

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

# The Call

The Weather.

WARMER; PROBABLY RAIN.

400 FEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 2906 BEEKMAN.

Price, Two Cents.

Vol. 4.—No. 32.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1911.

## PAUL SINGER IS DEAD IN GERMANY

### Great Socialist Leader and Fighter Yields Only to Disease.

### HELPED BUILD PARTY

### His Life a Story of Long Struggle Against Brutal Oppression of State.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Paul Singer, the Socialist leader, and one of the greatest forces in the reichstag, died today of pneumonia.

He was stricken last week, his illness being due to the overtaxing of his strength by his labors.

Singer was a notable figure in all parliamentary debates, and was a great leader of the Socialist wing.

In the death of Paul Singer the Socialist movement of Germany loses one of its ablest generals and a most effective fighter.

Singer was not a scholar of the type of Kautsky. He was not the passionate orator Bebel is. He was a practical idealist—cold, calculating, severe in his requirements of exactness and punctuality to a point which amounted almost to military discipline. But he was present with practical helpful word or suggestion in time of a crisis. His practical turn of mind helped in a great measure to build up the splendid Socialist organization in Germany. His business sense helped keep the Socialist party on a sound financial basis.

Paul Singer was born in Berlin, January 16, 1844, of Jewish parents. He received his education in the

real gymnasium of his native city, and in 1869 he and his brother established a cloak factory. He remained in the cloak business until 1886. During this time he traveled much through France and England. While apparently absorbed in business Paul Singer took a keen interest in the political movements of his time. He joined the Progressive party (Fortschrittliche Partei) in his early twenties, helped found the Demokratische Zeitung, an organ which opposed Bismarck's rule of blood and iron, and still later helped establish an even more radical paper called Die Waage.

Joined the Party.

In 1870 Singer, together with a number of other Democrats who saw that there could be no compromising with the Bismarck rule, joined the Socialist party.

At first his activity in the Socialist party was more of a philanthropic nature. He helped financially many of the Socialists whom the anti-Socialist law had driven into exile and whose families were left in sore straits.

But while doing this apparently unselfish philanthropic work Singer was drawn more and more into the Socialist movement. The persecutions which the Socialists were subjected to drove thousands of them into exile, and a gap in the Socialist movement in Germany which could not be filled.

The anti-Socialist law likewise showed the Socialist party of Germany had to adopt different agitation and organization methods. The work of the Socialist party if it was to be carried on at all had to be carried on secretly. Money was needed to keep the movement alive and

Continued on page 2.

PAUL SINGER, one of the great leaders of the German Social Democratic party, who died yesterday.

EDITOR JAMES NOT TO ATTEND TRIAL OF MYLIUS

PARIS, Jan. 31.—Edward H. James, editor of the Liberator, told a questioner that he greatly regretted that he is unable to go to England to help Mylius.

Mr. James occupies two rooms near the chamber of deputies. One room, used as a study, is papered with prints of revolutionary scenes and propaganda pictures denouncing British rule in India.

IGLESIAS TESTIFIES AT BOMB HEARING

BARCELONA, Jan. 31.—Emiliano Iglesias, the Socialist deputy, testified today in the investigation being held into the two recent bomb explosions, which greatly damaged the Casa del Pueblo, which was founded by Lerroux, the noted Radical. His evidence threw very little light on the affair.

Lerroux himself is ill and was unable to testify. It is certain that some of the Radicals are proving themselves better detectives than the police. They are close on the trail of the perpetrators of the outrages and are in hope of discovering the secret lying back of the attempts to destroy the Casa del Pueblo.

SCOTLAND'S GIFT FROM "PEACEFUL" ANDY

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Announcement was made here today that the town of Dunfermline, in Scotland, had been presented with \$1,250,000 by Andrew Carnegie.

Mr. Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, and had made many gifts to the town, but none as large as the sum which he gave today.

REDUCE COST OF SLEEPING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Reductions in the price of sleeping car berths become effective at midnight tonight. Tariffs have been filed with the interstate commerce commission by which rates on upper berths have been reduced approximately 20 per cent.

STORES CLOSE AS EMPLOYEES QUIT.

SEVILLE, Jan. 31.—As a protest against the arrest of two of their companions, nearly all the employees of commercial houses have quit work. The stores have been obliged to close.

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The resolution, backed by the Democrats and anti-Japanese Republicans, is in direct violation of California's temper in this matter.

If the "coolie clause" is dropped from the new treaty, Secretary Yoell, of the Asiatic Exclusion League, believes the Pacific coast will witness anti-foreign riots that may easily become a war.

CONFERENCE WITH CENTRAL SUPP.

Vice President Weyand of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, and a committee of the boiler makers in the shops of the New York Central railroad, who have had a preliminary conference with J. F. Deems, general superintendent of motive power, will begin regular conferences this afternoon. The men want an increase.

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## WASTMAKERS' UNION WILL FILE PROTEST

### To Ask Why Striking Girls Were Illegally Kept in Jail.

### WILL NOT DECIDE ON EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 31.—Following decisions in other federal courts, Judge Reilistab has handed down a memorandum in the United States Circuit Court here dismissing a demurrer in a damage suit against the Lehigh Valley railroad which attacked the constitutionality of the employers' liability act of 1908.

Judge Reilistab expressed the belief, after reading the views of the United States Supreme Court in setting aside as unconstitutional the act of 1908, that that court will sustain the latter act of 1908. In any event, Judge Reilistab said, he did not regard it as proper for him to pass upon the constitutional question at this time, particularly in view of other circuit court decisions throughout the country. The suit was brought by Kate Anderson, whose husband, a locomotive engineer, was killed on a train running from Jersey City to Philadelphia. The train was engaged in interstate commerce.

Mylius confident he'll prove charge seems so sure of winning that he refuses services of counsel.

### MYLIUS CONFIDENT HE'LL PROVE CHARGE

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Overshadowing the opening of parliament in the general interest that it has awakened, the case of Edward F. Mylius, charged with defamatory libel against King George, will be tried before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury tomorrow. Everybody is expecting Mylius to spring a sensation, though what it may be none can predict.

The fact that Mylius has refused every offer of clemency, if he would simply retract his published statements in the Liberator that King George, as Duke of York, contracted a morganatic marriage in 1890 with the daughter of Admiral Sir Culme Seymour, leads to the belief that he has found evidence in support of his charge. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that up-to-date Mylius has not asked for the services of an attorney indicating that he will conduct his own defense.

Unless Mylius has such evidence, the trial will probably be brief. The crown advocate is prepared to disprove the story of the "morganatic" marriage and will present the marriage registers of the island of Malta and of Mediterranean ports covering all the time of the king's service in the navy, when the alleged marriage is said to have taken place. These, it is said, show no record of the marriage.

Mylius insists that the records are not good proof, as the marriage, as a matter of course, was under assumed names.

It was officially announced today that the trial would be public. It is unlikely that the king will take the stand in his own defense. He has expressed a desire to do so, but the crown insists that it would be lending too much importance to the baseless and vile rumors for George to deny them in person.

Edward Holton James, the Harvard graduate and editor of the Liberator, was reported to be in London today to assist in Mylius' defense. The report could not be verified, however, and was considered untrue, as James would himself be arrested if found within the court's jurisdiction.

INVESTING \$400,000 IN NEW ARMY OFFICERS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The bill adding 612 additional officers to the army passed the senate late yesterday afternoon without a ripple and without debate. Senator Warren said the expenses incurred under it "will be about \$400,000 the first or second year, and will increase to possibly four times that sum in five years, the limit of time, if the extreme limit of possible cost is reached."

There is pending in the house, backed by a favorable report from the committee on military affairs, a bill to increase the army by 412 additional officers. If that bill passed the house the two proposals will be reconciled in conference. It seems probable at this time that the house will act favorably, and that the additional officers will be added to the army.

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The device is so obvious that the unions are openly laughing at the "plant."

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## THINK TAFT WILL PARDON WARREN

### (By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—That President Taft will pardon Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, of Girard, Kan., who is under sentence of six months in prison, was the prediction of officials of the Department of Justice today.

Warren has not yet been sent to jail and it is improbable that he will be.

It was learned today that a mandate for his arrest and commitment issued by the United States Court of Appeals, Kan., on Jan. 23 was held up by order of Attorney General Wickham, acting under direct orders from the President.

It was stated at the Department of Justice that the Chief Executive had sent for all the papers in the case and is examining them in detail.

