

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

The Call

The Weather. CLOUDY AND COLDER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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TAFT CONSIDERING PARDON FOR WARREN?

Asks for Papers in Case Against Socialist Editor.

VOLUNTEER "MERCY" Girard Congressman Asking "Clemency" to Save His Own Seat at Next Election.

By LOUIS KOPELAN. (Special to The Call.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—President Taft today directed Attorney General Wickersham to submit to him all facts concerning the conviction of Fred Warren, for the alleged misuse of the mails.

This action was the result of a petition for a pardon submitted to the President by Representative Campbell, of Kansas.

Representative Campbell, who represents the Girard district, presented the petition on his own initiative, as Warren does not want to be pardoned, but vindicated.

In his petition Campbell says that "the authorities of Kentucky had offered a reward for Taylor's return. It would seem that Warren's offer of a reward was excusable, if not justifiable," and that as for years full publicity was given in the press to Governor Taylor's alleged complicity in the Goebel murder, Warren's offer could not add to the injury of Taylor's name.

Representative Campbell told me that he had talked with the President about the Warren case last Wednesday and that Taft had suggested to him that he put his request in writing.

That Taft was asked for a statement from Wickersham at this time is very significant, to say the least.

The Warren case began in the White House, and it is there today.

ITALY WARNS TURKEY AGAINST AGITATION

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 23.—An ominous note was received today from the Italian government, warning Turkey that unless the Turkish officials in Tripoli cease their anti-Italian agitation, Italy will be compelled to take steps "hardly compatible with good relations between Italy and Turkey."

This note is but one of the many signs of foreign hostility that the government is facing. Turkey's foreign relations have never become so involved that the country is engaged in the greatest military preparations since the Young Turks assumed control of the government.

It is admitted that the rebellion in the Yemen amounts to "a serious war." Reinforcements of troops are now hurrying to the Yemen, and extra police detachments of troops are concentrating on the frontier in anticipation of an attack by Greece.

An investigation is being made of the report that an English warship bombarded the Arabian town of Durbar, as the result of a fight between natives and sailors on shore leave. Several jacks are said to have been killed.

LABOR PROTEST IN DENVER ON FEB. 12

DENVER, Col., Jan. 23.—The Trade and Labor Assembly has decided unanimously to observe February 12 as a holiday for working people, to give labor and its sympathizers an opportunity to take part in the demonstration of protest against the decision of Judge Whitford in the injunction cases against the coal miners, sentenced to one year in jail for contempt.

There will be a parade led by about 10,000 coal miners with 10,000 others in support. The parade will move to the state capitol, where a meeting will take place in an effort to influence the legislature to rescind Judge Whitford's decision.

JAPAN AFTER BROTHER AND SISTER OF KOTOKU

TOKIO, Jan. 23.—The government is searching today for the brother and sister of Dr. Kotoku, leader of the band of twenty-five Socialists, recently arrested, after conviction of having conspired against the life of the emperor.

It is reported that the two Kotokus fled to the United States when they heard of their brother's arrest and are in hiding in New York. The police traced them to the residence of Basel, where the trail was broken.

SUBWAY TRIES 10-CAR EXPRESS TRAINS

Ten-car express trains were run in the subway yesterday for the first time. The Interborough announces it will increase their number until the subway will have an additional capacity of 10,000 passengers per hour. The new service was inaugurated on the Lenox avenue line. The first train came down from West Farms about 7 o'clock. The Broadway branch may carry 50,000 today. All express trains will not be of ten-car length until additional cars are received. Only two of the extra length trains were sent downtown yesterday and the four cars added somewhat to the relief of congestion. These are all the Interborough has ready, it says.

WANT MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT PAID

Laborites to Insist on Measure--Will Strengthen Party.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—As one of the conditions of their support of the Liberal party in the forthcoming session of parliament, the Labor party, chief ally of the Liberals, will insist on the passage of a bill paying members of parliament a salary. The report that the Laborites had abandoned this feature of their reform program was emphatically denied by the leaders today.

The bill will probably provide for a salary of \$2,000 a year and will be made retroactive so that the salaries will fall due at the opening of parliament. No member will be entitled to his salary unless he can show a reasonably continuous attendance upon the parliamentary sessions.

The passage of such a bill, coupled with the overthrow of the "Osborne decision," which prohibits labor unions from assessing their members for the support of Labor members of parliament, will greatly strengthen the Labor party, which is feared that the Osborne decision is another condition precedent to the Laborites' support of the Liberals, will make it possible for the Labor party to maintain a strong "war chest" and to defray the election campaign expenses of their candidates.

STRIKE ON S. P. R. R. GAINING STRENGTH

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Jan. 23.—Reports reaching this city from Guadalajara, regarding the success of the American engineers and firemen on the Northern Pacific lines throughout the states of Sonora, Sinaloa and Tepic, state that the situation is unchanging and that the traffic in these states is greatly crippled. Officials of the line say that it is impossible to grant the demands made by the striking trainmen for increase in wages.

It is stated that the Guadalajara division is feared that still more men will join the strikers, and little hope is entertained of improvement in the situation. No trains are being run South out of Nogales, and extra police guards have been placed on duty at Nogales, Sonora, and the saloons of the town are closed.

LEHIGH RAILROAD ASKS WORKERS' AID

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 23.—General Manager J. F. Maguire of the Lehigh Valley railroad today addressed an appeal to employees of the road asking them for their aid and suggestions in decreasing the extreme cost of operating the railroad. He said:

"For some time past the expenses of railroads throughout the country have been increasing at an alarming rate and have now reached a point where extraordinary efforts must be made to keep within bounds. This company has been no exception to the rule and while we feel that much has been accomplished, we know that a great deal can be done by the rank and file in helping to reach desired results. We are certain that we have the general good of the service. If every man in the discharge of his duties, but we want more, we want your ideas, your suggestions and recommendations upon any subject in or out of your department that will tend to increase the efficiency of operation, effect a saving in the use of material, reduce the cost of repairs or wear of machinery, eliminate expensive practices, etc.

"In short, what can you offer for the general good of the service. If you have an idea, submit it in writing to the undersigned and it will be given cheerful consideration. It may be of much benefit to the company and to you also. The agencies for railroads today demand men with ideas. Have you got them? We believe you have and we will be glad to hear from you."

FINDS "SUBSTITUTE FOR SOCIALISM"

John Graham Brooks Tells Church People It Is "Co-operation."

(Special to The Call.) MONTCLAIR N. J., Jan. 23.—In answer to the conservative cry now going up all over the land, "How can we escape Socialism?" John Graham Brooks, of Cambridge, Mass., has put forward "co-operation."

Speaking to an audience in Unity Church here, on "A Substitute for Socialism," Brooks on Sunday night gave the inference that his "co-operation" was something foreign to and opposed to Socialism.

In part, he said: "The theory of Socialism is that interest and rent make an unearned increment which should go to the people. Socialism was started by a band of weavers in France about the middle of the last century. They banded themselves together and bought what they needed at wholesale, thus doing away with the middleman.

"In England co-operative stores were organized and in the last thirty years have grown rapidly. So that last year the sales in these stores amounted to \$500,000,000.

"In this country we must learn to change our politics in order to regulate our great monopolies. The co-operative party in England is electing business men as aldermen and other officers not because of their eloquence, but because they understand the wants of the people.

"The Movement Abroad. In France thousands of farmers have organized and are buying and selling together as a syndicate and are even insuring each other in a mutual way. Clerical authorities in England and France have said that co-operation is doing more in a moral way than is the church.

"The farmers in Italy, Denmark and Belgium have also instituted the co-operation movement, and in Ireland these are the small banks which help the poor neighbors who may want a small loan.

"The Belgian Socialist believes that the collection of interest is all right if you don't misuse it. If we had the co-operation movement here it would equalize labor. This co-operation movement is growing and it will be the substitute for Socialism.

"Co-operation is being started in the West. We are getting a substitute which will drive Socialism into co-operation. There are 9,000,000 Socialist voters in the world and 400 Socialist members of parliaments in Europe, yet I believe it will never come to a dangerous point, for co-operation will drive Socialism into co-operation. We will operate what the city of Milwaukee will do. They won't do that which they preached, because the law will prevent them. Let the American people get together and work out these practical reforms."

ABE RUEF REGAINS HIS OLD STANDING

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Nearly three years after his original indictment and nearly two years after conviction and sentence to fourteen years in San Quentin for bribery, Abe Ruef, once all-powerful political boss of Frisco, today secured a rehearing of his case from the State Supreme Court.

The effect of ruling is practically to place Ruef in the same position he occupied when he appealed two years ago from the sentence of the Superior Court, and to give him indefinite extension of liberty that he has enjoyed since the granting of the appeal on November 3 in denying Ruef's appeal is set aside by the higher court and the whole voluminous case is reopened for consideration by Supreme judges of insuperable technicalities that he urged against his conviction.

PERUVIAN AVIATOR GIVES GREAT SHOW

LIMA, Jan. 23.—Senor Belovucci, the Peruvian aviator, who flew to Callao on Saturday, circled the warships in the harbor there and then exhibition here yesterday. Ten thousand spectators in the hippodrome watched his maneuvers. Another 10,000 gathered in the neighboring streets and on church towers and the roofs of houses.

Belovucci went up early in the afternoon to a height of 500 meters. He described circles and figure eights and ascended and descended at will. On his last ascent he was accompanied by Colonel Andrea, of the French military mission. The landing was safely executed.

MEXICAN REBELS SLAUGHTER ARMY OF DESPOT DIAZ

Three Hundred Men Caught in Ambush and Forty Escape.

JUAREZ IN PANIC

Insurgents Execute Bandits Who Outrage Ranchers in Name of Rebels.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 23.—Probably the bloodiest battle of the Mexican insurrection is confirmed today from Ojinaga, just across the line south of Marfa, Tex., where there has been fighting for several days.

The rebels completely annihilated a force of federals commanded by Colonel Dorante, according to reports apparently without question authentic and reliable. The rebels enticed a force of 300 men into a pass and then fired on them from concealment on the sides, killing or wounding all but forty. Only a few rebels were injured.

Reports from Galeana, south of El Paso, where fighting has been in progress almost continuously for a week, are that the rebels have completely routed the federals and have taken Guillermo Porras a prisoner. Porras is secretary of state of Chihuahua and was sent by the governor to assist the military in restoring order in the district. Abraham Gonzales, insurgent governor of Chihuahua, who is in El Paso, confirms the reported capture of Porras.

Surrender was demanded of Villa Ahumada, eighty miles south of Juarez, on the National railway, today.

So badly frightened have the citizens of Ciudad Juarez become (this is the town directly opposite El Paso) that they have organized volunteers to protect the town. In addition to the 300 more troops there, and tonight they volunteered west south to the international border below this place, where 150 men crossed into Mexico Saturday night, and to scout to see if these men contemplate an attack on the border town. Seventy cavalrymen went with them.

