

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

The New York Call

The Weather. Probably rain; colder.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1911.

ARIZONA, MEXICAN REFUGEE, FREED AFTER LONG FIGHT

Bloody Diaz Beaten Despite Trust Lawyers' Aid.

JUDGE CAUSTIC

Representative Wilson, of Pennsylvania, to Demand Congressional Inquiry.

SEARCHERS ON TRAIL OF MISS WHITTIER

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 27.—As the result of the refusal of the keepers of a resort in the East Dedham district to allow agents of the Watch and Ward Society to enter and search for Miss Florence E. Whittier, the missing Ipswich, Mass., girl, relative of the poet, Whittier, who has been missing for just two weeks today, efforts to find her were redoubled today.

WANTS PROBE OF W. VIRGINIA SCANDAL

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 27.—The prosecuting attorney of Kanawha county, in which the capital is situated, announced Friday that if the legislature failed during its session to take up the charges of corruption and bribery in connection with the Democratic senatorial caucus he would bring the matter to the attention of a special jury before the session closes.

WRETCHED TASTE!

Workers Remind Bill, on His Birthday, That They Can Find No Jobs.

MARRIED TEACHER LOSES TEST CASE

A test case brought by a married woman to have the courts declare that the Board of Education may not discriminate in assigning them to places was thrown out by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday.

CUMMINS FLAYS LORIMER PROBERS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Declaring that the confession and statements of Charles A. White were substantiated and corroborated, Senator Cummins today severely arraigned the committee which whitewashed Senator Lorimer after an investigation of the charge that he was elected to the senate through corruption.

Thousands Will Forget Wage Slavery Tonight

According to all indications the masquerade and ball given under the auspices of the Jewish Daily Forward, the Socialist organ that is read by half a million people, which is to be held at Madison Square Garden tonight, will be one of the greatest Socialist and labor pageants that the working class of the United States has ever seen.

CHICAGO FEARS BIG STREET CAR STRIKE

Eight Thousand Men Make Demands and Mayor Calls a Hurried Conference.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Chicago is declared to be threatened today with one of the greatest labor disturbances in its history.

DEMANDS MORE MEN ON FREIGHT TRAINS

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—A "full crew" bill was introduced today by Assemblyman Jackson, of Erie.

HERE'S TAFT AT A COTILLION, MIND YOU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The President and Mrs. Taft were among the guests at a cotillion given this evening by the Richard Townsend, following a dinner company of 200 given in honor of Miss Taft.

THOUSANDS WILL FORGET WAGE SLAVERY TONIGHT

the hall will begin tomorrow morning, it is confidentially expected that they will put the masks of the previous years in the shade by their striking originality.

TAFT NOW READING OF WARREN'S CASE

(The following story was sent out by the United Press yesterday. None of the local capitalist papers used it.)

RESIGNATION OF BARRY ANNOUNCED

Accused Admiral Quits "For the Good of the Service."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, U. S. N., former commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, has resigned "for the good of the service."

R. R.'S GREED RUINING CROSS TIE INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The greed of railroads is ruining the cross-tie industry, according to complaints filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission today by lumber dealers in Cincinnati, Buffalo and the South.

WRIGGLING OUT OF GOMPERS DILEMMA

Now Only Matter of Violating an Injunction That Is Dead.

(Special to The Call.)

MOVEMENT TO RELEASE IMPRISONED POET

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Anatole France, the noted writer, is at the head of a movement which was started here among writers to request the Russian government to release the Armenian poet Avetis Aharonian, who has been pining in a prison at Novotcherkassk for more than a year, and has contracted consumption there.

GOVERNMENT HOT ON TRAIL OF \$1.67

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The government today sent about trying to collect \$1.67, which it declares has been due it for almost fifty years from Thomas Waller, sergeant in the United States army during the civil war, who now lives in Nashville, Tenn.

WATER WORKS PAYS VILLAGE EXPENSES

FARMINGTON, Mo., Jan. 27.—This town doesn't know just what to do with the surplus earnings of the Municipal Waterworks System, but one way of disposing of the money, announced today, will be to use it for paying expenses next year, thus eliminating the levying of any taxes.

ROTTEN EGG DEALER MUST GO TO JAIL

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The conviction of Philip Friedman, of 151 Campbell street, Brooklyn, for having in his possession thirty-six quarts of liquid acid in a state of putrefaction was affirmed today by the Court of Appeals.

CIVIC FEDERATION IS BANNED BY MINERS

OSKINSING, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Ralph Taylor, who escaped from Sing Sing prison last night with William Bush and Charles McGinn, after assaulting two keepers, is back again in his cell tonight, having been captured at Bedford Station this afternoon by Chief of Police See, of that village.

CONGRESS TO BADGER DESERTING SEAMEN

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CHOLERA ASSAILS TURKISH TROOPS

HOEDEIDA, Arabia, Jan. 27.—Cholera has appeared among the recruits recently sent from Constantinople to reinforce the troops who are fighting the rebellious Arabs in the Yemen district. A few cases among the inhabitants of this place are also reported.

ATTACKS EDITOR OF RETCH

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 27.—Joseph Hesse, editor of the Retch, the organ of the constitutional democratic faction, was attacked in his editorial room by a prize fighter named Schwartz, who was angered by an unfavorable notice in the paper. The Retch is one of the best known of liberal newspapers in Russia.

Bosses' Organization Condemned by Heavy Vote at Convention.

MITCHELL ESCAPED

Came Near Losing Fat Job. Warm Scenes Enacted on Floor.

(Special to The Call.)

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was announced over Lewis the latter made no introductory speech, simply presenting White as the president of the organization.

SPANISH NEWSPAPERS DISCUSS THE "MAINE"

MADRID, Jan. 27.—The newspapers are giving much space to dispatches from the United States describing the investigations incident to the raising of the wreck of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor.

Westchester Clothing Co.

FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE

J. STROPNICKY & SONS

O. W. Wuertz PIANOS

B. N. LEFKOWITZ

Reliable Footwear

All readers of The Call in towns outside of New York where there are Ladies' Waist factories at work, are requested to send the names and addresses of such firms to the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, No. 25, I. L. G. W. U., 157 Clinton street, New York, as the union wishes to organize these shops.

GERARD DISMISSES GOFF'S INJUNCTION

Striking Waist Makers Defeat Horowitz & Horowitz in Court.

Bitter defeat was the portion of Horowitz & Horowitz, ladies' waist manufacturers, of 47 Mercer street, in their fight before Justice Gerard in Part I of the Supreme Court, yesterday, to crush the strike of their employees by a permanent injunction.

Attorneys for Horowitz & Horowitz argued that since the union had picketed the shop of their client in spite of the issuance of a temporary injunction by Judge Goff forbidding them to do so, therefore Winchewsky, as secretary, and those members of the union who picketed the shop under his orders were guilty of contempt of court.

After listening to the arguments of the attorneys for the union, Justice Gerard stated that he agreed with them and dismissed the application of Horowitz & Horowitz. That ends the temporary injunction issued by Judge Goff.

