

Every now and again the cry is heard that the Socialist party is on the verge of ruin by corrupt or perverse leaders. There is nothing in it, nothing more than in the stories of the bespeckled husband. After all the talk, so far as our observation goes, the most bespeckled husband, at heart, thinks the world and all of the hen that pecks him. We attack our leaders and abuse them and suspect them and unjustly accuse him in letters to the editor that we have carefully purged of all personalities. Some people cannot forgive their opponents for being in the right when they were themselves in the wrong. We oppose our leaders and we resent the idea altogether that they are leaders, but we adopt their opinions and call them our own. No acknowledgements necessary, thank you. We follow them, the real leaders, I mean.

So-called leaders generally don't lead in the Socialist party or elsewhere. For what would a leader be without followers? But truly to lead a body is to control its direction of movement, to be able to change it. To change the direction in which the mass is moving you must resist their movement in that direction. If you are not willing to go their way, they won't have you for a leader, see? If you want to lead them your way you have got to dig in your heels and take a brace, and perhaps kick and scratch and fight with some of them to get some of the crowd to stop and listen to you. Then if you haven't got anything to say, the Lord have mercy on your soul, and if you are not class-conscious and revolutionary, you won't fare much better, anyway. However, if your heels don't slip, if you are right in good ground, and if you hang hard enough and long enough, after a while you will budge the mass: for the mass turns like a great ship turns, imperceptibly at first to those who strain on the ropes.

In this sense the Socialists are now the real leaders of the world in their own field, while the supposed leaders of the world, who are busy keeping in front of the crowd, who are applauded and honored because they go with the crowd, are not leaders at all. They are only crows and buzzards parading their ridiculous vanity and cowardly stupidity in borrowed plumage before the sight of wise men who see right through the hypocrisy of their outward show and know them for what they are.

Fortunately, within the Socialist party we haven't many of this kind, at least not yet, because they are more afraid of parting company with the majority than of parting company with the right. When we have them we can afford to flatter their vanity by letting them imagine that they are leaders. Only those really lead who have sense enough and determination enough to "buck" the majority when that must be done to divert it from a wrong course, and such men and women are necessarily a rare minority. Sometimes we think we recognize the men who have done this, and when we have discrimination enough we make them party bosses. Thus we Socialists have our bosses, and we are proud of them, we admire them, and we love them—more or less.

WARREN ATKINSON.
New York, Jan. 8, 1911.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE CLERKS?

Editor of The Call:
It is the custom in the Orange branch, which I have the good fortune to be a member of, to appoint some Comrade to speak at the following branch meeting upon some subject in which the Socialist party is interested, and recently they appointed me to speak on "The Attitude the Socialist Party Should Assume to the Clerks." As it was my first attempt at speaking, I thought I would ask a Comrade, who is also an office worker, what he thought we should do with the clerks. His answer was characteristic of the attitude of the party in this portion of the working class. He said: "We should tell all clerks in a sack and dump them in the Passaic river." I don't argue with him, not only because such a proceeding would be extremely cruel, but also because there is a possibility of making the clerks into good class-conscious Socialists.

The Socialist party seems to spend all of its time in trying to educate the trade unionist, and good Comrades tell us that there are two million organized workers who would be ready to accept the party if two million men who are engaged in the work of figuring out the profits of the master class. The Socialist party never prints any literature appealing to the clerks, and seldom holds a meeting in a clerks' neighborhood. And why not? Is the clerks' class a peculiar one. He is neither a producer nor a capitalist. Personally I would say he is a barnacle, a necessary evil under the capitalist system. He is in a position to see the enormous amount of wealth which the capitalist class steals from the producing class and believing in the divine right of the capitalist he hopes that some day he, too, may be in a position whereby he will employ labor and live off the backs of the working class. Now, the members of the party should not abuse the clerk for holding this idea (if he is capable of an idea), but should try to show him that merely because his boss says "good morning" it does not follow that he is considering making him a member of the firm. The party should try to change him from a barnacle, as he is at present, into a useful member of the crew on the ship of state.