News from Chihuahua report south today to Casas Grandes to assist the authorities there in repelling the insurgents reported as coming north from Casas Grandes. The Mexican government appears to be placing its whole faith in these volunteers, whom it is paying \$1.50 a day to serve.

The first foreigners killed in the present uprising with the exception of Lawson, at Parral, in the very first battle, are reported today by James Mortenson, a fruit merchant of Ciudad Juarez. Mortenson this morning received a message from Colonia Guadalupe, a Mormon settlement on the railway, south of Casas Grandes, saying that his wife had been killed by Mexicans, and also reporting the death of Marius Coch, a Mormon settler. Mrs. Mortenson with five children was living on a farm in the vicinity of the colony.

The rebels at Madera have executed a negro woman at Parral, who had been committing depredations on Americans under the guise of being a revolutionist. Her body was burned in the streets and her husband, who was a Mexican, and also reporting the death of Marius Coch, a Mormon settler. Mrs. Mortenson with five children was living on a farm in the vicinity of the colony.

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RECORDS OF BARRY'S CASE IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Secretary of the Navy Meyer will take action probably within the next few days in the case of Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, U. S. N., retired, who was recently relieved of command of the Pacific fleet. The record in the case sent by the officers of the flagship, which Admiral Barry is reported to have attempted to suppress, reached the Navy Department today by mail. Admiral Barry is now in San Francisco, where he was directed by Secretary Meyer to remain until his case has been finally disposed of. The papers in the case are under consideration by the judge advocate general.

MAY GERRYMANDER TEXAS INTO DRYNESS

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 23.—The Prohibition senators, who are in the majority in that body, today made it known that they will endeavor to gerrymander the state into Prohibition Congressional districts so that some honest Prohibitionists can be elected to Congress. The same action as to senatorial and representative districts will be attempted.

With this object in view an amendment to the rules was adopted, providing for the election by the senate of the re-appointing committee instead of allowing it to be appointed by the presiding officer. Lieutenant Governor A. B. Davis, who is a pronounced anti-

BEGIN TO FLEE FROM CANNON'S DISTRICT

Prominent Personages Suddenly Find Pressing Business Away From Home.

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 23.—The real work of investigating the charges of wholesale buying and selling of votes in Danville and Vermillion county was begun today, and as a result wholesale confessions are expected shortly.

Since Saturday more than 100 additional subpoenas have been served on persons believed to know something of vote-buying and vote-selling here in Uncle Joe's bailiwick, and it is significant that nearly all the persons summoned are bankers and politicians. Every man who has been a candidate for public office in Danville or Vermillion county for the past few years has received a subpoena.

It is understood each will be asked to furnish an itemized account of all the money he contributed to campaign funds, and to tell as nearly as possible how much this was used for corruption purposes.

It is wonderful the number of prominent men of Danville and Vermillion county who have found that their business has called them neighboring states during the week and whose stays away from home will be "indefinite."

R. S. Frankenberg, a local newspaper reporter, was one of the first witnesses before the grand jury today. He is the reporter that secured the alleged confession from City Attorney Frank W. Jones, Saturday, which "confession" Jones later denied having made. Frankenberg told the inquirers what he knew and asked that Jones be called to tell his side of the story. Jones has already expressed a willingness to appear, declaring that, while he knew votes were bought and sold, he himself, took no part in the corrupt traffic.

Isaac Woodard, foreman of the grand jury, today said that his way had been pointed out by Judge Kimbrough and that he purposed to follow it. Several officers, whose names brought the affair to a climax, have said they will testify if asked.

The misunderstanding which brought about the crisis came from a published statement, purporting to be a "confession" from City Attorney Frank W. Jones, of Danville, that he had sold his vote for the election of Sheriff John T. Shepard, and his subsequent denial of such an alleged confession.

City Attorney Jones today issued an official statement denying the report, saying: "The newspaper stories concerning an alleged confession, purporting to have been made by me, in which it is said that I purchased votes for John T. Shepard, now sheriff of this county, at the recent November election, are absolutely false."

ANOTHER BANK SIGNS WITH UNION

The Public Bank, Delancey and Ludlow streets, and at Madison avenue and 115th street, yesterday signed an agreement with the Bank and Office Employees' Union granting all demands made by the clerks. The bank recognized the organization and granted an increase in wages to all their employees.

About fifty clerks who were out of the organization joined the union and paid their initiation fee. The agreement was signed by Abraham Zucker, president of the union, and the vice president of the Public Bank. The bank is now under union conditions, and Joseph Marcus, president, promised that he would see to it that all the employees get good treatment, and are paid according to their grade. Union signs will be placed in the banks, and all union rules and regulations will be observed. The union is preparing to fight all bankers who will fail to settle up with them and grant the demands of the clerks.

JOBLESS, GOES INSANE AND KILLS HIMSELF

Driven insane because he was unable to secure a position, Nathan Vedaver, twenty-six years old, of 1042 De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn, was found dead in his furnished room yesterday morning from gas poisoning. Bell Schlinger, a tenant in the house, while on her way to the grocery store shortly before 10 o'clock, smelled escaping gas and traced it to the room occupied by Vedaver.

She called Lewis Fraser, who broke down the door and found the man stretched on the floor with a gas tube in his mouth and a burner fully turned on. Dr. Jayne, of the Bushwick Hospital, pronounced the man dead on arrival.

TERRIBLY BURNED BY EXPLODING PAINT

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 23.—William Eiler, a carpenter, is sightless and at the point of death today as a result of the explosion of a can of frozen paint which he had put in a pan of water on the kitchen stove to thaw out.

AUTHOR SHOT BY MAN WHO KILLS HIMSELF; PRESS SPREADS LIES

Capitalist Newspapers Scream "Socialist!" and "Anarchist!" When Crazy Musician Attacks David Graham Phillips on Street.

DEAD MAN ONLY HAD ROOM AT RAND SCHOOL

No Known Reason for Desperate Act of Goldsborough Whose Actions and Talk Had Always Been Quiet. Wounded Man Has Fighting Chance for Life.

David Graham Phillips, the novelist and magazine writer, was shot and, it is feared, fatally injured yesterday by Fitchugh C. Goldsborough, an eccentric musician, who immediately afterwards killed himself.

Goldsborough emptied the entire contents of his revolver into Phillips' body, save one bullet, which he sent into his own brain.

The tragedy occurred near the Princeton Club, at the corner of Lexington avenue and 21st street, where the author was going for his mail.

No reason whatever is given for Goldsborough's act. So far as could be learned yesterday the two men were not even acquainted.

The capitalist newspapers—our "great" metropolitan dailies—instantly seized the chance to erupt with bold, black headlines, describing Goldsborough as a Socialist or an anarchist.

Goldsborough was neither. But because he happened to have a room at the Rand School of Social Science, at 112 East 19th street, many of whose courses are devoted to a study of Socialist teachings, the capitalist press spread the most foolish and disgusting lies about Goldsborough as a "Socialist crank" or "anarchist."

Horrible to the Public. Two minutes of real investigation would have elicited the fact that Goldsborough was merely a poor, cracked poet and musician and that he had never even manifested any radical tendencies. In fact, the reporters were plainly told at the Rand school that he was not in any way connected with the Socialist party or the institution, but the young gentlemen at the head line writers went right ahead with their horrid narrative.

Here are some extracts from the headlines and stories of some of the capitalist newspapers: "SOCIALIST CRANK—TEACHER OF SOCIAL SCIENCE—Evening Sun. SHOT BY AN ANARCHIST—Evening World. CRANK ON SOCIAL PROBLEMS—Evening Journal. SOCIALIST VIOLIN TEACHER—Globe.

What caused Goldsborough, who was waiting near the entrance to the Princeton Club at an hour when Mr. Phillips usually calls there for his mail, to fire the shots is not known. When the wounded man was carried into the club he was still unconscious, and when asked whether he knew the man who shot him, Phillips answered that he didn't.

Later in the day, however, it was learned from Harrison W. Phillips, a brother of David Graham Phillips, that for some time the wounded man had been receiving letters, notes, telegrams and telephone calls of a threatening and abusive nature not only at his home in the National Arts Club on the south side of Gramercy Club, but at the Princeton Club. Harrison Phillips said that no name was attached to these communications, but that in view of the shooting he supposed Goldsborough had sent them.

Told of "Grudge." Dr. George E. Maurer, of 154 East 64th street, also said last evening that about nine months ago while Goldsborough was rooming in Dr. Maurer's house, Goldsborough complained to the physician that he had a grudge "against a certain writer," and added a vague story about being harmed by this writer in a magazine article some time ago. Dr. Maurer said that Goldsborough had always impressed him as being mentally weak.

When Mrs. Carolyn Frevert, a sister of Mr. Phillips, who lives with the novelist in a studio apartment at the National Arts Club, saw her brother at Bellevue Hospital, not long after the shooting, she asked Mr. Phillips if he knew why he had been shot. He answered that he didn't. Then he began to tell Mrs. Frevert that yesterday he had received a telegram of a very-terrible nature.

"It was addressed to me, and also signed with my name," the wounded man began. He tried to tell his sister the nature of the telegram, but became unconscious before she could learn what the sender of the telegram had to say.

Mr. Phillips, who is unmarried,

lunched with his sister in the National Arts Club yesterday about noon, and he then started for the Princeton Club, presumably for his mail. Two members of the club, Newton James, a broker, and Frank Davis, a mining engineer, who lives at the Waldorf, were coming out of the Princeton Club when they noticed Mr. Phillips walking east toward them, 100 feet away. Also, they remember that a man was standing near the iron fence in front of the Schieffelin house.

Began to Fire. They had just recognized that the tall man coming toward them was Phillips when the man beside the fence began to fire at Phillips, who was toward Phillips as the novelist and the man with the revolver were within a few feet of each other.

James and Davis then motioned another man, a salesman named Jacob Jacoby, of 3 East 12th street, who was toward Phillips as the novelist moved toward the iron fence and tried to keep himself from falling. Jacoby had grasped Phillips and was holding him up when Goldsborough walked into the crowd with his revolver.

Mr. James and Mr. Davis carried Phillips to a reception room at the club and laid him on a rug while the telephone operator notified the police and also called for an ambulance and for Dr. Eugene Fuller.

Club members who had gathered around Phillips and first saw Goldsborough, who was toward Phillips as the novelist moved toward the iron fence and tried to keep himself from falling. Jacoby had grasped Phillips and was holding him up when Goldsborough walked into the crowd with his revolver.

When the coroner searched the body of the dead man he found a paper bearing the name "F. C. Goldsborough, 112 East 19th street."

A policeman was sent around to the Rand School, where he found W. J. Ghent, of whom he asked questions concerning a "Mr. Goldstrom," Mrs. Ghent told him no such person lived there, which accounts for the capitalist newspaper report of the "denial" from the Rand School.

Goldsborough was well known to many Socialists in this city who met him in the Rand School, or its restaurant.

He came there on November 3 last, and rented a room on the top floor for \$3 a week. He explained that it was a good locality, and central for his purposes, and that the rent would just about suit his purse.