Argument was then heard by Justice Gerard on the contempt motion, attorneys for Horowitz & Horowitz insisting that Morris Winchewsky, secretary-treasurer, and those members of the union who picketed the shop of their clients despite Judge Goff's decision, should be punished.

Attorneys Pauken and Rothenberg argued that the papers submitted by the bosses' attorneys failed to show that Morris Winchewsky or any of the strikers were guilty of contempt. They showed that Winchewsky did not order the strike or send the pickets out.

After looking over the Horowitz papers again, Justice Gerard said that he found did not call it a general strike, but a general strike against the union, and the motion to punish Winchewsky and the other strikers was dismissed.

The strike in the Horowitz & Horowitz shop has been on for six weeks. The union did not picket the shop, but themselves having walked out of their own will against intolerable conditions. It is one of several revolts in the waist trade growing out of the fact that the agreements run by the waist makers in the bitter fight a little more than a year ago have expired and now many of the bosses are trying very hard to force the workers back into the condition that prevailed before the big strike.

200 TALKING MACHINE WORKERS ON STRIKE

CAMDEN, Jan. 27.—At noon today 200 drill pressmen, employees of the Victor Talking Machine Company, walked out on a sympathetic strike.

Their grievance, according to the strike leaders, was that the company was decreasing wages until in self-defense a union was formed.

5,000 SWEDISH SHOE WORKERS LOCKED OUT

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 27.—Close to 5,000 shoe workers in Sweden have been locked out by their employers. The remarkable fact about the lockout is that it was done contrary to the wishes of the employers themselves.

VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE WORKERS MAY STRIKE

VIENNA, Jan. 27.—The employees of the coffee houses in this city are seriously considering the calling of a general strike, though preparing the best of foods for other than the employees in these resorts claiming that they cannot make a decent living for themselves on the wages they are paid.

INSURGENTS PUT RIGHT INTO A HOLE

Bill Capitalists of the East Let Loose Canadian Reciprocity.

(Special to The Call.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Wall Street and President Taft have put a cruel one over on those righteous insurgents who were just about to save the country. And they did it with their little Canadian reciprocity ax.

The tariff, the terrible tariff, has been nutritious food for the La Follette folk for many months. They have won for many primaries by simply pointing to it as an example of what incorporated greed will do to you if you don't watch out.

That is just where they handed Big Business an ax and knelt at the block. Today these insurgents see that the proposed Canadian reciprocity act will admit meat, lumber and paper to this country free, thus administering a stunning blow to the cattle raisers and lumbermen of the Eastern States.

Big Business figures that it will, whether it does these things or not, political Washington feels sure tonight that it will most effectively do one other thing. It will array the manufacturing West against the agricultural West. The big furniture manufacturers of the Middle West will rejoice at the prospect of free lumber from Canada. The cattle and sheep raisers of the West will damn the arrangement which permits the beef trust to drive prices to the producer down by buying in Canada.

HEAD OF B. R. T. OUT; USUAL LIES TOLD

Edwin W. Winter, president of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, announced his resignation yesterday. The stockholders met and, at his request, did not re-elect him a member of the board of directors, to whom, he said, his formal resignation would be submitted later. No intimation as to who would succeed him was forthcoming.

Winter seized the opportunity to tell how much the B. R. T. is now beloved by the borough and the city, which is real news. Also, how he put the property on a 5 per cent dividend basis.

ATTACKS CENTRAL'S PARCEL GRAFT

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The public service commission, 2d district, has received from the New York Central Railroad Company a demurrer to the complaint of Thomas M. Osborne, who wants the company to reduce the charge of taking care of parcels in its passenger stations.

How Many Teaspoons

of tea should I use for six cups? Six if you use other teas; but only three if this. Double strength makes it go twice as far, thus saving half.

ONLY \$36,000 EVERY YEAR FOR MANUEL

(By Liarless to The Call.) LISBON, Jan. 27.—If you had been born with a crown on your head a little crown, but an old one, and had grown up with all the conceit, arrogance, and stupidity which by divine right appertain to kings, and had so wasted your royal substance in riotous living in Paris that your heaven-born subjects rejected you from the royal throne—take a long breath—and if these rebellious subjects came to you when you were penniless in the heart of London and offered you \$36,000 per annum, would you set up a howl of protest?

These same revolutionary Portuguese have said Queen Maria Pia shall have \$24,000 every year until she dies. This places Maria more nearly on a level with Manuel than she ever was before in her life, and if he makes another dash for Paris she will be able to follow him close enough to hear the earliest reports of what he does there.

GARMENT STRIKE IN SENATE OF ILLINOIS

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—A move having in view the settlement of the garment workers' strike, which has been on for nearly four months, was made yesterday by the state senate committee appointed a week ago to investigate the cause of the strike.

The committee requested Louis B. Kuppenheimer to consult with the members of his firm and prepare an arbitration settlement proposition to be submitted to the senate committee by next Thursday. The request was made on behalf of the committee by Senator James A. Henson, the chairman, and came almost in the nature of a peremptory order.

Boss Kuppenheimer promised to take the matter up with his associates, although he insisted that in his opinion there was nothing to arbitrate, as the strikers never had presented any grievances and the strike was a sympathetic one.

That clothing barons of Chicago have entered into an unlawful combination for the purpose of fighting the unions and to reduce wages has been conclusively proved before the senate strike investigation committee.

Colonel Edward H. R. Green, son of Mrs. Hetty Green, reported to be the richest man in the world, announced yesterday that his mother, now seventy-five years old, had given up the management of her vast fortune, including wealthy industries in many lines of business, and that he is now in charge of the property.

SEEING RED LIGHTS COST HIM \$10,200

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Samuel Karp, who says he is part owner of the St. Petersburg Fur Company, and lives in Atlantic City, N. J., reported to the police on Sunday that he had been robbed of \$10,200 while on a sightseeing tour of the 22d street "red light" district.

SEEKING TO RESTRICT FRENCH LABOR BODY

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The debate on M. Berry's interpellation, urging the government to take measures to compel the General Labor Confederation to revert to its character of a purely professional organization, was resumed in the chamber of deputies today.

OIL TRUST SUES AUTHOR AND MAGAZINE FOR DAMAGES

Sherman & Sterling, lawyers, of 55 Wall street, have obtained summonses in the United States Circuit Court in two actions for damages in which the Standard Oil Company is complainant. One action is against the Broadway Magazine Company, publishers of Hampton's Magazine, and the other against Cleveland Moffett, writer and former Sunday editor of the Herald.

SENATORS SCORED IN PUBLIC DOCUMENT

By Mistake, the Truth Was Allowed to Get Into It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—There was considerable commotion in the senate this afternoon when the fact became known that three members of that body are fiercely denounced in a public document that came today from the public printer and which was published at the request of a senator.