The Socialist party should print literature of interest to the clerks, should hold meetings where the clerks live, and should try to show him his true economic position in society. This movement is too good and too big to spend all its time in educating only one section of the working class and forget the balance. At present the party is in the position of a young doctor who kills one man by an overdose and lets his other patient die from neglect.
To give an illustration of the position of the clerk, let us compare him to a tree which I noticed in Newark recently. The tree in question was rapidly going to decay, and as there is never a result without a cause I stopped to consider the cause. The tree was standing in front of a brick house. The concrete sidewalk was built up to the base of the tree, overhead was a mass of telegraph wires, and an incandescent lamp was throwing its shafts of light upon the upper branches. Naturally a tree so situated has a hard struggle for existence. So it is with the clerk. He has a hard struggle for existence. He is in the position of a tree which is being choked by the glare from the lamp of capitalism over-

POTPOURRI

LOST, STRAYED OR MISPLACED.

CONTENTMENT.
By A. G. White.
I love my work.
I love the harsh sound
Of the whistle calling me
Forth in the morning.
I love my life.
For life means more to me
Than wishes all fulfilled
And everlasting happiness.

I love my rest,
For rest but brings me strength
Wherewith to toil, and, toiling,
I want not "to be"—for I am!

TOLSTOY'S CAREER.
Among the contributions which Tolstoy has made to critical literature in recent years, there figures as a tragedy of "King Lear." Puerile, fantastic, improbable were the least of the adjectives of dispraise which he applied to it. The world of romance taken its revenge. His kingdom, down, a royal Kent and a faithful fella by his side, frail and white fever stricken, the great plights are wandered across the steppe, seek refuge in a hostile monarch while the storms of a Russian war beat upon him. . . . There is a lion in dying. There is a grand son and a gentle manner, and the soldier has his own preference. The penitent should die with his penitent's robes. It was a more sincere tradition that he returned. He belonged to the anchors. The accident of an intellectual conscience did not prevent from accomplishing his internal tiny.
It is not the Russian way to do things by halves. We tolerate speech because we understand words mean nothing. In Russia is a censor, because words mean things. In his whole career Tolstoy embodied this reckless sincerity, splendid contempt for the mean which is the national character. His youth was a splendid excess. He loved to tell how, before he topped, he ran from the card table to the trenches, and made dying laugh aloud by his jests under his middle years were the time work, and carelessly, without an as though it were a mere diversion in his long career, he wrote the that seem to us gigantic and in mate in their vast proportions. hardly were the translators at laboriously rendering his classic every European tongue, when he at us his destructive traits, swept away our very canons of dethroned the masters, and consigned himself to an oblivion of decades and futility with Shakespeare, Goethe, Wagner, and other minor triflers. He had made a world for a young amusement. He destroyed it. He old man's contempt. The last of the recognition of what is really elemental in his way of thinking, has gone out of the world to sanity. It is his final negation of philosophy of negation. It is the corrigibly Russian act of a man whose life-work was to destroy whatever conventionally Russian—London, tion.

WHEN HE GETS GOING.
Mrs. Slowboy—How is my son doing along at school, professor?
Professor—I have great hopes for him, madam—great hopes. He's almost boy I ever saw.
Mrs. Slowboy—Then why do you say you have great hopes for him?
Professor—Because if he ever gets to study he's too lazy to do it.—EX.

THE WISDOM OF AGE.
Millionaire (to his daughter)—My me, child—that young man who was to marry you this Christmas, has got any money?
Miss Innocence—Money, father. Why, he has just given me a fine diamond ring studded with pearls.
Millionaire—Yes, I know. Has any money left?—TIT-BIT.
"What does your husband like for breakfast?"
"Anything I haven't got in the house."
—Answers.

WHAT DID HER GOOD.
Mrs. Lyander John Appleton went to church, and when she left with a glorified, exalted look, as if secret happiness possessed her. "Did hear something that made you feel good, family inquired. "No," she said. "I'm glad I went because I saw so many women with wads of hair smaller than mine."—Atchison Globe.

Nearly two hundred cases of bad shipped from Dallas to a Kansas candy factory were seized by officers about 150,000 bacteria to the centimeter. This is probably the largest number of arrests ever made in a raid by an American police, reported Angeles Herald.

HARRY EGERTON.
Orange, N. J., Jan. 10, 1911.

OPINION OF A SOCIALIST NALEST.
Editor of The Call:
My editorial work at this office. It is necessary that I have The Daily Two copies come here, one to the Nation and one to the Appeal to the Staff is so numerous here that copies are gobbled up so soon as they are printed up to the news, over to me? Will she not get at you on our exchange line in return, I congratulate you on the good news getting out. It sure is a wise and all success, I am, sincerely yours, G. H. H. Jan. 7, 1911.