The course pursued by the President in holding up the commitment papers violates one of his own precedents.

Who's who in the New York Central Railroad Company?

This is what Coroner Holtzhauser, a jury of twelve men and Assistant District Attorney Lavell wanted to know yesterday at the close of a day's inquiry into the cause of the explosion in the New York Central railroad yards on December 19 which killed thirteen persons outright and maimed and crippled scores of other men and women.

Coroner Holtzhauser and Assistant District Attorney Lavell asked this question after several witnesses testified that they knew their immediate superior officers but that they did not know who their employer was, and especially did they disclaim any knowledge of the fact that they were employed by the New York Central railroad.

F. F. Solan, a carpenter, said that he was "working for the Grand Central Terminal." Asked where he was paid off, he said he was paid in a pay car. Asked whether he noticed that the car was one of the New York Central cars, he said he never took the trouble to find out.

"Who is back of the Grand Central Terminal then?" District Attorney Lavell and Coroner Feinberg asked.

Here Alexander S. Lyman, attorney for the New York Central, arose and said that the Grand Central Terminal had nothing to do with the New York Central, and that these men could not properly be called New York Central employees.

Advances the Money.

After a while, however, Lawyer Lyman admitted that the New York Central was advancing the money which the men on the stand and the other witnesses from the carpenter shop were paid off with.

After still further pressing Attorney Lyman and his associates had to admit that the relation between the Grand Central Terminal and the New York Central was that the Grand Central Terminal and the New York Central were more than intimate and that the Grand Central Terminal Company was not a "legal entity," which is as much as admitting that the men on the witness stand were employees of the New York Central.

F. Solan and Max Grab, whose testimony took up all of the afternoon session, said that they smelled gas about 7 o'clock, that they opened the windows in their, the carpenter's, shop and then proceeded about their business, thinking that somebody else who is supposed to be looking after the gas would discover the leak, or whatever it was, and stop it without their complaint or warning.

The attorney for the Pintch gas company, Thomas W. Churchill, was very much bent on proving that the gas which the witnesses smelled was illuminating gas and not Pintch gas. But Grab said he was too much concerned about other things at the time of the explosion to make an analysis of the gas to find out whether it was illuminating gas or Pintch gas.

Solan was more positive on that matter. He said that he had often passed the spot where the cars are being "gassed," and that he thought the gas he smelled in the carpenter shop was the same gas which is used on the cars, that is, Pintch gas.

The Dynamic Magazine.

Earlier in the day Charles H. Hawthorn, a general watchman, accidentally brought the dynamite theory of the explosion to the front, showing that it was the dynamite that was looked upon as the cause of the catastrophe.

"I had just started to go out of the shop," he said, "when it seemed as if something struck me, and the next thing I knew I found myself under the 49th street bridge."

"What did you think when you found yourself under the bridge," asked the coroner.

"I thought that the dynamite magazine must have exploded." The witness estimated the distance he had been blown at from 175 to 185 feet. None of his bones was broken, but he was badly cut and was in the hospital until December 31.

Oscar Kruger, the yardmaster, and Joseph F. Toumey, a patrolman of the East 51st street station, were the other two witnesses examined.

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## WHO OWNS THE GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL?

### N. Y. Central Tries to Crawl Out of Responsibility for Explosion.

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ROBIN IS DECLARED SANE; TO BE TRIED

Makes Startling Accusations Against Bank Examiners and Financiers.

Joseph G. Robin, the indicted banker, was declared sane yesterday by a jury before Judge Swann in General Sessions, and will have to stand trial. The jury was out a little short of half an hour in making up its verdict. On the first vote the jurors stood 9 to 3, on the second vote 11 to 1, and then, after a few minutes, agreed on the third vote.

Robin seemed somewhat pleased when the jury had announced its verdict. His sister, Dr. Louise Robinson, under indictment for perjury, was not in the courtroom when the jury returned, but learned of the verdict while in the corridor. She made no audible remark when she was told that her brother was sane.

William Travers Jerome, who represented Robin by courtesy, said that in spite of the verdict he believed Robin to be insane and asked that Robin's pleading to the eight indictments against him be postponed until Tuesday. The motion was granted. Robin's plea was withdrawn last week when the alienists declared him insane.

Robin was on the stand the greater part of yesterday, making charges that it is said will have to be "investigated," now that he has been cleared of sound mind.

He directly accused Chief Bank Examiner H. W. Hutchins of demanding and accepting a bribe of \$1,000 from the Riverside Bank and waved a check for \$4,000 made payable to Hutchins and drawn on the Bank of Discount, May 1, 1907. Robin said that \$3,000 had been paid to cover a stock transaction and that the \$1,000 was profit to Hutchins. Robin also said that J. M. Clifford had robbed him of about \$1,000,000 in securities after the Northern Bank had closed and Robin was at home suffering from the effects of morphine.

It would be interesting to know just how much truth is behind Robin's charges. Allegations of crookedness in the state banking department are not new and there is more than a suspicion that recent doings, if fully exposed, would create a sensation.

Surely Sane Now.

When Robin went on the stand in the morning he gave his age as thirty-six and said that he was born in Odessa, Russia. He said that he realized the nature of the proceeding was to determine whether or not he was insane and in reply to a question said that he believed that he was sane, though he could not say whether he was at the time just preceding the closing of the Northern and the Washington Savings banks. His memory, he said, was just as good now as it had ever been.

When he first came to America, Robin said that he was engaged in newspaper work, having been a reporter on the Recorder and on the Herald. After that he went into the real estate business, with no office at first, but later in the Arbuckle building in Brooklyn. After that he organized the Popular Building and Loan Association with an office at 22 Broadway. He was general manager and a director and at one time Timothy L. Woodruff was president.

He next organized the Co-operative Building Company and became the general manager and a director of this concern also. In 1906 he went into banking and organized the Northern Bank by merging several financial institutions. The banker, in speaking of these transactions used the pronoun "we."

Robin said that "the Standard Oil and Morgan are behind this scheme to do me up." Speaking of the conditions in the "pen" in the Tombs, he said:

"We prisoners are all brothers together here, but every time that I mention Morgan they all run away. It seems as though I have been in the Tombs six years, but I wouldn't change my cell for Morgan's office."

Taft's Scheme to Bluff State Fails

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 31.—The state of Virginia will not issue a license to the President of the United States to operate his automobiles without the payment of the proper license fee. Clark J. M. Hayes has held up the request of Secretary Charles Norton on a request from the secretary for four automobile licenses for the use of President William H. Taft. Yesterday it was announced that Maryland had taken the same action as Virginia.

The secretary requested licenses for three Pierce-Arrow and a White steam car. The controller of the treasury recently decided that neither the states or the District of Columbia could tax the official cars. Virginia wants \$60 from the President.

Aldermen Dodge Hat Pin Question

The Board of Aldermen yesterday decided by a vote of thirty-seven to twenty not to interfere, nay, not to try to interfere, with the length of women's hat pins. But those who favored disarmament did not give up without a struggle and every man was made to go on record in a roll call.

Paintings at Popular Prices

Louis N. Bromberg

PATENTS

REINHOLD COHEN, 76 Wilson Street

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ATTENTION!

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALE

NIGHT GOWNS, three different styles; values, 0.59, 0.89 and 0.79. This sale, 0.29

CROSS BARRED CORSET COVERS, lace and embroidered trimmed; values, 0.49, 0.69. This sale, 0.29

LACE TRIMMED CORSET COVERS; value 0.25. This sale, 0.12 1/2

CAMBRIC DRAWERS, made on French hand umbrella ruffle of lace; value, 0.49. This sale, 0.29

WHITE SKIRTS, deep embroidered ruffle and a dust ruffle; value 0.89. This sale, 0.49

WOMEN'S PETTICOATS, cambric top, 12 and 18 inch flounce of lace and embroidery; actual value, \$1.49. This sale, 0.89

The full line of "SWEET-ORR'S" UNION OVERALLS a specialty.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

MYSTERIOUS FIRE IN SCABS' ROOST

Wise Marshal Thinks Unionists Started Blaze on the Top Floor.

Either Fire Marshal W. L. Beers or the reporters on some capitalist papers, were straining their imagination at the expense of common sense, yesterday.

The occasion for this assault on common sense was a fire which broke out on the top floor—mind you, the top floor of an unoccupied five-story building at 424 Greenwich street, where 400 strikebreakers, who had been brought from New Jersey in anticipation of labor trouble in this city, were housed.