When he engaged the room from Joseph Mangione, of the office across the street, he said somewhat jokingly: "You people are not at all anarchistic around here, are you?"

On being assured that no anarchists were harbored therein, but that the room was a quiet and well-ventilated place, Goldsborough engaged the room. As he was quiet and well behaved he attracted little attention. He explained that he was a teacher of the violin, and sometimes gave pupils lessons in his room.

Except his violin, Goldsborough's principal passion seemed to be poetry. He wrote reams of verse—most of it must be confessed, of rather indifferent quality—and frequently demanded that his neighbors read or listen to it.

He sometimes entered into arguments with people he met in the school concerning Socialism, but always took a conservative view of the matter. He was not a Social

that he was extremely restless and disturbed in mind, but he never manifested any violent symptoms, not even in his talk. He showed familiarity with books, but never mentioned any one author as a favorite or otherwise.

Phillips has been brought to the hospital, Dr. Donovan, the house surgeon, Dr. Wilson and other assistants decided that the patient's heart action was too weak to permit of the administration of opiates to relieve the sufferer. Instead, they decided to give him stimulants. Until unconsciousness set in he complained very much of the pain of the flesh wound of his forearm.

Phillips was taken to the operating room from the surgical ward at 5:45 o'clock. It was an hour later that the operation, "at the request of the patient's relatives," was performed. Drs. Walker and Hotchkiss performed the operation, assisted by Dr. Donovan. The bullet in the thigh was permitted to remain where it was for the present, and the other wounds were cleaned and bound up. At first it was said that Phillips had been shot through the abdomen, but Dr. Hotchkiss later denied this.

"The abdominal wound," said Dr. Hotchkiss, after the operation, "at first gave us the most concern, but we have found that the wound in the breast is the most serious. The abdominal wound reached no vital spot and was merely superficial. The chief thing we had to do with this wound was to see that antiseptics were thoroughly applied to it."

"There is grave danger, however, that pneumonia may develop from the wound in the chest. This bullet went through the chest, puncturing the lung and dropped out at the back. But on the whole I think there is a good chance for recovery."

Goldsborough's body was identified by Algernon Lee, secretary of the Rand School, after it had lain on the pavement for more than two hours.

Some persons yesterday were inclined to see some significance in the fact that the Rand School where Goldsborough went to secure a room, is exactly opposite the National Arts Club, where Phillips lived, and from whose doorway he was often seen coming. On the other hand, the people at the school who remember when Goldsborough first came in, said that he did not ask for a room on the street side, as would have been natural had he had designs on Phillips, but seemed perfectly satisfied with the room he got, which is a small one in the rear on the top floor.

Goldsborough was a youngish fellow of about thirty-two years, medium height, slender, smooth shaven and light haired. He was well educated, having attended several universities in Europe. It is said he was also a graduate of Harvard.

BORN IN WASHINGTON WHERE HIS FRIENDS CONSIDERED HIM A DREAMER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Fitzhugh C. Goldsborough was the son of Dr. Edmund K. Goldsborough, of 1331 K street, Northwest, this city. Among his friends and in his own family circle here, he was known as a dreamer and a poet. He had not been in Washington to see his family for three years.

His mother received a letter from him yesterday, but in it, Dr. Goldsborough said tonight, there was no indication of any trouble or of any intention to commit the deed that startled them tonight.

Not only was there no indication of any cloud on the mind of Goldsborough, but he had already signified his intention of attending a wedding of his sister, Miss Frances Goldsborough, to William E. Stead, of this city, on February 25. He was to have been an usher at the wedding.

Dr. Goldsborough said tonight that his son had always shown a liking for music. He attended Harvard University in 1898-99, but even at that time he continued his study of music. He did not graduate from Harvard, but went from there to Germany, where

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At 8 O'CLOCK
At Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street

his father said he studied music for ten years. Returning to this country he began teaching music in New York. A few years ago he went to Pittsburgh, where he joined the Pittsburgh orchestra. When that organization was disbanded he returned to New York and began teaching music.

Goldsborough was born here October 5, 1870. He had three brothers and two sisters. None of them, it was said, had ever heard of David Graham Phillips except in a purely cursory way.

The family knew nothing of any socialistic connections formed by Fitzhugh Goldsborough, in Washington, the father said, he belonged to no club, club or to himself.

The Goldsborough family is one of the oldest in Washington and is prominent socially here. It has well known connections in this city and in Virginia. It followed the trend of modern society in the capital, but have continued to live in the old family mansion on K between 13th and 14th streets, which years ago ceased to be the center of social activity.

Goldsborough well known in Pittsburgh, where he was considered eccentric. Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 23.—Fitzhugh C. Goldsborough, who this afternoon shot down David Graham Phillips, in New York, then killed himself, was a former Pittsburgher, being one of the first violinists in the Pittsburgh orchestra of last year. He was a special favorite of Director Emil Paur of the orchestra, and was well known through his eccentricity to every music lover in Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh became greatly excited tonight over the announcement of "Goldie's" eccentric act in New York. The consensus of opinion here appears to be that Mr. Phillips had at some time in the past refused to recognize Goldsborough as the poet and violinist he always insisted he was. Goldsborough while here was thought to be slightly deranged on the matter of poetry, but he was not considered a musician ever in the Pittsburgh orchestra. About a year since he fled from Pittsburgh during midseason, leaving word "the Pittsburgh smoke has driven me crazy. You will never see me again," Director Paur, however, heard from him three weeks later in a sanitarium in New England, where he had been sent by a New York specialist. One month from the time the specialist appeared in his old seat in the orchestra and finished the season, but other members of the orchestra were afraid of him.

Vice President M. R. Howard, of the American Federation of Musicians, who had been found in the pocket of the assassin after his death, said of him: "Goldsborough was a member of the Pittsburgh local American Federation of Musicians. I was secretary at the time he joined. He was a member more than a year ago. When Mr. Paur reached New York from Europe a year from last fall, he had not his orchestra completed by any means, and he had Franz Kohler, of Pittsburgh, who joined the orchestra with him. Goldsborough, who was from Toronto, Ontario, was tried out at the suggestion of Kohler, the trial being given at the Hotel Savoy, New York. Paur was much pleased and hired the young man to play the violin. When he reached Pittsburgh, we found that he was not a member of the union, and we persuaded him to join us. He is today, or was up to the time of his suicide, a member in good standing in our union, I think. The best I can say is that he seemed moody and preoccupied most of the time, but I am surprised that he ever mustered nerve to do this awful deed."

William T. Mossman, who was manager of the Pittsburgh Orchestra during the time Goldsborough played first violin, and who knew him well, tonight frankly admits belief that Goldsborough was crazy on hard study from the time he reached Pittsburgh to the time he was shot.

"Goldie was certainly a slave to poetry and prose writings of his own," said Mr. Mossman tonight. "He was one of the most gentlemanly men in the whole orchestra. He was a first violinist in the finest college, his father being a prominent Canadian physician. He could play the violin well and knew his ability. I was never afraid of him but once, however, and that was at a time when I refused to go over the ultimatum of Director Paur and put Goldsborough on as a soloist at one of our big concerts. I never saw a man quite so mad as Goldie" was then. "Goldsborough insisted on inflicting his home made poetry and epigrams on all who would listen," continued Mossman, "and it may be that the refusal of Mr. Phillips at some time previous to listen to his vaporous cantus was the trouble of today. Goldie was a poet when he had the poetic or authorship mania. He would rush into my office making a new bit of poetry of his own making and insist on reading it to the whole orchestra. When I would want to know what we all thought of it. He spoke, too, were those of a man we didn't care to tell the truth to about his

compositions and we would always praise his work."

DEAD MUSICIAN ALSO WELL KNOWN IN NEW ORLEANS, WHERE HE VISITED NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 23.—Fitzhugh Coyle Goldsborough, who shot David Graham Phillips, is well known in New Orleans. He has a first cousin, Richard F. Goldsborough, a member of the prominent law firm of Farrar, Jones, Goldsborough & Goldberg, who reside in New Orleans, but who is away on a recording to his wife, is at either Richmond Hotel, Washington, D. C., or at the Hotel Belmont, New York.

Fitzhugh Goldsborough has a cousin, who is said to be the head of a gas plant in Washington, D. C. Members of the Goldsborough family here were surprised to learn of the shooting. Fitzhugh Goldsborough is said to have visited New Orleans a few years ago.

"I am surprised to learn of the tragedy," said Mrs. Goldsborough when seen in her home, 2209 St. Charles avenue. "I do not know Fitzhugh, Goldsborough personally, but have often heard my husband speak of him."

The Goldsboroughs came from Maryland and there are several members of the family in New York.

PHILLIPS SOMETIMES A RADICAL WRITER.
Phillips was born in Madison, Ind., October 31, 1867. He was educated in the Madison High School. Thence he went to Princeton, taking his A. B. in 1887. His first newspaper experience he got on a Cincinnati newspaper. Later he came to New York and worked for the New York Herald Tribune. He also wrote the London correspondent of the World. For some time, too, he was an editorial writer on that paper.

He is the author of the following books: "The Great God Success," published in 1901, was followed by "Her Serene Highness," 1902; "A Woman Ventures," 1902; "Golden Fleece," 1903; "The Master Rogue," 1903; "The Cost," 1904; "The Plum Tree," 1905; "The Social Secretary," 1906; "The Deluge," 1905; "The Reign of Gilt," 1905; "The Fortune Hunter," 1906; "The Second Generation," 1907; "Light-Fingered Gentry," 1907; "Old Wives for New," 1908; "The Worth of a Woman," 1908; "Fashionable Adventures of Joshua Craig," 1909; and "The Hungry Heart," 1909.

Phillips is unmarried, and has one brother, Harry Phillips, who is a newspaper writer, and a former secretary to Arthur Brisbane.

WHAT LOCAL LABOR BODIES ARE DOING
The Brooklyn police took a hand in breaking the strike of the shoe workers yesterday, when they arrested two strikers, Dominico Giacoppita and Giuseppe Dandeo, because they dared to wear red sashes and walk up and down in front of the shop of Griffin & White, Pearl and York streets.

The strikers were taken to the Fulton street station, where a charge of violating section 1457 of the charter of the city of New York, which refers to parading the streets without a permit. They will be arraigned in the Adams Street Court today.

BONNAZ EMBROIDERY WORKERS.
There will be a meeting of the Bonnaz Embroidery Workers' Union, No. 54, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, at Astoria Hall, 62 West 4th street, tonight. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss ways and means of organizing the trade, and bring the unorganized into the union. Speakers will address the meeting in several languages.

MAIL DELIVERERS' BALL.
Fully 4,000 people attended the ball of the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union, No. 9463, of the American Federation of Labor, held at the Grand Central Palace, on Sunday night. The White Hats Actors' Union furnished the concert, and they entertained the audience for about three hours. After the concert the merry-making danced on early yesterday morning. The arrangements committee stated yesterday that this was the most successful affair held by the organization.

