

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



The Call



The Weather.

WARMER AND CLOUDY.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3303 BEEKMAN.

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RESPONSIBLE ONES SHIFT BLAME IN EXPLOSION HORROR

Central R. R. Violated N. J. Law by Handling Combustibles.

FAKE INVESTIGATION

Excitement Prevails Among Officials Trying to Favor the Guilty.

That the persons responsible for the terrible explosion aboard the dynamite lighter Katherine W., on Wednesday, which killed at least thirty persons, most of them plain workers, and injured hundreds of others, will escape punishment despite the fact that criminal negligence was proven to have prevailed in the handling of explosives, became evident yesterday when an investigation to fix the blame was commenced.

Warrants were issued in Jersey City late last night for the arrest of seven officers and employes of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Du Pont Powder Company and for James Healing, owner of the Katherine W., one of the two lighters which were destroyed in the explosion.

Almost at the outset of the investigation it was learned that the bills of lading, which are the only substantial clew to identify the shippers of the dynamite and the party to whom it was consigned, had disappeared.

The companies directly connected with the explosion are the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which transported the dynamite to its terminal at Communipaw, and the Du Pont De Nemours Powder Company, which is said to have shipped the explosives. Officers of the powder company issued a statement yesterday in which they declared that those over whom they had control "had nothing to do with whatever operations were carried on."

Official Dodge's Connection.

William G. Bealer, vice president of the Central railroad, hinted as to the course of procedure his company is going to follow when he stated that it was not clear who shipped the dynamite and that this matter might be found difficult to clear up, as the bills of lading were missing and may have been in the possession of one of the men who were killed.

"Our responsibility ceases when a consignee hands us the receipt for a cargo," said Bealer. "The consignee in this case was the Du Pont De Nemours Powder Company, of Wilmington, Del., and the responsibility does not lie with us."

Further than that Vice President Bealer would not commit himself, as the entire matter was already intrusted by the Central Railroad Company into the hands of expert legal advisers.

Railroads Violated Law.

In the meantime the investigation revealed the brazenness with which the Central railroad is violating the laws of the state of New Jersey. According to James Connolly, inspector of combustibles, the railroad held no permit to carry combustibles through Jersey City.

Connolly stated that the Central Railroad of New Jersey had no permit to carry explosives through Jersey City. Connolly said he had held his office for four years and that during that time there had never been any such permit issued to the Central Railroad of New Jersey. He said there was a city ordinance governing such matters, requiring that every shipment of explosives over 5,000 pounds must be transferred at sea, 1,000 feet or more from a pier. He said the custom formerly was to carry

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SURVIVOR OF CAISSON HORROR UNDER ARREST

Richard Corbett, one of the survivors of the caisson accident in the Passaic river at Newark on Tuesday night, in which eleven negro workmen lost their lives, was put under arrest yesterday afternoon in the City Hospital, where he is a patient. The arrest was made by direction of Prosecutor Mott, who said that Corbett would be charged with manslaughter.

It was given out that Corbett admitted to Detective Godfrey that he had shot the pin of the excavating wheel before it was hoisted through the shaft. The dislodgment of the pin was the cause of the accident.

DR. COOK WILL LECTURE

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 3.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook is coming to Colorado the latter part of this month to deliver a series of lectures in Colorado Springs, Leadville, Cripple Creek, Trinidad, and Cheyenne, Wyo.

SHIP SUBSIDY WINS BY SHERMAN'S VOTE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The senate today passed the ocean mail subsidy bill, which authorizes the Postmaster General to enter into contracts for carrying the mails to South American ports and to the Philippines, Japan, China and Australia, at a rate of \$4 a mile on its outward voyage to vessels of the second class and \$2 a mile on the outward voyage to vessels of the third class.

The amount of the subsidy to be paid in any one year, however, is limited to \$4,000,000, and under no circumstances shall exceed the amount of money received on account of foreign mails. This is the first important administration measure to be passed by the senate this session.

The bill went through today under conditions that give very little encouragement to its friends. On two separate roll calls on the passage of the measure the vote was a tie, 39 to 39. The Vice President exercised his prerogative of voting and thus saved the measure from defeat.