The senators stigmatized in this government publication are not mentioned by name, but their identity is apparent. One is referred to as "a notorious demagogue," another as "a devotee of the vagaries of populism," and a third "as a citizen who is distinguished only for his riches and the generosity with which he debauched the electorate."

These strictures upon the senators are contained in a speech delivered by Albert A. Daub, before the Mary-land Bar Association, in the course of a discussion on the election of United States senators. Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, is responsible for the publication of the speech as a public document, and it is said that he was unconscious of the fact that it contained any references to the three senators when he obtained the consent of the senate for the publication.

Senator Gallinger does not ask for the recall of the speech and the destruction of the documents already in print. It is likely that one of the three senators will bring the matter to the attention of the senate.

Two years ago Senator Foraker, of Ohio, at the suggestion of a friend, obtained the consent of the senate to publish as a document a speech containing a bitter attack upon Vice President Fairbanks. This was not known until after the publication of the document, when Senator Foraker apologized to the senate, explaining that he had been imposed upon.

HETTY GREEN QUITS DOLLAR CHASING

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Brooklyn's BIG Store. Men's \$1.00 Shirts 55c. Women's 25c Hosiery 12 1/2c. Women's 59c Combination Suits 39c. Linoleum and Rug Sale.

AZCONA, MEXICAN REFUGEE, FREED AFTER LONG FIGHT. S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co. 36 Forest Street Brooklyn, N. Y. Fred Seyffardt. The Myrtle Millinery.

Francisco Ferrer Association. Registration for the Evening Classes. NOW OPEN. Registration for the Evening Classes OF THE Francisco Ferrer Association COURSES.

CIVIC FEDERATION'S COMPENSATION BILL BRANDED AS FAKE

At C. F. U. Meeting Cunnning "Joker" in Measure Is Pointed Out.

DANGER TO WORKERS

Must Prove Injuries Were Received Through Negligence of Employer.

The Civic Federation bill for workmen's compensation, which that gang is planning to have passed, was shown up in its real light and its adoption was branded as a danger to the labor movement at the meeting of the Central Federated Union last night.

Frank X. Sullivan, attorney for the printing pressmen, was granted the floor and stated that the bill of the Civic Federation specifies that unless a worker can prove that he was injured through the negligence of his employer, he cannot bring suit against the boss.

"Is it not disgusting to put up such a bill and say that it is for the benefit of the workers?" he cried. "Under the present law, which I don't think is good enough, an injured worker can at least bring suit against his employer, but if the Civic Federation bill is adopted it will absolutely tie up every worker."

"I believe that the law ought to be amended so that the workers can get fair compensation." Sullivan said that he had attended the conference of the Civic Federation people for the purpose of finding out the nature of the bill they were going to present, and the arguments presented were far from being favorable to the workers.

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LEVY BROS. Clothiers and Merchant Tailors 53 CANAL STREET Great Reduction Sale

Wriggling Out of Gompers Dilemma (Continued from page 1) heritage of the citizens of the several states.

WHAT LOCAL LABOR BODIES ARE DOING CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS.

BAKERS' CONFERENCE. There will be a meeting of the Bakers' Conference at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, at 8 o'clock tonight.

BUTTON MAKERS' STRIKE. Fifteen button makers, employed by H. Bernzweig, 129 West 22d street, went on strike yesterday because the boss demanded that they withdraw from their union.

SHIRT IRONERS STRIKE. Because Weinblatt & Co., 88 Franklin street, reduced the wages of the shirt ironers, all of them went on strike yesterday.

POLICE TAG OFF CROPSEY'S AUTO. Police Commissioner Cropsey will not have himself ticketed as a police official as he rides around the streets of the town.

ASK FOR THE LABEL OF THE CAPMAKERS' UNION When Buying Caps for Yourself and Children

SLAUGHTER ON CITY RAILWAYS APPALLING

Thirty-eight Persons Killed and 5,000 Injured During December, 1910.

Thirty-eight persons were killed by the city railways of New York last month. The killed and injured by the city railways during December numbered 5,624.

FARMER SHOTS HIS WIFE'S LOVER

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 27.—The wife of John P. Woods, a farmer, living east of the city, confessed to him today that she had been intimate with Lane Busey, of this city.

FRAUD TO GET JOB

Three Young Men Held for Grand Jury. Because he wanted to get a civil service job in order to earn money enough to take him through college, Michael J. McDougal induced two o. h. friends, Hubert Eynon and Adam E. Geib, to appear in the state naturalization courts with him and swear that they had known him for more than five years.

ARE YOU A REFORMER?

Perhaps you are an ardent worker for "civic righteousness." Perhaps you give your services or money to help "clean things up."

FUSS OVER MISSING HEIRESS CONTINUES

The search for Miss Dorothy H. C. Arnold, the young woman who disappeared on December 12, after leaving her wealthy father's home at 108 East 79th street for a shopping tour on Fifth avenue, went on yesterday with no results.

WORKER FALLS INTO BOILING SALT PETER

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 27.—Falling into a pot containing a solution of boiling salt peter, used in the manufacture of powder, while at work in the powder yards of the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Powder Company, George Brown, aged forty-four, died today at the Delaware Hospital from his terrible burns.

AT LONG ACRE CLUB TONIGHT

An excellent card has been arranged by Billy Neuman for tonight's entertainment. Altogether there will be about fifty rounds of boxing between ambitious youngsters, the program ending with two round bouts between well known local boys.

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NOTICE. THE PUBLIC BANK OF NEW YORK CITY WILL ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 15th, 1911 OPEN FOR BUSINESS 9 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING AND WILL CLOSE 8 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING FRIDAY, 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. SUNDAY AND LEGAL HOLIDAYS CLOSED.

BOSTON CLOAK FIRM BEATEN BY STRIKERS

By J. D. WILLIAMS. (Special to The Call.) BOSTON, Jan. 27.—The firm of Judah & Goldberg Company, of 694 Washington street, Boston, has settled with its striking workmen. This was one of the finest bits of work ever pulled off by the union men.

"GUILTY" SCHENK JUROR FIRED FROM HIS JOB

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 27.—In his first public interview since the arrest of his wife on the charge of poisoning him, John O. Schenk said today that he would never take his wife back if she would eventually be acquitted of the charge.

BOY SHOTS TWO LADS IN PARLOR

Edwin Anderson, a fourteen-year-old boy, who lives at 581 East 187th street, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with shooting on Thursday William Cannon, thirteen years old, of 137th street and St. Ann's avenue, and George Duffy, ten years old, of 631 East 187th street.

JACOBS & HARRIS 77-79 Fulton St., Corner Gold St. Fashionable Tailors Special MIDWINTER SALE SUITS or OVERCOATS \$16

Bully! Mammoth Masquerade and Civic Ball Arranged by the Forward Association (Jewish Daily Forward) Saturday, Jan. 28, 1911 AT Madison Square Garden 26TH STREET AND MADISON AVENUE



MR. JOHN SPARGO on "SOCIALISM" TOM. ROW EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK AT THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Ave. and 34th St.