Fire Marshal Beers, according to reports in the capitalist newspapers, withheld the name of the company which ordered these strikebreakers here, but he had a "theory" as to the origin of the fire.

The fire, this all-wise marshal told the reporters, was started, in his belief, by a sympathizer with or the men who were expected to strike. Just how the men who expect to strike could reach the top of the five-story building when it was packed with 400 strikebreakers, Beers did not explain. Nor did he explain what caused him to deride from fact to theory and not to lay the blame for the fire where it belongs—with the strikebreakers who were in the building.

However, there may be some method in the madness of Fire Marshal Beers. A plain statement of the facts would not be much of a story. Attempting to fasten the guilt on strikers or would-be strikers makes the story more valuable. It gives a chance to the all-wise Beers to talk of "investigating" and get a little notoriety out of the newspapers. For what are the capitalist papers of New York for if not to give notoriety to "heroic" policemen and "brave" fire marshals like Beers?

While Beers diplomatically withheld the name of the firm which secured the strikebreakers, it was said that the Adams, United States and Wells Fargo express companies were getting the strikebreakers, fearing trouble from their disoriented employees. This rumor could not be confirmed.

BUTTON MAKERS FIGHT REDUCTION IN WAGES

The Button Makers' Union has been waging a fight against a reduction in their wages attempted by Joseph Ortman, of Union Hill, N. J. The men have been out since January 14. Ortman worked his men five days a week and he then attempted to reduce the wages of the workers.

Being unable to earn living wages working five days a week, the men said that they would not stand a cut, and they went on strike. Both the strikers and the union are determined to continue the fight until Ortman grants their demands.

The shop is badly crippled, and only two men are now at work in the factory. The two men are John Iberlaker and Joseph Stadler, who the strikers say, have been scabbing since the strike was declared. The strikers meet at the Labor Lyceum, 205 Bergenline avenue, Union Hill, N. J., every afternoon.

The men request all button makers to stay away from the shop, and thus help them win the fight for living wages.

LABOR WANTS TO RETAIN 8-HOUR DAY

Both United States senators and all the Jersey congressmen received protests yesterday from the New Jersey Federation of Labor, calling upon them to oppose the attempt now being made in Washington to abolish the eight-hour workday clause from the naval appropriation bill and the provision that the new United States battleships shall be built in government navy yards. The protest is signed by Secretary Henry F. Hillers, and is made at the instance of the metal trades department of the A. F. of L.

MRS FORNES WANTS ALIMONY.

Mrs. Eda Lyde Fornes, who is suing Representative Charles V. Fornes for a separation, asked Supreme Court Justice Page yesterday to award her alimony pending her suit. The court appointed M. Linn Bruce referee to take testimony on the application.

PAUL SINGER IS DEAD IN GERMANY

(Continued from Page 1.)

some sort of a permanent financial organization put on practical basis became a crying need.

These circumstances forced Singer, the clock manufacturer, more and more to the front as a leader in the Socialist movement.

And once Singer began this work of putting the Socialist party on a solid footing there was no getting out of it. He could not vacate his post.

In January, 1884, he was elected a member of the city council of Berlin, and in October of the same year the working people of Berlin, with a vote of 25,368, sent him to the reichstag as their representative.

His Expulsion.

In the parliament Singer at once became a marked man. His speeches about the government brought about after hesitating for more than a year, however, Bismarck finally expelled Singer from Berlin in 1886. Singer moved to Dresden, and two years later, in 1888, he gave up his business activity, and devoted himself exclusively to work within the Socialist party.

When the anti-Socialist law was repealed Singer returned to Berlin, where he was elected to the municipal board, in addition to his being re-elected a member to the Reichstag. From that time until his death Singer was also a member of the Vorstand or the executive committee of the party.

The repeal of the anti-Socialist law was in a large measure brought about by the activity of Singer, who in 1888 astounded all of Germany by an exposure of the methods of persecuting Socialists and of the spy system that Germany developed. This exposure, which contained no flowery language but cold facts, made the existence of the anti-Socialist law preposterous.

Law Then Repealed.

In 1890 the Socialists in Germany polled a million and a half votes and the anti-Socialist law was abolished.

At practically every Socialist congress Singer presided. This honor was accorded him without the slightest opposition. Singer was a master in parliamentary law, and the order and executive skill with which he conducted meetings and conventions could not be surpassed.

A Socialist who was a delegate to the Socialist congress in Stuttgart in 1907, gave this impression of Singer as he saw him presiding:

"He seemed as if cut out for the job of chairman of such a notable gathering. There was something military in his bearing. When Singer rapped his gavel all factions came to order immediately. The most heated debate was instantly cut off."

This almost military discipline of the veteran Socialist was never tactless. If Singer came down with his gavel there was good reason for his doing so. There was no despotism about his orders, but good common sense, and in every case his action was in the interest of the cause.

His bearing was dignified in the extreme. His language was not flowery. It did not abound in fine words and phrases or noble sentiments. What he said was direct, forceful and to the point."

Singer retained his close connection with the Socialist press in Germany to the last. He was the nominal publisher of the Vorwaerts, the Berlin Socialist daily, and it was his guiding spirit that was in a large measure responsible for the splendid progress which the Vorwaerts has made from a small, tottering sheet to one of the leading daily papers in the world.

DEAD AND INJURED IN TRAIN WRECK

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., Jan. 31.—Owing to the breakage of telegraph communication, details of a wreck near Panther, on the Pocahontas division of the Norfolk and Western, yesterday have just reached here.

Engineer J. C. Knuckles, of Bluefield, and Fireman C. A. Welch were killed in a freight wreck. The train struck a slide, throwing the two engines and seventeen cars down an embankment. The train was a double-header fast freight.

Engineer D. Shawver, who was on the front engine, was seriously injured and probably will die. Nothing has been seen or heard of Shawver's fireman, whose name is unknown, but it is thought he is buried under the wreckage.

FRED GOING HOME.

BERLIN, January 31.—It was officially announced today that in view of the plague epidemic in the Far East, the tour of Crown Prince Frederick William will be terminated at Calcutta, from which city he will return home.

WHY HASN'T THE TIMES PRINTED THIS LETTER?

It will be remembered that the grossest lie in connection with the shooting of David Graham Phillips by F. C. Goldsborough was told by the New York Times, organ and defender of capitalism, which declared in its editorial columns that the author was shot by "an avowed Socialist."

The Times' chief editorial writer, by the way, is Charles R. Miller, member of the National Civic Federation and of J. Wes. Hill's Anti-Socialist League, also author of "Why Socialism is Impracticable."

The subjoined letter was written to the Times by Edward S. Smith, of 219 East Market street, Warren, Ohio, on January 21.

The Times has never printed it. The letter was as follows: Warren, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1911. To the Editor of the New York Times: I was surprised to find in the Times of January 24, in the editorial, "The Shooting of Mr. Phillips," the statement "He was shot . . . by an avowed Socialist." I read carefully

SHOE STRIKERS ARE PUT OUT OF HALL

Bosses' Desperation Shown by Latest Move Against Brooklyn Men.

That the shoe manufacturers are getting desperate in their fight against the strikers, was shown yesterday when the strikers of John Albert's shop were put out of their headquarters at 2 Ralph avenue, Brooklyn. The strikers claim that they were put out at the behest of Albert, as they were orderly and have had no trouble heretofore. The strikers offered to pay the saloonkeeper rent, but he refused, saying that he would not rent them the hall for any amount of money. A similar attempt was made at 143 Park avenue, where the Cousin strikers meet, but the hall keepers put out the men who said that they were detectives and wanted to have the strikers dispossessed. The strikers were not alarmed by being put out on the sidewalk, and are determined to continue the fight even if they have to meet on a street corner.

The strikers plainly told the bosses that they would not have anything to do with the employers' association as a whole, and that each boss would have to deal with his employe. The committee of seven, which was elected at the request of the state board mediators, to arbitrate with Garage, explained to the mediators that they did not want the bosses to sign an agreement recognizing their union, and that the workers would also refuse to recognize the bosses' organization. The conference ended with no results.

The strikers got out more scabs from the Cousin shop yesterday, making a total of twenty men who have left Cousin since Saturday. The men went back to Lestershire, where they came from, and promised to spread the news that there was a strike of shoe workers in Brooklyn and to warn their countrymen not to be misled by scab agents.

