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MEXICAN REBEL STATES MAY SET UP A REPUBLIC

Now More Victories in North May Bring Secession Move.

DIAZ DESPERATE

Fires Governor of Chihuahua and Puts Butcher Ahumada in Place.

(Special to The Call.)

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 29.—In a desperate effort to placate the men who are waging successful revolution against his despotic rule in northern Mexico, President Diaz today removed Alberto Terrazas from the governorship of Chihuahua and appointed in his place Miguel Ahumada, the present governor of the state of Jalisco.

Terrazas is the son-in-law of Enrique Creel, ex-ambassador to Washington, and now minister of affairs. The Creel-Terrazas family has ruled in Chihuahua for generations, growing enormously rich from exploitation of peons and extensive grants of mines and grazing lands from Diaz.

Enrique Creel himself was "elected" governor of Chihuahua several months ago, but Diaz needed the close assistance of the man who is so intimately allied with the big financiers of the United States, so he called Creel to Mexico City and put him in the cabinet. It was most natural and fitting under the circumstances that his son-in-law, Terrazas, should be put in his place.

The people of Chihuahua had become so weary of the tyranny of the hereditary rulers, however, that the transfer of Creel did not serve to make them submissive, and they began the revolution, which, it is feared, will involve the whole of Mexico and make an exile of Diaz.

The new governor, Ahumada, has ruled Jalisco with a rod of iron for many years and Diaz relies on him to conduct a campaign of slaughter which will make an end of the men who have dared defy his rule.

The great fear in governmental circles here now is that even though they are able to prevent the revolution from spreading to the southern portions of Mexico, its great success in the north will lead to the states of Chihuahua, Sonora and Coahuila to secede from the rest of the "republic" and set up in business for themselves.

To Coax Troops North.

The revolutionists have met with such uniform success in the three border states that the secession movement has already taken hold among them. Once they have declared themselves free from Diaz and begin life for themselves they are confident that the oppressed people of the south will take heart and begin the fight to free the rest of the country.

The exact state of affairs now is that the rebels are in practical control of the northern part of the country, excepting the large cities and towns. The insurgents are in a position to take almost any one of the large towns at any time they care to, but they refrain from doing it only because they cannot spare the troops to garrison towns after they capture them. It is pointed out also, by rebel leaders, that as things now stand, it is better to let the government retain control of the big towns for another season. These towns are fertile recruiting places for the rebel army. Every day bands of discontented citizens make their way into the open country and join the patriot armies. The rebel spies in these towns keep the men in the field accurately informed regarding the condition and movements of the government.

There is just one thing which will make the rebels undertake the capture of the big towns at this time. If the United States army is effectively employed against the insurgents from bringing arms and ammunition those towns in which arms are stored for the United States army will be abandoned later. Diaz has already sent into the north all the troops he can spare. A few more regiments

SHOE WORKERS MAY HAVE OWN FACTORY

(Special to The Call.)

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 29.—At a meeting of the general executive board of the United Shoe Workers of America at Lynn yesterday, General Secretary-Treasurer Michael J. Tracey was instructed to procure data and report on the feasibility of the organization starting a shoe factory making union stamp shoes.

Much complaint has been made by manufacturers on account of not being able to compete with the manufacturers using the stamp of the boot and shoe workers' union, on account of the lower wages paid in the latter factories.

The board expects to prove that shoes can be made at a profit by the United Shoe Workers themselves.

NO "LEGAL" GUILT FOR "BATTLE OF STEPNEY"

LONDON, Jan. 29.—An extraordinary legal situation has arisen out of the great "Battle of Stepney" on January 3, when Home Secretary Winston Churchill paraded 1,500 police, foot guards, artillery and firemen to destroy two foreign desperadoes who had entrenched themselves at 100 Sidney street.

It will be remembered that No. 100 was completely burned out and the police say that no attempts were made to extinguish the flames until they were certain that the defenders were nicely burned up. Every house along the street was battered and damaged from the hail of bullets from a maxim gun, and the rifles and revolvers of attackers and besieged.

The damage runs into thousands of dollars and the owners and tenants naturally say somebody has got to pay. There is touching unanimity on that subject, but there is equal unanimity that no one is legally liable, and consequently none of the parties concerned has any intention of paying anything.

There are no legal grounds for an action against the crown, because that damage did not arise out of breach of contract or anything of that sort. No action for trespass and damage could be maintained against the police or military authorities, because the police and soldiers were only doing their duty, laid down by law, in attempting to arrest two suspected felons.

Owners and occupiers have no claim against the local municipal authorities for damages by riot and violence, because according to English law it takes three or more persons to start a "riot" and there were apparently not more than two men in the besieged house.

The insurance companies decline to pay anything in respect of damages deliberately inflicted by other parties, and where the firemen made no attempt to put out a fire until everything was ruined. Equally the fire department can't be blamed when it was prevented from doing its duty by the civil authorities.

Pressure is now being brought to bear on the government, to settle the whole bill, by a "grant of grace."

WAS CAPTAIN KIDD, TOO, A SENATOR?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The local fortune hunters who are anxious to make money without going through the formality of working for it have been encouraged by a report that Captain Kidd, the noted captain of the pirate industry of years ago, buried some of his surplus wealth in the Capitol grounds here. In a letter to Elliott Woods, superintendent of the Capitol, an anonymous informant says that he knows the exact spot where Captain Kidd laid this money. His letter was as follows:

"The object I speak of is the digging up of three or four million dollars buried some years ago by Captain Kidd. I can show you the exact spot to dig. It is in the Capitol grounds. If you are interested, call and see me or drop me a line and tell me when I will be likely to find you at your office and where your office is. I can drop in any day."

Mr. Woods has directed the Capitol policemen to arrest all persons entering the grounds with picks, shovels or any other excavating implements.

ENGLAND TO HAVE "JUNIOR REPUBLIC"

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 29.—A George, Jr., republic will be founded in England this spring, said William R. George, of Freeville, the founder of the republic idea in this country. He said that the success of the English institution was practically assured and that in a few months it would be opened in London. It is planned to have a number of citizens from one of the American republics as the pioneer colonists of the British institution.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT TO GOVERN CANADA

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The appointment of the Duke of Connaught as governor general of Canada is officially announced. The duchess will accompany him to Montreal. He will enter upon the office in September and "will hold the appointment for two years, which may be subject to a further extension."

SPANISH REPUBLICANS IN VIOLENT MEETING

Fist Fights and Hooting Mark Big Gathering at Seville.

SEVILLE, Jan. 29.—A largely attended Republican meeting was held here today. Among the speakers were Deputies Valdos, Azcarate, Palos Iglesias and Soriano. When these gentlemen arrived at the railway station from Madrid they were welcomed by 4,000 Republicans, and when they entered the hall where the meeting was held they received an ovation.

The meeting began with great animation, but its results were disappointing. The speakers were frequently interrupted by cheering and hooting, and when Azcarate and Iglesias started their addresses there were frequent fights in the audience, fists and canes being freely used.

Deputy Soriano launched incessant accusations against Deputy Lerroux, the Radical leader, which added fresh fuel to the flames of discord. Senor Mougues, another speaker, also violently attacked Lerroux, with the result that a personal attack was made on him by Lerroux's adherents, many of whom were in the audience. The president of the meeting had to intervene to save Mougues from rough handling, he personally separating the fighters.

Deputy Iglesias, the Socialist, limited himself to defending the action of the cortes, in censuring Lerroux. Deputy Azcarate confined his remarks to defending the general good intentions and good faith of those attacking Lerroux. He remained silent on Lerroux's personality.

It is thought that the meeting will serve to widen the divisions already existing between the different factions of the Republican party.

WOMEN RECRUITS FOR BARCELONA POLICE

BARCELONA, Jan. 29.—Next week there will enter the police service 100 women, whose principal task will be to aid in stamping out anarchy in this city.

Another bomb was exploded today against the Casa del Pueblo, a pet institution of Deputy Lerroux, one wall of which was blown out by an explosion last Friday. The bomb today was loaded with shot and scrap iron. It tore into small fragments a heavy balustrade, and destroyed a large tree at the side of the building, which itself was considerably damaged. The police hastened to the scene, but their efforts to detect the author of the outrage were, as usual, fruitless. Conservative enemies of Lerroux are the most probable offenders in such an outrage.

MACHINISTS LAY PLANS FOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY

International and local officers of the International Association of Machinists met yesterday with the general executive board, local officers, shop delegates and district chairmen of District No. 15, of the association, at Mannerchor Hall, 203 East 56th street, to take up the question of a general demand for the eight-hour workday in the territory over which District No. 15 has jurisdiction. This takes in all of New York city and Hudson county, New Jersey.

It is expected that the eight-hour demand will go into effect some time in March. In case a strike is necessary several other allied trades will be affected, including the electricians, pattern makers, iron molders and metal polishers.

J. J. Keppier, international vice president of the machinists, who is now in New York, presided at the meeting, which was attended by 250 men. A resolution was passed declaring for the eight-hour workday in all automobile garages, general jobbing, repair and machine shops, and endorsing a general demand for a fifty-hour working week in the manufacturing shops unless the straight eight-hour workday as voted for by referendum is reaffirmed at a general mass meeting to be called for the employees of the manufacturing shops.

Instructions were given to the general executive board to arrange in the first week of March for calling a mass meeting at once to fix a date when the demands shall go into effect and for their enforcement if they are not granted.

LETTERS UNEARTHED ON OPIUM TRADE

Information Indicates That the "Dope" Business Is Organized.

Still more correspondence bearing on the opium trade and other operations of certain Chinese in this country was unearthed in the latest series of opium raids by customs officials when Wah Lee's place in West 28th street, Chong's in Seventh avenue and Sing Lee's in East 133d street received the attentions of federal officers Saturday. This matter of correspondence is developing into one of the more interesting concomitants of the opium raiding campaign.

Have Well Arranged System.

At the time of the first raids on Wednesday of last week it was announced that a batch of letters and other papers had been found seeming to show a well arranged system of retailing the drug in this country, and also of getting Chinamen themselves past the United States officials at the border. Further, it was announced that the Chinese syndicate or system, or whatever one chooses to call it, appeared from the correspondence to have excellent connections in the way of police friendship in several of the large cities in the country.

This correspondence is written partly in English and partly in Chinese. Those in the latter language, it is understood, are likely to prove to be of even more interest than those in the former. The Chinese documents found in the earlier raids have been turned over to an interpreter of the custom house forces and, when they have been translated, will be turned over by Collector Loeb to the United States district attorney.

Collector Loeb said yesterday that he did not know whether the police alliances apparently revealed by the letters implicated any one in the New York department or not, and Deputy Surveyor Norwood also was uninformative on this point. There has been a rumor around the Custom House that the police friends of the Chinese importers of other Chinese and of opium would be found not to be confined to other and more distant cities.

Elsie Sigel Murder Mentioned.

One thing which the customs officials have found in the correspondence is mention of the Elsie Sigel murder. Just what value the information on this murder case will prove to have for the police cannot be known, the customs officials say, until the interpreter has done his work.

According to Inspector Norwood, there appears to be two chief rings in the organized sale of opium by the Chinese in this city, one of them headed, seemingly, by Charles Boston and the other by Sam Lee. Both were represented in the place raided on Saturday, it is said. One of the things which the surveyors and inspectors are trying to find out is the organization of these two groups and their connection with each other.

What action, if any, will be taken with regard to the information contained in the mass of correspondence, Collector Loeb says, will be decided upon by the United States district attorney after the material has been turned over to him. The present indications are that the material already in the hands of the government is sufficient to reveal rather completely the ramifications not only of the opium traffic but also of the other pursuits of criminal Chinese and their white allies in this country. Letters from white women play an important part in the total mass of correspondence and they may contain revelations of interest.

LADY LAWYER GETS PROPOSAL IN PUBLIC

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Mlle. Helene Miropolsky, the prettiest and one of the cleverest lady lawyers in Paris, received a public proposal of marriage at the conclusion of a lecture she delivered at the Theater Michel today.

She had declared that feminism did not drive women from love and marriage, but that many women who worked as lawyers, doctors, and in other professions, did so because love had not come their way.

POLICE TURN KOTOKU PROTEST MARCH INTO AN AWFUL "RIOT"

LA FOLLETTE GUNNING FOR THE PRESIDENCY

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 29.—What is believed to be the beginning of a determined effort on the part of Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, to land the Republican nomination for President, was the opening in this city of La Follette's headquarters in the Pioneer Press building, in charge of C. M. Christensen, formerly connected with the Johnson Memorial publication.

He will have charge of Minnesota and the Dakotas and will employ a staff of field men ostensibly to garner news and ideas for La Follette's weekly, but the real purpose, it is believed by old politicians, will be the advancement of La Follette's stock in this section of the Northwest. The same tactics have been undertaken by La Follette's campaign managers before, but have not been successfully worked out. Mr. Christensen refused to make any comment on the work which he is supposed to do in the three states when interviewed.

PROMINENT LAWYER MAY GET 18 MONTHS

Steals Money From Township—Brother Serves Eight Months Then Is Pardoned.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Jan. 29.—After fighting in the higher courts of the state for a year for his liberty, Horace Codington, a lawyer, well known throughout Somerset county and formerly a political leader of Warren township, is confined in the Somerset county jail tonight with a prospect of being removed to the state prison at Trenton during the coming week to serve a sentence of eighteen months for misappropriating the funds of Warren township, unless his counsel succeeds in again securing his release under heavy bail pending the appeal of his case to the court of last resort.

Horace Codington and his brother, Joel Codington, formerly the treasurer of Warren township, were sentenced by Judge Louis H. Schenck in the Somerville Circuit Court about a year ago to serve eighteen and twelve months respectively in the state prison for misappropriating the funds of the township after one of the most sensational trials in the history of Somerset county. Joel Codington decided to serve his sentence rather than to continue the legal fight for his liberty. After serving eight months of his sentence he was pardoned. He returned to his old home in Warren township, where he is now treated as a martyr by the political faction which he formerly controlled.

Horace Codington appealed to the Supreme Court to have his sentence set aside on the novel ground that Justice Charles W. Parker had discharged two members of the grand jury selected by the sheriff of the county to consider his case before the members of the jury had been sworn. Justice Parker discharged the jurors for reasons which he failed to make public after a former grand jury had failed to indict the Codingtons. The Supreme Court, after considering this and other technicalities and points in the case, sustained the conviction of the lower court a week ago, but Codington, who was out under bail, made no move to surrender or to carry his case to the Court of Errors and Appeals, so he was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Frank Ross in his office in the First National Bank Building and is now making an effort to secure his release on bail, but it is the opinion of lawyers here that the court will not again release him on bail.

"NAPOLEON DID NOT DIE IN ST. HELENA"

PARIS, Jan. 29.—That Napoleon did not die on the island of St. Helena, but that the man who did die there was Napoleon's double, is the contention of Charles Omers, who brings forward curious comments which, according to him, prove his contention. This double is alleged to have been seized and placed on board the Bellerophon while the real Napoleon fled to Austria and died at last under the windows of his only son, the ill-fated Napoleon. French people take small stock in the "Napoleon."

Demonstration Arising From Mass Meeting Broken Into by Cops Who Are Horrified at Red and Black Flag.

FIVE ARE ARRESTED AND ROUGHLY HANDLED

Marchers Were Proceeding to Office of Japanese Consul When Interrupted by Guardians of "Law and Order."

Four Men and Woman Seized and Jailed.

Policeman Meyer Pollock, of the Elizabeth street station, last evening held the most ringing protest meeting against the execution of Dr. Kotoku and his eleven radical comrades by the Japanese government that the Western Hemisphere has seen. The story of his demonstration was probably telegraphed and cabled around the world before midnight, and this morning the nations will read it.

Pollock saw a body of about 300 men and women marching down Center street past the Tombs prison, yesterday afternoon, about 5:30. He also discerned that one of them carried in his hand a red flag with a black border. These men and women had broken away from a meeting of protest against the official murder of Kotoku and his comrades, held in Webster Hall, on East 11th street, and had started downtown to the consulate general of his celestial highness, the mikado, at 60 Wall street, to make a demonstration. Probably 150 started from the hall and various on-lookers swelled the crowd to several hundred.

Pollock saw an opportunity and seized it by the scruff of the neck. He grabbed hold of the man bearing the red flag and demanded that he release the flag. The flag bearer protested, and a number of marchers crowded about the policeman and his prisoner.

Policeman Pollock gave an alarm, and several other policemen hurried to his assistance. These other policemen called still more policemen, and a score or more bluecoats were soon busily engaged in emphasizing the fact that an Oriental despot cannot assassinate a scholar who makes translations for his people and "get away with it" without protest from the civilized portions of the world.

Clabbing Begins Now.