Funeral of D. G. PHILLIPS IS HELD Great Crowd at the Services at St. George's Church.

The funeral of David Graham Phillips, the novelist, who was shot in Gramercy Park last Monday by Fitzhugh Coyle Goldsborough...

EDWARD KING will lecture on revolutionary types: "The Christ, the Revolutionary, Oliver Cromwell."

MEETING HALLS. Astoria Schuetzen Park, Broadway and Stuyvesant Ave., Astoria, L. I.

Labor Lyceum 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations.

Labor Temple 249-251 E. 54th St., New York. Workmen's Educational Association.

Frederick's Cafe 1407 MYRTLE AVE. NEAR HARBOR ST. Headquarters for the Sick and Death Benefit Fund.

Casino Hall Large Dressing Rooms for Clubs and Societies at low rates and best treatment.

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

RESTAURANTS. Little Hungary 217 E. Houston St. Lunch, 25c and 35c. Dinner, 40c and 50c.

TRUSSMAKER HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER 4099 3d Ave. Bet. 34th & 35th Sts.

BERNHIMER & SCHWARTZ Brewers of Pilsener Export Pilsener Wurzburger Beers Ales and Porter.

Church of the Ascension Fifth Ave. and Tenth St. Sunday, Jan. 29, 1911 8 P. M.

PERCY STICKNEY GRANT WILL PREACH ON "Are Americans Drying Up, Emotionally?" 9 P. M. MR. GEORGE GORDON BATTLE SPEAKER.

ANNOUNCEMENTS Henry Frank will deliver the third lecture in the series on Russia and Tolstoy tomorrow morning in Berkeley Theater, 19 West 44th street, at 11 o'clock.

John Graham Brooks will lecture on the subject "Reform and Revolution" this morning at 11 o'clock in the Hudson Theater.

The first reception given by the Francisco Ferrer Association will take place today at 8 p. m. at the Ferrer Center, 6 St. Marks place.

A Kotoku memorial demonstration will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in Webster Hall, 119 East 11th street.

Women and girls are invited to attend Dr. Frances Kesnet Stodel's class in the Science of Sex tonight at 8 o'clock at the East Side Equal Rights League.

"The American Hobo" is the title of a lecture which will be delivered next Monday evening, January 30, at 1461 Third Avenue.

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY Public School 184, 116th street, west of Fifth Avenue: "The Department of Agriculture." John C. Welsh.

Where to Buy Your Books Cheap The Book Department of The New York Call was greatly enlarged lately. Like many other Call Departments, it has undergone a great change.

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.

BUSINESS MEETINGS MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Central Committee—Meets tonight at the Labor Temple, 239 East 84th street.

Harlem Forum. The debates at the forum, every Saturday evening, are interesting and instructive, and afford amateur spellbinders an opportunity to practice.

Riverside Forum. Dr. S. Berlin will speak at the Riverside Forum, 259 West 99th street, tomorrow, at 8 p. m.

Rand School Debating Club. The Rand School Debating Club will have its regular discussion tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

Y. P. S. F. Circle 8. The regular meeting of Circle 8 will take place tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. at Terrace Lyceum, 196 East Broadway.

QUEENS. Branch Ridgewood, Nos. 1 and 2. All members of Branch Ridgewood No. 1 and No. 2, who can possibly spare an hour tomorrow morning.

BROOKLYN. Central Committee—Meets tonight at Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue.

DIRECTORY OF SOCIALIST SCHOOLS. Manhattan and the Bronx. East Side Socialist School, 183 Madison street, New York, Sunday, 10 a. m.

Public School 184, 116th street, west of Fifth Avenue: "The Department of Agriculture." John C. Welsh.

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Hopkinson avenue, Sunday, 10 a. m. Queens County Socialist School, Ridgewood Times Building, Myrtle and Cypress avenues, Sunday, 10 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA. James H. Maurer, Pennsylvania's first Socialist legislator, will speak on "What Your State Legislators Are Doing" tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Branches are warned not to pay money to any one appearing before the branch and soliciting funds for the striking shoe workers of Brooklyn.

A meeting of the women's committee as authorized by Local Philadelphia will be held Wednesday, February 1, 8 p. m., 1305 Arch street.

NEW JERSEY. Hoboken. Joshua Wanhop will give a lecture on "Social Problems" tomorrow at 8 p. m. in Kisse's Hall, 122 Adams street.

OHIO. State Secretary Storck has received applications for Socialist locals from Medina, Maynard, Crescent, West Wheeling and Greenville.

MINNESOTA. The following are the minutes, in part, of the meeting of the state executive board, held in Minneapolis on January 20.

A new local will be organized shortly at Lakewood, near the city of Lima, Ohio. Comrade G. A. Seelig is the disturber at Lakewood.

Comrade Charles Daugherty, aged sixty-nine, a pioneer Socialist of Columbus, died at his home, 118 South 18th street, on January 14.

Comrade Anna K. Storck, wife of State Secretary Storck, is evidently a live member of the school board at Lorain.

Armed with nineteen and a half feet of free text book petitions, Mrs. George Storck, lady member of the board of education, set sail in a new campaign to secure the free text book.

"I represent the people," said Mrs. Storck, "and you will find that unless you adopt free text books the bond issue will never carry."

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Many of the Comrades and sym-

thiers have done very little, either financially or otherwise, for the working-class movement in the past few years, and the old "war horses" are pretty well burned out.

There have been quite a few fairs held here during the season, but very few of them have been financially successful.

At a largely attended meeting Wednesday evening, Comrade Alfred S. Edwards, formerly editor of the Social Democratic Herald, addressed the "Welfare" Social Club upon Socialism and Industrial Unionism.

The labor representatives in answer pointed to their by-laws and said their hands were tied.

President Kireker said that the board cannot under the law transfer money for this purpose from another account and that it has no money in the contingency fund.

Present, Erickson, chairman; Dight, Graham, Holman, Hook and Nash. Charters granted for locals at Bruno, Pine county, twelve members.

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Henry Frank Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock BERKELEY THEATRE, 19 W. 44th St., near 5th Ave. "Tolstoy as Critic of Life and Art"

MR. JOHN SHERWIN CROSBY The Well Known Orator and Single Taxer. "SOCIETY AND THE STATE" Under the Auspices of the People's Culture Circle.

PATERSON BUILDERS DEMAND BACK PAY AMERICANS TAKE MILLIONS INTO CANADA

CO-OPERATIVE NOTES A third branch of the Co-operative League will be formed on Friday evening, February 3, at 1461 Third Avenue.

DR. FRANCES KESNET STODEL SPEAKS TONIGHT ON THE PHYSIOLOGY OF SEX At the East Side Equal Rights League

KOTOKU MEMORIAL DEMONSTRATION WILL BE HELD Sunday Afternoon, January 29, 2 o'clock AT WEBSTER HALL

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The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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VOL. 4. SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, No. 28.