The workers employed in union shops do not allow the Goodyear operators to work together with them. The strikers say that thus far they have not had any trouble in kicking them out from the union shops. The Goodyear men went back on the strikers and lined up with the bosses by voting to stitch shoes made by scabs. The strikers yesterday held a meeting at 73 Troy avenue, Brooklyn. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn addressed the men, who displayed great enthusiasm, all pledging themselves to stay out until the bosses grant their demands. The Miners' Union, of Hana, Wyo., sent a check for \$49.85 and the Brewers' Union sent a money order for \$25.

BEER COMPANY HELPLESS WHEN DRIVERS STRIKE

Because the New York Butchers' Dressed Beef Company, 40th street and Eleventh avenue, retained a foreman whose discharge the men demanded, seventy-five drivers employed by that firm went on strike yesterday. The service of the company was absolutely tied up by the strike and no meat was delivered yesterday. The firm did not make any attempt to secure scabs and all the auto trucks remained in the garages of the company.

Trouble is anticipated when the firm will send the trucks out with scabs. The strikers are all members of Local No. 625 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, which is backing them in their fight.

FOOD BILL FLAGS CAPITALIST ROBBERS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A further extension of the "square deal" guaranteed the ultimate consumer by the pure food law is provided in a special bill reported favorable to the house today by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

The bill, introduced by Representative Mann, of Illinois, requires that the net weight of any food products in packages must be specified on the label. The pure food law now requires that "where the manufacturer states the weight on a label" it must be the true weight.

JAP FARMERS COLONIZE.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Jan. 31.—A syndicate of Japanese has just purchased from Guillermo Landry Escandon, governor of the Federal district, and associates, a tract of 50,000 acres of land in the territory of Tepic, for the purpose of colonizing it with Japanese farmers.

CHILDREN STILL BEING SACRIFICED

Capitalist Corporate Greed Demands That Babies Toil in Factories.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, president of the New York Consumers' League, said yesterday afternoon at the annual meeting of that organization in the building of the Society of Ethical Culture, at 61st street and Central Park West, that 394 children under the ages of fourteen years had been illegally employed in mercantile houses in this city in the past year, and that 1,078, between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years had been employed illegally either through having no working papers or through being compelled to work overtime.

"It is discouraging," she said, "after helping to secure progressive legislation to find with what difficulty it is enforced. Often the magistrates dismiss cases when it is clear that the law has been violated. Recently, when an inspector brought a merchant to court for having violated the child labor law, a magistrate not only dismissed the case but rebuked the inspector with the words, 'Your department needs a little common sense. You might have closed one eye only two days before Christmas.'"

Mrs. Nathan did not say whether she had read that story in The Call. Mrs. Nathan read a letter from the magistrate in which he explained that he had carefully examined the evidence and had decided that the inspector was in fault because the point at issue was the time of day, and the inspector admitted that he did not have his watch with him when he entered the establishment where the child was employed.

"I do not like that speech advising an inspector to keep one eye closed about Christmas time," commented Mrs. Nathan. "The Christmas season is very exhausting for minors and the inspectors should be all the more alert at that time."

Miss Jane Addams said that perhaps it was good discipline for women that the vote had been kept from them until industrial problems had been forced before the public.

"It is wholesome," she said, "for women to be concerning themselves with these conditions relating to sewing and food. We may not have wrestled with war and finance, but men cannot deny that the industries have always been our concern. Let us keep ourselves in touch with them, so that we may be ready to deal with the issues involved when the vote does come; and if it doesn't, let us be ready for social and economic service without it."

Rabbi Stephen Wise urged the Consumers' League to organize the women workers and to endeavor to bring about legislation for the protection of the home workers, whom he described as the most defenseless class in the country.

TWO MEXICAN ARMIES COOPEDED UP BY REBELS

(Continued from Page 1.)

were plentiful. The latter, under Jose de la Cruz Sanchez, and T. Oregu, quickly divined Dorantes' purpose. The result was that the leader of the Federal soldiers was flanked, and when his attempt to pass through a canon at Boquillita, a merciless rain of bullets pelted down upon them. The command dashed from the canon, and a detachment of insurgents charged them. A fierce fight ensued. Slowly the federals were forced back in the direction of Cuahillo Parrado.

Dorantes is Doomed.

The insurgents are hurrying reinforcements to Sanchez, who now has Dorantes completely cooped up. Yesterday a column of more than 300 insurgents passed through Mulato to aid in the fight against the column of Colonel Dorantes. Part of these men are from Coahuila and took part in the battle opposite Comstock on January 11. Another detachment was organized opposite Boquillita, Tex., and the two companies joined a third organization of about 100 men at Mulato. These different companies are closing in from different directions upon Dorantes' column. The insurgents declare that Dorantes will never be permitted to return to town, but will be cut to pieces in the foothills.

A correspondent talked with Jose de la Cruz Sanchez, the insurgent leader, last night.

"We could take Ojinaga at any time," he said. "We have delayed the attack for several reasons. The wives and families of many of our men are shut up in the town. They would probably be killed by the soldiers if we made an attack. We have been able to use our forces to better advantage in the field and had no desire to tie up a permanent garrison in the city. The time is near, however, when Ojinaga will be ours."

A party of thirty rurales rode out from Ojinaga this morning, but, seeing the insurgents about three miles from town, they immediately returned to the fortified camp.

Slaves Join Rebels.

OAXACA, Mexico, Jan. 31.—Many of the prisoners whom the government authorities sent from the City of Mexico to the plantations of the Valle Nacional to work out their fines have deserted and joined the rebel forces that are operating in that section.

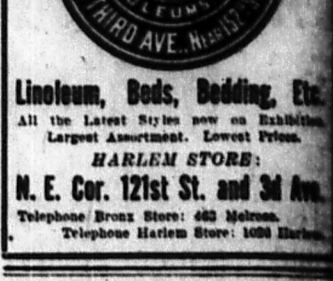
By reason of this action, orders have just been issued that no more contract peons shall be sent into the disturbed region.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 31.—The movement that was recently inaugurated here for the relief of the

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widows and orphans of the soldiers killed in the revolution is taking a strong hold throughout the republic, and local boards have been organized in many cities for the purpose of collecting funds for this purpose.

The funds collected for the honor of the inauguration of the president will be turned over for this purpose, and the committee in charge of this money will hold a meeting a few days to determine just how fund shall be applied.

This action puts an end to the absurd official contention that the revolution is a small affair.

"We" Are Aiding Dis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Treasury Department stepped to the front today to do its part in endeavoring to put an end to the smuggling of arms and munitions of war across the Mexican border.

Assistant Secretary Curtis, in charge of customs, telegraphed the collector of customs at El Paso, Texas, to have his customs inspectors sworn in as deputy United States marshals.

Mr. Curtis recently wired instructions to El Paso which will result in the appointment of ten additional mounted customs inspectors in the El Paso district. These men will also take the oath as deputies and the force along that part of the Mexican frontier will be ample, officials believe, to prevent much smuggling. Eight of the ten mounted men to be appointed probably will be posted in Eagle Pass, through which the bulk of the smuggling is supposed to have been done.

Charles F. Leonard, vice and deputy consul at Chihuahua, Mexico, reports to the State Department today that the revolutionaries had cut the railway and telegraph wires between Chihuahua and the frontier. It was rumored, he added, that two passenger trains had been held up and that government troops had been sent to the scene of the trouble.

They Are Talking to You

Workers are talking to workers in the February number of the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, and they are talking to twice as many workers as before. All the previous issues of the REVIEW are sold out, readers are clamoring for more, and we are printing FORTY THOUSAND, the largest issue yet put out by any revolutionary magazine. The forty thousand may not be enough, so send in YOUR bundle order early.

THE PASSING OF THE GLASS BLOWER, by Robert Wheeler, foretells the doom of the skilled laborer, driven from his job by the new automatic machine. But at the close of this great illustrated article is a message of cheer and hope for the comrades of the Revolution; we shall not need to PERSUADE other workers to join us, for the age-long Struggle for Food is now forcing them into our ranks.

BANISHING SKILL FROM THE FOUNDRY, by Thomas Kennedy, brings new facts, proved by new pictures, that confirm the same conclusions.

THE CRIME OF CRAFT UNIONISM, by Eugene V. Debs, applies Socialist logic to these facts, and shows the new tactics that are required to meet new conditions.

THE FIGHTING WELSH MINERS, by William D. Haywood, is a thrilling story of how the new tactics are being used by workingmen in Great Britain. Read the story; it will give you new ideas that you can use.