Pollock and his colleagues strode into the company of citizens and lay about them with their clubs. Many of the citizens fled to escape the clubs of law and order; others remained to be beaten. When the cops grew tired of Exercise A, of the police-made riot code, they decided to arrest some one. A Tammany warrior must take some scalps home with him or lose his own.

Several arrests were made, five of the victims being: Dominick Valentini, 244 East 21st street; Victor Flasiur, 427 Seventh avenue; Benjamin Weinstein, a tailor, of 124 Wallabout street, Brooklyn; Simon Freerman, a hair goods worker, of 148 East 98th street, and Tillie Chesman, a dressmaker, of 410 East 9th street.

The first two prisoners were taken to the Elizabeth street station house and the latter three to the Leonard street station. All were arraigned later in the Night Court at 57th street and Lenox avenue.

At the Night Court Valentine was discharged. Freerman was locked up by Magistrate Butts under \$500 for unlawful assemblage, as was Flasiur and Weinstein.

Miss Chesman was taken to Jefferson Market Court, and the disposition of her case could not be learned. Butts was incensed at "this demonstration against a friendly nation. It was anarchy."

"Unless restrained by the law," said Butts, "this gang will overthrow the government. They carry the red flag of anarchy. Those who denounce their rulers should be punished."

It was extremely evident that it was the red flag alone at which, with true instinct, the magistrate and police were horrified.

Bolton Hall's bail for one of the prisoners was refused. The police told horrible tales of the enormous crowds with which they were besieged. Considering how little information the police have to guide them in such matters, they must be congratulated on the effectiveness of the protest in favor of Kotoku. Shortly following the brutalities in front of the Tombs, some one told a keeper, who sits at a high desk inside of the prison, that the marchers were making a protest against the killing of Kotoku, the Japanese scholar, whose name the mikado had murdered.

"A Japanese, huh?" responded the keeper. "Why, then, why were there wasn't Japanese, was there?"

...maker, M. Honda. Boyesen also told of the fake news handed out from the Japanese embassy in London. He told how Kotoku's paper in San Francisco was suppressed by the United States at the instigation of Japan's representatives. He described how more than 200 Socialists and radicals are being allowed to rot in Japanese jails without even a chance at a hearing.

L. C. Fraina sketched the rise of capitalism in Japan and how Kotoku and his comrades were done away with by a capitalist dominated government. Simon O. Follock followed in Russian, telling how the Kotoku case was intimately related with that of Pouchkoff, Rudowitz, and other revolutionists. He read from a letter of Kotoku's to his friend Johnson, a Pennsylvania man, who had taught him English. Kotoku told how he was being incessantly watched and followed, but of his determination to keep up his work till the last. A short letter from Madame Kano was also read, in which she said: "I shall live for liberty or I shall die for liberty, for liberty is my life."

A telegram of greeting from Emma Goldman and Ben Reitman was then read. Sign of Growth. Alexander Berkman told how the execution of the radicals is a sign of the growth of the new revolutionary movement in Japan; how feudalism is giving way to capitalism, with its brutal exploitation of women and tender children. The government selected the bravest and most intelligent representatives of the new movement. He said, because it fears the spread of education and enlightenment among the masses.

Boyesen then announced the news of the arrest of 109 anarchists in Russia, of the sentencing of fifty of them to die. He re-read the letters from Kotoku and Kano in English.

Karl Dannenberg followed with a stirring speech in German. He explained that the killing of the Japanese radicals was simply part of the senseless conflict between the working class and the capitalists of all nations. It was a fight, he declared, that the working class of all countries must take up.

The following resolutions were then read and adopted with a great shout: "Whereas Dr. Deatiro Kotoku and seven of his comrades have been hanged, legally assassinated, by the Japanese government; and

"Whereas the only 'crime' of these comrades was the effort to disseminate scientific thought among their people, to the end of creating a movement for the overthrow of a social system that breeds misery and degradation for the workers; the charge of 'conspiring against the throne and person of the emperor' being false and unproved; and

"Whereas this incident is but one of many incidents of similar nature, it bearing close relation to the so-called 'trial and execution' of Francisco Ferrer; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, working men and working women of New York in memorial demonstration assembled at Webster Hall this 29th day of January, 1911, condemn emphatically the brutality and barbarism of the Japanese government, and give it notice that the International Revolutionary Movement will avenge the death of the Japanese and other martyrs to the cause of social progress by the abolition of all class rule and despotism; be it further

Resolved, That we express our appreciation and admiration of the intrepid and noble work of Dr. Deatiro Kotoku and his comrades, and pledge ourselves to vigorously carry forward the emancipatory struggle for which they were assassinated.

Other speakers were Joseph Schlossberg, S. Yanovsky and E. Rossoni. After the addresses were over some one made a motion that a demonstration be made through the streets and down to the consul's office. This was opposed by some as being too sudden and uncalculated for, but some of the more radically inclined got together of their own accord, placed a red and black flag at their head and began a march downtown.

There was much enthusiasm, but no disorder till the police interfered. One or two bluecoats tried to seize the flag at Spring street, but could not get through the crowd. Two or three times on the way lone cops tried to stop the procession, but it wasn't till Center street was reached and the head of the procession was about opposite the Tombs that forceful dispersal was attempted by the police. Several attempts were made to seize the flag, and one woman who got in the way was grabbed by a cop, hurled into the mud and water next the curb, then jerked to her feet by an enraged cop, who dragged her away. Two or three cops pulled their revolvers and fired several times, but no one was hit, so far as could be learned. Then the arrests were made and the crowd broken up.

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SHAR MANUFACTURER OF GAS. 400 WEST 11TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

JANE ADDAMS TALKS AT WELFARE MEETING

Tells Big Audience That Cities Should Care for Children of Citizens.

Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, spoke to about 4,000 persons at the Child Welfare Exhibit, in the 71st Regiment Armory, last night, and used the example and teachings of Leo Tolstoy in pointing out the duty of society toward the helpless children of the poor in every modern city.

Count Tolstoy, she said, wanted to help those who labor. When he was fifty-four he developed a new theory of art, and continued to develop it until his death. She mentioned a story of his, in which he told of the farm hand who found a reed in the fields and played upon it. He went to Paris and joined a band of professional musicians, but he played not in a professional manner, and returned to the fields, where he delighted the peasants. It was these people that Tolstoy loved and helped.

"Tolstoy divided labor into four parts," said Miss Addams. "The first kind of labor he classified as muscular, that which is done by the arms. The second work was done with the wrists and hands. The third was teaching and writing, and the fourth had to do with civic co-operation."

She spoke of gymnastics and manual training for those who fall under the first class. "But what of those boys and girls who leave the factory every night? What happens to them after supper?" Miss Addams asked. "Is it wrong that they should go to cheap dance halls and cheap entertainments? There should be sufficient recreation for them afforded by the cities. A department of recreation should take care of the children."

WOMAN STRANGLER IN BRYANT HOTEL

The body of a woman was found last night in a room on the second floor of the Bryant Hotel at 4th street and Sixth avenue. There were blue marks on the face and neck. A handkerchief had been crowded into her mouth and well back into her throat. Coroner Hellenstein looked at the body and said it looked to him like a case of murder by strangulation.

A chambermaid made the discovery at 3:40 o'clock last night and William Drogen, the proprietor, called in Policeman Cook. The body was lying half on the bed and was dressed except for disarrangement of the clothing, which seemed to indicate a struggle. It was that of a woman about thirty-three years old, five feet two inches in height and weighing 140 pounds.

STRUCK BY CAR, HE DROWNS.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—William Lally and Peter Anderson were walking across a trolley line bridge over a branch of the Saugus river, in Wakefield, late this afternoon, when a car struck them. Anderson was hurled from the structure, and his head went through the ice. Before he could be reached he drowned. Lally received severe internal injuries.

TRIES TO DIE IN STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Irene Fields, a handsome young woman, attempted to end her life after a quarrel with a man at the street today. The man, alarmed at the girl's action, called the police and Miss Fields was taken to the hospital, where her life was saved.

Shaking the Socialist Bogey

The subjoined editorials from two Boston newspapers, dealing with the shooting of David Graham Phillips, shows how far and how fast a lie can travel. The foolish falsehood that the demented musician who killed Phillips was a Socialist has evidently been disseminated far and wide by the news agencies which serve capitalist papers, and, therefore, cater to their tastes. A cynical and ignorant view is given by the Boston Herald, under the heading "By Their Fruits, etc." For pure misinformation it is a gem: "David Graham Phillips, a successful and popular writer of fiction, was fatally wounded, while walking in Grammercy Park in New York. His assailant, who later killed himself, was identified as a musician living at the Rand School of Social Science, 112 East 19th street, an institution which now disavows any connection with the murderer, and even declares that he had no Socialist leanings, a statement to be expected from the Rand School under the conditions.

"This Rand School was founded by the Rev. George D. Herron, formerly a minister, with a wife and several children. He became a Socialist and was much in demand as a lecturer. Mrs. E. D. Rand, the widow of a wealthy lumberman, and her daughter met Herron and soon became his ardent disciples, with the result that Herron after securing a divorce from his wife, married Miss Rand, the mating being described in the party organs as a Socialist union. A well-known Boston man, one of the leading Socialist lecturers in Massachusetts, eloquently described the marriage as the type of union between man and woman in the Socialist future.

"When Mrs. Rand died, she bequeathed money to Herron, or her daughter or both, which he used to start his so-called School of Social Science, and in other

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(Continued from Page 1.)

ments sent from the south will so weaken his hold on the peons and "contract laborers" of that region that he will have a nation-wide revolution to suppress.

If the rebels can coax a few more regiments north by their present tactics they will do so, if not they will begin an attack on the large cities and trust to the fortunes of war to bring about the desired result—the overthrow of Diaz and the establishment of a liberal republic.

"OUR" TROOPS RUSHED TO RESCUE OF DIAZ

FORT SAM HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 29.—The largest concentration of American troops on the Rio Grande frontier that has taken place for twenty years will be in effect within the next week or ten days.

Not only will the six remaining troops of the 3d Cavalry at Fort Sam Houston be distributed along the frontier, but two troops of the same cavalry will be sent to the border from Fort Wingate, N. Mex. Detachments of troops from Fort Clark and Fort Bliss have also been ordered into the field patrol duty. There are already four troops of cavalry on the border.

Stanley W. Finch, chief examiner of the Department of Justice, will arrive in San Antonio tomorrow from Washington and take personal charge of a large force of secret men, which will be distributed along the border to prevent the smuggling of arms and ammunition into Mexico.

It is reported that this sudden activity by the War Department was caused by positive representations made by the Mexican government that the revolutionists are obtaining their supplies of arms and ammunition from this side of the border through well organized smugglers and agents.

OAXACA, Mexico, Jan. 29.—A force of rebel Indians are again giving considerable trouble in the vicinity of Ojiltlan, this state. They belong to the same band that had a fight three days ago at that place with federal troops.

The Indians are commanded by Pablo Ortega, who has been a leader among the people of that region for several years. Troops are being concentrated in the disturbed district.

N. Y. VILLAGE NEARLY WIPED OUT BY FIRE

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning fire broke out in Creighton's Hall in Reuselsaer Falls, about thirteen miles from here, and for a time it was thought that the village would be wiped out. Aid was asked from Ogdenburg and the department was all ready to board the cars when another message announced that the flames were under control. Creighton's Hall was occupied by the opera house, a roller skating rink, banquet hall, boat works, automobile garage office, blacksmith shop and justice of the peace office. There were four automobiles destroyed. They were owned by Melvin A. Creighton, F. Morrison, Vernon Lamson and the Henry Stock Company, which had been playing at the opera house. The Congregational Church, the parsonage adjoining and a couple of barns were badly damaged. The loss cannot be learned at this hour, but will be heavy. The village has no fire protection and the flames were fought by a bucket brigade.

CRUISER GROUNDED.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 29.—The United States cruiser De Moines went aground on Greenberry point bar at the mouth of Annapolis harbor at 7:30 this morning and was floated at 3:20 this afternoon.

WOMEN UNIONISTS BUSY ORGANIZING

Lecture Courses Are Teaching Toilers the History of Labor's Progress.

While the direct work of organizing women is going on the Women's Trade Union League is engaged in another kind of work no less necessary—that of preparing the field for the organizers.

There are two ways in which the league is now active in this direction, namely, the districting of the city and the educational lecture bureau.

The league is using the assembly districts into which the city is divided as centers of activity for the league members in the work of organizing women. The first meeting was held in the Williamsburg district. Six districts were represented—5th, 6th, 7th, 18th, 19th, and 23d. A captain was appointed for each Assembly district. Her duty at present is to find out all facts about the district which would be helpful in organizing women or helping them in times of strike. Educational Committee.

The educational committee has enlarged its work and is having great success in reaching working women through their clubs. A new lecture scheme has been started whose purpose it is to show working women what is their position in society. The speaker traces the growth of society from the beginning to the present industrial stage. She tells the girls about the great labor struggle of the present day in other countries, of the position of labor in this country and what place working women have in it.

These are not lectures on trade union organization, but they usually arouse the interest of the girls in what trade unions are able to accomplish for the workers.

Owing to the fact that industry outside the home is comparatively new to women, it is often difficult for them to see the value of organization. But a historical lecture of this sort makes it clear that unionism is the logical outcome of present industrial conditions.

Organization Auxiliary.

The Organization Auxiliary, a body formed of some of the members of the league to learn about organization and to work under an assist the regular organizers, held its first conference last Tuesday evening. The regular speaker, not being able to be present, Miss Helen Marot, the secretary of the league, gave an informal talk on "The History of American Trade Unionism." She traced unionism in America from the time of the first sailors' strike in 1802 to the present position of the American Federation of Labor. From 1825 to the civil war she showed that American labor was becoming conscious in the sense in which we use that term today; she then gave an account of the Knights and Daughters of St. Crispin and mentioned that women members of this body in New England struck twice against the reduction of wages in the boot and shoe industry, and one strike was successful.

Some Coming Lectures.

This was followed by an account of the Knights of Labor, an industrial form of organization which started in 1866; and of the rise of the American Federation of Labor with its branches and central bodies. A great deal of interest was shown in the different formations of the craft and industrial unions, and a speaker who stands for the industrial form of organization will next Tuesday present the industrial point of view. The discussion promises to be an interesting one.

On February 7 Professor Charles Beard, of Columbia University, will speak on "The History of Trade Unionism in England." All interested in the subject are welcome to take advantage of this opportunity. The following Tuesday there will be a discussion of English trade unionism, and every two weeks thereafter such subjects as entrance to trades; trade agreements; methods of assessments; and standard rates of wages will be taken up.

BIG BUSINESS IN RADIUM FOR 1910

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The radium business flourished in 1910. The Bank of Radium sold \$153,000 worth, or nearly two grains—1.92, to be exact. Of this \$14,000 worth went for commercial purposes, the rest for medical. The entire radium output was produced by the single factory at Nogent-sur-Marne. Even a bigger business is anticipated for 1911.

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PIERCE ARROW MEN HOLD THEIR GROUND

Auto Workers Are Not Being Fooled by Company's Cute Tricks.

(Special to The Call.)

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The strike of over 600 men at the Pierce Arrow Auto Works against the piece work system is progressing favorably, and the company, being in sore straits for men, is up to all sorts of tricks to secure them, but have failed miserably. The trimming, painting, gear and assembly departments are completely tied up.

The strikers are standing firm, and not a break in their ranks has been reported. It is only a matter of a few days when the company will have to surrender to all the demands of the men. The body makers are threatening to strike, as during the last twelve months this awful sweating system of piece work has been imposed upon them, and their wages have been reduced over 100 per cent. The body makers held a meeting at Schwartz's Hall today, and plans are now under way to assist the strikers in a tie-up of the whole plant if necessary.

President Mair and Secretary Mavill, of the Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers' International Union, have started to organize all the men in Buffalo engaged in the automobile industry, and are meeting with great success.

The strikers meet at 9:30 every morning in Schwartz's Hall, corner Goodell and Washington streets, and never in the history of Buffalo has a more intelligent and determined body of men been seen.

They know what they want and are going to get it. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Frank Bohn, state organizer for the Socialist party, and Frank Cassidy, late editor of the Switchmen's Journal, addressed the strikers on Saturday morning and showed them the necessity of an industrial organization and a political party of the working class.

The Socialist speakers were well received and were cheered to the echo. They have been invited to address the men again this week. Bohn will address them on Monday morning, Cassidy on Tuesday and O. A. Curtis, organizer of Local Buffalo, Socialist party, has been invited to speak on Wednesday.

Tricks Don't Work.