ON TO MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

Tonight the Jewish Daily Forward runs at Madison Square Garden the biggest and the jolliest ball that is held at any time or any place in this city. It is an annual affair, looked forward to by thousands of people, and the thousands who attend it always have the time of their lives. This year it will be even bigger and jollier than ever. Even those who do not dance will get a big share of the fun, for the grand march of the maskers is a sight worth looking at. As \$1,500 is offered in prizes, all the hundreds of competitors exert themselves to get the handsomest or the funniest costume possible, for the prizes are real ones and worth striving for.

But aside from the good time that is assured there is another and highly important matter. The proceeds of the ball are no longer retained by the Forward Association, but are given to those Socialist party institutions that need them and can put them to the best use. Formerly this ball was needed by the Forward to keep itself above water. That time, happily, is now long past, for the Forward has escaped deep water and is a paying institution. So it helps other Socialist organizations.

This year one-half of the net returns will be given to The Call. One-fifth will go to Branch 2 of Local New York, and one-tenth each to the Jewish weekly, the Labor World; to the Jewish monthly, Zukunft, and to the Jewish Agitation Bureau. To each one of the returns from this ball mean much, and every party member and every reader of The Call and every person who can be reached by party members and readers should attend. The bigger the crowd the bigger the returns will be, and the bigger the returns the more it means for Socialism.

At present The Call is striving with might and main to build up its circulation and to get such a following that the price can be reduced to 1 cent. The returns from the Forward ball will help in the work that The Call is doing.

So for this reason, as well as for the reason that you can have a rattling good time, you should attend.

DOING SOMETHING TO THE TARIFF.

Congress is determined to make people believe it is doing something. So, having revised the tariff up and having revised the tariff down, it is now revising it sideways.

Of course, there were other questions that Congress might have dealt with. But dealing with them might have disturbed vested interests. However, in the case of the tariff there is always some section of the capitalist class that will get some sort of an additional rake-off.

So the merry farce of Revising the Tariff is on again. It will probably have an almost uninterrupted run for the next few years. Congressmen seem to like it and senators are daffy over it. As they run the show at Washington, with the advice of the interests, there is little that can be done except revise Congress as now constituted. The best way to do it is to strike off the list all free Democrats and protected Republicans, or all free Republicans and protected Democrats, and replace them with Socialists.

ANTI-RED.

Magistrate Kempner, exercising that calm, equitable, honest judicial faculty common to Magistrates, whether a Higginbotham or a Murphy, sentenced two Brooklyn strike pickets to the workhouse for ten days because they wore red sashes.

Only a few weeks ago Magistrate Kempner stoutly declared that officers should "shut their eyes" relative to child labor during the Christmas holidays. But perish the thought that they should even blink when there is any red about.

Our police are developing. In that delightful little poem, "Die Lieber Polizei," written by a German Comrade thirty years ago, the activities of the police in Germany are well shown. They hated red, and they saw ruin and revolt in the faintest tinge of the forbidden color. They even advanced to the point where it was dangerous for a red nosed man to appear on the street—probably unless he had a police permit.

But while Magistrate Kempner is on his anti-red crusade he might as well carry it to its logical conclusion. He should rip the red from the American flag. He might even make it a misdemeanor for people to blush for the actions of some of the magistrates.

But will he dare to touch the red light district? Ah, there is something that no one should interfere with. There is money invested there, and some of our best people might be disturbed if anything was done.

William, or Bill, as he is familiarly called, McKeever, professor in the Kansas State Agricultural College, says that if ten millions of Andrew Carnegie's money was devoted to man breeding the result would be worth while. He is wrong. Men do not have to be bred by special coddling institutions. They have to breed themselves. It happens that there is but one method of doing it, and that is through economic freedom. That is what the Socialists are after. The rest of the world seems to be bent on finding an impossible Utopia, a Utopia as unmapped and unfindable as the pole Cook said he discovered. But as Cook imposed on the experts, so do the fake sociologists impose on society.

Although we have not yet struck the danger months, the reports concerning Asiatic, or bubonic, plague continue to pour in. The time to fight against it is now. The way is decent food and decent housing. The fulfillment of both of these can be found only under Socialist government.

John H. Tyson, the automobile speed maniac, will not be brought to trial because witnesses cannot be found. He shows the proper way. The only thing for a speed maniac to do is to reduce the witnesses to such small proportions that they cannot be collected.

There is one new industry that has endless possibilities, that is the inquiry into bribery charges. It will give fine jobs to those who used to have good positions being bribed.

It is a strange fact that our resourceful police have not yet arrested Emma Goldman in connection with the disappearance of Miss Arnold.

When in doubt go to the Forward ball at Madison Square Garden tonight. All gloom will be chased away.

It is good to learn that race track gambling in California is at an end. The idea may later be extended to politics.

THE SOCIALISM OF BERNARD SHAW AND OTHERS.

By LOUIS H. WETMORE.

There is one thing certain about Bernard Shaw if there is no other. That is, he is not a democrat. Nor, for that matter, are any of the Fabians who are true to the Fabian ideal and the great Fabian economist, Jevons. Therefore, the Socialism of the Fabians is a spurious Socialism, a queer monster whose parents are Bureaucracy and Respectability. For the man who claims the title of Socialist and yet does not believe in the common or garden man is an impostor.

That the Shavian brand of Socialism does not include in its makeup even the word democracy was clearly shown by the leader of that school when he was asked his opinions on the referendum by the editors of the Clarion. His answer showed a distrust of the people, a belief that if the people were asked to decide what was good for their country they would immediately choose the wrong thing. To the Shavians the voice of the people is not the voice of God, but that of the devil. But there is a minor kind of devil who does voice God's knowledge, and that is Shaw.

It seems to me that this lack of trust of the Fabian in the ordinary man is far more responsible for the form of state Socialism that he advocates than any reading that he may have done in the works of capitalist economists, who, he thinks, have proved that Marx—poor devil—was all wrong; a great genius, but all wrong. For distrust of the common herd is the basis from which are built up those great bureaucratic dreams of Sidney Webb and his confederates. It is easy to think that you can change society through administrative improvement if you are opposed to democracy; it is devilish hard to believe in any kind of a bureaucracy if you are a Marxist Socialist. The two beliefs are incompatible. In many cases the first move of the Marxist from his faith is his growing belief that one cannot trust the ordinary man. From that point steps are few and easily taken, through a period of preaching down to the ordinary man in the depths of his ignorance, to an out-and-out reformism. For the pure reformist is at bottom merely one who thinks that the superior talent of the clever man at present on top, under a perfected bureaucratic system, will be a sufficient impetus to guide us out of the land of bondage.