THE JAPANESE MINERS, a story that Katayama succeeded in getting past the Japanese censor to us, shows how the same fight is on in Asia.

HOW PROFITS ARE MADE is the new lesson in Mary E. Marcy's Study Course in Socialism for Beginners.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN TAMPA, by Editor Simpson of The New York Call, is illustrated by a photograph of two trade unionists strung up to a tree by capitalist lynchers.

WHY PHYSICIANS KEEP US SICK is the burden of "Medical Chaos and Crime"; doctors and patients should read it.

NEWS FROM THE MEXICAN BATTLEFIELD is sent by a man on the scene who dares not sign his name.

A WEALTH OF PHOTOGRAPHS, articles and news of the Revolution at home and abroad, far more than we can describe here, will be found in the FEBRUARY REVIEW.

Twenty copies mailed for \$1.00; more at the same rate; single copies, 10 cents; yearly subscription, \$1.00. Order now and you will come back for more.

CHARLES H. KERR & CO. 118 West Kinzie Street, Chicago



# UNCLE SAM SCALPS GIRL WAGE SLAVE

## Government Worker Disfigured for Life in Census Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A panic among the clerks of the census bureau occurred late this afternoon when Alice Houghton was literally scalded by the tabulating machine which she was operating.

# PRISON POPULATION INCREASED IN 1910

The prison population of New York state has increased during the last year, despite the fact that the number of prisoners paroled far exceeded that of any previous year.

# TO STUDY WORKINGS OF CHILD'S MIND

## Socialist School Teachers to Discuss What and How to Teach.

"What shall I teach and how shall I teach it?" Have you ever heard that asked? If you have anything to do with the Socialist Sunday schools, I am sure you have.

Go into the Sunday schools and listen to the teachers and that will be made plain to you. You will find one teaching mythology; another, history; a third, ethics; a fourth, Marx's economics, and so on.

I am sure that any one connected with our schools, because of their immense importance, feels the necessity of having a curriculum, a related course of study, so that when the child has finished he will have taken something away with him.

Teaching is an art. One must not memorize rules, but must think, study and practice. It is quite safe to say, however, that most of the people working in the Socialist Sunday schools have in them the possibilities of making good teachers, if they are not so now.

Will you please tell me through your columns where a complete copy of New York state marriage laws can be obtained or read over?

Kindly answer in your paper the following questions: 1. Where could I get the Socialist Sunday school lessons that are supposed to be worked out by the N. Y. school committee?

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 31.—An unknown man was cut to pieces, supposedly by the West Shore train, arriving here at 3:45 this morning.

### GEORGE OBERDORFER PHARMACEUT

2333 Eighth Ave., Near 128th St.

# NEWSBOYS' TRIAL BOARD AT WORK

## What New Boston Body Seeks to Accomplish for Young Workers.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—On January 26 The Call told the story of the complaints of the Newsboys' Union against the official acts of Phillip Davis, who is the supervisor of licensed minors for the school committee.

The great trouble with a well meant attempt like this trial board is that it attempts to remedy effects and never even touches the underlying causes.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Will you please quote through the columns of The Call a few passages of the views of Abraham Lincoln on labor? Particularly where he says "labor was prior to capital" etc.

Will you please tell me through your columns where a complete copy of New York state marriage laws can be obtained or read over?

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# HUNDREDS SLAIN IN MANILA QUAKE

## Dead Estimated at 400—Horror Accompanying Eruption That Obliterated Villages.

MANILA, Jan. 31.—The latest conservative estimate places the number of dead as a result of the eruption of Mount Taal, and the accompanying tidal waves at 400.

James A. Farrell was formally elected president of the United States Steel Corporation at a meeting of the directors yesterday afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—At a hearing before the senate committee on finance today on the Beveridge bill to prohibit the inclusion of coupons in packages of tobacco and cigarettes.

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# PORTO RICANS SAY U.S. OUT-GRAFTS SPAIN

## Olmstead Bill Plans to Take From Islanders Lands and Liberties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Porto Ricans are making a great outcry against the practical abolition of all political liberty in the island as proposed in the Olmstead bill, a measure which plans to give the islanders even less self-government than they possessed under Spain.

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# AUGUST CLAESSENS STARTS HIS COURSE OF LECTURES TONIGHT ON "WOMAN"

## At the EAST SIDE EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE 225 Chrystie St., Near Houston St.

the year 1811, just a century ago. At the time of the American occupation, in 1898, Porto Rico was represented in the Spanish congress by three senators and sixteen representatives who had the right to speak and vote upon any national matter as the Spanish senators and representatives, thus contributing to solve not only the affairs relating to Porto Rico, but also those concerning Spain herself.

"TURKEY" SHIPPER GETS FIVE YEARS IN JAIL

CAYUGA, Ont., Jan. 31.—Five years in the Kingston penitentiary was the sentence meted out to "Doc" McBerley for robbing the grave of the late Matthew Johnston, of Jervis, Ont., and shipping his body to Montreal in a barrel labeled "turkeys."

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## Where to Buy Your Books Cheap

The Book Department of The New York Call was greatly enlarged lately. Like many other Call Departments, it has undergone a great change.

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### BROOKLYN

RESTAURANTS

### BROOKLYN

RESTAURANTS

### MEETING HALLS

Astoria Schuetzen Park

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Labor Lyceum

### MEETING HALLS

Labor Temple

### MEETING HALLS

George Stein's West End Park

### MEETING HALLS

Casino Hall

### MEETING HALLS

ARLINGTON HALL

### MEETING HALLS

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST

### MEETING HALLS

Dr. B. L. Becker's

### MEETING HALLS

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST

### MEETING HALLS

L. M. KURTIS

### MEETING HALLS

DR. A. CARR

### MEETING HALLS

DR. PL. LEWIS

### MEETING HALLS

DENTISTS—Brooklyn

### MEETING HALLS

DRS. L. & I. HERMANN

### MEETING HALLS

DR. A. RITT, Dentist

### MEETING HALLS

DR. N. ROTHENBERG

### MEETING HALLS

WARRANTY OF THE BLADDER

SPECIAL MEETING AT 43 EAST 22D STREET

REPORT OF THE PRESS COMMITTEE TO THE CITY CONVENTION

All party members 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.

ANALYSIS OF NEW YORK STATE SOCIALIST VOTE BY PERCENTAGES

It will be observed from the subjoined table that the Socialist vote varies from 152 per 1,000 in Schoharie county to less than 1 per 1,000 in Schoharie county.

Table with columns: Rank, County, 1908, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910. Lists counties like Schenectady, Fulton, Chautauque, Cayuga, Queens, New York, Onondaga, etc.

hardly as yet caught a glimmer of the light that must soon come to them as well.

Socialist News of the Day

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

BUSINESS MEETINGS

Branch 1. Branch 1 will hold a special meeting at 8 o'clock this evening, at 43 East 22d street, at which the report of the press committee to the city convention will be thoroughly discussed.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX

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QUEENS

Branch Ridgewood No. 1. Branch Ridgewood No. 1 will have a business and discussion meeting tonight at their clubhouse, 457 Green street, Evergreen.

MASSACHUSETTS

A benefit for the striking garment workers of Chicago, arranged by the women's committee of the Massachusetts Socialist party clubs, will be given in Berkeley Hall, Tremont and Berkeley streets, on Friday evening, February 17.

MINUTES CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Local Kings central committee met Saturday, January 28, with Comrade Gerber in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

meeting of the city executive committee held on January 30. The first meeting of the new committee was called and Comrade Mally elected chairman.

PROTESTS FOR WARREN

(Special to The Call.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—At a meeting assembled at the Alexander Wine lecture, Odd Fellows Hall, 419 10th street, N. W., tonight, the following resolutions, adopted by Local District of Columbia were read:

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Sunday and delivered at Campello's address on "Trade Unionism, Courts and Injunctions."

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Classified Advertisements

Small Ads That Will Bring Big Results. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

Sick and Death Benefit Fund

MORRISIAN—Sec. C. Holmner, 602 E. 14th St., New York. PAYS \$100.00. Every 1st Mon. of Mo. \$2.00. \$100.00. \$100.00.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY

The regular meeting of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members.

SCHOOLS

MENDEL SCHOOL, 117 SECOND AVE. Preparations for Regents, colleges, Cooper Union, Civil Service, etc.

REAL ESTATE—Miscellaneous

Back to the Farm, is the only safe remedy for many persons who are suffering from the effects of the war.