The union published a special anniversary edition of the Laborer, the journal of the organization. The journal contained the photographs of the union members, among them being William J. Guilfoyle, who is "Billie," the foreman of The Call delivery department. The journal also contained a full page advertisement of The Call, recommending it to the members of the organization as the champion of the workers. On the moving pictures, a picture of The Call was given, and the members applauded every time it was shown.

MICROMETER LODGE, NO. 8, B. of M.
Professor George R. Kirkpatrick is to lecture on "The Hypnotism of the Working Class," at the Laborer, No. 8, Brotherhood of Machinists, at their lodge rooms, 125-127 Park row, New York, tonight at 8 o'clock.

WATCH MAKERS MEET.
The Watch Makers' Union will hold a special meeting at 96 East 11th street, at 8 o'clock tonight. Important business is to be transacted, and it is urged that all members attend the meeting. All back paying members can make good by paying \$1.

ALL NEGROES LEAVE TOWN.
HOMINY, Okla., Jan. 23.—Following the posting of notices threatening negroes if they did not "quit the town," the last of 150 left Hominy yesterday.

JACOBS & HARRIS
77-79 Fulton St., Corner Gold St.
Fashionable Tailors
Special MIDWINTER SALE
Suits or Overcoats \$16
To Order :: ::
Former Prices \$22, \$25, \$28
Fine Materials—All Workmanship
STRICTLY UNION MADE
Special Discount to Call Readers.

TEA.
What Is It Like?
What is a package of this tea like? Why, it is like every other package of it. The quality of the contents has never varied from first to last.

White Rose CEYLON TEA
One Quality Only—the Best.

ARREST STRIKERS FOR WEARING RED SASHES
But Shoe Workers Announce They Will Not Desert the Colors.

The Brooklyn police took a hand in breaking the strike of the shoe workers yesterday, when they arrested two strikers, Dominico Giacoppita and Giuseppe Dandeo, because they dared to wear red sashes and walk up and down in front of the shop of Griffin & White, Pearl and York streets.

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ELIZABETH MACHINISTS FIGHT SINGER COMPANY
Elizabeth Machinists, who are fighting the Singer Sewing Machine Company, announced today that they will picket the shop, distributing organizing literature announcing a mass meeting for the purpose of organizing all the employees of the firm.

The mass meeting of the strikers held last Thursday was attended by over 800 Singer employees, and is said to have been the largest meeting of this character held in Elizabeth for many years. All of the speakers pointed out that the tremendous dividends declared by the company were greater than those received by the stockholders in the richest corporation in the world, while the wages paid to the mechanics are by far the lowest in this vicinity.

WHERE TO BUY YOUR BOOKS CHEAP
The Book Department of The New York Call was greatly enlarged lately. Like any 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.

THOUSAND PAINTERS STRIKE IN BUFFALO
BUFFALO, Jan. 23.—A strike of painters and upholsterers is on at the Erie Motor Company's plant. The men claim there are more than 1,000 of their number out, either directly or indirectly, because of the strike.

LEGAL NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the SILVERDIP CO. will be held at the office of the company, 100 West 42nd Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 31st, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing directors, adopting new by-laws and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

GRAND MASS MEETING
Of all the Cloak Alteration and Special Order Tailors, Fitters and Ladies working at this trade
WILL BE HELD
Wednesday Evening, Jan. 25, 1911
At 8 O'CLOCK
At Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street

ERNEST HAECKEL: HIS LIFE AND WORK
Will be subject of a lecture by
LOUIS C. FRANA
TO BE DELIVERED
Tonight, at Arlington Hall
19-21 St. Marks Place
Under auspices of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party. Biographical sketch of Haeckel, also a synopsis of his philosophic and scientific ideas, will be given. His antagonism to Socialism will be explained.
Admission Free
Questions and Discussions

WORKERS FIGHTING HORWITZ INJUNCTION
Court Asked to "Scab" on the Striking Waist Makers.

Justice Goff in the Supreme Court yesterday issued an order for contempt of court against Morris Wintchewsky, secretary-treasurer of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, and four striking employees of the firm of Morwitz & Horwitz, 47 Mercer street. The proceedings were started by Horwitz & Horwitz and the papers were granted on several affidavits sworn out by professional scabs in the employ of the firm, charging that strikers molested them. The bosses pray that the officers be imprisoned for violating the temporary injunction which was also issued by Justice Goff.

In the affidavits the bosses and the scabs say that since the injunction has been issued the strikers continue to molest the scabs, and that they ought to be punished for violating orders of the court. The bosses are aiming to break the strike by tying the union up with injunctions, but the strikers are not alarmed by contempt proceedings and they are pledged to stay out until the firm grants all their demands.

Jacob Panken, attorney for the waist makers, told a Call reporter yesterday that the bosses are simply trying to bring the strikers back to work. "It seems that after having failed to get the strikers to desert the union," said Panken, "and after the scab agents failed to get scabs for them, they have now resorted to the courts to act as strikebreakers for them. We will fight the case to a finish, and we are determined to win the strike."

Bosses Desperate.
Ida Cohen, Beatrice Berner, and Esther Etkin were arrested while picketing the Horwitz & Horwitz shop, and charged with disorderly conduct. They were later arraigned before Magistrate Frosch in the Jefferson Market Court, and held in \$100 bail each to keep the peace for thirty days. The attorney for the union will call on the police commissioner to protest against the thugs being allowed to assault strikers, and ask him to stop it. Celia Son, a striker, told a Call reporter that one of the Horwitzes spat her in the face while she was on duty. She will apply for a warrant for the arrest of the boss.

The fight against the Lesser 25th Manufacturing Company, 28 West 25th street, is still on. The strikers are picketing a good fight, disorganizing the company that was buried at them by Judge Goff. The officers of the union declared yesterday that more shops are being organized daily and that more firms are signing up with the union. The purpose of the meeting is to organize the unorganized who are at Beethoven Hall, 210 5th street, tomorrow night.

ELIZABETH MACHINISTS FIGHT SINGER COMPANY
(Special to The Call.)
ELIZABETH, Jan. 23.—The striking tool makers of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, although few in number, have shown unusual determination in their fight against the company. They are picketing the shop, distributing organizing literature announcing a mass meeting for the purpose of organizing all the employees of the firm.

The mass meeting of the strikers held last Thursday was attended by over 800 Singer employees, and is said to have been the largest meeting of this character held in Elizabeth for many years. All of the speakers pointed out that the tremendous dividends declared by the company were greater than those received by the stockholders in the richest corporation in the world, while the wages paid to the mechanics are by far the lowest in this vicinity.

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HOLZWASSER & CO.
WE PAY FREIGHT and R. R. FARE
WRITE FOR OUR 1911 CATALOGUE
PARLOR—Fine Value Suit, 4 pieces; Fir Mirror, French bevel glass; Parlor Table (brass feet); handsome Lamp and Globe; pair of handsome Pictures; large Oriental Rug, 7 1/2 x 10 1/2; 1 Rocker, 2 pairs Curtains.
DINING ROOM—Oak Sideboard, beveled mirror, or elegant setting; Mackles with 2 chairs; years' guarantee; Leather Couch; 6 oak cane chairs; 12 place Dinner Table; 12 place Dinner Set; Table Cover; 12 yards Matting.
This home consists of the accompanying articles and is on exhibition in our warehouse.
Grand Rapids Furniture
100% allowed on all cash sales.
OUR LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS
\$50 worth, \$.75 weekly
\$75 " \$1.00
\$100 " \$1.50
\$150 " \$2.00
\$200 " \$2.25
\$300 " \$2.75
Our Terms Apply Also to New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
Our New Apartment, consisting of Parlor, Dining Room, Bedroom, Kitchen, with Grand Rapids Furniture, value \$200.
417-423 THIRD AVE AT 80 ST.

HISTORY OF POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS
United States Last to Establish Them—Popular in Europe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The United States has been the last nation of importance to establish postal savings banks. Practically every nation has them in successful operation now. One of the latest publications of the national monetary commission entitled "Notes on the Postal Savings Bank System of the Leading Countries" shows the growth and development of postal savings banks in every quarter of the earth, from the beginning in the United Kingdom in 1861 to the present time, when the system has been extended not only through the continent of Europe, but to the colonies, even in Tasmania, the federated Malay states and southern Nigeria.

When the United States is this year preparing for a beginning with forty-four banks the far-away gold coast of Africa has \$100,000 in deposits; Tunis has more than \$1,000,000; the Dutch East India islands have nearly 1,000,000, and Egypt has nearly 2,000,000. In continental Europe and in greater nations the system is much more extensive. In France there are more than 3,000,000 depositors, with average deposits of \$15. Italy has 3,000,000 also, with an average deposit of \$35. Belgium has 2,000,000, with an average of \$63, and Russia has 1,700,000, with an average of \$72. Japan, which pays the highest interest of all, has 8,000,000 depositors, with deposits of \$46,000,000, but the average deposit is lowest of all, only about \$5.

The history and organization of the postal savings bank system of the leading foreign countries, the regulations in various countries concerning the withdrawal of funds, statistics showing the growth in the number of depositors and amount of deposits, and the cost of administration, with the annual amount of profit or loss, are made available in this volume to any one interested in the subject. The volume also includes the letters received from United States consuls in answer to twenty-five pertinent questions bearing on the nature and advantages of postal savings banks in certain foreign countries. The answers are tabulated in most convenient form.

MEETING HALLS.
Astoria Schuetsen Park
Broadway, between 11th and 12th Sts., New York.
Largest and most beautiful hall in Greater New York.
Tel. 513 Astoria. J. LEE, Prop.

Labor Lyeum
949 Broadway, New York.
Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organization. Owned and Controlled by the Labor Lyeum Association. Telephone 6241 Williamsburg.

Labor Temple
241-247 E. 64th St., New York.
Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone 1080 79th.
Free library open from 2 to 10 P. M.

ARLINGTON HALL
1021 St. Marks Place, New York.
Elegant hall for balls and concerts, with dining room; modern heating always in operation.
Hollander, Prop.

CLINTON HALL
151-153 CLINTON ST.
Large and small meeting rooms from May 1st, for unions, lodges and societies of reasonable terms.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All announcements and other matter intended for publication in this department must positively be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear.

The Call is compelled to exact the requirement because of the increasing size of this department and the growing difficulty of publishing news of this character at shorter notice. The publication of matter telephoned in cannot be guaranteed. Comrades are advised to send in their notices as far ahead of the date for publication as possible.

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Branch 3.

Want to get a surprise? Come tonight and hear and take part in the readings and discussion at the August Bebel Study Club, Branch 3, club-rooms, 272 East 10th street. We are just entering upon woman's position in ancient Greece and Rome. All welcome. Admission free. Reader and critic, August Claessens.

Branch 4.

Branch 4 meets tonight at Turn Hall, 305 West 54th street. At the last meeting the following officers were elected: Organizer, R. H. Asquith; corresponding secretary, Thomas M. Kane; financial secretary, Comrade Coene (re-elected).