The company officials are going to some of the strikers' houses in automobiles trying to induce them to go back to work and are offering them all sorts of inducements to do so, such as higher pay and day work, but they have not succeeded in getting one single man to turn traitor to his class. Another trick is to drive an automobile out of the plant with a bunch of men stowed away in the bottom out of sight and then return with these same men sitting up in the car. They do this to try to make the strikers believe they are getting lots of scabs, but the strikers are not fooled by such tactics.

Military leaders in all wars—in all struggles—have always used the two following tactics: First, divide the enemy if possible, and have them crush one another; or second, divide the enemy and crush them one party at a time. The captains of industry, the capitalists, right now employ these tactics, as a rule with success, but in this case they have failed. They themselves band together, but they divide and rule the working class.

The strikers are a class of men that save a little money when working to meet such emergencies as this, and lots of them have left town to accept positions elsewhere, so this will result in the Pierce company losing some of its most efficient men.

OLYMPIAN GAMES BILL IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A plan for bringing the Olympian games to the United States in 1916 has been unfolded in the house through a bill introduced by Representative Paul Howland, of Cleveland, Ohio. The bill authorizes an appropriation of \$250,000, to be expended in prizes and to meet the expenses of holding the games at Cleveland. It is expected that the municipality of Cleveland will raise another \$250,000 to be devoted to the same purpose. If the bill is passed the money will be disbursed by a joint commission, composed of the Cleveland Olympic games commission and a federal commission to be appointed by President Taft.

OUR MASTERS NOW AFTER FRENCH MONEY

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Figaro's weekly bourse review, referring to the renewal of the report that American securities will be introduced in Paris, says credit establishments, stock brokers and the principal banks agree to the introduction of certain stocks, but are negotiating in regard to which shall be admitted. The writer believes that Union Pacific shares are not in question for the present, but expects the Pennsylvania's admittance soon.

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SOFA PILLOWS FOR TIRED SENATORS

Not to Mention Hundreds of Other Luxuries at Public Expense.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—In the strict line of his duty, it devolves upon Charles G. Bennett, secretary of the senate, to expose the foibles and vanities of the solemn looking solons, whose minds are popularly supposed to dwell only in the highest altitudes of statesmanship.

More disclosures appear in Bennett's annual report, which sets forth an itemized statement of the expenditure of funds by the senate, and shows that the old hardhells, the wise men of the nation, really have the same weaknesses and the same desires as common mortals.

It appears in this chronicle, for instance, that Uncle Sam's good money was spent for fifty velvet sofa pillows, which reflects the dainty sense of luxury entertained by some of the serious minded statesmen. Few people, indeed, would dare harbor a suspicion that the leaders of the nation in public thought would crave and draw on the government treasury for one dozen bottles of Jamaica ginger, one dozen bottles of peppin tablets, one dozen bottles of soda-mint and peppin tablets, three large bottles of Listerine, and three bottles of mints. In the same month, the frock-coat contingent laid in two dozen bottles of cologne and five gallons of bay rum.

A pronounced fancy for lemons is shown by the purchase of twenty-five boxes in July of the session when they were at work on the tariff bill. Insidious suggestions by Democrats that too much of a lemon flavor crept into the bill is vigorously resented by the authors of that measure.

The varied tastes of the statesmen is reflected in a list of purchases made last January and February. In regular order, the list runs: Five pounds of horehound drops, one pound of almond meal, one quart carbolide, one dozen bottles bromo seltzer, one dozen bottles Hunyadi water, 1,000 two-grain quinine pills, three bottles Listerine, one dozen bottles peppin tablets, four gallons of alcohol, two boxes of soldita powder, five pounds horehound drops, a half dozen bottles liquid court plaster.

Then follows an item of three sticks of vaseline camphor oil, and for the luxurious senate bathroom, one quart of olive oil and four ounces of violet extract. Mineral water of many brands appears by hundreds of cases. Sugar by the barrel to sweeten the lemonade—the common warm weather beverage in the senate wing, but unknown on the house side—figures in the list of expenditures.

It appears from the Bennett record that when the Vice President made use of the appropriation providing him with an automobile, he patronized home industry by making the purchase from a dealer in Utica, N. Y. The original purchase was as follows: Peerless limousine, \$4,400; touring body, \$400; mohair top, \$140; mohair seats, \$40; Diamond Bailey tread cases, \$121, and several other items, making a total of \$5,254. Bills for repairs and supplies for the machine during two months in 1909 amounted to a little more than \$100. The chauffeur started in September, 1909, at a salary of \$75 a month; last February he was advanced to \$90, and in April to \$100 a month. The total expenditures during eleventh months ended June 30, 1910, was \$7,000.

It cost \$40 a month for the winding and regulating of the senate clocks; a marble bust of Theodore Roosevelt set the government back \$600. Three cans of Copenhagen snuff, five gallons of witchhazel, a dozen bottles of dandruff cure, two large bottles of Capidine, 500 rhinitis tablets, 2,000 pumline pills, four gallons of alcohol, three boxes of diasepsin, one pound of soda mint tablets, three large bottles of listerine, five pounds of borax. Were used in the operation of the senate machinery last March and April.

Possibly it was the preference of some aged senator for things of the olden-time instead of the hifaluting notions of today, that explains the purchase of one dozen lampwicks. The buying of twelve cuspidor mats is suggestive of the demerit of spittoons in the upper branch of the national legislature.

The telephone bill for three months of last spring amounted to \$1,718. Another item, indicating the hot time that attended the construction of the tariff bill, was the purchase of twenty-five electric fans, in July, 1909, to supplement the liberal supply of fans already in operation. In some respects, the senator exhibited the most approved economy in the use of government money. One day last summer, so the Record says, for the hire of one taxicab, used in taking senators home from a session of the senate, \$2 was expended.

Twelve boxes of Arabian paste served in some way to facilitate the functions of legislation. The same may be said of a large number of air cushion stamps, electrocs, several facsimiles, a spool of eye-glass cord, and eight dozen ladies' scissors. One outside thermometer was purchased, possibly to register the state of public opinion.

An allowance of \$125 made to senators for stationery and incidentals is used by them, in large part, to pay for newspapers and periodicals, but more especially for their home papers. It seems from the list that the literary taste of these solons has a wide range, and extends even to periodicals widely advertised as being devoted to matrimony of interest to women. There are some peculiar incongruities in the

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subscription lists. For instance, Senator Stone, of Missouri, appears as a subscriber to La Follette's magazine. La Follette is a subscriber, among others, to leading newspapers in Chicago and Philadelphia, and to a New York daily, that is an authority on commerce. A Wall Street daily and a railroad magazine are also on the list of the Wisconsin reformer.

The senators, ninety-two in number, are assisted in their labors by 488 employees, and the payroll of this army of assistants amounted last year to \$710,153.99. The extra month's pay at the close of the session last June amounted to \$12,090. There are three lieutenants at \$100, and two detectives at \$100 each. The remainder of the list is made up of privates, who are paid \$37.50 a month.

That the old reliable, the friend of the people, otherwise known as the Congressional Record, which is issued daily when Congress is in session, is an expensive as well as a high class literary production, is indicated by a page of entries in Bennett's report. It is there shown that the cost of making a shorthand report of the debates and proceedings of last year was \$30,000.

The Ballinger-Pinchot investigation, up to June 30, 1910, cost \$13,844.77. It was after this date that the members of the committee met in Minneapolis and Chicago, and so it is possible that their traveling and hotel expenses may cut materially into the balance of \$6,155.23, which at the beginning of this fiscal year remained out of a fund of \$20,000 originally appropriated to cover the cost of the investigation.

The chief item of expense was for the making of a stenographic record of the proceedings, which amounted to over \$5,000, and heavy cost also attended the bringing of witnesses over long distances, the territory from which they came ranging from Porto Rico to Alaska. The expense of bringing many of the witnesses ranged in single cases from \$500 to over \$500.

The printing investigation commission, which was appointed to devise methods for saving some of the great waste in government printing, expended \$5,500.

In the varied literary output of Congress there is, at long intervals, a volume called the Biographical Congressional Directory. It contains a brief biographical sketch of every man who has ever served in the senate or house. One of the accomplishments of last year was the bringing of this book up to date. The cost was \$2,000.

The total expense of running the senate last year in all its branches was \$1,565,990, of which the compensation and mileage of senators amounted to \$783,600.

KIPLING'S FATHER DEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—John Lockwood Kipling, father of Rudyard Kipling, the noted author, is dead.

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The Book Department of The New York Call was greatly enlarged lately. Like many other Call departments, it has undergone a great change. The old stock was given away as premiums. A new and more up-to-date stock of books on Socialism was put in. It is aimed to make the Book Department of The Call the clearing house for all party members and Socialist organizations in the East.

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LABOR PARTY TO HOLD CONFERENCE

Will Center Around on "Pledge."

By TH. ROTHSTEIN. (Special Correspondence.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.—On the last day of the present month and the three days following, the eleventh annual conference of the Labor party will take place at Leicester, the constituency of Ramsay MacDonald. The agenda, as usual, is overcrowded with proposals and resolutions, but the most important—indeed, the only important—among them is the one by the executive relating to the so-called pledge.

Let me remind your readers what this pledge is. The Labor party, as is well known, has no program, and, as shown by the repeated discussions and votings at the annual conferences, does not want one. The reason has been stated over and over again by the leaders and practically amounts to this, that a Socialist program would not be acceptable to the trade unionist section of the movement (which really means leaders of the type of Henderson and now abandoned Shackleton), and a liberal program would not be acceptable to the Socialists. As at the same time the main purpose of the Labor party is to consolidate and organize the political movement of the working class on the basis of independence of all other parties, the absence of a contentious program is not only a necessity, but even, in a sense, a virtue.

But the party must be an independent party, and so, from the very beginning, it was laid down in the resolutions of the annual conferences that the participants in the movement are "in favor of establishing a distinct labor group in parliament, who shall have their own whips and agree upon their policy." This, in spite of the contentions of the Social Democrats, was at first considered quite sufficient. Even more: In accordance with the ruling tendency of those early days to move along the line of the least resistance, it was further accepted that the policy which the future labor group had to agree upon "must embrace a readiness to co-operate with any party which for the time being may be engaged in promoting legislation in the direct interest of labor, and be equally ready to associate themselves with any party in opposing measures having an opposite tendency."

This was a formal declaration in favor of co-operation with the Liberal party, specially made for the benefit of men like Richard Bell and John Burns, who were not only Liberals by instinct, but also by conviction. It was justified on the same grounds as the absence of a program, namely, on the ground of necessity to organize the entire working class on uniform political lines.

Experience soon showed what the Social Democrats in vain tried to prove by logic, namely, that the position taken up by the party was untenable and would soon merge into that of the Liberal party. It was chiefly the example of Richard Bell, who was freely mixing up with and supporting Liberal candidates, even against men of his own party, that rendered an alteration of the "constitution" of the party indispensable. Accordingly, in 1903, at the annual conference at Newcastle, the following amended rules (as revised in 1905) were introduced. First, the "object" of the movement was defined as that "to secure the election of candidates to parliament and organize and maintain a parliamentary labor party with its own whips and policy." Secondly, the following rules were agreed to: 1. "Candidates and members must accept this constitution; agree to abide by the decisions of the parliamentary party in carrying out the aims of this constitution; appear before their constituents under the title of labor candidates only; abstain strictly from identifying themselves with or promoting the interests of any parliamentary party not affiliated, or its candidates, and they must not oppose any candidate recognized by the national executive of the party. 2. Candidates must undertake to join the parliamentary labor party."

A Unique Party. These rules were probably unique. In no other party in the world will you probably find rules binding the parliamentary candidates of the party to observe its "constitution," to abide by the decisions of the majority, to abstain from identifying themselves with other parties, to join, if elected, the existing parliamentary group, etc. Not only are these positive and negative injunctions self-understood and unarguable, but they are rendered superfluous by the existence of a program accepted by all members of the party and naturally, as a program, distinct from the programs of other parties. It might be said were these strange rules of such practical importance in the case of the British Labor party, because their wording, in the absence of all program, did not prevent the parliamentary group, as a whole, to formulate a policy perfectly identical with the liberal program, in which case every member of it could co-operate with the Liberal party, and

yet remain loyal to the "constitution." As a matter of fact, we know that this was the case, and not only Shackleton and Henderson, but even MacDonald and Snowden, and a host of others, co-operated all through these latter years with the Liberal party almost in the same way as Richard Bell had done, under the cover of the "constitution," and with perfect loyalty to the parliamentary group.

Moral Value of Rules. None the less the introduction of these rules was of no small moral value as indicating at least a desire to keep the party independent of all embarrassing alliances. They had to be signed by every candidate brought forward to contest an election and constituted what is known as the "pledge." It will be remembered that for refusing to sign it as containing no mention of Socialism Victor Grayson was repudiated not only by the Labor party, but by his own I. L. P., and as recently as last year Bart and Fenwick, the oldest representatives of labor in the house of commons, were nearly repudiated by their own miners' association because they would not sign the pledge which forbade them to act with the Liberals. The latter was thus enforced both against Socialists and Liberals (more strictly, of course, against the former) as the vital distinguishing principle of the Labor party.

And now the executive of the party is proposing a series of amendments to it, which are on the face of it calculated to weaken its effect. It is proposed that the "object" should now run as follows: "To organize and maintain in parliament and the country a political labor party," and in the place of the two rules set out above a clause is to be introduced providing that "candidates and members must maintain this constitution; appear before their constituents under the title of labor candidates only; abstain strictly from identifying themselves with or promoting the interests of any other party, and accept the responsibilities established by parliamentary practice." Thus the mention in the object of the "securing" of the return of candidates to parliament, and of the "own whips and policy" of the party has been eliminated, likewise has disappeared the injunction to all elected members "to abide by the decisions of the parliamentary group" and to join it.

Candidates' "Pledge" Meaningless. In their place we have the new and vague phrase about the acceptance of the "responsibilities established by parliamentary practice," which may mean anything from the obligation to work with one's own group to that of supporting a "friendly" government. The proposed amendments thus amount to weakening of the former "pledge," though their authors hasten to add that if they are carried "they will in no way undermine the independence of the party," and "it will be as disloyal for members, after these amendments are carried, to associate themselves with other political parties as it is now."

The latter assurance, in the light of the co-operation of the labor men with the Liberal party during recent years, may sound a little ironical, but as we are considering things from a formal point of view, it is as well to ask why has the executive suddenly decided on this change. Most of my readers will have probably guessed already the reasons. They are to be looked for in the Osborne judgment. It was one of the arguments of the judges in giving that famous decision that the labor party in its present form was unconstitutional. A member of parliament is supposed to be a free agent, always voting in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience and of his own free judgment. But when a member signs in advance a pledge to act with one group, and to stay only, he is clearly bartering away his own conscience and forging his own judgment. He is no more a free agent, and can no longer represent his constituents in parliament. Ergo the organization which is built upon his subjugation of the free individual is unconstitutional.

The Labor Party's Duty. Such were the arguments which were freely brought forward before the court of appeal on November 29, 1908, and subsequently expressed by one of the law lords in the supreme court on December 21, 1909, and repeated in various strains by jurists. Their hypocrisy, ridiculousness and class-character need scarcely be argued, and it is quite plain that it ought to have been the duty, as it would have been its advantage, of the Labor party to take up the battle precisely on this ground. Instead of doing that, however, the executive on September 29 last came to the decision to eliminate altogether from the constitution of the party the rules relating to the formation of an independent labor group in parliament and the relations, including the signing of the constitution, of the individual members to it. This was a most ignominious surrender of the position to the enemy—the more ignominious as but a short time ago the cry had been made for a complete and absolute and unconditional reversal of the Osborne judgment. It was quite clear that if even the formal independence of the party were to be surrendered, the reversal of that judgment would neither be complete nor unconditional, nor from a practical point of view, of any consequence whatsoever. Nobody had ever had the slightest objection to the return and presence in the house of Labor members of the old style. It was the new Labor party, formally, if not always materially, independent, that was objected to, and the new party was prepared to revert to the old form of representation that was exactly what the Osborne judgment was aiming at. In that case it was simply capitulation and not at all a fight to the barricades as had been threatened at the trade union congress at Sheffield or by Keir Hardie at Frankfort.

The thing was too scandalous to be allowed to pass unchallenged by the left wing of the party led by Keir Hardie, and the present amendments are presumably the result of a compromise arrived at between the two sections. It grants the form to the left wing, but retains the substance for the right wing, and constitutes a victory for the law lords. Yet in a speech delivered to his constituents on October 15, 1910, and since then published in pamphlet form, Keir Hardie wound up a long oration by saying: "My watchword is, no surrender! The party, pledge and all, independent, militant, defiant, must be legalized if it is to continue to be of service to the cause of democracy!" We shall be interested to see how Keir Hardie carries his words into effect at Leicester a week or so hence.