Thus it is that the out-and-out reformist, the average Fabian, sees in the extension of state capitalism—for most forms of state Socialism are merely that in disguise—the final crystallization of his creed into practice, while the Marxist regards all such reforms with disfavor; there is no Socialism for him that is not the workers' Socialism; all other brands are cheap imitations. To the Fabian the gradual extension of the bureaucratic system, with the gradual elimination of sickness and poverty, is the final goal of the Socialist movement. To the Marxist all this is little unless it is preceded by the conquest of political power by the working class, the class the Fabian most distrusts. From the point of view, then, of all Socialists who are not of the Fabian breed, state Socialism, carried out by the philanthropic members of the bourgeoisie, is not at all satisfactory. That brings up an interesting question: Is state ownership necessarily Socialist? The answer is, no. For instance, in Germany, where state and municipal ownership has progressed farther than anywhere else, the state has proved in many ways a more strict and unrelenting master than the individual owner. In France, during the last railway strike, it was the state ownership of some of the railways that gave Briand his chance to annihilate the strike. Therefore, the workers must not think that they have gained their ends until they have captured the political power, no matter how much property the bourgeoisie are willing to put under state ownership in order to bribe the workers to stay tranquil.

But then the question comes up. If the workers had won control of the political power and were then passing laws to gain control of the means of production and exchange, would state ownership necessarily be the only way to prevent 'surplus value' being taken from the worker? This does not follow, as the following simple case will show: Supposing a poor woman had a wheelbarrow and she was accustomed to earn her living by carrying the baskets of the washer-women from client's house to laundry. She would, if she did the work herself, naturally not be lying on the 'surplus value' created by one else. Therefore, there would be no reason why the state should obtain the ownership of her barrow. There would be no reason why in the Socialist state individual production of this type should not be encouraged. The reason why peasant proprietorship should not exist in the Socialist state. The way to establish Socialism is not necessarily through the extension of state ownership. For the aim of Socialism is to prevent any one being a parasite, any one taking possession of any of the producer's product. If, then, such schemes as peasant proprietorship prevent this, there is no reason why they should not become part of the Socialist program. Mind, I do not say that they would, but if they would then they are Socialist schemes. That point is worthy of remembrance in these times when the powers that be are doing their utmost by such means as the tariff to keep the working class into remaining passive. There is every reason to believe that it will not be long before they try to spring on the workers a system of state ownership, part of the scheme of 'our Socialism,' of which the Communist Manifesto speaks. Beware of this spurious brand of Socialism! It is not the Socialism that will regenerate the race, the Socialism of the working class.

[I would the agricultural worker prefer to be a small proprietor, or a member of a commune working with improved tools and machinery, obtaining thereby an increased product, and utilizing that product also industriously, rather than to be a worker with her barrow is very much to the point. The barrow is a pre-capitalistic tool. Socialism is democracy based upon the achievements of the capitalist era.—Ed. The Call.]

UPWARD FROM SLAVERY.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

The relation of the church to the advance of the masses and the progress of mankind is at present the subject of a lively discussion in the German press. In a recently published letter the Catholic bishop of Regensburg, Dr. von Henle, admonished his flock to beware of false doctrines, pointing out on the authority of the apostle Paul that "he who is a servant must remain a servant."

It may well be imagined what a storm of angry protest this letter called forth. Those disagreeing with the worthy bishop arrayed against him the utterance of Pope Leo XIII claiming for the Catholic Church the merit of having "uprooted slavery and realized true liberty, equality and fraternity through the abundant grace of Christ the Saviour."

While the controversy was at its hottest, a man of science appeared in the arena, Lujo Brentano, for more than a generation recognized in Germany as one of the foremost professors of political economy, not a Socialist, but a bourgeois in politics, yet a representative of the scientific spirit that seeks and speaks the truth as he understands it.

Brentano published a brief article showing how slavery came to be abolished in the process of economic evolution, as a matter of expediency. His argument is based on the economic interpretation of history. It destroys in its effect the extravagant claims of Pope Leo XIII as to the share of the church in the emancipation of the slaves.

"We must distinguish between the various ways of the slaves' employment as house-slaves for purposes of personal service, and as workers for productive purposes."

Generally speaking, slavery in Europe, as far as it existed in medieval times, was house slavery. The slave was not fit for the economic uses of medieval Europe, as far as productive purposes are concerned. But he was fit for use as servant. But here slavery ceases from the moment when the maintenance of the slave becomes too expensive, when the slave is rendered unfit for service, namely, in cases of sickness, invalidity, or old age. The slave is also freed when his master, because of his own impoverishment, is no longer able to provide for him.

"It is different where the slave's labor is used for productive purposes. The slave represents a capital that is being used up within a few years. To get the investment back before it is being entirely consumed, it becomes necessary to use it steadily. That is not possible in agriculture, where the period of vegetation is limited by unfavorable climatic conditions. The more this is the case, the longer the slave must be fed during an unproductive period."

But the slave is also from other reasons an expensive labor-power when used in agriculture on a large scale. He only works under compulsion. Slave labor, therefore, requires supervision. That is why slavery could be long maintained on plantations in southern America. There is a certain period of vegetation, and a certain production on a large scale. Hence the possibility of utilizing the slave during the whole year, or at least his major part.

"Here also is possible unified and well directed supervision at no excessive cost. "Hence in the United States slaves were not used for productive purposes beyond a certain degree of northern latitude. In the North slave labor became inopportune since no system of plantation work was possible. Rhode Island already in 1774 prohibited the importation of slaves. In 1780 Massachusetts and Pennsylvania abolished slavery. The rest of the Northern states soon followed. "But in the Southern states slavery was only abolished by the use of force on the part of the North when the predominance of the Southern aristocracy, whose rule rested on the institution of slavery, had to be broken. "It was different in the economic fabric of medieval Europe, and in the Roman empire even before the medieval era. There existed ownership of the soil on a large scale, but not production on a large scale. Agricultural production on a large scale, with slaves, was unprofitable from climatic causes. Therefore one gave over to the slaves the pieces of soil too far removed from the seat of the owner. They were permitted to till them on their own account, rendering services and dues in return. "To be sure, the masters now received only part of the product, but this part was now bigger than the total return, for the self-interest of the workers had become a more powerful spur to labor than the erstwhile physical compulsion. "Thus the human being was recognized in the slave. The slave's former position was now occupied by the serf. Still the relation of labor remained one of master and man. "But the serf had now ceased to be a mere object; he had received a certain status and certain rights. The master for whom he worked had to recognize certain limits both as regards the serf's labor and his standing as a human being. "In the course of time, as the methods of agriculture improved and the investment in political economy called for higher returns from the soil by the application of modern means, the former unlimited obligations of the tiller of the soil were limited, and finally the unfree worker was freed. Serfdom was abolished. "Henceforth the master no longer fixed the conditions of labor arbitrarily. At first the public authorities took a hand in the proceedings. Later on followed the so-called free

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE NEGRO AND SOCIALISM.

Editor of The Call:

Bravo, Comrade Editor! Your editorial on the negro is the best yet. To my mind this is the most important question before the Socialist party of America today. Primarily because it is peculiar to this country and we have no precedent, no experience of others by which to be guided, and must tread an absolutely untried path, and stand or fall on our own decision.