SOCIALISTS PLAN FOR MILWAUKEE CHILDREN

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 2.—The Socialist city fathers of Milwaukee are securing options on land along the water front for the establishment of out-of-door schools for the entire school population.

"Education of children," said Mayor Seidel today, "must be allied with healthy conditions and that is a question in which all should be vitally interested. I, as a father, may give my child the very best possible education. You may neglect yours. Some day our children are bound to meet. If either of the two is deficient in health or morals or education it must affect the other. Hence, to protect my own child against disease, I must be concerned about the health of your child as well."

"A child tends more to become perverted, physically as well as mentally, if confined in a class room and denied the open air that nature intended."

INDICTMENTS READY IN ILLINOIS VOTE SCANDAL

DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 2.—State's Attorney Lewman today granted that the evidence given before the grand jury to date was all written and ready, so that the jury might review it at any time and begin the work of voting indictments.

Fred Jahne, a local politician and prominent worker at the polls at every election for several years, was the first witness. He was followed by A. R. Samuels, vice president of the Second National Bank.

It is believed that between fifty and one hundred indictments will be returned when the jury makes its first report.

BILL TO PROTECT WORKERS FROM FIRE

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—In order that factory employes may have better protection from fire, and be familiar with the means of escape, Assemblyman Brooks introduced a bill today providing for fire alarm systems and weekly fire drills in factories.

All establishments of two or more stories in height and employing fifty or more hands come under the provisions of the act. A failure to establish the alarm system makes the owner liable to a fine of \$50 for each day he fails to comply with the law and the same amount each week a drill is not held.

BOSTON JAMESES ARE ASHAMED OF EDWARD

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 2.—Edward Holton James, owner of the Liberator, of Paris, whose assistant, Edward F. Mylius, was given a year in jail for libeling King George, is a nephew of the late Professor William James, Harvard's noted psychologist, but the family has disowned him. His aunt, the widow of Professor James, said today:

"We are entirely out of sympathy with his projects, and are, moreover, ashamed to have our family name connected with his."

CONGRESS STARTLED BY D. OF C. GRAFTING

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Charges of graft alleged to exist in the District of Columbia started the house this afternoon. Representative Bennett asserted that 'T. T. Kibb, a member of the excise board of the district government, had improper financial relations with a legal representative of one of the local breweries.

Bennet declared that this brewery was able to secure licenses for saloons, where other applicants failed.

POLICE MAY HAVE "PETER THE PAINTER"

ROME, Feb. 2.—A man closely resembling Peter the Painter, for whom the London police are looking in connection with the recent killing of three policemen in Houndsditch, was arrested at Naples this afternoon. Documents written in French and English were found in his possession. He denies that he is the man wanted, and says the Italian police have made a mistake in arresting him.

WIFE AND MOTHER, VICTIM OF 'JUSTICE,' IS ILL IN HOSPITAL

Is Still on Magistrate Murphy's Probation for Three Months.

PREY OF YOUNG COP

Police Department, Among Other Things, a Censor of Women's Footwear.

By CARRIE W. ALLEN.

Dora Miadowicz, victim of New York's vicious police system, who was falsely arrested on the evening of January 16, and taken to the Night Court for Women, where she was condemned for soliciting by the Magistrate, on the uncorroborated testimony of an officer, lies ill in one of the city's hospitals after a serious surgical operation.

Mrs. Miadowicz, whose story has been told in The Call under the name of Theresa Manley, has been under hospital care for more than a year, and a few weeks ago was operated upon. At the time of her arrest she was taking treatment three times a week, and should have been at the hospital the day she was compelled to remain in a prison cell.

No more glaring example of police cupidity and magisterial stupidity could be imagined than the case of the arrest of Mrs. Miadowicz by Officer Thomas A. Hickson, and the sentence imposed by Magistrate Murphy of the Night Court for Women.

It is the habit of Magistrate Murphy to take the testimony of the police without question, and to justify his position by his now famous remark: "The testimony of an officer needs no corroboration."

Cropey's Opinion.

The position of the magistrates on this point was shown to be ridiculous by the fact that on January 19, the day the story of Mrs. Miadowicz was recorded in The Call, every newspaper in New York city quoted Commissioner Cropey as calling the police a lot of liars.