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SOCIALIST RULE IN MILWAUKEE FIERCE

Says a Real Estate Agent Who Wants "Business" Improved.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29.—The Socialist administration of Milwaukee has been violently assailed—by a broker, who says it has done nothing "to advance the business interests of the city."

The hot assailant is Fred C. Bugh, and his business, which the Socialists have failed to improve, is buying and selling real estate. Among other dreadful things Bugh asserts that the administration, by its claims and allegations, has discredited the financial standing of the city. Ambition and greed are the friends and companions of the administration. Men lacking entirely in experience, if not grossly incompetent, are occupying responsible positions. The administration has done nothing to advance the business interests of the city. The payrolls have been increased \$118,593.70 during the six months the administration has been in power. Increases in salary are made out of all proportion of the city's financial condition or inconsistent with the capabilities of those employed.

He says in part: "The new garbage plant, which was put in operation in May, 1910, for seven months of a year, shows an increase in payrolls that at the present ratio, will amount to \$27,000 at the end of the first year over that of the operation of the old plant. Aside from the increases above enumerated, money spent for park land purposes has been entirely out of proportion to what has been spent for other purposes. This year the city is confronted with a \$389,000 liability, while the previous year's liability was only \$180,000."

BLIND GIRL'S EIGHT-DAY FAST TO END TODAY

PITTSBURG, Jan. 29.—The eight-day fast of Margaret Shipley, the McKeesport blind girl, begun last Sunday to restore her sight, will end tomorrow.

The watchers who spent the day at the bed of the trance-like sleeper, told visitors this evening that her soul, which had left her body early this morning and had been absent in heaven all day, returned to her body tonight. Shortly afterward the girl raised her hands and said: "Jesus Christ was the Saviour of the Jews; I will be the Saviour of the Gentiles."

It was the only time she spoke all day. Church-going citizens, scandalized by the visiting thousands who tramped up the hill in the mud to view the exhibition, but the police, after sending a physician to examine the girl and finding she was in no danger of death from weakness, refused to interfere.

The authorities, however, forbade the twenty-year-old Edna Tauber, whom Margaret had arranged to have remain at her bedside day and night until her fast was over, to continue her watch longer and sent her home for the night. It was discovered that Edna, exalted by Margaret's example, had not tasted food for two days.

Margaret has promised that after her soul takes its trip to heaven tomorrow and returns to her body, she will wake with her sight at 6 o'clock tomorrow evening, although she was born blind. Twenty-five thousand people visited the Halberstam home, where the girl is staying today. Many women walked three and four miles in the rain. The roads were a sea of mud and the visitors tracked great clods into the house with them. They filed past the door in which she lay, but were not admitted.

SAYS PEOPLE WANT PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., sole patentee of the second elective term and leader of the Salvation Army of politics, tonight made public a statement in which he says that the army's declaration of principles has met an instantaneous and amazing response from all sections of the country. Senator Bourne says that letters and telegram have poured in upon him and other members of the National Progressive Republican League volunteering service on the part of the senders for the good of the league. The communications have come from all classes and express a desire for service in the ranks of the army.

"The response to the organization of the National Progressive Republican League from all over the country has been amazing," says Senator Bourne. "As was stated in the first announcement of the league," Senator Bourne remarks in closing, "this is an organization to deal with fundamental principles of popular government. It is an organization of individuals around principles and not a gathering of individuals around a man. The general recognition of the impersonal nature of the league by the press and the people has been most gratifying."

LOBIST FROM ALBANY

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Governor Dix motored down from Thomson this afternoon. Lieutenant Governor Conaway, Charles F. Murphy, William F. Sheehan, Thomas Mott Osborne and Senator Franklin D. Roosevelt all came to town at about the same time this evening and the discussions over a United States senator to succeed Mr. Dewey were informally resumed preparatory to the tenth joint ballot to be taken at noon tomorrow. Senator Roosevelt had taken a quick trip to New York city or elsewhere, said Murphy. "I had a good day's rest at Good Ground. There is no change whatever in the situation."

MEXICO MORAL MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Jan. 29.—Jim Jeffries, who is due to arrive here February 8, accompanied by Barney Oldfield, will not be permitted to carry out his plan of giving boxing exhibitions, according to a report that comes from the office of the governor of the federal district. Bars have been put up against prize fights and pugilistic exhibitions all over the country. Two American pugilists were arrested at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico, last night while they were giving an exhibition in a theater there. The promoters of the event were fined \$25.

A CRIME WITHOUT A NAME

Remarkable Story of the Trial and Conviction of Fred D. Warren, Editor of the Appeal to Reason—New and Dangerous Precedents Established. The Famous Dred Scott Decision Recalled.

By FREDERICK UPHAM ADAMS.

The editor of the leading Socialist paper in the world has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor for reflecting on the character of a man under indictment for murder. Unless pardoned, Fred Warren goes to Fort Scott jail next Tuesday. In his recent message, President Taft urged the necessity for reform in our legal methods. Nothing can better illustrate the pressing need of such reform than the strange facts now to be disclosed. Rabelais, Dickens and all of the satirists and haters of legal subterfuges and chicanery would have stood amazed in contemplation of what has happened to Fred D. Warren.

In 1904 a great strike was in progress in Colorado and other Western states. It was waged between the mine owners and the Western Federation of Miners. It was a desperate struggle and the climax was reached in the assassination of Frank Steunenberg, ex-governor of Idaho. Harry Orchard admitted placing and firing the bomb which killed Steunenberg, and in his alleged confession implicated Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, officials of the Western Federation of Miners. His fantastic story was later completely discredited. It was so grotesque that it was doubtful if the accused men could be extradited. The authorities ignored the usual processes, arrested Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone in the dead of night, denied them access to counsel, placed them by force on a special train and conveyed them to Idaho.

Their attorneys insisted that this constituted kidnaping and speedily carried the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. President Roosevelt had pronounced them guilty, and it was to them that he had applied the expression "undesirable citizens." The public had not yet learned the facts in the case, and deemed them guilty. Orchard's confession was generally believed. The Supreme Court declined to order the accused men returned to Colorado. With only one dissenting vote, that of Justice McKenna, an opinion was formulated in which was contained this declaration:

Looking first at what was alleged to have occurred in Colorado, touching the arrest of the petitioner and his deportation from that state, we do not perceive that anything done there, however hastily or inconsiderately done, can be adjudged to be in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States. Even if it be true that the arrest and deportation of Pettibone, Moyer and Haywood from Colorado was by fraud and connivance, to which the governor of Colorado was a party, this does not make out a case of violation of the rights of appellants under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Warren, editor of a Socialist paper of large circulation and influence, construed this as an affirmation of the legality of kidnaping. So did Justice McKenna, who thus dissented from the majority opinion of his associates on the Supreme Court. He said: "In the case at bar the states of Colorado and Idaho, through their officials, are the offenders. They, by an illegal exertion of power, deprived the accused of a constitutional right. Kidnaping is a crime, pure and simple. But how is it when the law becomes the kidnapper? When the officers of the law, using its forms and exerting its power, become abductors? This is not a distinction without a difference. Constitutional rights the accused in this case certainly did have, and valuable ones."

REJECTION OF MADAME CURIE AROUSES FRANK

Addressing Independent Liberal Congregation at Berkeley Theater yesterday morning, Henry Frank diverted from his lecture on "Tolstoy as Critic of Life and Art," to deplore the rejection of Madame Curie by the French Academy. Frank spoke in part as follows: "France, so often foremost in the van of human progress, has suddenly faltered in her onward march. The voice of liberty first heard its mournful echo on Gallic plains while yet the world lay subject to feudal conventions and oppression. First against religious oppression, then against the weight of throne and army. However, today, in this bright light of the twentieth century, France is called suddenly to the bar of public opinion to answer why she has so far suffered her traditional prejudice to prevail as to dishonor and disclaim one of the most genuinely intellectual personalities that ever loomed above her horizon, Madame Curie, who, with her husband, discovered radium. "Woman's ballot in France will establish that freedom of which Abelard dreamed and for which the Gallic sion has yearned. Madame Curie's dishonor will rebound with thousand-fold honor upon womankind. The day of woman's tears has ended. The day of her triumph is at hand. Woman must needs be free, else human freedom is impossible."

CRUEL BLOW TO SICK NAVAL OFFICER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—If a naval officer would have appendicitis without expense to himself, he should have to be stricken within "operating distance" of an officer of the medical corps of the service, according to a decision of the Controller of the Treasury today. Claim for reimbursement was made by Assistant Naval Constructor E. S. Land, of the New York navy yard, for medical services rendered while he was sojourning in Englewood, N. J., where he had gone to "escape the oppressive heat of the city." The Controller ruled that it was not the fault of the government that Land was beyond the reach of a naval surgeon, and that he would have to pay the bill out of his own pocket.

A CRY FROM JAPAN

From far-off Japan comes a cry that stirs those of us who have heart enough to spare some for our yellow brothers. In no white man's country could twenty-six persons—twenty-five men and a woman—be tried in secret and condemned to death in secret. Any American or European nation that attempted such a dark deed would be ostracized, would become a byword and a hissing. It may be that Dr. Denjiro Kotoku and his friends conspired against the life of the Japanese emperor. And it may be that the charges against them were false and that they were trumped up to cover over a dark deed, done in the night, to get rid of men whom the Japanese government considered dangerous. We do not know. Until Japan gives the whole facts to the world, the evidence and the nature of the proceedings, she must fairly rest under the suspicion of having committed, officially, as cold-blooded and barbarous murder as ever disgraced medieval Europe. If Japan shows that these persons did in fact conspire against the lives of her ruling family no one will quarrel with her for taking vengeance in her own way, but she must give the world the evidence. Deeds of this kind concern the world, and Japan's honor is at stake among the nations.—Pacific Daily News.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD

"The Appeal to Reason will pay \$1,000 in gold to the person or persons who will kidnap ex-Governor Taylor and return him to the state officials of Kentucky, where he is wanted on a charge of murdering Goebel."

In an editorial explanatory of this offer, Warren said: "The Supreme Court of the United States has held that kidnaping is a perfectly legal method of taking an accused man from one state to another. This decision was rendered in the now famous Moyer-Haywood case, in which the defendants were both Socialists and workmen. Will the Supreme Court of the United States hold to this same opinion if the defendant is a Republican and a capitalist? * * * The Appeal to Reason has absolutely no interest in the Taylor-Goebel feud in Kentucky, but I want to put it up to the Supreme Court of the United States to decide a case of kidnaping where the victim is a Republican politician and a personal friend of the President of the United States."

The Inquisitive Mr. Warren

It was at about this time that Warren had an inspiration. It bids fair to land him in jail, but it was an inspiration nevertheless. Most inspirations seem to have a jailward slant. Warren is about thirty-eight. He was born in Illinois, the son of a Methodist minister, and a direct descendant of the Warren who died at Bunker Hill. He became a Republican, also superintendent of a Sunday school. The age of eighteen found him editor of a Republican paper in Rich Hill, Mo. When not fighting for his party he was fighting the saucers. He has not yet learned to drink, smoke, swear or get divorced. A charming wife and three sturdy boys fill his cup of domestic happiness. Warren became a Socialist at about the time Bryan first ran for President. Ten years ago he took editorial charge of the Appeal to Reason, and since that time has lifted its circulation and influence from 25,000 to more than half a million. Warren is slated to go to jail the same year that the first Socialist takes a seat in Congress.

Warren plunged into the thick of the fight to save the accused Colorado miners. He felt that there was a conspiracy against them. Now, it happened that Steunenberg was not the only governor who had been assassinated. On January 30, 1900, William Goebel, governor-elect, was killed in Frankfort, Ky., by shots said to have been fired from statehouse windows. Former Governor William S. Taylor, Caleb Powers and others were indicted. Taylor fled to Indiana and remained there and in other states, despite all attempts made for his extradition.

The first requisition from Kentucky for Taylor was presented to Governor Mount, of Indiana, on June 11, 1900. He declined to grant it, and took the same course with a second one on September 27, 1901. The indicted official spent some time in Pennsylvania, and requisitions to the governor of that state also were unavailing. Successive elections in Kentucky and Indiana hinged to a considerable extent on the attempts to extradite Governor Taylor.

This distinguished fugitive asserted that he could not obtain a fair trial in Kentucky, and friendly governors of other states agreed with him. Kentucky offered a reward of \$100,000 for his apprehension and return. It was this condition of affairs that gave Warren his "inspiration." On January 12, 1907, about six weeks after the decision of the Supreme Court on kidnaping, the following announcement was made in the Appeal to Reason:

"ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD. "The Appeal to Reason will pay \$1,000 in gold to the person or persons who will kidnap ex-Governor Taylor and return him to the state officials of Kentucky, where he is wanted on a charge of murdering Goebel."

It would seem to the non-legal mind that since the state of Kentucky had offered \$100,000 reward for the return of its former governor that Kentucky's guilt, from a "scurrilous, defamatory, and threatening" standpoint, was exactly one hundred times greater than that of Warren's, except that the latter had used the exterior of envelopes in place of the tremendous sweep of publicity from thousands of columns of press articles in newspapers circulated through the mails.

Observe, if you please, that the gist of this indictment was to the effect that Warren had committed an offense against the United States because of having "reflected injuriously upon the character and conduct" of a man then under indictment for alleged participation in one of the most dastardly murders ever committed in the United States; a man who was then a fugitive from justice and for whom the state of which he had been the chief executive was then offering \$100,000 for his apprehension and return.

TAKES THREE POUNDS OF METAL FROM STOMACH

VIENNA, Jan. 29.—A surgical operation by which 2 1/2 pounds of metal were taken from the patient was performed here a few days ago at the Franz Joseph Hospital by Professor Lotheisen upon a man of forty, named Tacha. He had been confined in a public lunatic asylum, where, about three months ago, he secretly abstracted about fourteen iron spoons and swallowed them. This strange nourishment at first caused him no annoyance. The spoons were missed, but nobody suspected their whereabouts. Although Tacha has sound lungs, he began spitting blood some days ago and was cross-questioned until at last he confessed that he had swallowed the iron spoons. He was taken to the hospital and an application of Roentgen rays soon showed the truth of his assertion. An operation was unavoidable and the three surgeons who carried it through were completely successful. A small opening was made in the stomach, where the intestine was laid bare for the purpose, and one by one the large spoons were extracted. They weighed altogether 2 1/2 pounds. The patient's condition is satisfactory and he will soon be able to be discharged from the hospital.

A TEAR FOR THE FARMER

PITTSBURG, Jan. 29.—Senator George T. Oliver, who was re-elected by the Pennsylvania legislature this week, created a sensation at the American Club's McKinley Day banquet last night by bitterly assailing the Taft Canadian reciprocity campaign. He said in part: "There is no doubt that the effect of this arrangement with Canada will be to stimulate trade between us and our northern neighbor, but in considering this we must not lose sight of the fact that the Canadian products mostly affected are of the fruits of the soil, while the benefit to be derived by our people will largely accrue to the industrial or manufacturing class. As a result of this, therefore, our manufacturers, merchants and industrial laborers will profit at the expense of the farmer."

SPORTS

BATCH OF BOUTS HELD. Long Acre Club the Scene of many Plastic Tryouts.

Fourteen bouts, of which twelve were between amateurs, were contested at the weekly stag of the Long Acre Athletic Club Saturday night. All except the final number were scheduled to go three rounds.

The ceremonies were opened by Dave Smith and Joe Dunn, who were so tickled at meeting each other that they could not refrain from grinning from ear to ear all the time, but there was nothing doing in the fighting line. Sam Murphy did everything but fight, and took a licking from Jimmy Hawk in a one-sided bout. Ed Rosen shaded Al Henkel in a tame affair. Barney Sherman's clownish work availed him little. Joe Marino had it on him in a funny way. "K. O." Santos worried Young Murphy in a fair square. Charley Ebens, a hard and fast hitter, forced Young O'Neil to quit in the first round, while Billy Sherman, a husky lad, knocked out Johnny Burns in the first session.

Young Mettler's punishment of Bunting Smith had the latter in distress at the finish of a good exchange. Young Bernstein deliberately cut cold in the first round to Eddie Cain. The Young Sullivan-Young Stone bout was stopped through its one-sidedness. The referee thought Sullivan too heavy and aggressive for Stone. He also "canned" the Delmore-Gonzalez affair—not enough action to suit the crowd. If the last displeased the fans, the fight between Red O'Neil and Young Goldie compensated them fully. O'Neil shaded Goldie in a fast and torrid battle, in which there were many knockdowns. Young Killebrew forced Young Wilson to give up in the second round of the semi-final, while Paddy White, of the Hudson Guild, proved too experienced for Kid Leroy in the six-round star bout.