HELP WANTED MALE

The Victor pocket book manufacturer is now seeking for a practically every business man who sees it: half the quarter gone, you call 9-11 a.m. or 6-7-7 p.m., Victor, 19 East 21st Street.

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY

Public School 33, 418 West 28th street: "The Egypt of Antiquity," Ernest A. Reed.

You are at home when dealing with FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE. N. E. Cor. 63d St. & Ave. A. N. Y.

MAQUERADE COSTUMES. J. STROPNICKY & SONS. (Successors to "BRED A"). 1460 SECOND AVENUE.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West 86th. AMSTERDAM AVE., 212, near subway.

# The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Saturday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 Pearl Street, New York. Warren Atkinson, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304 Beekman.

	Sunday Issue Only	Week-Day Issue Only	Sun. and Week-Day Issue
For One Year	\$2.00	\$4.50	\$6.00
For Six Months	1.00	2.25	3.00
For Three Months	.50	1.15	1.50
For One Month	.20	.40	.50

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VOL. 1. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1. NO. 32.

## PAUL SINGER.

In Paul Singer the German Social Democracy loses one of its most faithful servants and trusted leaders.

Originally a wealthy capitalist, he threw himself unreservedly into the struggle of the working class for emancipation, severing completely the ties that bound him to the class from which he sprung. His abilities, both parliamentary and executive, were far above the average, and these he placed entirely at the command of the Social Democracy. Since 1884 he was repeatedly elected to the Reichstag, as well as to the municipal council of Berlin, by the votes of the workers. He was also for many years a member of the central executive committee of the Social Democracy, and he was regularly chosen to preside over the annual congresses of the party. And when it was learned that he was unable to attend the Magdeburg congress of last summer, those who knew Paul Singer began to fear that his life was approaching its end.

Of his wealth he gave lavishly to the party as well as to charity. For Paul Singer was not of those who refuse aid to the submerged victims of capitalism because of their recognition that such aid cannot change the vicious system. His heart beat warmly for the helpless and downtrodden, and his hand was ever ready to support them. He was the moving spirit of the Berlin asylum that has given free shelter to thousands upon thousands of unfortunates. In the management of this asylum, the man's practical abilities as well as his bold and aggressive spirit had occasion to assert themselves. For when the police began to infest the institution with its agents for the detection of criminals, it was Paul Singer who caused the board of directors to issue an ultimatum to the government that either the police be withdrawn or the doors of the asylum would be closed. The police were withdrawn.

Kindly to the victims of social injustice, a faithful servant of the working class, ever loyal to his comrades in arms, but an uncompromising foe of the existing social order and an aggressive leader in every attack upon the ruling classes—such was Paul Singer, the capitalist who turned Socialist because he arrived at the conviction that the capitalistic social order deserved to be overthrown and was doomed to be overthrown.

## THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

Bitter resentment over the Payne-Aldrich tariff was one of the leading causes of the revolt in the Republican party, particularly in the West, and of the severe defeat to which it was subjected at the polls. The demand for a reciprocal trade arrangement with Canada was particularly strong in Massachusetts, a Republican stronghold carried in the last election by the Democratic candidate for governor. But now that a reciprocity agreement has finally been arrived at between the American and Canadian governments, the ultimate fate of the measure is by no means certain. According to reports the agreement has been received with favor by the majority of Canadians, particularly the farmers of the Far West, to whom it offers an enlarged market for their cereals, cattle, meats, and dairy products. On this side of the line, however, the agreement is bound to meet with the bitterest opposition from a great diversity of interests.

When the insurgent farmers of our Middle West demanded a reduction of tariff rates, they did not mean a reduction of the rates on the products of their own farms, but a reduction of the rates on iron and steel and agricultural implements and other manufactured products which they use on their farms. And the insurgent representatives in Congress have raised the cry that the Administration is trying to "put them in a hole" by singling out their constituents for punishment with the reciprocity agreement.

But the regulars are embittered no less than the insurgents. Senator Hale has pronounced the agreement "a declaration of war against every industry" in Maine—timber, and print paper, and potatoes, and what not. The fruit concessions have alarmed the Far Western states. Even the provisions for freer trade in manufactured goods, which will naturally increase the exports of American manufacturers to Canada, are meeting with resistance; for while a large number of manufacturers will profit by this arrangement, other manufacturers in the same lines dread the resulting Canadian competition as well as that of their more powerful American rivals.

And the worst part of the whole business is that no log-rolling is possible. In the framing of tariff schedules, advantage may be traded for advantage. But the reciprocity agreement must be accepted or rejected in its entirety as it stands, unless the two governments were to start new and prolonged negotiations.

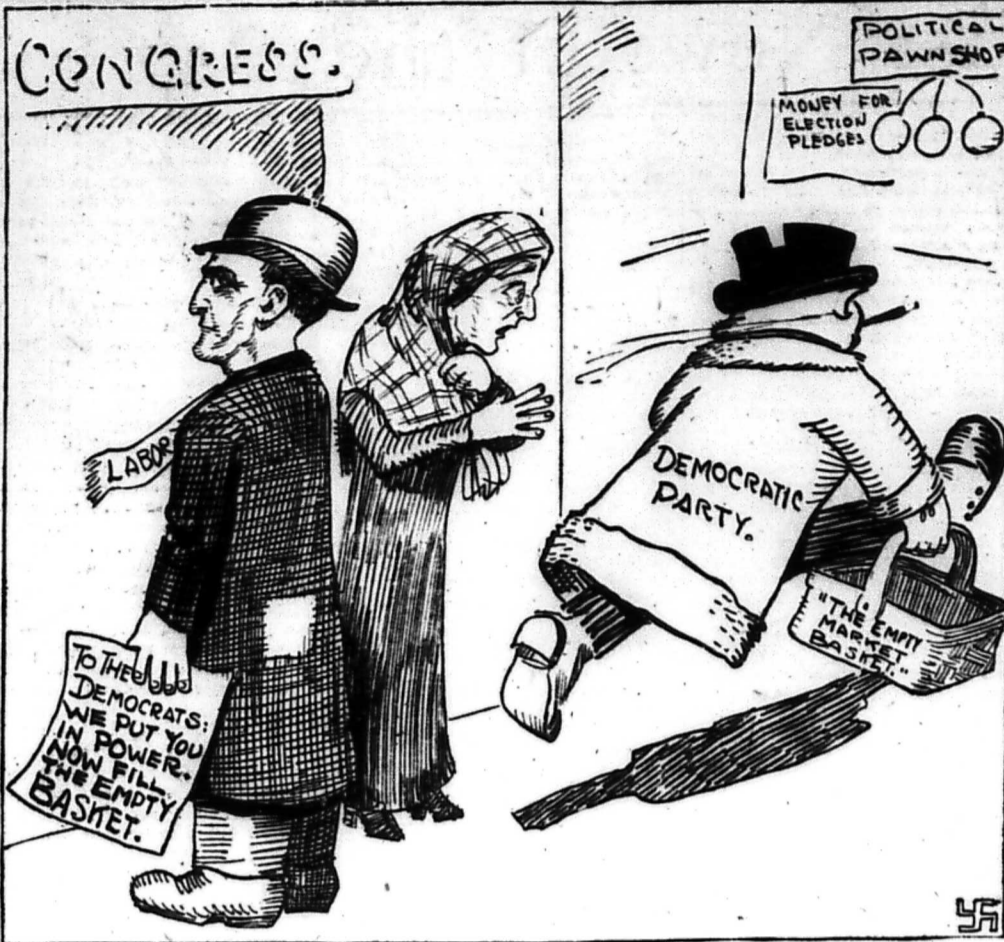
Thus does a little thing like a reduction of tariff barriers against one country, and that our nearest neighbor, in fulfillment of a general demand for a general tariff reduction, let loose all the furies of private interest and turn the general demand into a general howl of consternation. Let down the tariff barriers, by all means. But only against the other fellow. My own ability to dictate monopoly prices is a sacred "vested right," which must be left undisturbed.

## AN UNUSUAL ACT.

The action of the Diamond Match Company, commonly known as the Match Trust, in renouncing its exclusive patent for the manufacture of the "sesquisulphide" match, is as praiseworthy as it is unbusinesslike. Voluntarily to surrender a monopoly in the interest of our common humanity is a most unusual act, one that flies in the face of all our accepted capitalistic notions of what is right and proper.