"If the shade of Ananias should walk in here he would be put to shame," Cropey is quoted as having said during the trial of three of New York's spotless police.

And Magistrate Murphy says: "The testimony of an officer needs no corroboration."

The young policemen, clad in civilian clothes, go out on the streets looking for women. They can only bring in women who solicit them. It then becomes their express business to get

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GEROME WOULDN'T REPEAT CRITICISMS

Former District Attorney William Travers Jerome appeared as counsel yesterday for Joseph G. Robin, the accused-banker, before Judge Swann in the Court of General Sessions. As was anticipated, the court took cognizance of severe criticisms credited to Jerome and which were made Wednesday evening before a group of specialists and alienists. Jerome told the court that he would repeat in public what he said in private last evening if he were invited to do so.

After long argument Jerome refused to repeat in court what he had said in criticism of the judge and jury.

District Attorney Whitman made a motion that a plea be entered for Robin.

A plea of not guilty was entered at the direction of the court, and the case was put on the calendar for today.

CIGARETTE COMPANY RECOGNIZES UNION

I. B. Krinsky, cigarette manufacturer, 227 Bowers, signed an agreement with the paper cigarette makers' union, Local 52, granting an increase in wages of \$2 per week and recognition of the union. About four weeks ago the cigarette makers made a demand for an increase in wages and the renewal of the agreement for two years. Seven manufacturers granted the demands, but Krinsky was the only one who held out against the demands of the workers. He demanded that the grievances be settled by arbitration, which proposition the workers refused to grant.

Krinsky appealed to the Tobacco Workers' International Union, and President McAndrew made a special trip from Louisville, Ky. McAndrew, with Hugh Frazer, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and B. Weinstein, organizer of the United Hebrew Trades, held a conference with Krinsky yesterday afternoon and he finally signed an agreement for two years.

STRIKER SHOT DOWN BY A SHOE GUARD

Children Find Scab's Revolver and Are Fatally Hurt.

Giuseppe Guastalo, a striking shoe worker, living at 362 Bond street, Brooklyn, was shot in the right rib by a scab escort on his way to the shop of J. & T. Cousins, yesterday morning. Guastalo and other strikers were on their way to picket the shop when they noticed on the corner of Emerson place and Myrtle avenue one of the scabs, named Cavalieri, walking with another man.

They walked over to Cavalieri and asked him not to go to work. Cavalieri said that he had his son with him and that he was going to take the boy to the shop to learn the shoe business. An argument arose. Cavalieri's son suddenly drew a revolver and fired at Guastalo, who immediately fell in the arms of one of his fellow strikers. The cops, who are always on the job to arrest strikers, were not on hand to arrest the thug. The strikers carried Guastalo over to the office of Dr. Louis Criscolla, 818 Bedford avenue, who summoned an ambulance.

Guastalo was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital, where the bullet was extracted from his rib. At the hospital it was said that Guastalo may recover, but that he is in a serious condition. An alarm was turned in for the arrest of Cavalieri, who Guastalo says shot him, but at a late hour last night the heroic policemen who are on the job to arrest picketers wearing red sashes were still unable to locate him.

Found His Pistol, Wounds Fatal.

The revolver thought to have been used yesterday morning by the strike-breaker to shoot down Guastalo on the way to work and then thrown into a vacant lot by the man as he fled, was found late yesterday afternoon by four little children who were playing house in the lot.

Now the two boys are dying in the Cumberland Street Hospital and a little girl of eleven is held by the Brooklyn Garry Society suspected of shooting both boys with one bullet.

The children are Thomas Kennedy, seven years old, son of Thomas Kennedy, a driver living at 13 Steuben street, and Joseph Britton, Jr., six years old, son of a horsehoer living at 90 Clason avenue; Josephine Kennedy, ten years old, sister of the Kennedy boy, and Marion Riddle, eleven years old, who lives on the floor above the Kennedys at 13 Steuben street.

The strikers long ago made charges that the scabs are going around armed, but the cops have always refused to search them. At Baker's shop, DeKalb and Clason avenues, a scab drew a revolver, but the cop who was standing near refused to arrest him, saying that he did not see the revolver.