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY

- Stuyvesant High School, 16th street and First avenue: "Peking, Battlefield Between the Old and New," Dr. Toyotomi Iyemasa.
Public School 5, 14th street and Edgecombe avenue: "Education for Citizenship," Dr. Charles B. Skinner.
Public School 45, 12th street and St. Nicholas avenue: "Old Castle and Lion," Professor Charles U. Clark.
Public School 51, 5th West 44th street: "In the African Jungles," Miss M. Simonton.
Public School 65, Hester and West streets: "Naples: Its History and its Survival," Arthur Stanley Noyes.
Public School 101, 11th street, west of Lexington avenue: "The Philippines," Frank Frank Keck.
Public School 119, 12th street, near Eighth avenue: "Old Waterways and the New Barge Canal," William S. Leach.
Public School 155, First avenue and 51st street: "The Re-establishment of Normal Relations After the War," Dr. Arthur M. Wilson.
Public School 158, Avenue A and West 7th street: "As You Like It," Miss Margaret A. Klein.
Public School 160, 241 West 138th street: "Cities by the Blue Danube," Dr. John B. Devins.
Public School 165, 108th street, west of Amsterdam avenue: "Alfred Lord Tennyson," Dr. Willis Boughton.
Public School 185, Lewis and East Houston streets: "The Healthy Human Body," Dr. William H. Hays.
Public Library, 112 East 96th street: "Folk Songs," Walter L. Robert.
St. Luke's Hall, Hudson street, north of Christopher: "Pilgrimage," G. D. Dallas Burns.
St. Peter's Hall, 20th street and Eighth avenue: "The Man of Destiny," Dr. Jacob Halvya Shapiro.

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THE CONVICTION OF BELLE MOORE

How a "White Slave" Case Was Made Up and an Unsuspecting Colored Woman of the Tenderloin, Without Evidence Against Her, Was Sentenced to Jail by a Combination of Judge, District Attorney's Office, Reformers, One Male and Two Female "Investigators."

By CARRIE W. ALLEN.

In the notorious Belle Moore white slave case the only point which bore any resemblance to white slavery was the statement given to the press, and openly made in court by the Assistant District Attorney, in regard to an eleven-year-old child.

If there was any truth whatever in regard to the abuse and possible murder of that child in the home of Belle Moore the District Attorney is guilty of gross neglect and inefficiency, for five months have rolled away and he has not produced a shred of evidence in regard to that child.

James B. Reynolds, professional philanthropist, and District Attorney Whitman must stand accused of criminal neglect in this matter, or they must admit the story was a wretched fake.

Convicted on the charge of being a white slaver, while public opinion, aroused to a high pitch of excitement by sensational stories in the yellow press, clamored for the suppression of the infamous traffic, Belle Moore was made the victim of a "frameup" and sentenced to state prison.

White slavery is that condition to which young and innocent girls are debased when sold into captivity for immoral purposes. When sentencing Belle Moore the judge told her that the evidence did not show her to be guilty of such a sale. And yet she was convicted for a violation of section 4440 of the penal law, which covers white slavery.

Belle Moore was not a white slaver. At the worst, she was a colored woman who was leading an immoral life. The two women she was accused of selling were twenty-four and twenty-five years of age, looking quite able to look out for themselves, having for years lived immoral lives.

"Legal" Tactics Exposed. This is not a brief for Belle Moore, but an attempt to throw a little light on the methods employed by the District Attorney's office, based upon court records.

On May 2, 1910, Belle Moore was indicted by the grand jury on the charge of procuring two women, with their consent, to go to Seattle for immoral purposes, the indictment

charging her with receiving from one George A. Miller the sum of \$120 for so doing.

Public opinion was aroused to fever pitch by the statements given out to the press, that during the early hours of the morning of April 14, Miller had met a little white girl, eleven years of age, at the house of the colored woman, Belle Moore; that the woman had ordered the child to disrobe in his presence, whereupon he had left the house in disgust.

This surely was a case of white slavery in all its revolting details. This surely was what the state was looking for. The question naturally arises, why did Miller, who was specially employed by the District Attorney, not take Belle Moore and her little lacerated victim straight to the authorities then and there?

Why did this man Miller, a servant in the pay of the state, leave a little unprotected child, at 3 o'clock in the morning, alone with a colored woman, who was so depraved that she could bring him a little innocent child to be used for a frightful purpose?

Why did Miller take two more weeks, during which time he expected a large sum of the people's money, before he was able to produce two women, acknowledged prostitutes, of twenty-four and twenty-five years respectively, whom the papers picturesquely painted as "children crying for their Teddy bears"?

The District Attorney and his assistants must have known there was no eleven-year-old child, or else, in allowing that child to be spirited away or surrendered, they are guilty of complicity in one of the most revolting and outrageous crimes that has ever been recorded.

What the Records Show. By an examination of the record of this case we find that on the 5th of May, 1910, Alexander Karlin, of the firm of Karlin & Busch, appeared before Judge Crain on a motion to reduce the bail of his client, Belle Moore, from the sum of \$25,000.

We also find that T. Channon Press, one of the Assistant District Attorneys of the county of New York, appears in opposition to this motion, and that "argument on said motion was had in the presence of the panel of justices from which subsequently jurors were selected who sat in the trial of the defendant on the 18th and 19th days of May, 1910."

In the presence of these jurors, who afterward tried the case of Belle Moore, the said Assistant District Attorney then made the statement in open court "that bail was asked for in said amount because an eleven-year-old white girl had been seen at the house of the defendant (Belle Moore), who had subsequently disappeared, and that as a result of their investigations a charge of kidnapping or murder might develop against the defendant in connection with the disappearance of the said eleven-year-old white girl."

Prejudging the Jury. A person of the most ordinary intelligence must see that a statement of that kind could not fail to prejudice the jury, and that the suspicion in regard to the murder of an eleven-year-old child was indelibly planted in the mind of every person within sound of the Assistant District Attorney's voice.

After this declaration from the District Attorney's office, it was not possible for the jury to try Belle Moore on the charge contained in the indictment.

Does the District Attorney not know that Belle Moore was convicted for abducting or murdering a little eleven-year-old child, and not for procuring two women, with their consent, to go for immoral purposes to Seattle?

Are Mr. Whitman and Mr. Press and Mr. James B. Reynolds, to whom credit is due for this wonderful case,

so ignorant of the way the minds of people work that they do not know this?

During the course of the subsequent trial all reference to the alleged eleven-year-old child, was objected to by the District Attorney and arbitrarily ruled out by Judge Crain, giving the attorney for the prisoner no opportunity to dissipate the impression and remove the prejudice from the minds of the jury.

Persistently did Attorney Karlin pursue this point, contending that in view of the fact that the Assistant District Attorney had said, in the presence of some of the gentlemen in the jury box, that the defendant would be charged with harboring an eleven-year-old girl, and that there might be additional charges of kidnapping or murder against her, and also, in view of the fact that the witness against her, George A. Miller, had given out statements to the press in regard to this eleven-year-old girl, Karlin begged the judge to permit him to interrogate Miller fully and exhaustively as to whether he ever at any time, at the home of Belle Moore, found or saw an eleven-year-old girl named Helen Hastings.

Threatened Contempt. The request was absolutely denied by Judge Crain, and in his zeal for his client, during the course of the trial, Attorney Karlin found himself called upon to give reason why he should not be punished for contempt of court, Judge Crain saying: "There is no judge sitting who would punish more swiftly, more certainly, or more drastically a contempt of MYSELF than MYSELF!"

During the trial Judge Crain's rulings were distinctly biased, always in accordance with the wishes of the District Attorney, and against the attorney for the defendant.

An examination into the judicial record of Judge Crain, I believe, will prove that he may be depended upon to stand firmly on the side of the strong, as against the weak, whether the case be that of a Socialist agitator, a workingman in trouble, or a woman falsely accused of a frightful crime. In this way does Judge Crain prove his claim to respect, and "uphold the dignity of the court."

The witnesses for the District Attorney were George A. Miller, a detective; Frances M. Foster, and Amy Jackson, whom the papers spectacularly exploited as two courageous Radcliffe College women, who had risked their lives in order to bring the wicked white slaver to the bar of justice.

The witnesses for Belle Moore were the two grown women whom she had been supposed to sell. Attorney Karlin put these women on the stand, even though they had been in the charge of the District Attorney for more than three weeks, and were not friends of Belle Moore.

During Miller's direct and cross examination it was established that he was in the employ of the District Attorney as a special detective in the white slave investigation, for which a large appropriation had been made.

He had been in the pay of the county for about two months, and evidently produced nothing to show for the \$3,000 which he had expended, when he had the good fortune to meet Belle Moore.

His chief expected results, and he must find a white slaver even though he was put to the necessity of manufacturing one.

On April 13, at one of the negro clubs, Miller met a colored man of the name of Anderson, and confided to him that he was a sporting man from Seattle, who would like to get acquainted with some of the colored sporting people of New York. Would Anderson introduce him about? Sure! He would take him right now and introduce him to one of the nicest little colored girls he ever saw, and

she'd be delighted to show him the town.

From the statement made by Belle Moore, and the questions asked by Attorney Karlin during the trial, it appears that Miller spent money lavishly in the home of Belle Moore that night, the generous white man paying for everything that cost money, both for the negro Anderson and himself.

When Miller left the house in the morning, it was with the promise to come back that night and bring his Madame Frankie with him. He and Madame Frankie occupied a suite of rooms at the Hotel Albany.

Dressing the Part. When Frances Foster, alias Madame Frankie, came to the home of Belle Moore the following night, she dazzled the colored men and women of the tenderloin clubs and cafes, dazzled them with her show of diamonds, dainty lingerie, silk hosiery and petticoats, and expensive three-piece suit and hat.

Quite a different person appeared on the witness stand at the trial of Belle Moore. Miss Frances Foster then wore a plain hat draped with a black veil, shirtwaist, and a plain grey suit, which might originally have cost \$14 and been marked down to \$13.99.

Madame Frankie told Belle Moore that she wanted to take a couple of white girls back with her to Seattle—little ones, not to weigh more than 110 or 120 pounds, and wouldn't Belle please help her find some girls?

The colored woman was not in touch with white girls, for the reason that she always went to the colored clubs, associating with her own people, and the only white people she knew were the ones who came to her.

This was not what Miller or Madame Frankie wanted. These two worthies must make good at headquarters. They must find a white slaver. That is what they were paid to find. Belle Moore must be wined, dined, flattered and cajoled into helping these two white people to find some white girls.

Failed to Produce. The record of the case shows that the colored woman repeatedly said to them that she could not get girls. Madame Frankie was very much displeased with her, and expressed her displeasure, urging her repeatedly to try and see if she could not find some girls.

An extract from the cross-examination testimony of Miss Frances Foster, alias Madame Frankie, is enlightening on this point. It reads: "Every time I met this defendant, either alone or with Miller, the conversation started by me asking, sooner or later, 'Have you been able to get any girls?' Her answer was always 'No.' She never produced any girls for me. There came a time when, as a result of the insolence of the defendant, I was called upon to make the expression, I believe, I was not pleased because I did not think she was working very hard." On April 17, in Brown's cafe, in referring to them, I did say, 'Why, I was not pleased; I did not think you worked hard.' I urged her to give me an answer one way or the other. I was not pleased and I said so. Certainly I was not pleased because she hadn't been getting any girls."

Must Have the Girls. Again, from the same record, we read that Frances Foster said, under cross-examination: "There was an occasion, when from Percy Brown's cafe I sent Miller to the house of this defendant and got her there to join a party. . . . On that night we stayed at Percy Brown's cafe two or three hours, seeing if Miss Moore had found the girls. She did not find me any girls. She came back and asked me to be patient. She did not come back with any girls. That night I did not take champagne as usual; not very much. I do not know that I gently reproved her that night because she was not succeeding in getting any girls; but I do know I asked her why she did not get them as promised. Certainly I criticized her."

On the day or so later, at the Hotel Albany, Belle Moore was, by invitation, at breakfast with Madame Frankie, who was a little more gracious to the colored girl because she thought perhaps she had tried to help her find girls. On direct examination, Miss Frances Foster said on this point: "I speak of Miss Moore as a girl. I had a conversation with the defendant on that occasion. She said she had been up all night, was very tired and had tried to get girls and could not get them. I cannot remember her exact words what she said. I can recollect approximately what the conversation was. Belle said she was sorry she could not get these two girls for me because she knew I wanted them. She said she had tried very hard, and I was a little more gracious to her than the night before, because I thought perhaps she had tried. At the same time I wanted her to go on trying."

Anxious to Please. The colored woman was really anxious to keep in favor with the newly found white friends who had turned her head by showering money and attentions upon her, but she did not know any white girls, and she said so.

Madame Frankie went to Atlantic City, and from there wrote to her dear Belle urging her to try to get girls, using the "hiss" phrase, "Get in and dig for me."

Knowing the value of black on white, she begs her victim to write to her at night about the matter, and closes, "Be a good old sport." Belle, and see what you can do for me."

Miller continued his daily attentions to Belle Moore, and between them she was tripped into writing a promise to try and get what dear Frankie wanted, if she would just be patient and give her a little more time.

The testimony throughout the trial was conflicting, Miller testifying to one thing and Frances Foster to another, flatly contradicting each other. Under the rule of cross-examination, Miller continually contradicted himself.

The Transaction in Human Flesh. Miller and Amy Jackson both testified that on April 13 Belle Moore sold two girls, Alice Milton and Belle Woods, and that Miller paid \$120 for them.

Here comes the weakest part of a very weak case. Miller said that Belle Moore \$120 in the presence of Amy Jackson,

counting the money out carefully three times. No, the money was not marked, and he could not remember the denominations, even though it was an important matter, and he counted it three times. He thought there was one twenty dollar bill and the rest were tens.

Amy Jackson remembered the denominations of the bills which the state had neglected to mark. There were tens, fives and ones and twos, and Miller thought they were a twenty and tens, and he "counted them carefully three times."

Girls Never Testified. One would have expected that the two girls who had been sold would have been placed on the stand as the state's strongest witnesses, but the District Attorney discreetly refused to produce them or put them on the stand, even when the attorney for the prisoner requested it.

The District Attorney had very excellent reasons for keeping those girls out of sight. They had been painted as children crying for their Teddy bears, and the prosecutor knew very well that the sight of those girls would go far toward acquitting Belle Moore on an unprejudiced jury.

The District Attorney had these girls in custody, and the lawyers for Belle Moore had never spoken to them, but they were unhesitatingly placed on the stand as Belle Moore's defense.

Both of the girls had been living immoral lives for years, and the tragic fact was written on both of their faces. Had Belle Moore really been tried for procuring them the testimony of the two girls must have set her free.

Alice Milton testified that she was twenty-four years old, that she had been an inmate of a sporting house, and that on April 26 she was taken to the home of Belle Moore, whom she had never seen before, and that then she met the man Miller.

On the evening of the same day, Miller went to Mrs. Palmer's house, where she and her friend Belle Woods lived, and had made arrangements with them both to go to Seattle.

Belle Woods testified that she was twenty-five years old, was married and had been an inmate of a sporting house. She said she first met the man Miller at Mrs. Palmer's house, where she lived, on the evening of April 26.

Arrangements for the Trip. Both she and Alice Milton made arrangements with Miller that night, in the house where they lived, to go to Seattle. Miller even talking with them in regard to some of their wearing apparel. Belle Woods further testified that as Miller went away he asked them both to meet him the next day at the house of a colored woman named Moore whom she did not know.

After Miller left the two girls had trouble with Mrs. Palmer, who did not wish them to leave her house, and neither of them slept at all during the night. When they went to the home of Belle Moore the following morning and told her about it, she told them to lie down and rest, and she would telephone to Miller.

Miller came to keep his appointment with them, and after some further talk with them, they went away, fully expecting to go to Seattle.

It was a clear story and perfectly identical that Miller, impatient that Belle Moore did not procure girls, made his own arrangements with the two girls in the house where they lived, and then had them meet him at Belle Moore's house in order to connect her with a crime.

Any jury who had never heard the trumped-up story of the little eleven-year-old child and the possibility of a charge of murder developing against Belle Moore must have brought in a verdict of acquittal. As it was, after a most unfair charge from Judge Crain, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of white slavery.

No White Slavery Shown. In pronouncing sentence Judge Crain said the case did not show white slavery. Nevertheless, he gave her the limit provided by law for white slavery, a maximum of five years and a minimum of two years and six months in the Auburn state prison.

During the trial of Belle Moore no evidence was given to prove that she had ever bought or sold girls. It was not proven that she was, either in the popular or legal meaning of the term, a white slaver.

What Was Proven. It was proven, and very clearly, that she had no girls to sell, that she was constantly urged by the investigators to get two, and failing to do this, she was flattered, cajoled and lured into allowing two women of immoral character, whom she had never seen before, to come to her house by appointment with Miller, and they were testified.