The organization committee has been divided and given power as Assembly district organizers as follows: 4th A. D., Charles Turk; 7th A. D., William Evans and Emil Spindler; 8th A. D., F. Nensins and L. Adams; 11th A. D., John Mullen; 13th A. D., R. H. Asquith and William Finan; 15th A. D., Charles Merkel and John Flannigan.

The assembly district organizers are to secure election district captains for each election district and are now visiting the enrolled Socialist voters as well as party members with this end in view.

Comrades are earnestly requested to assist in this work in all ways possible, as it will result in really efficient organization. Comrades are also requested to send in the name, address, and special information in regard to all sympathizers known, for the list the organizer is keeping for special purposes.

The business of the branch is to be hereafter conducted largely in committee meetings, thus making it possible to devote the regular meetings to lectures and comradeship.

You will not be asked to take up tasks that you do not freely desire. Comrades, so all attend tonight's meeting.

R. H. ASQUITH, Organizer.

Yorkville English Class.

The Rand School extension class in English composition, of Yorkville, meets tonight at Branch 6 headquarters, 1461 Third avenue, under the supervision of William I. Sackheim.

General Council, Y. P. S. F.

A meeting of the general council of the Young People's Socialist Federation will be held this evening at 1461 Third avenue. All old and newly elected delegates are requested to attend.

Board of Management of the W. C. P. A. Meets Tonight.

A regular meeting of the Board of Management of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association will take place tonight at 8 o'clock in the office of The New York Call, 409 Pearl street. Every member of the board is requested to attend and be there on time.

J. GERBER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN.

11th and 17th A. D.—At 499 Lexington avenue.

23d A. D. Naturalization Bureau.

The naturalization bureau of the 23d Assembly district, Brooklyn, located in the headquarters of the Socialist party, at 1776 Pitkin avenue, will be open tonight from 7 to 9 o'clock. Comrades desiring assistance will receive same free of charge.

NEW JERSEY.

Elizabeth.

The third lecture held Sunday night at Socialist headquarters, Proctor's Theater building, was attended by nearly a hundred men and women who listened with interest to a lecture of Professor Gruenberg, of the Manhattan High School, and teacher of biology. The lecture concluded the first of his series of three on "Some of the Contributions of Biology Toward the Solution of Social Problems." The subject was: "Hereditary and Environment."

Professor Gruenberg's lecture covered the effects on heredity and environment on individuals, and told how biology proposed to improve the race.

The stereopticon pictures showing the various diversities in species such as ferns or other plants, interbreeding between races, animals, etc., at the conclusion of the lecture, proved most instructive and impressive. Next Sunday evening Sol Fieldman will speak on "Socialism and Human Nature."

The arrangements for a monster meeting to be held in April, with Eugene V. Debs as principal speaker, are well under way.

The action of the state executive committee in issuing a leaflet on the pending election of a United States senator was discussed at the regular

meeting of Branch 3, held Friday, January 20. The leaflet was read in order that all present might be able to understand its peculiar significance. A long and heated discussion took place, in which the conduct of the state executive committee, in printing literature without having the article passed upon by the state committee, was severely criticized.

While the leaflet does not openly advocate the election of James E. Martine, it does most strongly oppose the election of "Jim" Smith, of Newark. It declares that "the voice of the people must be obeyed." It also demands that "Jim" Smith, his bank, the Federal Trust Company, his newspaper, the Newark Star, every one in his employ, and every one who has business dealings with him, be boycotted and, in addition to this boycott, it advocates a general strike on the day of the election, to last for one day.

Apparently the state executive committee did not stop to consider that the boycott is illegal, and that openly advocating it for the benefit of an old party candidate was a needless risk. Also, they seem to have overlooked the fact that Socialists work for "Jim" Smith, and that a Comrade working on the Star was a candidate for the assembly at the last election. The state executive committee would have Socialists boycott one another just because some of them happened to work for Smith.

After the discussion a motion was carried to instruct the delegates to the county committee to urge that the county committee in taking sides in a fight between two old party politicians. The motion was carried with but three dissenting votes.

D. L. H. FERGUSON, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT.

Bristol.

The first of the series of monthly meetings pertaining to labor legislation, which will be held under the auspices of the Bristol Socialist local in co-operation with other labor organizations, while the general assembly is in session, took place Friday evening in the courtroom.

Solomon Sontheimer, president of the Hartford Central Labor Union, was the speaker. President Sontheimer spoke of the active work of the Workingmen's Political League of Connecticut in the last campaign. This league had sent letters to all candidates at the recent state election, asking where they stood on the following proposed measures: Direct primary, workmen's compensation act, representation in the legislature according to population, public utilities commission to be elected by the people, the income tax, initiative, referendum and recall, the removal of the \$5,000 death limit, relief to labor from the injunction, eight hour day for public employes, a tenement house law similar to that of New York, and the modernization of the Sunday laws.

Mr. Sontheimer stated that the Bristol representatives in the legislature were pledged to these measures. His statement was later found to be a mistake, since the men who had promised to support such legislation were W. C. Holden and S. B. Catlin, and not the candidates who were elected. Senator Alsop, of this district, however, had written that he would support the above named measures, as did Representative Calor, of Plainville, and Speaker Scott, of Plymouth.

Dealing with the question of legislation Sontheimer stated that the lobbyist is the hidden force upon which depends legislation. In this state the corporations kill people at their pleasure without it costing them a cent, except as they are pleased to give something. What is needed in this state is a workmen's compensation law which will mean automatic compensation graded on the injury and income. In endeavoring to secure this the working class is limited by the constitutional provision that no man can be deprived of property without a trial. President Sontheimer said that the constitution must be amended so that we can have as good a compensation law as have European nations. The speaker criticized the referring of the compensation measures to the judiciary committee, where a group of lawyers will kill them. In closing, President Sontheimer stated that unless something is done for labor at this session of the legislature the Socialist vote will increase more rapidly than at the last election and that he was in hopes that the next legislature might have some Socialist members.

He urged the working class of the town to support the meeting on February 17, when Mayor Willard C. Fisher, of Middletown, will speak, saying that the laboring man had no better friend in the state than Professor Fisher.

Hartford.

Professor G. A. Kleene gives tonight at 333 Asylum street, the fourth and last of his lectures in the course on Political Economy in Local Hartford's People's University. His subject this evening will be "Some Proposed Reforms in the Distribution of Wealth." The lectures are given by Local Hartford.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The women's committee of Local District of Columbia was formally organized at a meeting held at the local headquarters, Typographical Temple, on Thursday, January 19. There was a good attendance and a fine spirit of enthusiasm prevailed. Mrs. E. G. Feigenbaum is the chairman and local correspondent. Mrs. Rose R. Tadin is the secretary, and

Mrs. Anna Herstein the treasurer. A program of work for the year was discussed and tentative plans were formed.

A woman resident of Washington who is a Socialist, or in any way interested in the movement, should send her name to the correspondent, at her address, 121 C street, N. E.

On February 23 May Wood Simons will speak under the auspices of the committee at the Pythian Temple.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburg.

Alexander Irvine, formerly of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue, New York, lectured under the auspices of the Socialist party in Allegheny Carnegie Music Hall, Friday, January 20, on the subject, "Socialism and the Roman Catholic Church."

As the Federation of Catholic Societies of Pittsburg has issued a proclamation calling upon all Catholics to fight against Socialism, Comrade Irvine challenged the Catholic clergy to a joint discussion, saying: "I will meet any clergyman in Pittsburg on his own terms in debate over the question of Socialism from a moral viewpoint."

The Socialist party announces that they will have more speakers here to meet the opposition of the Catholic societies, and the public will be kept fully informed as to the merits of Socialism.

OKLAHOMA.

The following resolutions, signed by O. F. Branstetter, state secretary, were adopted by the state executive committee at a meeting held on January 11:

About two years ago the Appeal to Reason commenced routing Comrade Debs as a lecturer, the terms of locals being a Debs meeting for 1,000 subscriptions to the Appeal.

Comrade Debs' pre-eminent abilities as a lecturer and his national reputation drew immense audiences, and the result was not only added circulation and influence of the Appeal, but great good to the local movements which profited not only by the propaganda made at the meeting, but also by the influence which the impressive demonstration had upon the whole community.

So markedly successful were the Debs lectures upon a subscription basis that the Appeal has enlarged its operations and is now routing a full corps of speakers on similar terms, and its example has been followed by different Socialist publications all over the country.

Beneficial as this practice may have been when confined to one or two such speakers as Comrade Debs, it becomes a positive detriment to the work and welfare of the Socialist party when it becomes a general practice and dozens of speakers are routed by different publications upon similar terms and conditions.

First—The number of subscriptions required to secure one of these dates is ordinarily larger than can be sold to the outside public, and it is necessary for the Socialists of the community, either through the local organization or as individuals, to take and pay for a larger percentage of these cards. This extra expenditure lessens the amount which they are able to contribute to the regular local and state work and the movement suffers accordingly.

Second—It has come to be recognized that when a state or local movement has reached a certain stage, it is imperatively essential that a state or local paper be established and maintained for the purpose of dealing with the state and local issues—something which it is impossible for a national paper to do. The natural growth and increase in circulation of our national papers in any state or community is beneficial because it is as necessary to have national papers as it is to have state and local papers. A well balanced movement requires all three and it is beneficial to all of them and to the movement when each of them has the circulation and support which it merits as a paper and the importance of the local, state, and national issues deserve. When the circulation of the national papers is unduly inflated and the Socialists in a community are forced to pay for this inflated and excessive circulation, there is the expense of the state or local paper which does not receive the support which it otherwise would and which it deserves to receive. The Socialist party must build up a party press, state and local, as well as national, and the excessive drains upon their resources, which is required to maintain an inflated and unnatural circulation for a few national papers become a positive detriment to those states where the growth of the movement has made a paper dealing with state issues an essential requirement for the continued growth and development of the party.

Third—In most states, or at least in all states where the movement has made or is making good progress, we are just beginning to realize the necessity of systematic agitation and organization work. We have about grown the old individualistic free lance system of carrying on this work and are trying to work out and develop plans for systematic agitation and organization work along certain lines. In order to accomplish this it is necessary that the state organizations have absolute control and management of the speakers working in their territory, and no systematic and concerted plan can be carried out by a state organization unless it does have such control and management. This is the most serious objection to the lecture bureau's publications. If various Socialist publications, if these bureaus encouraged it, means that the field work of the party is to be turned over almost entirely to the control and management of the Socialist papers instead of to the organization, and the work will be done by speakers whose principal object is to obtain subscriptions for the papers they represent. The agitation and organization work of the party will for all practical purposes be taken out of the hands of the organization and turned over to papers which are largely privately owned and whose principal object is the securing of subscriptions rather than the building and perfecting of the organization. And this is no small danger: it is a step backward instead

of forward, it has a tendency to prevent systematic and concerted organization work and makes impossible the routing of a systematic state campaign on a state issue.