I shall not enter the part of expedient hypothesis, as we have with the trade union movement, or shall we, as you suggest, stick to the path of principle and take the consequences? Don't let us be deluded into believing that it is going to be an easy matter. Race prejudice can no more be overcome in a day than can sex prejudice. As witness the letters of A Mere Woman" and others. All occasioned by this failure to understand the impossibility of the human being changing at once, his present manner of thinking, his habits, just because he has come to the conclusion that such manner of thinking is wrong.

The bourgeois remains bourgeois, the man assumes his superiority, the woman assumes the right to chivvy is reserved to the contrary. The fact is, most of our actions are unconscious and it takes years to overcome past training. If one is at all introspective he must have noted that his actions are on slightly governed by the conclusions of his reasoning, but largely by past experiences. Therefore, it is useless to assume that we are going to overcome race hatred without a tremendous fight. And it is equally useless to assume that any great benefit will be made toward the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth while there is any large class, like the negro, which is held to be politically, socially or economically inferior.

Political equality, the absolute essential of the existence of the Socialist theory, and the admission of perfect political equality would carry with it the admission of absolute equality.

The white worker must be taught that co-operation with the negro is absolutely necessary before he can gain any real advantage over the master class.

It is not so much that the negro worker must have the negro. He is helpless while there exists an army of industrial hired men, ready to be put into the field at any moment against him, and such an army the negro must be as long as he is held apart from his white brother by racial animosity.

Let us approach this subject not with any sort of altruistic motive like the Abolitionists of old, but with a clear expression of the real cause which freed the chattel slave, the economic interest of the non-slave holding class. Let us frankly seek the economic freedom of the majority of the negroes are of us and must needs be with us or we are lost.

Education means agitation. Let us start the propaganda by doing all in our power to bring the negro into our ranks, and to bring our white workers to work with him and thus overcome the habit of race prejudice.

F. W. WEST.
Leonia, N. J., Jan. 25, 1911.

THE CHILD WELFARE EXHIBIT.

Editor of The Call:

Every one interested in the development of the child goes to this "exhibit" in the hope of learning something which will promote the welfare of the child, and which will strike our hearts and reveal to us the need of study to be really interested in the eradication of misery from this world.

On Friday Professor Thorndike, of Columbia, spoke on the "Education of the Gifted Child." His remarks were interesting. He stated the different gradations of mental capacity and showed that the progress of the race depended upon the gifted few, and that when a child showed special marked gifts, it was the duty of the parent to send it to an average child, must be removed, so that his special gift may develop for the advancement of the race.

Had Professor Thorndike enlarged upon the subject he would no doubt have shown how many geniuses are lost to the human race under present social conditions. As it was, his talk was superficial and in no way showed how, if the gifted child happened to be a negro, it would be a disaster if he could develop his special gift, unless he became the protegee of some philanthropist and developed his gifts under the stigma of charity.

Miss Ferrel's talk on "Subnormal Children" was also very interesting. Nothing was said to one who has kept in touch with the progress made in child training.

The third speaker discussed the advisability of open air class rooms for anemic children, and clearly showed how much more forcibly in his remarks was his fear of interfering with the family life of the poor. For instance, he said the question had been raised whether the care of the anemic child should be in the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, or the Board of Health, and he argued that the cost to the state for food, lodging and clothing would be immeasurably greater if the child were sent to the hospital than if properly cared for in the home. "And then it would take him out of the family circle."

When you leave the lecture hall and walk about the exhibit the thought is thrust upon you: Have these children of the poor any real life here? Here you see the tiny nursery. When the mother is obliged to go out early in the morning to help increase the family income, the child, in many cases, is entered in the day nurseries as infant and is a daily attendant until he or she is old enough to enter the manual training class. This work is a very noble one, and all who take part deserve commendation. But the fact remains that it is the outgrowth of a wrong economic system. And does the child get cared for by the day nursery know anything of family life? I do not doubt but that in his little mind there is a decided abhorrence for the fifth floor, he calls home, and the poor tired mother he hardly knows. Especially after having had clean, sanitary surroundings all day, with people never too tired to minister to his baby wants. The contrast to a child mind must be gruesome.

This country need not dread paternalism; it is reeking with it now. This Child Welfare Exhibit shows to the one who thinks that large and grand a work as the welfare of the future citizen must not be in the hands of a private organization, but that the workers, the ones most concerned, must awake and destroy the ulcer which creates conditions so terrible, they must learn in the manner of the Chinese, that they must take out of the hands of a few the means of life, the tools of production. For after all, this is the bedrock of the welfare, not of the child alone, but of every man, woman and child. For one makes one's bed, indeed. For one realizes that only a few can be benefited, while the many succumb in unknown misery.

FRANCES C. BERTUCH.
New York, Jan. 25, 1911.

GEORGE LANSBURY'S CANDIDATURE.

Editor of The Call:

In your edition of December 19, Mr. Th. Rothstein, of this country, professes to give some account of my electoral experiences. Will you allow me to correct some of the statements he makes. First, my reasons for leaving the Social Democratic party are only partially explained by Mr. Rothstein. I think, as these happenings took place eleven years ago, it is not worth my while bothering you readers with them. It is a long story and would open up a controversy into which a number of people would be drawn, whom it would be quite unfair to draw in without their permission, but when he tells your readers that I sought Bow and Bromley three times as Social Democratic Federation candidate he states what is not true.

I stood as the candidate of the Social Democratic Federation in 1900, 1902, and was at that election supported by many very prominent Liberals and by prominent Liberal speakers, and the official Liberal Association nominated and supported my candidature with all its might.

My election agent was Mr. Dan Irving, the election agent for H. M. Hyndman at the recent election. At that time no one complained that Liberals supported me. After this election I left the Social Democratic Federation and remained outside the party until the Socialists were elected in 1904, when I joined the Independent Labor party. In 1906 I fought a Liberal-Labor candidate at Middleborough and was beaten.

In January, 1910, I fought Bow and Bromley again, but between myself and the Liberal member by over 700 votes, coming second on the poll to the Tory.

In December, 1910, no Liberal candidate appeared and therefore there was no contest. I was elected Liberal member by over 700 votes, coming second on the poll to the Tory. In December, 1910, no Liberal candidate appeared and therefore there was no contest. I was elected Liberal member by over 700 votes, coming second on the poll to the Tory.

THE TWO EXTREMES.

Editor of The Call:

Comrade Rich remarks: "And where, O where is Warren Atkinson's sense of humor?" Perhaps I haven't got any. How should I know if I haven't any sense of humor? But who cares? Not even Comrade Rich.

he asks the question. In spite of his remonstrance I still believe in my opinions expressed in my letter in The Call of January 15. What's the good anyway of all our freedom of thought and liberty of opinion that they talk about if one cannot believe what he likes?

Now, I differ with Comrade Rich again. A Socialist paper may, with propriety, sometimes talk about something else besides Socialism. Of course, they seldom do talk about anything else; but there are a few instances of the kind on record to afford a precedent. The tendency he observes in The Call to discuss Populist issues is the subject of his criticism. He remarks "two distinct and in some ways opposing wings" in the party, "the reformers and the revolutionists." Discussion of this subject does not require any sense of humor. Those who care to follow will now descend into the depths of the dismal science where no ray of humor ever penetrates.