In view of these facts the conviction and sentencing of Belle Moore as a white slaver and the affirmation of that sentence by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court is a miserable, tragic farce!

The District Attorney and his brilliant array of assistants should be proud of that piece of work! Failing to find a real criminal, they set their machinery in motion and manufactured one.

PITTSBURG LEADER STILL BUSY LYING

Attacks Feehan, but Keeps Silent About McKees Rocks Fund.

By THOMAS F. KENNEDY. (Special Correspondence.)

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 28.—The Pittsburg Leader continues to lie about Francis Feehan. It has a special representative at the convention at Columbus and every important move made or action taken at the convention so far has been deliberately misrepresented or distorted. The Leader has been boasting for over a month that because of its fight on him and its support of Lewis that Feehan was defeated and discredited and Lewis was vindicated.

The latest reliable reports from the convention show that Feehan and the opponents of Lewis are in full control of the convention. Now the Leader is squalling "steam roller." The Leader sheds crocodile tears about the sufferings of the women and children of the striking Irwin miners who have been on strike since last March.

Charges Leader With Fraud. If the Pittsburg Leader cares a continental for the suffering women and children, why does it not give them or expend in their behalf the balance of the McKees Rocks strike fund which it has in its possession?

This money was contributed for the support of the McKees Rocks strikers. That strike was settled in September, 1909, sixteen months ago. The Irwin strike has been on since last March, ten months. The Leader has pretended sympathy for the strikers, but it hangs to the McKees Rocks strike fund and never offers them even a handout.

The little business men of Westmoreland county are heavy sufferers by the strike, and last summer there was a strenuous effort made by these business men and the newspapers to force some kind of a settlement. The Leader published some sensational stories about the woes of the Irwin field strikers and shrieked for Roosevelt to take a hand. Roosevelt had no tip from the operators that they were ready for a settlement, as he had from Baer in 1902, and declined to interfere. Then the Leader tried Governor Stuart, but he had no tip either, and declined.

Failing to make any capital out of the Irwin strike the Leader dropped it for some months. During the campaign last fall it tried to force Feehan

to support Berry, which he promptly and vigorously refused to do. When it came time for election of officers in district 5, U. M. W. of A., the Leader started in to destroy Feehan, but matter what he may be it is to the everlasting credit of the miners that they repudiated the Leader and its candidate.

When the present management took hold of the Leader four or five years ago, nearly every Socialist in western Pennsylvania subscribed to it. It gradually, as its hypocrisy became apparent, they began to drop off and now hardly any of my acquaintances among the Socialists read it.

It has degenerated into a mere shrieker, a cheap, weak imitation of the New York Journal. Its editorials and literary features are the poorest any of the papers in the city, while its news service is execrable. It misses many of the most important items of local news and one can never rely on anything one sees in it.

You can judge of its character by the fact that it keeps at the head of its editorial page, "Roosevelt for President in 1912." Even if it were all right otherwise, that is too much for a Socialist.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Lady Cook, nee Tennessee Claflin, will lecture under the auspices of the Socialist for the Betterment of the Race, in Carnegie Hall, on Friday evening, Her subject will be "The Need of Revising Morals and Laws." Seats and boxes for the lecture may be had without charge by applying to E. Chaplin, secretary, 10 West 62nd street.

Tonight at 1461 Third Avenue, 88d street, under the auspices of the Progressive Literary and Debating Society, Joseph W. Reifel will treat the subject of "The American Hobo" from every possible viewpoint and at the same time show how this ever-growing evil and pest could be entirely eliminated by the acceptance and realization of the Socialist ideal. Strenuous efforts will be made to secure the attendance of several hundred members of the "down-and-out" club in order that capitalism's handiwork may be viewed and studied at close range. Admission fee will be charged. Discussion will be open to all.

Julius Hopp announces that owing to the great demand for tickets for the East Side performances, the New Theater has arranged to enlarge its work of bringing the drama within the reach of working people. For this purpose the second balcony will be set aside every evening during the week of February 6 at 25 and 35 cents a ticket (regular prices 50 and 75 cents). The same method of distribution will prevail as on the regular East Side subscription nights. Twenty-five and 35 cent tickets (regular prices 50 and 75 cents), for the following performances are on hand ready for distribution: Monday, February 6, "The Blue Bird"; Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, February 7, 8, 9 and 10, "The Piper"; Saturday, February 11, "The Blue Bird."

Tickets for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, February 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, for "Naughty Marietta," at the New York Theater, are also ready for distribution at 25 and 50 cents.

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CHANGE IN WOMAN SHOWN BY DRAMA

Voices of the Past Contrasted With Present Distinctive Types.

(Special to The Call.) PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—William Mally, of New York, was the lecturer before the Socialist Literary Society this afternoon, his topic being "Woman in the Modern Drama."

Woman for centuries has been a mere reflection of man's ideas of her, only recently has she begun to stand forth in her own light—to reveal herself as a self-reliant entity, as a human being in her own right, claiming recognition by reason of her own intellectual capacity and inherent worth and power, and not by reason of man's belated sentiment and condescending sympathy.

This change is nowhere more sharply reflected than in the character of the stage women of today as contrasted with that of the stage of the past. Where before woman was portrayed either as a destructive agent or as a purely negligible factor, she is now shown as a constructive agent, exercising a positive, impelling influence upon those around her, acting and reacting in the development of her own character and that of others.

The stage woman of the past was a creature of impulse and passion, without reason or logic, rarely was she the mistress of her own fate.

Electra, the great tragic figure of the Grecian drama, was an instrument of insensate vengeance; Lady Macbeth incarnating "overleaping ambition" bringing woe and destruction; Ophelia, the weak and pitiful victim of the "pangs of despised love"; Imogen, in Cymbeline, the embodiment of imbecile docility; and wifely abnegation; Rosalind, too modest, too womanly, unless tarbed in his own raiment; Camille, the deserted repentant; Tosca, the murderess; Cleopatra, Virginia—these are chief among the gallery of stage heroines over whom the stergoers of the past have wept and sympathized.

When Change Came.

This does not take into account the vast army of those women who were used merely as mirrors to reflect man's greatness. There were the senseless ones, over whom men fought without conceivable justifiable reason. The change began with the appearance of Nora in Ibsen's "A Doll's House." She was the first new woman in the modern drama. Her coming battles all Europe, and eventually set the world talking. She has been followed by Magda, Monna Vanna, Mrs. Warren, Ann Warrington, Mrs. Tanqueray, and others. It does not matter that some of these failed in their struggle against society's crabbed restrictions and age-long oppressive traditions. They were strong enough to make the fight.

In recent plays the new aspect of woman in her true relations to society has been depicted, perhaps unwittingly, by some of the dramatists themselves in such plays as "The Lion and the Mouse," "Salvation Nell," "The Third Degree," "A Woman's Way," and "Mary Jane's Pa." "The Writing on the Wall," "The Lily," "The Dawn of Tomorrow." In these women is revealed as the dominant figure of the action, and as a positive, progressive factor, no longer inferior or secondary to man, but even superior in sagacity and wit to him.

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MUSIC

BLIND YOUNGSTERS HEAR AND APPLAUD BEETHOVEN'S FIFTH SYMPHONY GIVEN BY PEOPLE'S CONCERTS.

By Harry Chapin Plummer.

One hundred blind boys shared the pleasure and instruction derived by a large gathering of music lovers from yesterday afternoon's performance of the People's Symphony Concerts in Carnegie Music Hall. The sightless little ones formed a delegation invited by the society from the institution maintained by the New York Association for the Blind and occupied first tier boxes at the rear of the immense auditorium, where the effects of ensemble orchestral playing are best obtained. At the close of what proved to be an inspiring rendition of music of Beethoven, Saint-Saens, Humperdinck and Nicolai the youngsters voiced, through their guide and leader, their frank delight at the treat provided them by Franz X. Arens and his big symphonic band.

For the first time a People's Symphony audience heard Nicolai's overture, "The Merry Wives of Windsor," rendered by their organization, with all rollicking good humor and delicious comedy. The gracious concert piece contrasted very happily the somber philosophy of the first movement of the symphony which followed. Barring a noticeable want of fullness in the ensemble tone of the violins in the introduction, the execution of the Beethoven epic was one to compare favorably with those of the contemporary great orchestras of the city. Infinite artistry was brought to the delivery of the second (andante) movement, the tutti passages in which were rendered agreeably solid and compact in the yield of tone and surely balanced as to rhythmic attack. In the scherzo and the fourth movement there was an abundant vigor and power of expression and an authoritative eloquence of interpretation that compelled the enthusiastic applause of the multitude present.

By her performance of the piano-forte part of Saint-Saens' second concerto (opus 22), Miss Laeta Hartley, the soloist of the afternoon, the elegance and beauty of the ornate French masterpiece were splendidly emphasized, and in the individual passages, no less than in concert with the orchestra, the young performer distinguished herself by command of technique, and a crispness and delicacy of treatment of the showy work. The support provided by the orchestra was characterized by admirably tempered tone-building and discriminate volume in the unison.

Decidedly a novelty was the "Hallelujah" from Humperdinck's new opera, "Die Koenigskinder" (The Children of the King), the rendition of which brought to a close the third orchestral concert of the season.

ELMAN PLAYS BRUCH D-MINOR CONCERTO BEFORE AUDIENCE CROWDING CARNEGIE HALL.

Mischa Elman, the Russian violinist, with the assistance of the pianoforte of Percy Kahn, entertained and delighted another "capacity" audience in Carnegie Music Hall Saturday afternoon. The piece de resistance of his recital program was the D-minor concerto of Max Bruch, while three movements of a Goldmark suite for violin and piano challenged the interest commanded by the former and more celebrated work. A Handel sonata in D-major, the Paganini etude "I Palpiti," and a group of pieces by Cottenet, Kreisler, Monsigny and Schubert completed the afternoon's array of violin music.

The young virtuoso's execution of the Bruch concerto and the Goldmark suite evidenced the fact that his musicianship and technical skill and his intellectual and physical powers as thereto applied have appreciably improved since his debut appearance here but two years ago. His most striking effects were attained in full bowing, which gave forth a glowing warmth of tone, and in third position work. The latter in the allegro ma non troppo of the Goldmark composition was notable for its clarity and resonance of sound production. In the broad adagio of the Bruch concerto his delivery was impassioned and heroic in expression, and in the allegro moderato there was a spring-like vivaciousness of coloratura that well nigh captured the fancy and admiration of his hearers.

The pianoforte accompaniment of both the Bruch and Goldmark numbers, as rendered by Mr. Kahn, was of arresting charm and commanding interest.

SIX CHOPIN ETUDES FOR SECOND BUONI PIANO RECITAL.

Frucciolo Buoni will deliver his second recital program of the season in Carnegie Music Hall, next Saturday afternoon. Among the selections of representative pianoforte music to be played by the Italian virtuoso are fifteen variations and fugue on the "Eroica" symphony theme, of Beethoven and six etudes of Chopin and a group of the same composer's single pieces, including the A-flat major Polonaise (opus 53).

RUSSIAN SYMPHONY TO INTRODUCE AS NOVELTY KAYANUS' "FINNISH RHAPSODY."

Kayanus' "Finnish Rhapsody" is a novelty slated to close the fourth season program of the Russian Symphony Society next Thursday evening, in Carnegie Hall. As usual, modest Altschuler will conduct. The soloist will be Kathleen Parlow. She will effect her second appearance with the big Russian aggregation, rendering Wieniawski's D-minor violin concerto, Tchaikowsky's Fourth symphony and the fantasy, "The Cliff," by Rachmaninoff, are the other offerings to be presented.

Socialist News of the Day

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

WORK OF THE WEEK

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

New Officers Elected.

At a meeting of the central committee of the Socialist party, Local New York, Saturday evening, Julius Gerber was elected organizer for the ensuing year to succeed E. F. Cassidy, who did not stand for re-election. Other names presented were those of George S. Gelder and J. C. Frost. Arthur C. Marsh was chosen financial secretary to succeed J. O. Christ, and Dr. J. Halpern, treasurer, to succeed H. Orland.

Branch 5.

A short business meeting will be held tonight at the Harlem Forum, 350 West 125th street, after which there will be informal dancing. All members and sympathizers are invited.

Harlem Socialist Suffrage Club.

The regular meeting of the Harlem Socialist Suffrage Club was held on Wednesday evening, January 25, at the Harlem Forum. The program committee presented the following plan of study, which was adopted:

Two meetings are to be devoted to each subject. A speaker is to be obtained each time, if possible. But one member of the club is always to be prepared to lead the discussion if there is no speaker. And all members are to come prepared with some information, oral or written, on the subject under discussion. The subjects are:

- 1. Woman's Relation to the Family. 2. The Family's Relation to the State. 3. Woman's Recent Advancement. 4. The Causes of This Advancement. 5. The Effects of This Advancement.

The dance committee reported that the "Get Acquainted Dance," to be given by the club, would be held at Lenox Casino, southwest corner of Lenox avenue and 116th street, on Friday evening, February 10.

The discussion that followed was most interesting. A certain suffrage leaflet giving sixteen reasons why women should vote was taken as the starting point. The first five reasons were read to find out if it was a valid and vital one for the working woman, and much valuable discussion was provoked. This matter of "Suffrage Arguments and the Working Woman" will be continued at the next meeting, as it was decided not to begin the study course till after the dance was held and new members obtained. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, February 8.

BROOKLYN.

21st A. D. Branch 2—181 McKibbin street.

23d A. D. Branch 2—1776 Pitkin avenue.

PENNSYLVANIA.

York.

Applicants for admission into the Socialist party appear at its meetings every Sunday evening, at Carpenters' Hall, South George street. This has happened ever since the November election. Three new branches in York county and one in Adams county have been organized, through the efforts of Local York, since election.

Miss Jeanette Fenimore, known as the girl orator from Indiana, will deliver addresses at meetings to be held at Odd Fellows' Hall, February 16 and 19. An effort is being made to secure Gene Debs for a meeting early in the spring. Announcement will be made later.

Apparently in the best of health, David A. Dice, one of the best known portrait painters of this city, died in his chair at the dinner table, Wednesday noon, in the presence of his wife and son, in their apartment at 329 East Poplar street. His death was caused by heart trouble, according to Dr. Parker and Coroner Dehoff. He was one of the most active members of the Socialist party, also a prominent member of the York Art Club and York Lodge, No. 47, Odd Fellows, which made him prominent and well known. He was well liked, not only by Socialists, but by all who knew him. He was late candidate for

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., 151 Clinton street, New York, as the union wishes to organize these shops.

state senator, and held the office of county chairman at his death. Comrade Dice's sincerity, earnestness, and activity won him a place in the hearts of the Socialists of York county that will not be soon forgotten. From the time he first joined the social revolutionists he fought unflinchingly in the front ranks.

NEW JERSEY.

Essex County.

Many things have occurred recently to stir up the working class of Essex County. But nothing else roused it as has the sentence imposed upon Fred Warren. So when the Essex county committee of the Socialist party began to prepare for a Warren protest meeting it found that all it had to do was to head a movement already under way. It merely had to give form to a protest which could be heard on every side. Labor was waiting for a chance to express itself on the injustice of our capitalist courts.

The wheels were started at the first meeting of the Essex county committee held in the new year. The following comrades were appointed on a committee to arrange for a Warren protest meeting: E. R. Young, Morris L. Klein, A. Hoeller, Milo C. Jones, William Heuer, Wilson B. Killingsbeck, Maud Thompson. This committee has arranged for a mass meeting to be held at Weaver's Coliseum, Springfield avenue, Newark, February 13, at 8 o'clock in the evening. The speakers are two of the best known in the Socialist and labor movement, Joshua Wanhope and Henry Frank. Comrade Wanhope is well known throughout the country. Comrade Frank is best known as the popular lecturer. The Socialists of Essex county feel that they are fortunate indeed to secure the services of two such speakers.

Notices of this meeting have been sent to all the labor unions in the county. Hundreds of non-Socialist working men and women will attend and add their voices to the protest against Warren's sentence.

MAUD THOMPSON.

Secretary Warren Protest Committee.

FRANCE.

General Brun, minister of war, has addressed a circular to the commanders of army corps to the effect that he has received information that the administration of the "Guerre Sociale" has offered to supply copies of the paper free of charge to all the recruits called to the colors last October during the whole period of their military service, at any address they like to give near the garrison. The minister of war desires the officers to take measures to prevent the journal from effecting an entrance into the barracks or any other military establishment.