And whereas the state executive committee of the Socialist party of Oklahoma believes from the reasons given above that the encouragement and growth of the lecture bureaus conducted by the various Socialist papers is detrimental to the best interests of the Socialist party, and especially so to the Socialist party of Oklahoma; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the state secretary be instructed to continue furnishing lists of locals to all recognized Socialist papers for the purpose of increasing their circulation in this state through the mailing of sample copies and communications urging the securing of subscriptions, but that all papers conducting lecture bureaus be notified that this committee objects to their circulating said locals for engagements for their speakers or to their sending such speakers into this state; and be it further

Resolved, That this action is not intended to prevent, or interfere in any manner with such contracts or engagements as may have already been made for such speakers by locals in this state, but we urge upon the locals the necessity of discouraging this system of propaganda, which is an obstacle to the success of plans for systematic work and organization, and recommend that they refrain from employing any speaker upon any terms, who is not routed by the state, district or county organizations.

NATIONAL NOTES

At a special election, held January 14, in Oil City, Pa., the following comrades were elected over the combined opposition of the old parties: C. E. Martin, select council; A. C. Feick, common council; N. G. English and W. B. Wilson, school controllers.

The national executive committee is now voting upon a motion authorizing Comrade Hillquit to prepare a statement concerning the Keir Hardie-Vaillant resolution, upon which an expression has been requested by the International Socialist Bureau.

The Socialists of Fallon, Nev., desire to get into communication with an all-round printer and newspaper man. Address J. E. Worden, secretary.

Comrade J. H. Dunbar, member of the national committee for the state of Vermont, since August, 1907, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in North Hartland, on December 25. The Comrades of Vermont will greatly miss the services of Comrade Dunbar, who has long been active in the work in that state.

A referendum is now in progress for the election of his successor. Comrade Mary R. Sanford, of Bennington Center, has been re-elected to the office of state secretary.

The Milwaukee Social Democrats have met a heavy loss in the death of our Comrade, Alderman Sultaire. For many years he had been equally active in the Socialist movement and in trades union circles. A machinist by trade, he was a fine type of the workingman in politics. His death was deeply felt by his Comrades.

It will now be necessary at the spring election to fill the vacancy caused by his death. School directors and judges will also be elected at the same time. It is much to be hoped that Milwaukee will now secure Socialist judges. This has become a real necessity for the working people of Milwaukee. The election will take place in April.

By recent referendum, Frank H. Streine, Dumfries avenue, Fort Thomas, Ky., has been elected a member of the national committee, and Walter Lanfersiek, 5th and York streets, Newport, has been re-elected as state secretary.

By recent referendum, Charles H. Otten, 209 Davis street, Portland, was elected state secretary of Oregon.

The national executive committee will meet at national headquarters at 10 a.m., Saturday, February 4, 1911.

French, Roumanian, Bulgarian and Russian Comrades are advised that it is probable that Comrade Dr. Racovski, of Roumania, will visit this country in the near future. Dr. Racovski has been instrumental in bringing about the organization of the Socialist party and trade unions in his own country, having been actively engaged in this work for the past ten years. He was in attendance at the international congress at Copenhagen.

All persons who desire to assist in making up a tour for Comrade Racovski, or know of communities that should be reached by correspondence, will please address the national office at once.

The Russian agitation bureau of the Socialist party has issued two postal cards of general interest, "Finland and the Two-Headed Eagle" and "Bloody Sunday," January 22, 1905, St. Petersburg. The proceeds will go to raise funds for organizing and propaganda work among the Russians in America. The price of these cards is 2 cents each in any quantity over five. Order from the Russian Agitation Bureau, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

A new pamphlet entitled "What Socialists Are Doing in Milwaukee" has been issued by the Comrades of that city. It is a splendid propaganda document. Price of pamphlet is 10 cents. Orders should be addressed Socialist Headquarters, 344 6th street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Walter Price, Outlook, Wash., has been elected as an additional national committeeman for that state in accordance with the apportionment recently published by the national office.

It will be remembered that a few years ago we exposed a man named John Basil Barnhill, who was at-

tempting to exploit the Socialist movement, under the guise of wanting to debate with the Socialists. Devoid of a following himself, his plan was to secure debates and make arrangements to divide the gate receipts. This man, not doubting that he has been thoroughly discredited, so that his own name has no weight, is now parading under the name of the Anti-Socialist League, of Xenia, Ill. He is publishing a communication in such papers as will publish it, entitled "Why Are Socialists Afraid of Debate?" As everybody knows, the Socialists are anxious to debate and are always willing to give their opponents the advantage in order to induce them to enter into a discussion. But this man is not opposing Socialism on principle. He is in it for revenue only. A number of our speakers have had debates with him and have found him the easiest mark imaginable.

Every local should get a big bundle of the special propaganda edition of the Progressive Woman, issued for Woman's Day, February 26, 1911. Prices: Thirty-five copies, 50 cents; 75 copies, \$1; in lots of 100 or more, 1 cent each. Orders should be filed as early as possible. Address, the Progressive Woman, "Special Edition," Girard, Kan.

Comrade O. A. Carpenter has compiled a very valuable table showing the extent to which voters are disfranchised by residence restrictions, primary law provisions, etc., in the several states. The article first appeared in the Sunday edition of The New York Call, under date of December 25, 1910.

Comrade Carpenter very distinctly points out the fact that it is the working class which is particularly discriminated against, as shown by the following quotation:

Alabama—All poll taxes must be paid.

Arkansas—Paid up poll tax required.

Florida—Registered citizens become voters only on payment of \$1 poll tax; exempt from tax after the age of fifty-five years.

Georgia—All taxes due state, county and city, including poll tax, must be paid before voting.

Louisiana—A receipt covering two years of poll tax, paying must be shown; must possess \$200 worth of property; must be able to read and write.

Maine—Must be able to read.

Mississippi—Must have paid poll tax (two years); all poll taxes must be paid by February 1, preceding election.

Oklahoma—Grandfather clause enacted.

Pennsylvania—Paid up poll tax thirty days previous to election.

South Carolina—Poll tax must be paid six months previous to election.

Tennessee—Prepaid poll tax of \$2 required.

Texas—Poll tax must be paid before voting.

Virginia—Prepayment of three years' poll tax, six months before election.

Wyoming—Poll tax required.

The table shows that the Southern states are the worst governed in America. The Southern states have restricted suffrage the most. Group them together: Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia require a residence of two years in the state, and various tests as to property, etc. It is so fixed that practically any one considered undesirable can be prevented from voting.

Then we have Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee and Texas, requiring one year's residence and placing several other restrictions in the way.

The Southern states, positively the worst in America, have by urging the fear of negro domination securely tied the hands of both the black and white workers.

National Secretary Barnes sent the following letter to the members of the national executive committee on January 19:

Dear Comrades—Here-with is transmitted a national executive committee motion submitted by Comrade Robert Hunter.

It is requested that Comrade Hillquit be requested to prepare a statement concerning the Keir Hardie-Vaillant resolution for the purpose of bringing the entire question to the attention of the United Mine Workers of America, the railway brotherhoods, and the American Federation of Labor.

Comment—The international Socialist bureau requests us to take this action, but I believe that in view of the fact that our relations with the unions are not as close as those existing in other countries, that the explanations of the resolutions should be full and complete. If it were possible, therefore, for Comrade Hillquit to bring the matter before the forthcoming meeting of the United Mine Workers of America, I think he ought to attend in person the convention of that body and any other gatherings that might wish to consider taking action on these resolutions.

On the above proposition I would thank you for your vote by return mail, for the reason that the convention of the United Mine Workers of America, mentioned in the above comment, is now in session in Columbus, Ohio.

National Organizers and Lecturers. Ella Reeve Bloor—January 25, Martinsburg, W. Va.; 26, Berkeley Springs; 27, Star City; 28, Mannington; 29, Fairmont; 30, Cameron; 31, Moundsville; February 1, Sistersville; 2, Point Pleasant; 3, Huntington; 4, Milton; under the direction of the state committee.

J. T. Cumble—January 28 to February 4, Oklahoma; under direction of the state committee.

J. L. Flitts—January 29 to February 4, Florida; under direction of state committee.

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working under the direction of the national office.

J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

Women's Department Notes.

The New Year opens with a most encouraging outlook for the woman's department in our national office. From New York to California the Comrades send in enthusiastic reports of the work the women are doing.

The special campaign subscriptions are pouring in, thereby assuring us that the Comrades are putting forth earnest efforts to enlist the women in our cause. They know that every woman who reads the Progressive Woman this year will inevitably become an active worker for Socialism.

The woman's national committee calls your attention to the fact that the last Sunday in February has been set aside as Woman's Day, and that the national executive committee has requested the locals to observe this day by holding a special meeting for women. As far as possible women speakers should be secured.

If you have no speaker for Woman's Day we have made it easy for you to give a first class evening's entertainment. The program is all ready for you—printed in full in the February number of the Progressive Woman. All that you have to do is to give the recitations and readings to the persons who can render them most acceptably. Then get together and learn the songs and practice the program. It's a program that will set your friends and neighbors to thinking, and a thinking man or woman soon becomes a Socialist.

The orders for leaflets are still on the increase. New York has sent in for 10,000. Los Angeles for 5,000, and many places for lesser quantities. We're plenty of room to grow; however, before we catch up with the orders sent in to National Secretary Barnes, last month he received orders for 150,000 leaflets. Let's push the circulation of the leaflets for women until it equals that amount and see what happens to the woman's movement. Send in your order now for the leaflet for next month's program on "Woman's Enfranchisement."

By the way, the woman's committee of Rochester, N. Y., has sent in an itemized report of every cent received, and spent since June 18, 1904. Again and again the record shows \$20 given to the local, or to the campaign fund; \$5 or \$10 to the Appeal or the Chicago Daily or The Call. They close with these words: "We had a fair in November, 1907, and raised \$164.45, and have just been called upon to contribute \$100 to the campaign deficit of 1910. We had a fair in November, 1909, also for the benefit of the propaganda fund, and raised \$250.39, which we will turn over to the committee."

We want more such reports, and the close of this year will find that we have many such committees of women organized as active, earnest members of the Socialist party.

Send to the Progressive Woman, Girard, Kan., for our special campaign sub cards. They cost but 25 cents and are credited to the woman's national committee.

CAROLINE A. LOWE,
General Correspondent, Woman's National Committee.

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UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meeting of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 409 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

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Socialist Party, New York County, headquarters, 220 East 21st St., Manhattan, 100 hours, 10 to 10:30, 2nd floor, 2nd entrance, Edward F. Conroy.

Co-operative League, Home every Thursday, 8 p.m., 120 W. 42d St., 2nd floor, 2nd entrance. Meetings every Saturday at the Labor Temple, 120 W. 42d St., 10 to 11 p.m.

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The Call

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THE NEGRO AND SOCIALISM.

The letter by a "Southern Socialist" on another column of this page brings forward the old stock argument against granting the negro the economic, political, educational and other social rights that are enjoyed by the white man. The argument figured in the Lincoln-Douglas debate, and substantially the same reply must be made to it now as was made by Lincoln in that famous debate.