Different With Strikers.

Iglio Pelegri, a striker who was arrested on a warrant while on picket duty near the Wicher & Gardiner shop on Wednesday afternoon, and charged with assaulting a scab, was held in \$1,000 bail for Special Sessions by Magistrate Naumer in the Gates Avenue Court. Tom Nyack, who was arrested together with Pelegri and charged with the same offense, was discharged.

Abraham Silverstein was fined \$2 by Magistrate Dodd in the New Jersey Avenue Court on the charge of threatening the life of Frank, a shoe manufacturer, of 685 Stone avenue, Brownsville. Silverstein is the shop chairman of the Frank & Cohen shop, and the bosses long ago tried to land him in jail, so as to cripple the strike committee.

Frank testified in court that Silverstein was a terrible man and that he belonged to an alleged union, and asked that he be punished severely. While giving Silverstein Magistrate Dodd, who has recently shown that he is a tool of the bosses, said that he would let Silverstein off with a fine, but that he would send him to the workhouse next time he is brought before him.

Antonio Del Priora, another striker, was held in \$1,000 bail for Special Sessions on the charge of assaulting a scab. When cross-examined, the scab, who is a son of George Martin, the foreman of the Cousins shop, said that he thought Del Priora was the man who assaulted him, and Magistrate Naumer held that the scab's imagination was good enough to hold a striker.

The strikers learned yesterday that the trial of Frank Bucafore, who is now in prison without bail on the charge of shooting a foreman of the Dodd shop was set for next Monday. For some time before the shooting Bucafore was organizing the workers

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JAIL EX-POLITICIAN FOR EMBEZZLEMENT

Henry Steffen, a former member of the Jersey City fire and tax boards during the administration of ex-Major Mark Fagan, was sentenced by County Judge Robert Carey in Jersey City yesterday to eighteen months' imprisonment in the county penitentiary for embezzling from the Adams Express Company, by which concern he was employed as an assistant auditor. Judge Carey was corporation attorney of Jersey City when Steffen held office.

REBEL ONSLAUGHT AGAINST JUAREZ IS IRRESISTIBLE

Gateway City of Mexico Has Probably Fallen Already.

DIAZ REIGN DOOMED

Federals Destroy Magazine and Flee With Riches Across Rio Grande.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 2.—With fifteen hundred insurgents marching on Juarez, about twelve miles distant to the south, all reinforcements for the border town cut off and less than 300 armed men in the town, including volunteers, tonight the rebels say they will set up the capital of Chihuahua in El Paso's sister city before another twenty-four hours.

An attempt to get reinforcements into Juarez from Casas Grandes, where Colonel Robago and command have been fighting the rebels and taking defeats for a week past, failed this afternoon when the Mexican officials were unable to secure trainmen to run a train down the line after them.

It would have been useless, as the insurgents advancing on the town hold both the Mexican and the Mexican Northwestern roads and are advancing on the city in the shape of a fan.

As showing the extremes to which the Juarez officials have been put, they blew up their own powder supply this afternoon. They admit that they cannot hold out against the rebels, but are fortifying the city and preparing to resist.

The powder house is about two miles from the city in the direction from which the rebels are approaching, and police sent out at 6 o'clock tonight touched a fuse to the building and sent it up in smoke and flame.

Riderless Horses Appear.

Wounded and riderless horses with bloodstained saddles, stampeding across the border into American territory, tell the story of a fierce engagement now in progress south of the Mexican city between 500 federal infantry and cavalry and the advance guard of the rebel soldiers.

The insurgents, after being temporarily checked by the blowing up of a bridge between Juarez and Samalayuca, forty-six kilometers south of Juarez, renewed their advance, abandoning their troop train and advancing in a crescent shaped formation, and the reports received here indicate that the federal troops are being pushed rapidly back into Juarez.

Diaz Men Driven Back.

The fierce character of the fighting is indicated by the fact that 100 men of the 14th Mexican infantry who marched out early today to dynamite Five Mile bridge and engage the rebels, only sixty-eight had returned at 10 a.m.

Four wounded soldiers were brought in on a handcar at the same hour, and two are known to have been killed. How many of the others perished cannot be ascertained.