A sad and unexpected loss has befallen the French Socialists in the death, in Paris last week, of E. Tarbouriech, deputy for the Jura. Tarbouriech was loved by every one who knew him, even his opponents, and was a most devoted worker for the cause. He was not one of those who come to Socialism in their first youth. Born in 1865, he remained a member of the Republican party until his thirty-fifth year, when he became acquainted with the writings of Marx and Engels. At the time of the Dreyfus affair he worked hard for the revision of the trial, and was one of the founders of the League of the Rights of Man, on the central committee of which he remained till the end of his life. In 1904 Tarbouriech fought his first electoral campaign, and obtained a respectable minority, which at the last election was converted into a majority. Comparatively few realize the great importance of our late Comrade's contributions to the elaboration of an agrarian program for the party, and of his sociological writings and sketches of the "Societe Futur," the fruit of methodical and exhaustive labor.

GERMANY.

Comrade Barth, editor of Vorwaerts, has been condemned to two months' imprisonment for his criticisms on the action of the police in Solingen on March 6 of last year, on the occasion of the demonstration against the Prussian suffrage (the same memorable day of the famous demonstration in the Berlin Tiergarten and Treptow park). In the course of the trial Karl Liebknecht, who was defending Barth, found occasion to protest against the behavior of the president of the court, who was making fun of the witnesses. He protested sharply, but objectively, and with due formality, which even the public prosecutor, Merschberger, did not deny. For when the president, feeling himself offended, suggested to him to propose a motion of punishment against Liebknecht for "indecorum before the court," Merschberger replied that he had no such motion to propose. In spite of this the court retired, and returned in a quarter of an hour to condemn Liebknecht to a fine of 100 marks for "indecorum."

At the by-election for the Heilbronn division of the Wurttemberg landtag, the Social Democrat Hornung was elected in the first ballot with a majority of 66. The division had previously been represented by a Social Democrat.

The trial of the persons accused of taking part in the Moabit riot is at last finished, with the following result: Bock was condemned to three and a half years' imprisonment, three persons to nine months' imprisonment, one to eight months, three to six months, and twenty-two others to penalties varying from fines of 25 and upwards to four months' imprisonment. The trial by jury of another group of persons charged with similar offenses began last week. The court was obliged to admit in its judgment that the police had in many cases committed most unjustifiable excesses, though it did its best to excuse their conduct. Vorwaerts alludes to the judgment as "a heavy blow for the police," and says that Herr von Jagow has again lost a battle, and that the imperial chancellor (who on two occasions attempted in the speeches in the reichstag to put the blame for the events of Moabit upon the Social Democracy) shares the

well-deserved defeat of the chief of police; and the Frankfurter Zeitung remarks that Vorwaerts is justified in holding this opinion. The reactionary organs have very little to say on the subject.

The death of our Comrade Emma Thier took place on Saturday night, January 7, at the age of fifty-four. At the time of the Copenhagen Congress she was still able to take an active part in the proceedings. In Emma Thier one of the most prominent workers of the Socialist women's movement has disappeared. She had been in the movement since the early eighties, when our late Comrade Frau Staegemann first drew her attention to Socialism, and in 1891 founded a journal, Die Arbeiterin (the Woman Worker), which later on developed into Die Gleichheit (Equality). She also edited a trade journal entitled Der Blumen-Arbeiter (the Flower Worker), and was president of the organization of women workers in the flower, leaf and feather making trade. As a propagandist she wandered indefatigably through Germany. She was laid to rest on Wednesday, and a procession, which appeared under way to the grave, and women followed her to the grave. Clara Zetkin spoke in warm words of the splendid character of the departed, her life, her services to the movement, her faithfulness and self-sacrifice—a shining example for all our fellow-workers. "What she has done," she concluded, "belongs to history, and the best of her will still live on."

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

A great demonstration was held on January 8 by the Social Democrats of Alsace-Lorraine to protest against the form of the new constitution, which does not in any way fulfill the hopes of the inhabitants, is reactionary and calculated to retard completely the political and economic development of the country. In the institution of an upper chamber, the Social Democrats see a new support to reaction, a strengthening of the monarchical idea, while the plural-suffrage idea is contrary to the first principles of a modern state. The proposed creation of a Prussian crown domain is an aggressive mockery of the free ideas of the Alsatian people. Those present undertake never to rest until they have obtained complete autonomy, equality with the German states, proper representation on the German federal council, a republican form of government, a single chamber, elected by general, equal, direct and secret suffrage (proportional system) for all adults of both sexes. In case of need, even the political mass strike will be resorted to as a means to accomplish these ends.

Meetings took place simultaneously in all the great centers of industry, and also in many smaller towns. The most imposing were those of Mulhausen and Strassburg. The former consisted of an immense procession in which 6,000 to 8,000 persons are estimated to have taken part, and concluded with a meeting in the new market hall addressed by Comrade Emmel.

The procession in Strassburg was attended by about 4,000 to 5,000 persons, Comrade Balle addressing the meeting.

BELGIUM.

Boleslas de Brodsky, "agent provocateur," is at present a student at the Liege University. The Russian colony is indignant at the presence of this individual and has published his biography in the journal "Le Travailleur," and the Federation of United Liberal Students have issued a strong petition to the rector of the university for his removal. Roubanovitch, interviewed on the subject, says that the name of Brodsky has long figured in the lists of the police agents who have been unmasked during the last two years by the different Russian and Polish organizations.

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The Weekly Pledge Fund.

The following contributions for the Weekly Pledge Fund have been received during the week ended Saturday, January 28. The total for the week amounts to \$132.45, the smallest amount ever received since the beginning of the fund. It was hoped that during the remaining few weeks of the present pledge fund all those behind with their pledges would pay up or at least send a substantial remittance on their account. Instead, a number of Comrades, who ordinarily are very punctual, were not heard from last week. One more discouraging week like the last one, and all the efforts of the past year will be wasted. Unfortunately, the few weeks following the first of the year are known to be very dull in the newspaper business. The income from advertisements and other business sources fall off considerably, and unless outside money can be secured, it means that debts will have to be incurred, and the progress of improving the financial standing of the paper must be retarded. Let us hope that our supporters will understand the present financial condition of their paper, and not add further obstacles in our way by delaying longer the payment of their pledges. The money is needed badly this week, and all those who can afford, are urged to send in their contributions without any delay:

- William Karlin, New York... 2.00 Mr. and Mrs. A. Kell, New York... 1.25 W. Jewell Lloyd, Westfield, N. J... 1.00 Cary Guthrie, McBride and Moor, Watertown, Mass.; John D. Williams, Malden, Mass.; Moran, Manning and Henry, Lynn, Mass.; Cutting and Seaman, Boston, Mass.; Walter E. Rice, Hyde Park, Mass... 5.00 Dr. J. Halpern, New York... 3.00 Howe & Bergman, New York... 2.00 E. J. Riley, Brooklyn, N. Y... 1.00 P. J. Flanagan, Brooklyn, N. Y... 1.00 F. H. Billman, Brooklyn... 1.00 W. Cannon, New York... 1.00 Dr. M. Aronson, New York... 2.00 Sheet Metal Workers' Educational Club, New York... 5.00 Mrs. Flaxtaly, Mrs. Grimsby, Mrs. Schlossberg, and Mrs. Kemp, New York... 4.00 Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Cooke, Brooklyn and Elliot White, New York... 7.00 H. S. Habace, Providence, R. I... 10.00 C. D. Hawthorne, Brooklyn... 4.00 C. F. Mass, Brooklyn... 1.00 J. R. Ritter, Brooklyn... 4.00 Harry T. Smith, New York... 1.00 John J. Scollins, Schenectady, N. Y... 1.00 Robert H. Edwards, New York... 1.00 Henry H. Layburn, New York... 1.00 W. A. Sinclair, New York... 1.00 E. C. Schenectady, N. Y... 1.00 F. L. Dugar, Schenectady, N. Y... 1.00 Mrs. N. Y. Hennessey, Schenectady, N. Y... 4.00 Mrs. M. Hennessey, Schenectady, N. Y... 4.00 Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Noonan, Schenectady, N. Y... 1.40 Chas. Zeitelhack, Westfield, N. J... .25 Sam Knapp, Westfield, N. J... .25 Martha Arns, Westfield, N. J... .25 Robert Otto, Westfield, N. J... .25 Paul Turachmann, Garwood, N. J... .19 Bertha Polonsky, Philadelphia... 1.00 Elaine Magnan, New York... 1.00 Martha Arns, Westfield, N. J... 1.00 M. A. Allison, New York... 1.50 A. G. MacLean, New York... 1.00 Henry Marcus, New York... 1.00 Fraser, Leue, Chestle and Farrell, Brooklyn... 2.00 Mr. and Mrs. E. Schenectady, N. Y... 1.00 Marie and Frank MacDonald, New York... 1.00 Harry Straus, Woodside, L. I... 2.80 William Dietrich, New York... 1.00 W. H. Kaplan, Easton, N. J... 1.00 S. A. Ruchel, Passaic, N. J... 2.00 S. A. Bell, Passaic, N. J... 2.00 J. A. Behrman, Brooklyn... 1.00 Wm. J. Guilfoyle, New York... 1.00 J. O. Jansky, Brooklyn... 1.00 Clark H. Pool, New York... 2.00 Prosper Schelling, New York... 2.00

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The Call



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THE MINERS AND THE CIVIC FEDERATION.

As significant an action as has been taken by any labor body in years was that of the United Mine Workers' convention in banning the American Civic Federation. The vote was close, but that does not lessen the greatness and the importance of it. The miners have awakened to the anti-working class significance of the Civic Federation—and though one of its leading officials was formerly a miner and head of the miners' union they will have none of it.

They have arrived at an understanding of their own interests and of the way those interests can be advanced. They refuse longer to be led to the slaughter, and they refuse longer to accept unhesitatingly and without inquiry and examination the "gifts" an inimical class brings to them.

Perhaps the greatest victory the Socialists have yet achieved is that of arousing the working class to the fact that they must attend to their own affairs, that no other class has the interest that will impel it to do anything of real benefit for the working class.

It has been a hard fight, but the fruit is worthy. Some of the fruit is shown in this action of the United Mine Workers. They refuse to be misled. They have taken charge of their own affairs, and they realize, that as far as the mine workers are concerned, it is the union of these workers, not the National Civic Federation of masters and masters' hirelings that can be looked to for efficient action.

And that is a Socialist victory, for it is directly due to Socialist teachings. Socialists have fought many years in favor of just what the United Mine Workers have done.

BACK TO THE RANKS.

Thomas Lewis, retiring president of the United Mine Workers, announces his intention of returning to his trade. Instead of trying to utilize for his own advantage the enormous information that came to him as head of this great organization, he is going back to the ranks.

It is an action that is unusual, and one that is commendable in the highest degree. It shows a class spirit that is splendid, and in his retirement Tom Lewis proves that he was worthy of the honors that were given him when he was made president.

Too often it has happened that men have been put to the front in labor unions and have found that thereby they could step to other and more remunerative positions outside their class. There is not, in the annals of American trade unionism, a more disgraceful individual chapter than that which deals with the career of Terence V. Powderly.

Lewis is not going to repeat this in any particular. He is still a workingman. He is not going to utilize the knowledge he gained to become an enemy of his fellow workingmen. As president of the United Mine Workers he worked for it. Now he becomes simply a working member of it. That is real unionism and real manhood.

And above all, this action of Tom Lewis shows the great change of sentiment, the growth of class feelings, among the miners themselves.

CLOUDING THE ISSUE.

It seems that in its infallible wisdom the United States Supreme Court is not to pass upon the real points involved in the prosecution of the heads of the American Federation of Labor. As things look now there is to be no real decision in that important case, but every point involved is to be left open for future emergencies.

The mere contempt part of the case is of the slightest importance. What is of importance, however, is the question of the right of a labor union to use that strongest and most drastic of all weapons, the boycott. That is what is of interest to American workers, and it is not going to be decided.

Whether the contempt part of the case will be decided is also an open question. The whole proceeding, as reported up to date, seems to have been a most friendly affair, not one in which an important element in society was fighting with might and main for a fundamental right of self-defense. Perhaps the lawyers who are defending the Federation leaders are responsible for this aspect of the case. Perhaps; but it is more than probable that the courts themselves are responsible. Among the legal forces at work on the case there is evidently a disinclination to bring about a real issue, or to decide anything.

UNION FINANCES.

The determination of the Central Federated Union to investigate the financial dealings of the recent messenger boys' strike is right. If there is one department that should be looked after, in which there should be no mercy and no exceptions made, it is that of the finances of a union, especially while there is a strike on. There is no other way in which a union can protect itself.

If the man who handles the funds is careless, he must take the responsibility of his carelessness. This is a case in which the most absolute rectitude is demanded. If he is inefficient, he has no right to undertake the work. If he is merely dishonest—which is seldom the case—he should be punished to the limit.

Socialists and unionists, above all other organizations, have the right to demand an absolute accounting for every penny. If they do not get it they should seek the reasons, and show no favor and evince no fear in doing it. All workingmen will back them in their endeavors.

SLAUGHTERED FOR PROFITS.

During December thirty-eight persons were killed and five thousand were injured by New York city railroads. Practically all of them fell victims to the money lust. In pursuit of profits roads do not and will not take the trouble really to safeguard their lines. That would cost money. They prefer rather to take risks.

What the risks amount to is shown in the list of the killed in December. Among the injured are many who will drag out an existence as invalids. They, also, have really been murdered and it was unfortunate for many of them that they were not killed outright.

This has been going on for many years now and yet little has been done to change it. New York is practically ruled by its railroads and they will go on killing people so long as it is profitable.

THE CHILD WELFARE EXHIBIT

By MAUD THOMPSON.

The cry of the children has been heard. That is, it has reached the ears of philanthropists, judges, teachers, sociologists and clergymen. It has always rung in the hearts of the helpless mothers.

And now those who have seen and heard are trying to make the public look and listen. They have gathered together in a great armory in New York evidence of the children's need and what is being done to meet it. There is no theory expressed, no one remedy proposed; it is an exhibit, not an illustrated argument. As an exhibit, it should be appreciated by Socialists as well as others, for is not publicity of capitalist conditions the very thing we want?

We skirted the squirming masses of little boys looking at moving pictures in the big drill room and made straight for that gleaming array of white porcelain and red copper that marks the pure milk booth. Here is the room after which will be modeled the fifteen pure milk depots to be established by the Board of Health. Above this model of what is to be is a series of colored sketches showing what is. It the the procession of the germs from the dirty cow to the baby, over the milk cart and can and, finally, out of the baby's bottle. There is a little white hearse in the distance. Undoubtedly the mothers who looked above, or below, desired pure milk for their babies. But perhaps some folks as they looked determined to get pure milk for all babies.

The child labor booth showed, besides its interesting display of statistics, some pictures that drove facts home. Here are two girls, thirteen and fourteen years old, who are home work contractors and employ twenty-five families apiece. There are real willow plumes in all stages of manufacture, and pictures of the tenements where they are made. The section was appropriately headed, "How doth the manufacturer?" Some of the pictures begged for attention by parodies of Mother Goose rymes. The little pigs were there:

One little child made Irish lace,
One little child made willow plumes,
And one sewed silk for hours,
And all of them worked in a close, hot room
Through the day's bright, sunny hours.

THE LITTLE TAILORS:
Hickety! Pickety! My small men!
We make coats for gentlemen
And gentlemen flourish on every fine day,
They gather our goods, but we don't get the pay.

There was a very long list of trades which could be carried on in unlicensed tenements, and plenty of evidence of the violation of child labor laws. There was nothing hopeful about that booth. The big question mark after "remedial measures" seemed the epitome of it all.

Sociologically, the booth on the cost of living was the most interesting. There you can learn how to buy Mary a dress that will not fade nor shrink and that will be as much wool as it says it is. You can find out, also, how much it will cost to clothe Mary or Johnnie each year, and how you can save \$2 on the whole outfit by making the garments yourself. You can learn how to save pennies by buying butter and potatoes and rice in large quantities. A well fed, well dressed woman stood by me there. When I murmured, "You keep the butter in the bathtub and the potatoes in the baby's crib," she said haughtily to her escort, "Of course they could keep them in the refrigerator!"

A FEW REMARKS

By ELLIS O. JONES.

A NATIONAL DANGER.
Dr. Henry Pratt Hudson, president of Chicago University, propounds the following vital question:
"Is there not danger—a very real danger—that there may grow up in the public mind a general notion that whatever one may consider expedient to be done by the federal government should for that reason be done, with little or no regard to the question of constitutionality?"
Alas, yes, doctor. It is a danger that is great and grave, imminent and portentous. Indeed, there is danger that the public may some day consider its own interests paramount not only to the Constitution, but to the very federal government itself. It would be too bad, but there is no accounting for the selfishness of some public. Even human nature has its drawbacks.