The arguments between the opportunists and the impossibilists, or the reformers and the revolutionists, as they are also called, will continue to be a political issue. The argument is always inconclusive because each party to the controversy has a sound basis of truth on his side. This is not to say that the perpetual discussion between them is without value. It is of value and necessary to determine the right tactics to employ in the varying conditions of our conflict with the capitalists. Unwillingness to concede the truth is urged on the other side of the controversy, and the readiness with which some parties to the controversy attack the motives of those who differ with them, tends to confusion, and always makes it more difficult to weigh the relative merits of the various equal claims which affect the particular issue upon which the party must act and therefore decide. Moreover, some persons would not be so enthusiastic in the wrong sometimes if they set a truer estimate

upon the relative unimportance of some of the distinctions they make over. Let us try to reduce the principles of these opposing wings to their lowest terms.

So long as the capitalist, by the ownership of the resources and industrial equipment, can restrict the opportunities of employment to the chances of profit for themselves, they will keep an army of men unemployed, and the competition of this unemployed army of the labor is automatically adjusted to the action of supply and demand, correspond very closely to the necessities of the laborer. This is called the "iron law of wages." As reduction in the cost of living is followed by an automatic readjustment of wages down to the new low level, increase in the cost of living is followed much more slowly and partially by a readjustment upward in wages. Any reduction in the cost of living or other municipal service, for instance, enables the wage earner to live just so much cheaper and enables the unemployed who compete for their jobs to live just as much cheaper, and to offer themselves for work for just so much less. To their jobs the wage earners must submit to a corresponding reduction in pay or give place to others who accept it. If we could get a rise in the municipal services, for instance, instead of 5, under these conditions the only result would be that we would get just 1 cent where we get 5 now to pay for it. Any benefit which might come to the wage earner temporarily would finally mean to the public benefit of the capitalist who employ them and have the power to compel them to labor for the necessities, so long as the capitalist own the means of production. The impossibility of drawing the capitalist out of the picture, and able to accomplish what we are unable to overthrow the capitalist control of the means of production, is not an impossibility, and it does not particularly care whether it is classed as a revolution or not, but he commits himself to the position that no appreciable and lasting benefit will be gained by the workers from reforms which do not enable them to wrest from the capitalist some of their power, the means and individual equipment. The means seems to be true and dependable, but it is not all that is true. There is whole lot more that is also true.

By the natural and logical development of the capitalist system, the number and the strength of the capitalists constantly becomes less, and their wealth grows more enormous; and at the same time the numbers and the strength of the workers must constantly grow greater and their material condition constantly more unbearable. This is a fact that the impossibilists have great faith in, that the capitalist system must finally end in a catastrophe, the impending collapse of the world. The Comrade Rich speaks about a catastrophe which he thinks is "inevitable" in a few years. It is true that the capitalist system, if allowed to develop to its logical conclusion, would end in a catastrophe; but, for the very reason that the capitalists will be modified as it progresses through the last stages of its development. Its friends will modify it in order that they may perpetuate it. Those who are awaiting its sudden collapse are the people who are waiting for the judgment day. Feudalism in much the same way, steadily increased the numbers of the exploited and the miseries of their condition, and wherever developed to its logical conclusion, would have ended in a catastrophe. The same will be true of the capitalist system. We cannot tear out the support on which the structure of present society rests without building something to replace them. We cannot wait for the collapse of the capitalist system to begin doing this. We must talk about the issues of the day, and in order to show the application of the Socialist philosophy to the present. When we talk to the man on the street about the present system of society, we simply make him tired. Politicians may be worthless, but they are; but it is in the struggle to get them that the working class gets its political education. The precious little band of the immediate future is a party who are equally imbecile in attachment to theory, one theory. They are precise in their influence that holds the movement true to the mark. However, they hate to recognize discussion in their theory. They long for the application of their theory in its purest form. The pure and uncomplicated application of a theory never occurred in nature or human society. The application of a theory in its purity, as influenced by the action of other theories and natural laws, can never be had by artificial experiment. cannot make a successful political party out of the devotees of a theory. We cannot make an immaculate political movement out of common people, anyway.

The opportunists, on the other hand, would therefore have it that the theory is not worth while, they say that they want to accomplish something practical, and they will offer compromise. Accordingly, they claim credit for all compromises and concessions gained, forgetting or neglecting the fact that compromises never yielded to those who ask for compromise only. Compromises and concessions yield to those who are more resolute and irreflexible, rather than to withdraw from the support of this determined minority, among their followers who are not so easily demoralized by the influence of the opportunists. Our party would fall to pieces in confusion and in determination were their influence not counteracted by the will of our party. Socialism is a party, not a narrow view of a faction.

We cannot reduce this little party to such simple principles that we can think simply follow. It is your duty, Mr. Socialist, as you appear on at least your equal in wit, and unhampered with scruples. WARREN ATKINSON.
New York, Jan. 24, 1911.

A CRITICAL PERIOD.

What it finally came to pass that we were not the opinion of

"What are we going to do with about an in-laws in the corner?" "Well," explained a third party, "it is of importance that we should not disturb business and we don't want to do it."

And then the two men who were history of the relative unimportance of some of the distinctions they make over. Let us try to reduce the principles of these opposing wings to their lowest terms.

So long as the capitalist, by the ownership of the resources and industrial equipment, can restrict the opportunities of employment to the chances of profit for themselves, they will keep an army of men unemployed, and the competition of this unemployed army of the labor is automatically adjusted to the action of supply and demand, correspond very closely to the necessities of the laborer. This is called the "iron law of wages." As reduction in the cost of living is followed by an automatic readjustment of wages down to the new low level, increase in the cost of living is followed much more slowly and partially by a readjustment upward in wages. Any reduction in the cost of living or other municipal service, for instance, enables the wage earner to live just so much cheaper and enables the unemployed who compete for their jobs to live just as much cheaper, and to offer themselves for work for just so much less. To their jobs the wage earners must submit to a corresponding reduction in pay or give place to others who accept it. If we could get a rise in the municipal services, for instance, instead of 5, under these conditions the only result would be that we would get just 1 cent where we get 5 now to pay for it. Any benefit which might come to the wage earner temporarily would finally mean to the public benefit of the capitalist who employ them and have the power to compel them to labor for the necessities, so long as the capitalist own the means of production. The impossibility of drawing the capitalist out of the picture, and able to accomplish what we are unable to overthrow the capitalist control of the means of production, is not an impossibility, and it does not particularly care whether it is classed as a revolution or not, but he commits himself to the position that no appreciable and lasting benefit will be gained by the workers from reforms which do not enable them to wrest from the capitalist some of their power, the means and individual equipment. The means seems to be true and dependable, but it is not all that is true. There is whole lot more that is also true.

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