General Orsoco is said to have sent an ultimatum to American Consul Edwards at Juarez and Mexican Con-

(Continued on page 3.)

CHICAGO MARKET IN MURDER ON INCREASE

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Experts in psychology and criminology are baffled by the records of murders and suicides in Chicago during January. Tables compiled yesterday show an increase of 117 per cent over the corresponding month of the previous year for the same period.

The slump among suicides is ascribed to the unusually mild and pleasant climatic conditions that have prevailed. Thirteen murder cases were turned over to the grand jury by the coroner during January, 1911, against six in January, 1910. In cases of homicide where the cause of death is accidental or justified murder is not charged.

BALLINGER SCANDAL DYING IN THE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The house of representatives may escape the scandal of the Ballinger-Pinchot scandal.

The reports of the special congressional investigating committee are likely to die peacefully with the close of the present session.

This may be the result of action today of the house committee on agricultural holding that the three reports of the committee should be referred back to the house. The committee, in effect, held that it had no jurisdiction to review the reports made by another congressional committee.

WARREN'S FIGHT ON COURTS NOT ENDED

M. NILA ERUPTION CONTINUES; 600 DEAD

MANILA, Feb. 2.—The eruption of Mount Taal continues, but there has been a marked decrease in the seismic disturbances. The constabulary, under command of Colonel Rivers, is in charge of all the relief operations, including those of the Red Cross, in the lake district. There is comparatively little suffering by the people, owing to the prompt measures of relief taken by the government. The Mindoro Development Company has sent a steamship to the lake district with an offer to transport 2,000 families and provide them with homes and work.

Two villages, on the north side of the island on which Mount Taal is situated were partly excavated today. The number of bodies recovered increases the total number of deaths to 600.

Two Americans who lingered on the rim of the crater of Mount Taal until three hours before the big eruption on Sunday had a thrilling escape.

ARRESTED AS WHITE SLAVER

Louis Deutsch, a butcher, of 333 East 100th street, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Lennon, Kahn, and Cassidy, of headquarters, on a warrant issued by the United States Court, of Pittsburg, which charged Deutsch with violation of the white slave traffic law.

According to the detectives who made the arrest, Deutsch is charged with having taken a girl from this city to Pittsburg on January 2. The girl was arrested in Pittsburg on January 5. When the central office detectives received this information from Pittsburg they found out that Deutsch had been receiving communications from his Pittsburg lawyers and they hung around his house.

Last night they trailed a messenger boy with a dispatch from the lawyers to a saloon at 30th street and Second avenue, where they found Deutsch and placed him under arrest. He is locked up in headquarters.

BRITISH LABORITES DESERT THEIR M. P.'S

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The labor conference at Leicester has decided by a large majority to abandon its pledge to its members of parliament, which a majority of the judges who gave the famous Osborne judgment declared to be illegal and "contrary to public policy."

The new undertaking, to which the Laborite members of the house of commons must subscribe, will omit the words which the judges condemned.

The extreme radicals in the conference, including James Keir Hardie, put up a fierce opposition, declaring that the abandonment of the pledge was a surrender to the house of lords and a submission to the dictation of the government, but the representatives of 1,054,000 workers swamped the opposition, representing 300,000 workers.

NEGRO OFFICIAL WANTS SALARY, NOT SOCIETY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Charles A. Cottrill, of Toledo, Ohio, whose appointment as collector of the port of Honolulu was confirmed by the senate, met with some opposition owing to the fact that he is a negro.

In conversation with the new collector an official observed that he would not have any "social preference" in his new post.

"I'm not going for social preference," said Cottrill. "I'm going for the \$4,000 a year."

ROME SOCIALISTS TRY FOR CHEAP FOOD; FAIL

ROME, Feb. 2.—The chamber of deputies today closed its discussion of the motion submitted by the Socialists inviting the government to take steps to reduce the excessive cost of corn, meat and sugar.

The chamber voted confidence in the government by a majority of 152. This is considered a great victory for the cabinet.

CONGR S' HUMBUG IN ALASKAN CASES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—A bill transferring the famous Alaskan coal land claims to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia for adjudication was introduced in the house today by Representative Mondell of Wyoming, chairman of the house committee on public lands. It is practically identical with the measure proposed by Secretary of the Interior Ballinger in the house.