Granting the negro equal rights does not mean that you are obliged to be on terms of personal intimacy with him, that you must invite him to your home, and that you must give him your daughter in marriage. But it does mean that he is to have the same economic opportunities as the white man, that his vote is to be of equal effect with the white man's, that the educational opportunities offered by school, college and university are to be open to him on the same conditions as to the white man, and that in all other respects he is to be treated as the peer, and not as the inferior, of the white man. If you desire to be on terms of friendly intimacy with a negro, that is your affair and the negro's affair. Society is not concerned with it in the least.

A "Southern Socialist" is dreadfully afraid that social equality would result in intermarriages between whites and blacks. He knows, of course, that there are in the United States about 1,500,000 persons having both negro and white blood in their veins. But the presence of these does not disturb him in the least, for they are the offspring of illicit union and therefore continue to occupy the status of the mother. But just think of the dreadful consequences that would follow if children of mixed blood were to occupy the status of the father, that is, of the ruling race!

And that is all there is to this stock argument. The negro is to be forced to remain in the condition of serf and menial, a hewer of wood and drawer of water for the white man. That is the purpose to be furthered by every possible social device, including the prohibition of intermarriage between the two races. And we will establish and maintain this prohibition on the ground that it is our sacred purpose to maintain the "purity" of the white race.

According to a "Southern Socialist," who lays claim to special knowledge on the subject of negro psychology, "it is the all-absorbing, overpowering desire of every negro to possess a white woman." Supposing this to be true, what follows in actual practice? Exactly nothing. No matter how strong the desire of a negro for a white woman, if the latter does not share the desire no marriage will result. And surely the "superior" white woman will disdain to reciprocate the desire of the "inferior" black man! But in the meantime the white man's desire for the negro woman, particularly in the South, has become stamped on the faces of about a million and a half of our fellow citizens. Thus does the white man preserve untainted the "purity" of his own "superior" race.

But let us be done with this hypocritical argument for the maintenance of white supremacy. The important question to consider, for the negro as well as for the Socialist, is what Socialism will do for the colored man. In what way will Socialism aid the negro to attain that equality of social status to which he is entitled?

Socialism calls upon all workers, irrespective of nationality, creed or color, to join hands against the capitalist oppressors. In this struggle for the overthrow of all exploitation of man by man the negro worker is called upon to be the white worker's comrade, to share in the sacrifices and dangers as well as in the successes and achievements. The negro worker is, quite naturally, somewhat suspicious. He has been imposed upon again and again. Nevertheless, he is bound to discover, sooner or later, that the Socialist movement is radically different from every other movement of the past or present. It is the only movement that appeals to the workers themselves to be their own saviors. It is the only movement that cannot succeed without freeing everybody from exploitation. It is the only movement that everywhere fights the same battle against the same oppressors with the same end in view, and which cannot succeed without the national and international co-operation of all who are engaged in it.

The ideal of this movement—the abolition of all classes and all exploitation—cements everywhere the unity of all who are engaged in it. It is also bound to profoundly affect the relation of the white worker to his negro comrade. It is bound to open the doors of the trade unions to the negro workers, who are to be placed on a footing of perfect equality. To the unions this is, indeed, a necessity of their very existence, for to exclude negroes from equal participation in the struggles of labor for immediate improvement is equivalent to the artificial breeding of strikebreakers.

But a successful Socialist movement will do for the negro infinitely more than this. At the very best, negro equality under capitalism can be only equality with his fellow workers in wage slavery. But a Socialist state of society is the only society in which the negro will be given, for the first time in recorded history, the opportunity to develop all that is best in him, physically and mentally. And if that best should, after all, prove to be inferior to the white man's best—and no one can now predict whether it will be better or worse or of the same quality—the negro will therefore be looked upon, not as a fit and proper subject for ruthless exploitation, but as a weaker brother to be helped on the upward path to progress and enlightenment by his white brothers as well as those of his own race who have manifested an unusual or special degree of ability. The main thing to bear in mind is this, that the enslavement of the negro was effected in a society in which the exploitation of man by man, white as well as black, was the order of the day, while under Socialism every motive for such exploitation will be banished.

And in the meanwhile, while the struggle for this great ideal is going on, it is the duty of the Socialist movement everywhere to champion the rights of the negro, which are the same as those of the white man, in every possible way, and to demonstrate to the millions of negro workers that their only friend in this country is the Socialist party. This course, which is the only one we can take, will undoubtedly retard our growth in the states of the South. But steadfast adherence to principle has been demonstrated again and again to be the only course that leads to Socialist success. And in the long run our success in the South is as certain, as preordained, as our success in the rest of the country and in the world.

OUR HOPELESS HIGHBROWS

By GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND.

The longer I live and the more I agitate for Socialism, the more forcibly am I struck by the conclusion that, after all, we must not hope to get any very tangible results from our so-called "better people," our college men, "intellectuals" and that class. No mind, I discover, is so unable or unwilling to accept the philosophy of Socialism as that which, ostensibly trained to think and reason clearly, is yet bound by class-interests and affiliations to the existing order. That Socialism presents irrefutable truths, matters nothing. The capitalistically trained mind encounters no difficulty in obscuring these, in setting them aside and minimizing them, at the same time that it adheres to those views which favor, materially, the ruling class. Propaganda among the "upper" class is bound, however well conducted, to prove comparatively sterile.

I have, for example, spent several summers trying to convert a highly-educated instructor in the Naval Academy at Annapolis. This man is a thinker; he claims to be logical and fair; he is always evading the real issue with a deftness which might credit a past master of Jesuitism. So far he goes, and no farther. Over night he slips back again. His mind, for example, is so overtrained that it will accept nothing as a working basis for practical purposes. To attempt to make him a real, convinced and useful Socialist, hampered as he is by the atmosphere of militarism and of upper-classness, is about the most hopeless task I have ever undertaken. And I have abandoned the endeavor. The same amount of energy and time expended in working class propaganda might have won a hundred votes.

Take the editorial fraternity again. This class of men is intelligent—must be so. Yet arguments, even the best and most carefully planned, rattle off their backs; demagogues hide like peanuts off a Dresden. I have been fairly disheartened by the years of fruitless letter-writing I have put in with some of these people. And at the end, what have I accomplished?

AN EXHIBITION OF PASTELS

By ANDRE TRIDON.

This past week the dawn rose on a new era in American painting; for New York has now a society of pastellists. Pastel is to oil painting what the delicate choruses in a capella by Orlando di Lasso are to Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, what champagne is to the purple juice of the Spanish grape, what a pearl-gray moonlight is to a seething noonday in June. In contrast with the robust characterization pastels and oil are capable of, with the sharp delineation which is within the reach of etchers and dry-pointists, pastel is endowed with the most elusive, immaterial qualities. A pastel painting has the apparently ephemeral, perishable charm of the impalpable sun dust which shimmers on a butterfly's wings.

This very attribute of canvasses done in pastel is the reason why this most subtle of plastic arts has not thrived better on American soil. The vulgarism of means is proof against the lure of the dreamlike crayon hues. For commercial purposes, oil or water color is more practical. And when neither collectors nor "art editors" of magazines seem to be "in the market" for a certain type of "color work," what inducement is there to the needy artist to visualize his dreams? The result of this economic state of things is that the majority of pastels exhibited at the Folsom galleries give the impression of being by-products of the artist's activity. They are due in fact to the crayon of men who usually wield the brush.

However hopeless they knew their efforts would be from a financial point of view, too many of them have yielded to the temptation of painting something saleable. Three-fourths of these pastels are mere illustrations, cover pages, frontispieces, and one unconsciously endeavors to reconstruct the story they were intended to elucidate pictorially. Also, some of the artists have failed to discriminate in the choice of their themes. There is a certain knowledge of orchestration needed as keenly in painting as in the composition of musical poems.

KOTOKU, WARREN, AND FERRER.

By LEONARD D. ABBOTT.

Is there to be a repetition of the Ferrer tragedy, this time in Japan? Are innocent men and women to be done to death because they hold unpopular opinions? These are questions the whole radical movement is asking at the present time. Dr. Denjiro Kotoku, his friend Madam Kano, and twenty-four others were found guilty by a "special court" two months ago of having conspired against the life of the emperor, and are at the present moment in imminent danger. An ominous veil of secrecy hangs over this case. Attempts to obtain reliable information from representatives of the Japanese government in New York, London and other centers have met with suave evasions. The trial has been going on behind closed doors. The Japanese press is silent. One thing only is certain: Prejudice and authority are in the saddle and idealists are being treated as though they were criminals. It may be that some one or some ones have plotted against the life of the mikado, but even this fact has not been established yet. That Dr. Kotoku and Madam Kano have been such plotters is not for a moment to be believed. They are people of intellectual distinction. Dr. Kotoku has translated Marx, Tolstoy, Bakunin and Kropotkin into Japanese. He is known among radicals in all countries as a sincere and dantless spirit. He must be saved! Mass meetings have already been held in several cities here and in Europe. A cable has been sent to the Japanese premier from New York. Protests have been raised upon the Japanese ambassador in Washington. May the voice of the radical world swell louder and louder, until it thunders at the very doors of the prison in Tokio, and Kotoku and his comrades are released!

While the Japanese idealists are being held for possible execution in Japan, a Socialist editor in America, Fred D. Warren, is under sentence of imprisonment. So in each country the pioneer reaps the bitter fruit of his labors. Every one who knows Warren knows that as an honest, direct, able man. He has done sterling work as a radical propagandist; in his paper, the Appeal to Reason, and on the platform. The act for which he is to be imprisoned was an act of devotion to the working class. He was wanted to show that Meyer and Haywood, workmen, could be kidnapped with impunity, but that ex-Governor Taylor, a man of wealth and position, could not be so kidnapped, even though his situation was almost ex-

actly analogous to that of the labor leaders mentioned. Warren has done nothing deserving of imprisonment. He has done everything deserving of the respect and affection of all who believe in justice and fair dealing. William Archer's articles on the trial, the life and death of Francisco Ferrer and in the December issue of McClure's Magazine, are deeply interesting, and they show, beyond the possibility of further controversy, that Ferrer was killed on false charges. They do not take a sympathetic view of either Ferrer's character or ideas, but it may be that their limited outlook will give them a larger influence than they otherwise would have had. We do not need to worry about Ferrer's character. His friends will take care of that. We do not need to worry about his ideas. The anarchists and freethinkers are ardent in defense of all he stood for. The matter most hotly disputed has been his trial. Was he fairly condemned at a fair trial? Even some pseudo-radical writers have answered this question in the affirmative. Now, William Archer, piling fact upon fact, and subjecting every detail of the trial to minute investigation, proves that Ferrer was innocent of every vital charge made against him. Here are Archer's exact words: "I am not at all sure that had Ferrer been fairly tried under reasonable rules of evidence he would have got off scot-free. He was certainly not the 'author and chief of the revolt'; that accusation was a monstrous absurdity; but it is not quite clear that his irrepressible sympathy with every form of revolt may not have led him into one or two indiscretions. What is perfectly clear is that it was not the crumbs of good evidence against him that led to his condemnation, but the mountain of bad evidence, to most of which a rational court of law would have refused to listen for a moment." Of the further charges that Ferrer's schools were morally responsible for the Barcelona uprising, Archer says: "Barcelona had been a turbulent city and a hotbed of anarchy and anti-clericalism long before Ferrer began his educational work. The influence of that work it is impossible to measure precisely, but it was, in all probability, a mere drop in the bucket. At any rate, it is a gross absurdity to seek in the Escuela Moderna the mainspring of the revolt."—The Free Comrade.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

RACIAL EQUALITY.