To be sure, there are certain professions in which it is considered improper to take out patents on improved appliances. Army engineers are expected to donate their inventions to the "nation." Surgeons also, we are informed, would be frowned down upon by members of their own profession if they attempted to take out patents on their inventions of improved surgical instruments. But the military and the medical professions have not yet entirely succumbed to the capitalistic spirit. They are not ordinary businesses, carried on exclusively for profit. Military and medical men are trained and expected to render service unselfishly for the common good. But a Match Trust!

Well, does this most unusual act of the Match Trust prove that capital is unselfish and altruistic, and that the Socialist analysis of capitalism is all wrong? It proves nothing of the kind. But it does show that even capitalism has not yet succeeded in poisoning—even with white phosphorus—all the milk of human kindness. It shows that the fundamental social instincts are ineradicable, even at the behest of profit. It shows that the social conscience may, on very rare occasions, triumph over capitalistic greed. It also shows what this social conscience will be capable of achieving in a society from which the greed for profit and the ability to exploit one's fellows will have been banished.



Now to Lose the Basket, Too!

## THE STRANGE CHILD GOES TO THE WELFARE EXHIBIT.

By GRACE POTTER.

The Strange Child pushed through the great door of the 71st Regiment Armory and went in. "At last—at last—" his wondering eyes said. The Toy Booth drew him first, only because it was near the door.

"Elaborate mechanical toys," an Explainer was saying, "do not develop initiative, and it is considered—"

By lifting on tiptoe he could just reach the Desired Thing. Its yellow head nodded. Its red tail wagged. One look through its wonderful hole-eyes had welded it forever to the Strange Child's heart. Oh, it should lie on his bed-at night and the Black Unnamed who reached for him with arms would never dare come any more! When the days were dreary because he was hungry—and the wind blew—oh, lovely Desired Thing!

"Better for the child to have these crude toys which typify the savage time of development in racial construction. No, little boy, you can't take it away. No, I'm sorry. You must leave it for other children to see and their papas and their mammas."

"I like it—so," began the Child hoarsely. But it was taken gently from his arms.

The Child passed to a booth where piles on piles of clothes rested on benches, while above big charts told what the garments cost, and how many a child must have for one year.

"We have spent two years investigating, and making estimates, at Columbia University," a pretty gray-haired lady with kind eyes was saying, "and it takes at least \$24.17 a year to clothe a child of eight. This will do it if the buying is done intelligently."

The Child looked at the clean, comfortable, ready to put on. Then he gave a furtive 'hiat' to his own indecipherable trousers.

"If advantage is taken of sales and shopping done early Monday mornings—"

The Strange Child after the manner of all children had partly elbowed his way and partly been pushed through the crowd till he was standing in front of the gray-haired lady. He forgot she wasn't speaking to him.

"Mother has to get up at 5 o'clock to go downtown and clean offices," he said. "She ain't through so's she could go very early."

The gray-haired lady looked confused for a moment. Then some one took the Child gently by the arm and led him away. He could hear the lady talking again as he went. "No man should think of marrying," trailed on her voice, "on less than \$600—"

Here was a little four room flat all furnished, cost (said a big placard) \$200, including everything. One of the rooms was hung with curtains bordered with true looking roses. A couch was spread with a rose colored cover. Softly the Strange Child crept in. He touched the roses on the curtain, gently. He drew away so that his soiled little garments should not brush the all rose cover. A piano on one side of the room drew his eyes. He stood at the piano's side and looked at it long. Twice he lifted a small finger and twice drew back without pressing a key. The third time his finger fell and his whole tense little frame vibrated with the note he struck. He stood perfectly still and then took a deep happy breath.

A girl clinging to a man's arm was standing near the piano. "The placard says," the girl whispered to the man, "that this room was furnished for \$43.62. Can that mean the piano too?" They turned and asked an explainer.

"Oh, no," said the explainer, "the piano isn't included in the cost of the flat. It costs pretty here, but I suppose poor people, with only \$200 to spend on furnishing their home, could hardly afford one."

The Child slipped away. "This playroom contains nothing

but what any child can make himself out of old boxes. It requires no elaborate tools. Just a saw, a hammer, and nails. The table, chairs, stool and the tall music cupboard in the corner were all made by the children at the Ethical Culture School. The room is planned for a boy of eleven, his sister of seven, and their baby brother." A girl in a violet dress was talking. Some one said she designed the furniture. When she moved, one smelled violets. Violets were on her fur hat. She showed the people all about the playroom.

"The boy keeps his tools here. The girl keeps her dolls there. This shelf," she said, "low, near the floor, is for the baby. His blocks and ball and reins go here." She lifted the reins and bells jingled.

"But the baby is dead," said the boy. No one heard him. The violet lady had gone over to the music cupboard. "Here," she said, opening one side, "the big boy keeps his violin." Then she opened the cover and tilted it at an angle. "Here he puts his music when he plays."

The Child, drawn by a force that was stronger than gravity, had melted through the crowds and stood at the violet girl's side. "When he plays his violin?" questioned the Child.

The violet girl looked down and put her hand on the Child's arm. "Yes, dear," she said. Then some way she seemed to have nothing else to say, though before she had talked so readily. Her violet eyes looked deep into the Child's big dark ones.

"I would like a violin," said the Child, "to play music. . . . Where could I get one? I would keep it in a cupboard like you say."

"At a store, dear," said the girl. "They sell violins at stores." "I couldn't buy one," said the Child. "Father hasn't any work. He was laid off."

The girl stopped looking in his eyes as fast as he had to his center, the girl turned to a friend, "What can one say to a child like that?" she asked, lapsing into a lisp that would seize her at inconvenient moments.

"Well," philosophized the friend, "you aren't an employment bureau, Louise, you know."

Through the Child Welfare Exhibit wandered the boy. He saw a picture of a little child with a cup of coffee in front of him. Words under the picture said coffee was bad for the nerves, and that drinking it kept little children from growing strong and healthy. They should have milk and eggs for breakfast. Next was another picture, a glass pitcher of milk with flies drowned in the milk, and some flying over it. "A line under this said that flies brought germs to the milk, and that germs gave the people who drank the milk typhoid fever and . . ."

The Child read no further. Grown people were so queer. He was beginning to get tired. He went into the nearest booth and sat down. Staring at him was a placard, reading: "Make sure the baby has fresh air, cleanliness, rest, and a train of happy babyhood." A young woman, dressed all in white with a white cap on her head, was talking to another young woman. "The question is how to get them to do it," said the first young woman, "their babies die when mother was away—"

But the Child saw that they had not heard him, they were walking away, still talking. Then he realized that he had not spoken aloud, but that only his heart was pounding out the words. He went on again.

The School Farm Exhibit called his attention next. Pretty miniature gardens on the tables showed how the children cared for tiny plots of ground at De Witt Clinton Park.

"We open a second park to children next spring," said the explainer, "up in the upper East Side. All the children love gardening and it teaches them what children never learn in any other way. We can accommodate only 200 children, and we have a waiting list of over 2,000 who want to come and be 'little farmers' at De Witt Clinton Park. Some of the children come and register many times, thinking we won't know and that they may get in sooner. We are starting 'little farms' now on top of the tenement houses. The roof space available is very great in area

and we hope soon to have all the roofs so used."

The Strange Child's voice was heard. "I would like earth that goes way through," he said, "and it is so smoky on the roofs—"

"The poor want the earth," said a facetious young man in the crowd, and everybody laughed.

There were paintings in one booth which had the words "Metropolitan Museum of Art" over the entrance. On one wall were the kind of pictures that people were too apt to have for children's amusement. They were highly colored and there was too much detail. Then, on another wall were the right kind of pictures, like they had at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. "Pictures have a marvelous effect on children," said the explainer.

"Once we had a class of unusually unruly children from the worst slums in the city brought here. Their teacher feared they would be unmanageable. But they didn't speak above a whisper after they came in, and they never touched a thing."

"Were't they, perhaps, awed at the building, the unusual people, the cleanliness and unwonted looks of the place?" asked a man skeptically. "Possibly somewhat," admitted the explainer, "but the pictures did most toward it."

The Child walked to one corner of the room where hung a placard which he read carefully to himself: "In order to get anything from him, he must have his mind excited, and after that we must be able to direct this excitement."—Max Nordau.

Though he read it over and over the Child could not understand it. He was tired, very tired. He thought he would not look at the rest of the great exhibit. Perhaps he had not understood any of it, he said to himself. But the names had seemed so plain. . . . And when the Strange Child pulled his ragged cap down over his dark tumbled hair and went out wondering light left in them. Without haste, and almost as if he did not care whether he was cold or hot, he huddled down into his torn little jacket and went home.