HELP.
My God, I'm tired waiting for something to happen!
How much longer are we going to continue along this dead level of inactivity?
How much longer are we going to refuse to look our real problems squarely in the face and solve them, instead of just playing around the edges?
How much longer are we going to submit to having a throng of greedy trusts at our throats sucking our very life blood away?
How much longer are we going to be philanthropized by a crowd of mediocres who have fattened their purses at our expense?
How much longer are we going to maintain an aristocracy whose only virtue consists in queuing their employees and robbing their customers?
How much longer are we going to refuse to do the obvious for the public good and whose activity is confined to granting pensions and passing river and harbor bills?
How much longer are we going to play hero-worshippers and wait for some blatant Moses to lead us out of the economic and political wilderness?
How much longer are we going to rule ourselves with the idea that what our forefathers did along governmental lines is not properly subject to revision?
How much longer are we going to think there is only one class in whose interests legislation should be directed?
If something sensible doesn't happen pretty soon, something foolish will happen. Something foolish would be better than nothing. But something must happen. It always has and it always will.

A DEFECT IN THE STATUTES.
We clip the following reference to the Warren case from the Literary Digest:

trying to teach the mother of six in a tenement to keep house like the mother of six in the old colonial house up state.

But it is not a bad thing to have it placarded and easily read that at present prices the minimum annual income for an average family should be \$900. For there are still some people who think \$2 a day (and some days off) good pay for a workingman.

After seeing how babies are poisoned, how children starve and shiver and work, you will go to the other side of the great hall to find out what is being done about it. All the helps and remedies are there. Here is a model of a day nursery, there the educational departments. You drop into the church on your way to the Juvenile Court. The poor old church! It has tried so hard to be modern, yet, like its prophet Jeremiah, it still laments. "Only 36 per cent of the children go to Sunday school!"

And if the children won't go to Sunday school, here is the Juvenile Court! The system in all the principal cities is represented by charts and pictures. New York's deficiencies are shown up in big black type—the old court building, the inaccessibility detention home, no paid probation officers.

People are certainly doing things for the children, things far from frivolous or futile. Here and there a baby is fed, a child rescued from overwork, a boy on the way to being a criminal halted.

We were lingering at the literature table. A middle aged workingwoman with a shawl over her head stood fingering the pamphlets. "Have you a baby?" said the gracious young attendant. "Oh, yes," answered the mother, eager, yet shy. "Will this tell me how to feed him?" "Yes, won't you take it?" said the young girl, adding sagely. "It is very important, you know, to feed them properly." "I know," murmured the mother tremulously, "and it is so hard—especially if you ain't got it!"

That is the whole thing. "It is hard if you ain't got it!" Here are your suffering, wronged children; there is your best help for them. And just the common things they need—sun, air, room, food, clothing, mothers—are the things they ain't got! Useless, then, this Child Welfare Exhibit? No, indeed! The facts will soak into the visitors, whether they come with furs or with shawls. The women in furs will go away with a new pang for the child who suffers; the women in shawls will go away aware, perhaps for the first time, that some one is trying to answer the babies' cries. Both will have seen the "child problem," not just as it touches their own, but as touching all the child life of the world.

The Socialists have no booth. They are not needed on the side where the conditions of child life are portrayed. The capitalists, through their trained and paid philanthropists, have shown the effects of capitalism as well as we could do it. Is there a place for us on the "remedy" side?

I saw a Socialist booth, though it was not there. It was the model of a workingman's home after the abolition of the profit system. It would need to be as sanitary and comfortable as a house as money could buy. There would be room and light and air for the children, food and clothing as good as could be made in the state, and a mother free from both industrial and household cares. There would be openings in the house, of course, all opening outward toward the world the workingman and the mother had created. And in that world would be all the "helps" that happy, home tended children could need or use.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM AND THE COLOR LINE.

Editor of The Call:

In last Saturday's Call there appeared an account of a lecture delivered under the auspices of one of the branches of Local New York by Professor DuBois, in which the professor stated that the international Socialist congress has drawn the "color line" on the yellow race, and has put Asiatic labor under the ban. In yesterday's Call there appeared a communication in which a gentleman, setting out to correct the report of Professor DuBois' lecture which appeared in The Call, states that the lecturer stated that the decision referred to was taken at the last international Socialist congress. As there seems to be some misapprehension of the facts even among party members, permit me to state here the facts correctly, for the information of those who really want to know.

To begin with, the question was not even discussed at the last international Socialist congress, which was held last summer at Copenhagen. I attended that congress as a delegate, and can assure Professor DuBois and others who may be interested to know, that no decision whatsoever was made on the subject by that congress, for the simple reason that the matter was not at all discussed there, it having been settled by the preceding congress, held in 1907 at Stuttgart.

At the Stuttgart congress a resolution was proposed by some of the American delegates, in the name of the national committee of the Socialist party, drawing the "color line," in substance as mentioned by Professor DuBois. This resolution was offered as the "unanimous" opinion of the Socialist party, but I, as one of the delegates of that party, repudiated it, knowing that it did not in any way express the unanimous opinion of the party. The matter was then thoroughly discussed and a unanimous decision of the congress reached adversely to the "color line," and the resolution which was then adopted specifically and in terms repudiates any distinction on the ground of race or color or any other similar ground. No ban was pronounced on Asiatic labor or any other labor, for that matter, on any racial, national or geographical ground, and the equality of all men in the international Socialist movement was, by the resolution, placed beyond question. The opinion was so strongly adverse to the so-called "American Resolution," that even its sponsors finally dropped it and acquiesced in the decision of the overwhelming majority against it.

It must also be remembered that since the Stuttgart international congress our own national congress has repudiated the position taken by the national committee of our party in the resolution submitted by it to the Socialist international congress of Stuttgart.

L. B. BOUDIN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1911.

THERE ARE OTHER SOUTHERN SOCIALISTS.

Editor of The Call:

Let me thank you most heartily for your able and convincing editorial on the Negro and Socialism. Fortunately, as you doubtless know, many of the Southern Socialists do not share the opinion of the writer of the letter to The Call.

MARY W. OVINGTON.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1911.

THE NEGRO AND SOCIALISM.

Editor of The Call:

In a recent letter to The Call, Comrade Chariff pointed out the progressiveness of Branch 7 in securing Professor DuBois for a lecture, and calling upon the Sweeneys and Potters to get busy.

I at first wondered what benefit would accrue to the party in having a non-Socialist address us; but, after reading the letter of a "Southern Socialist," I am convinced that we need quite a few more of the DuBois lectures to set some Socialists right on this negro question.

As a negro, as a member of the party for well nigh seven years, as one who has "soap-boxed" around some, I want to say a few words to a "Southern Socialist," or others of his mental caliber.

First, I demand full social equality with every person of whatever race. Social equality does not mean social intercourse, but that I should receive an equivalent to any other person for the same service rendered, and that I should be allowed to own and enjoy the same degree of comforts of life as any other, and that I shall have an equal part in the government and all public institutions. Is this asking too much? Whether it is or not, I shall keep on demanding them, even if I stand alone.

Let me tell a "Southern Socialist" that there is no negro question in the West Indies. Just for the reason that you find there full social equality. How does it work?

Well, there are no lynchings, no rapes, and if a mixed marriage occurs—which is exceedingly seldom—nobody goes crazy over it. For further reference on this point I must refer this narrow-minded bigot to Sir Sydney Oliver's "White Capital and Colored Labor." It is an English publication, put out by the Independent Labor party. It is about the clearest bit of literature on the race question.

About the oft repeated statement that it is the negro's desire to possess a white woman, I would inform him that where any live together you will mostly find that the woman owns the man.

However, for argument's sake, let us suppose such to be the fact. These you will find out to be some of the causes: First, in the churches you gods and the angels; in fact, everything celestial is painted white; therefore, if we are good when we die we shall also be white; hence to be beautiful we must be white.

Then in the schools and colleges, in fact, from our birth, we are taught to view everything from the white man's point of view. Do you wonder, then (if such be the fact), that desire runs that way?

However, let me state that intelligent people do not desire to possess

anybody, and I had thought that only such were Socialists. But alas, even in this I am mistaken.

The balance of his letter is so ridiculous I shall not take up any more of your space answering it.

Nevertheless, I am pained at seeing such a letter from one calling himself a Socialist. However, it cannot cloud my vision of the correctness of Socialist economic principles.

About four years ago a national committee member, calling himself a Socialist, voted "No" on a motion made by this state that Roosevelt be censured for disbanding the colored troops. His reason was that, being a Southerner, he knew more of the negro. You see that in his blind prejudice or ignorance, he didn't know that the maintenance of a standing army is against Socialist policy. Anyway, not long after he was back in the Democratic party, where he rightfully belonged.

As for the capitalist papers branding us, we have been branded by them too often already, yet without, the cause goes marching on. The bodies of some comrades of the yellow race are scarce cold, having died heroes for the cause they loved; would a "Southern Socialist" say they are inferior to Ferrer, or Parsons, or Spies? No, all the races are an integral part of the human family; therefore, workers of all races should unite to usher in the co-operative commonwealth.

THOS. POTTER.

Progress Club, Paterson, N. J., Jan. 20, 1911.

P. S.—Will Comrade John Wright, of Montreal, Canada, communicate with me?

HOW TO HOLD NEW MEMBERS.

Editor of The Call:

The question, "What to do with our new members?" is to me one of the most urgent problems of the day for the Socialist party. It is the vital factor in organization, for unless we can weld the new and the old into one our party will always remain in a condition of compulsory ineffectiveness. Yet it is a notorious fact that the customary business procedure of our branch meetings simply bewilders the new recruit, and in many cases, if not in most, deadens whatever of original enthusiasm he or she possessed. The inevitable result is that those who come to us to learn not only what Socialism is, but what we must do to get it, are invariably sent away with just one impression—namely, that we are cranks. Our indifference to their needs, our intolerance of their immaturity, and our attitude of suspicion confirm their impression.

For instance, at the last meeting of my branch a motion that one regular meeting per month be devoted to discussion of current and vital questions of Socialist theory and tactics was defeated by the opposition of most of our older members. These claimed that branch meetings were for the sole purpose of transacting "business," and not for educational purposes. Said one: "Let the new comrades attend lectures or join study classes if they are craving for enlightenment. We cannot be expected to spend our evenings listening to discussions of elementary matters." Which implies that unless one is a scholar he has no business in the Socialist party. Thus is the new recruit, who knows least what to do and needs most our guidance and instruction, told to shift for himself. This is evidently on the ground that since the pioneers had no one to help them, ergo, our claim has the novelty of today's assistance?

Such an attitude on the part of the older and presumably wiser members of our party is extremely regrettable. It can only succeed in alienating the support of those who come to us for comradeship in return for their cooperation. Its effect on the future attendance alone can already be predicted, for at that same meeting, when the result of the vote on the aforesaid motion was announced, more than one-third of the members present (and these, new comrades) left the meeting.

Would it not seem that our policy in this respect is suicidal? Some definite plan to meet the demands of the raw material that is now more rapidly than ever before drifting into our ranks is urgently needed. I am writing this in the hope that such a definite plan can be evolved through a fair and open discussion.

ALEXANDER ROSEN.

New York, Jan. 24, 1911.

THE HOMESTAKE LOCKOUT.

Editor of The Call:

In 1905, as will be remembered, W. R. Hearst was a candidate for governor of New York on an eight-hour platform. The New York World, being opposed to the election of Mr. Hearst, sent a journalist to Lead, S. Dak., to write up the condition of the employees of the Homestake Company, thinking that such a write-up would materially assist in defeating the great union labor faker. So well did said journalist execute the task assigned him, that on the same day as his article appeared in the World, Mr. Clarke, manager of the Hearst estate, telegraphed the superintendent of the now famous Homestake Company, asking that action be immediately taken to refute the statements made relative to the working condition of the miners employed in the mines of this place. On receipt of the telegram the president of the Lead union was called out of the mine, and the secretary was called by telephone from his office in such a rush that he could not have time to go to his lunch before the important answer was in form to wire to New York. The officials were not very particular as to statements, but best in generalities as a whole to rebut the article in the World, and aided and backed by the union, used every means in their power to assist the candidacy of the man they believed to be their friend.

Just a few days previous to the election, two men happened to meet in one of the drifts, more generally called levels of the mine, got to discussing the action of the union relative to the Clarke telegram, when one of them very pointedly asked if the members of the Lead City Miners' union were too short-sighted to see an opportunity when it came knocking at their door. The other asked what he was driving at, and the man who was replying that as the mainstay of the mine of the West, were very nearly all on an eight-hour basis, the time was now opportune for a move on their part to get a live work day. The second party immediately challenged the first party to go to the secretary's office that night and ask him to call a special meeting. This was carried in

to effect, with the result that a special meeting was called two evenings later and a committee appointed to wait on the superintendent of the Homestake Company, who informed them that he could not possibly be granted. But the committee reported that although the answer was no, they believed it could be got if they went after it. Comrade City union was then asked to appoint a committee to act in conjunction with the Lead committee, which was done, and jointly they waited on the superintendent, with the same result as before. Next the unions called a mass meeting and passed a set of resolutions to be telegraphed to the directors of the company who were supposed to be in session two days after their mass meeting, and when the secretary of the Lead union went to the office here to deliver a copy of the resolutions before transmitting them to San Francisco, the eight-hour proposition was passed out to him, and in a few days went into effect, which was early in December, 1905. The members of the union here have been locked out for four months, and there are hundreds of them here who refuse to sign their own bill of sale for a job as required by the ultimatum issued by the Homestake Company, have been informed on the highest authority by Mr. Hearst gave his influence in support of the eight-hour scale, but he locked his papers as he is silent as to the grave except to say he has no stock in the company, but the Hearst estate with Hargis and the Tavis estate, control the stock of the company.

As a basis for the lockout the claim, that men working in a mine are deprived of a liberty, if after a certain period of time they are required to join the union. But the legal adviser of the superintendent of the company could not appear in a court of this state and argue a case if he were not a member of the bar association, organization or union, whichever name you may be pleased to give it. The members being very much alive to their own interests, and supremely self-conscious, have entrenched themselves behind a seemingly impenetrable wall of statutory law of their own making, but they are not deprived of any liberty because forced into an environment (union if you please) of their own building.

But the ignorant toilers of the mine must be held in obedience by being kept apart, for to be required to join the union against their will would deprive them of their liberty, and would be a terrible crime to apply the methods employed by men of the law for their protection, to the miners and their associates, for even the gentlemen of the bar realize that whenever the workingmen awaken to the fact that a bulwark surrounding them means as much to them as to the professional men there will be something doing, and the unrest everywhere apparent is evidence of the awakening. How on earth are the men of the mines and correlative occupations deprived of any liberty by entrenching themselves as others have done in an organization of their own making, and in which they have no voice, any more than a lawyer who must subscribe to the mandate of an organization before he can make a start? Is the query impelling us to stand for our rights as we recognize them to the bitter end. The many reports sent out by the company that things are settled here are the rank and rottest of lies.

PRESS COMMITTEE LEAD MINERS' UNION.

Lead, S. Dak., Jan. 20, 1911.

POTPOURRI

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

A BAD SPELL.

Said Lucy: "Now meet me at eight. Don't forget and make us both light." Said Keight: "Yes, I'll come sure as feight."

Said Lucy: "'Tis quite cold enough. I think, to be using my mouth. The wind blows so cold on the blouse."

But soon did this poor maiden sigh. She caught a bad cold in her eye. And she thought she surely must die.

Now you who have laughed at my rhyme.

And think my poor spelling a chime. Just learn how to spell white yet rhyme.

—Mrs. Clara J. Denton, in February, St. Nicholas.

URELIUS.

Professor Urellius, of Heidelberg, was once consulted by an old woman as to the best means to get rid of her nose.

"What wine are you in the habit of drinking?" asked the great authority.

"White wine," meekly replied the visitor.

"Then drink only red wine," said Urellius. "You will surely get rid of your red nose. It will turn blue."

A CURE FOR OLD AGE.

First Sportsman—I wonder if you ride a brute like that at your age, Jack!

Second Ditto—Keeps one young, don't you know.

First Ditto—Likely to prevent getting old, anyway.—Punch.

"Tell me, George, darling," said shortly after their marriage, "do you love me as much as ever?"

"Yes, indeed."

"And do you find anything in the world dearer than your wife?"

"Nothing," said George, "unless it is the house rent."—Ally Sloper's.

"Give me two new-laid, brown-shelled eggs, fried on one side and mounted on a grilled slice of ginsin peach-fed ham—be sure it's peach-fed, mind you."

The waiter roared down the spring tube:

"Two new-laid, brown-shelled eggs—fried on—"

"Then he turned to the man who was standing by the door, and said: 'Give me two new-laid, brown-shelled eggs—fried on, please.'—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Mrs. O.—Willie, how do you like to get a large amount of money?—A lot of broken-down horses.—