Editor of The Call: A few weeks ago The Call came out editorially for negro social equality with the whites. Since your editorial expression I notice that you have printed several letters from negroes who have pointed out that the Socialist party has not devoted as much attention to the negro as it should, and that the party was therefore neglecting a great opportunity.

I am one Socialist who does not accept The Call's indorsement of "social equality" for negroes with whites as final. So far as I know the national platform has never placed the party on record as favoring "social equality," and until it does so I shall consider The Call's declaration as nothing more or less than the personal sentiment of the editor.

The Republican party was built up and kept into power through its avowed friendship for the negroes, but even in the hysterical days of reconstruction the negro never attempted to persuade that party to declare for social equality; for they knew that no organization composed of Americans would indorse, if they tolerated, such principles.

This is probably the only country which has been invaded by Socialism where the negro problem is in all acute, and it is my belief that Socialists of America must, if they expect to make any headway in this country, accept it as a settled fact that the white man considers himself superior to the black man and will never accept him as an equal, socially. For that matter what right has a Socialist paper to declare for "social equality"? Does the Socialist party propose to say that its members shall or shall not associate with negroes or anybody else, for that matter? Isn't it better to answer questions from negroes on this subject by saying that every man chooses his own associates, and let it go at that?

Social equality means that whites would invite negroes to their homes, and that of course would result in marriages between whites and blacks. Does The Call advocate the addition of black blood to the American "melting pot"? It's no answer to say that it has already been infused into the mixture. That is true only in cases of illegitimate children. Marriages between whites and blacks have up to the present been very few in number. They are prohibited by law in the Southern states, and public sentiment accomplishes almost the same result in the North. The Socialist party is new to the negro and he is now trying to use it to break down this sentiment against black and white marriages.

Any man who knows the negro knows that he is the all-absorbing, overpowering desire of every negro to possess a white woman. That is the real reason they are so anxious to secure "social equality." The belle of every negro community is a mulatto, the whiter she is the greater her belle-ship. Because Socialism is founded on the brotherhood of man, must it solve the negro problem in America by breeding a nation of mongrels? What characteristic does the negro possess, the infusion of which would improve the whites?

It has been proven in hundreds of thousands of cases that mixing white blood with black does not improve the negro, but degrades him. Almost every parasite in the North and South who lives on the bounty of negro prostitutes is a mulatto. The missionaries have long since learned that when the influence of the white man is removed from the negro he immediately falls back to his original state regardless of learning and culture. There have been several cases of negro missionaries who, finding themselves in the midst of their savage ancestors, have thrown away their high collars and gone harem hunting.

Whenever the capitalist papers succeed in branding Socialism as the negro party it is absolutely dead so far as America is concerned.

SOUTHERN SOCIALIST.
New York, Jan. 21, 1911.

THE "DIRECT ACTION" FALLACY.

Editor of The Call:

We are hearing much at present of the advantages of "direct action." Its advocates, however, confine themselves solely to picturing its advantages, giving very little explanation of what "direct action" is. But after hearing the impassioned rhetoric of several direct actionists I have come to the conclusion that "direct action" is the achievement of the co-operative commonwealth by means other than political.

This is as far as the "direct actionists" go together—they part company here, forming two divisions. The members of one division of the "direct actionists" would have us take a gun and go out on the war-path after the present system. They evidently do not remember the fate of the Gracchi of Rome who believed in "direct action," practiced their principles and were by those whom they tried to save. And John Brown, too! He started to free the slaves with a shotgun and stopped short at the end of the hangman's rope. History repeats itself. Let our bellicose members refrain from action.

The members of the other division devote their energies to calling Sam Gompers and the A. F. of L. names. In addition they make wild charges about the Socialist press being sold out to the A. F. of L. It seems that they want the Socialist movement to become solely "industrial" in its character. Calling Sam Gompers and the A. F. of L. a lot of names is a very unprofitable occupation. There is no doubt that both of these deserve all they get, but the wind expended in their denunciation is wasted. A trades union man isn't going to listen to an industrial unionist. He doesn't like invective directed toward himself. To say that the Socialist press has sold out to the A. F. of L. is preposterous. The Socialist press has always denounced Gompers and the A. F. of L. in no uncertain terms, as anybody who reads The Call or the

Chicago Daily Socialist knows. The last proposition of the "industrial direct action" is almost as bad as that of the other division. We are requested to give up all political action in favor of industrialism, i. e., to confine our activities to the formation of industrial labor unions. If you can't get a man to vote for Socialism how are you going to get him into an industrial union? You must educate him. And that's what the Socialist party is doing.

Let us not be led astray by false prophets. Let us continue in the political field until we shall have achieved our purpose. Never forgetting our ultimate purpose, let us climb upward, taking a little at a time until we have achieved our end, the co-operative commonwealth.

KARL M. ELASH.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1911.

IS A "MERE WOMAN" ALTOGETHER WRONG?

Editor of The Call:

In the issue of January 20 "A Mere Woman" complains that women are not given proper consideration in the Socialist movement. In a footnote you, dear Comrade editor, emphatically deny this assertion; and yet on the very same page, in your editorial on the Japanese Martyrs, you yourself fail to give proper consideration to a woman. You speak of "Dr. Kotoku and his twenty-two other companions" (all of them men), and you do not even mention the one woman, Mrs. Chijo Kotoku, who has lived through the same struggle and is about to suffer the same martyrdom. Instead of being less worthy of mention, it seems to me that she is particularly worthy of mention, just because she is a woman. Just think of it, how much more effort, courage and strength it required on her part, than on the part of the men, to rise to the position of a leader in a revolutionary movement. Just think of the oriental traditions and prejudices that she had to overcome, and think of her unflinching courage and devotion to her cause, that gave her the strength to receive her death sentence with a smile!

No, Comrade, "A Mere Woman" is not altogether wrong; let us frankly admit this to ourselves. With a few noteworthy exceptions, our Socialist men still require much enlightenment on the woman question.

META L. STERN.
New York, Jan. 20, 1911.

THE GENTEEL POLITICIAN.

(It is genteel to be a politician—Lord Hugh Cecil.)

Though unconscious of a mission, I've political ambition. For a seat in Britain's parliament yearn; There, with absolute devotion I would follow every motion. And the Whip's appreciation night I earn. Health and strength I would not study. Aye, though naturally ruddy, I would willingly grow languid and turn pale; From December to November, As a simple private member, I'd endure whatever the session might entail.

Not for love of country merely— Though I love Old England dearly— Would I give my days to legislative toil; Nor would I hope of sharing booty. Spur me on to do my duty. I've already made my little bit of sport; No! let others crave for office. Me the private post would suffice, And the reason why I'll willingly reveal— Uncomplainingly I'd suffer All the ill the house can offer. For—to be a politician is genteel! —W. M., in John Bull.

ONE ON FATHER.

Bub—Father, who was Shylock?

Father—Shame on you, Bub! Study your Bible—Purple Cow.

EVERY LITTLE BIT HELPS.

"Is there any one present who wishes the prayers of the congregation for a relative or friend?" asks the minister.

"I do," says the angular lady who arises from the rear pew. "I wish the congregation to pray for my husband."

"Why, Sister Abigail!" replies the minister. "You have no husband or yet."

COURTING A BELLE.

"Would it be any harm to declare my love for you?" inquired the dapper millionaire.

"Probably not."

"I'm sixty. How would it do to confess to fifty?"

"I think your chances would be better with her if you claimed seventy-five."—Kansas City Journal.

THE BEST REMEDY.

"I don't think I am very popular with your father," said Herbert to his mother.

"No," she answered frankly, "you are not."

"Do you know of anything I could do to make him like me better?"

"I don't know of anything," she answered after some thought, "but you could go away somewhere else."—Ex.

SHE GUESSED.

Two ladies, previously unacquainted, were conversing at a reception. After a few conventional remarks the younger exclaimed: "I cannot tell you what has upset that tall blond over there. He was so attentive to little white ago, but he won't look at me now."

"Perhaps," said the other, "he has come in. He's my husband." Ladies' Home Journal.

He (just engaged)—Do you know, I don't think you know with same enthusiasm as other girls do. She—Don't you think so? men say I do.—Aly's Paper.

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New York, Jan. 20, 1911.

POTPOURRI

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

PRECAUTION.

I met a lady fair, one springtime day
I looked—she said: "You'd better look away!"
I looked again—with eyes that
"tranced to part; She smiled—serene—then gently broke my heart!"
—John Ward Stimson, in Wanderling Chords.

RIVAL COMEDIANS.

Shortly after Raymond Hitchcock made his first big hit in New York, Ed Foy, who was also playing in town, happened to be passing Daly's Theater, he paused to look at the pictures of Hitchcock and his company that adorned the entrance. Near the pictures was a board covered with laudatory extracts from newspaper criticisms of the show.

When Foy had moodily read to the bottom of the list, he turned to an attractive young man who had been watching him out of the corner of his eye.

"Say, have you seen this show?" he asked.

"Sure," replied the young man.

"Any good? How's this guy Hitchcock, anyhow?"

"Any good?" repeated the young man, pityingly. "Why, say, he's the best in the business. He's got all these other fellows by the side-tickers lashed to the wall. He's a scream. Never laughed so much at any one in all my life."

"Is he as good as Foy?" ventured Foy hopefully.

"As good as Foy?" The young man scorn was superb. "Why, this Hitchcock has got that Foy person looked like a gloom. They're not in the same class. Hitchcock's funny. A man's feelings can't compare with them. Foy, sorry you asked me, I feel so strong about it."

Eddie looked at him very sternly, and then, in the hollow tones of a tragedian, he said:

"I am Foy." said the young man cheerfully. "I'm Hitchcock!"—Tit-Bits.

SANGFROID.

(In the practical examinations of majors for promotion to lieutenant colonel great importance is attached to coolness of demeanor upon receipt of information.)

Excited Staff Officer (reading urgent message from headquarters)—Your main attack has failed, your cavalry has been annihilated, two batteries have been captured, and the enemy have cut your communications!

"Fed-up" and weary candidate—Oh, they have, have they? Well, just blow my map while I blow my nose—Punch.

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"Yes, but I want you all to pitch an' pray for one for me!"—Life.

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