## THE CIVIC FEDERATION.

By J. MAHLON BARNES.

(Extract From Annual Report.)

The Civic Federation has definitely entered the lists as an anti-Socialist institution and must henceforth be classed with the London Municipal Society as collaborators in defense of capitalism. In June, 1909, Mr. August Belmont called upon his millionaire friends for a \$50,000 fund for the purpose of issuing and circulating under the direction of the Civic Federation literature "showing in concrete form the menace of Socialism in this country."

Its present executive committee is made up, first, of seventeen persons, said to represent the public; second, fifteen, said to represent the employers, and, third, sixteen, said to represent the wage earners. Among the latter, in the wage earners' division, seven out of the eleven members of the present executive council of the American Federation of Labor are numbered.

In 1906 the Civic Federation sent a large committee to Europe to investigate and report upon the questions of municipal ownership of public utilities. (An adverse report was assured.) The street railways of New York and August Belmont paid the bills for this investigation, amounting to about \$80,000.

Nowhere in the literature of the Civic Federation has there appeared the name of a city or date to support its claim of strike settlements, arbitration or benefits conferred upon labor. Speaking of the accomplishments of the organization, Mr. Belmont says: "It is necessary that this organization should observe secrecy always."

Mr. Belmont in his June letter says: "In this country a committee of the National Civic Federation, under the chairmanship of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, has been at work for a campaign (against Socialism) the purpose of which is to educate speakers and writers. In other words, we are getting out a book for the editors of labor, religious, educational and weekly journals are clamoring for material, and we have lists of many preachers, school teachers, college professors and labor editors who are good talkers and writers, and who need the information necessary for such work."

In the fact, the federation is neither impartial nor non-partisan. A number of its official papers, entitled the Review, was given over almost entirely to an assault upon and misrepresentation of Socialism, coupled with a warning to the working class of the dangers to them from Socialism.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### THE NEGRO AND SOCIALISM.

Editor of The Call:

All hail to you, Comrade editor, for your editorial in The Call of January 24, under the title "The Negro and Socialism." It was not only timely, but, alas! necessary, in view of the fact that we have among us such thinkers as "A Southern Socialist," whose letter appears on the same page in the same issue. And you did it wonderfully well, both as a lucid and logical argument for the time-honored and universal attitude of the Socialist movement toward the negro, and as a refutation, I may say squelching, of the gentleman who parades as a Southern Socialist. The wonder how a Socialist could be guilty of harboring such prejudices and narrow-minded views regarding a large fraction of the human race is only equalled by the wonder how a man holding such views can be a Socialist.

The man has certainly missed the basic purpose of Socialism—the guiding ideal that cements us, men and women, all over the world, and which is so graphically symbolized in our venerated Red Flag.

I will not enter into a discussion of the arguments of this new type of Socialist—the Southern, for you, Comrade editor, have done that superlatively well in your editorial. But I will only add that the same rapid reasoning, the same hollow arguments, and the same fallacious conclusions are dashed up by the reactionaries and blind Slavophiles of Russia in defense of the social ostracism and political suppression of the Jew in Russia, as those parroted by this follower of Southern bigotry toward the negro in the United States.

Somewhat disappointing is your failure to reply to a "Southern Socialist's" insinuation that the views expressed by The Call on the equality of the negro are the views of The Call alone, and do not represent the views of the Socialist party as a whole. It is true that our national platform does not specifically allude to the negro question, and very properly so, for to us Socialists the "negro question" does not exist. The mere fact that our platform and constitution accord the negro of both sexes equal rights and privileges, as well as imposes on him equal duties and obligations, as for the white comrades of both sexes, significantly and eloquently covers the question of the official recognition by the Socialist party of negro equality. And my connection with the Socialist movement of America for twenty-five years has taught me that The Call has truly reflected the sentiments of the Socialist movement of the world, and of the Socialist party of America in particular, toward our oppressed, exploited and downtrodden brothers of the black race. I feel perfectly safe in saying that there is no room in the Socialist party for men with racial prejudices like those of a "Southern Socialist."

LEO WEINSTEIN,  
Hartford, Conn., Jan. 25, 1911.

### VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Editor of The Call:

"Votes for women." Have you ever stopped to think, my friends, what those three words mean, not only to women, but to all humanity, for the civilization of a race may be judged by the progress of its women.

First, let us see what political freedom will mean for the woman who toils. It is a fact beyond dispute that economic control means industrial control. At the present time a woman can command a wage far below that of a man doing like work. She has no redress. She must live, therefore she must sell her labor power.

In order to do this she is obliged to compete with many others who find themselves in the same unprotected condition as herself. She must accept that which the employer, the economic master, is willing to give.

Given the franchise, she has a powerful weapon for her own defense. She then need no longer supplicate; she may demand. If I know woman at all, and I think I do, I know that she will not be the tool of the district leader. She will require of the man she helps elect to office a fulfillment of the promises so glibly made before election. She will not be satisfied with the dry-as-dust commonplaces and worthless excuses of the professional politician, but if he fail to keep faith with his electors he will find it an extremely difficult matter, not only to become re-elected, but to hold his position at all.

With this great power of political independence, then, woman will be in a position to demand her industrial rights. She will be able to prove in a most conclusive manner her ability as well as her right to receive a fair return for her labor.

Then, let us glance at the woman in the home, the mother, the one who bears all the burdens of domestic life. To me there is no sight more pitiful than that of the gentle woman who has been a tender guide, a loving companion to her son through all his boyhood, and then, when this boy of hers has reached man's estate, to turn away from his mother's guidance, and mingling in the world of men, feel his great superiority over the woman who would give her very life for his sake. All this because of the vast power invested in that slip of paper which we call the ballot.

When the mother has the same right as her son to take an equal share of the responsibility of government, all this will be changed. There will no longer be the need for this separation of interest. Both minds may be broadened by the exercise of duties and privileges common to both.

My friends, we should cease to ask for the franchise; we should demand the restitution of rights which no one

ever had the lawful power to withhold from us.

Woman suffrage is not a privilege; it is a duty. It is incumbent upon women as well as men to assume the responsibilities of citizenship.

HATTIE B. FRANKLIN,  
Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1911.

### TWO CITY CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS.

Editor of The Call:

I think the attention of every member of the Socialist party should be called to two motions offered by the committee on propaganda and passed unanimously by the delegates at the city convention last Sunday. The first motion in particular will, if conscientiously acted upon with an eye to improvement, have a direct and immediate effect on conditions Local New York. The suggestion far from being perfect, nevertheless it will at least start something never had before, and that is a systematic, intelligent plan of utilizing the services of every new comrade holding them in the party by their own interest and enthusiasm.

Every meeting of the central committee twenty or thirty applications accepted, and from good authority I learn this has been going on for years. Being an enthusiastic, would-be Jimmy Higgins myself, I impatiently inquire how it is the party has not grown proportionately in membership? The answers I get are enough to break the heart of a cast-iron member. And so the following not very brilliant proposition is most humbly offered as a substitute for the whole, with the hope that now that it has been indorsed by the city convention the members of Local New York will give this problem their serious consideration:

"Realizing the fact that a large percentage of our new members leave the party after attending only a few meetings, and expecting a rapid growth in our membership, we think that special attention should be given to the problem of holding them, and recommend the following: That the members of the house committee of some other committee in charge of the branch club rooms recognize every one entering the club rooms, and if they should happen to be new members, introduce them as such to the older members, who could converse with them and in numerous other ways make them welcome. If they are very enthusiastic, see that they are given work to do, if possible a job that will require a report of business meetings. If they are backward and not very enthusiastic, urge them to attend the lectures, being given in most of our branches as often as possible."

The second motion accepted could be very profitably considered by the branches as well as the local. I venture to say, from a financial and propaganda point of view, the suggestion if acted upon, will prove beneficial to both the branches and individuals concerned:

"We recommend that the organizers of Local New York be empowered to engage one or more book agents guaranteeing them for eight hours work a minimum living wage of \$1 a day, to be increased according to his or her ability, by means of commission on books sold. Also, to make known from door to door the publication of our Socialist papers to the nearest Socialist local to the home. Also, to leave free of charge a suitable leaflet in every home, regardless of whether they buy literature or not; this work to be carried on in the most systematic manner."

BERT KIRKMAN,  
New York, Jan. 24, 1911.

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