Warren Did Offer Remorse.

"There was no doubt the Warren did mail matter in such a covering. The court held that the language was intended to reflect upon the character and conduct of Taylor by a plain statement that he was a fugitive from the justice of Kentucky and sought to be delivered up to the authorities of that state. The purpose of the

He Wires That Appeal's Work of Exposure Will Continue.

OTHERS NEED HELP

Declares That Fruit of Victory Must Not Turn to Ashes.

By FRED D. WARREN. (Special to The Call.)

GIRARD, Kan., Feb. 2.—Mr. Taft's unsolicited pardon in my case by no means ends my controversy with the courts.

The methods employed to secure my conviction were outrageous and unparalleled.

It was an effort on the part of unscrupulous politicians to suppress the Appeal to Reason.

The man under whose instructions my prosecution was begun has been thoroughly discredited and eliminated as a political factor in the nation.

The Appeal, on the other hand, is bigger and stronger today than before.

Its work of exposing the corrupt courts will be continued with increased vigor.

There are thousands of unfortunate victims of judicial tyranny in prison today, and there are thousands of weeping wives and hungry children as a consequence.

The methods employed to put these men in prison differed in no respect from those employed to secure my conviction.

Fortunately I was in a position to fight, and, backed by five hundred thousand loyal comrades, we have won a tremendous victory.

The fruits of this victory will turn to ashes, however, if we do not press the advantage we now possess in securing justice for those less favorably situated than myself.

The federal judiciary, assuming powers not granted it by the Constitution, menaces the American republic.

Every man who loves freedom and hates injustice will join the Socialists in our fight against judicial corruption.

I will mail a more extended statement.

TAFT'S ANGRY BRIEF WITHOUT PRECEDENT

By LOUIS KOPPEL. (Special to The Call.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—While house correspondents of long experience tell me that President Taft's abusive brief in the Warren case is without precedent. They point out that he even violated his own ruling against the holding up of commitment papers and commuting a sentence without the consent of the defendant.

It is rumored here that Oscar Lavelle, the author of the famous Ballinger "whitewash" letter, wrote the Warren brief.

That Wickensham opposed the commutation to the last also became known today.

Taft's brief, in full, is as follows: "Fred D. Warren was indicted under a postal statute for mailing matter in a covering upon which was stamped or printed in large red letters the following: 'One thousand dollars reward will be paid to any person who kidnaps ex-Governor Taylor and returns him to Kentucky authorities.' It being charged that these words were of a scurrilous, defamatory and threatening character and were calculated and obviously intended to reflect upon the character and conduct of William H. Taylor, former governor of the state of Kentucky.

Warren Did Offer Remorse.

BIG "G" FURNITURE WORKS
A LARGE WHOLESALE FACTORY
We sell to private parties at real wholesale prices. No store can sell as cheaply as we

was to prevent the use of the mails to make a defamatory charge against one on the outside of a mail package. It was a reasonable regulation. Congress had a right to make and enforce a condition of using the mails. To enforce it was not to deny free speech or the freedom of the press.

"This is not a prosecution for libel for which, under the laws of many states, the truth can be pleaded as a complete defense for the publication of defamatory matter. The regulation applies to mail matter labeled on the outside with defamatory matter, whether true or not. The defendant was therefore clearly guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for six months and to be fined \$1,500. He carried the case on appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals, where the judgment was affirmed.

Sentence Seems Excessive. "While the violation of the law is clear, the amount of sentence seems excessive. Of course, the court, in fixing a sentence, is not limited to the record of the evidence admissible to convict the defendant, but may inquire into the defendant's general character and other circumstances to enable it to decide what the good of society may require the punishment to be, within the limits fixed by the statute.

Socialists Perverted, Says Bill. "To deal with him with such severity is to manifest a concern for the evil influence he exerts, out of all proportion to the fact. Doubtless his writings are read with pleasure by a number whose views are as wild and as perverted as his, but for all persons of average common sense a reading of his articles is the best antidote for the poison he seeks to instill.

WARREN SPEAKS IN CHICAGO ON FEB. 12 (Special to The Call.) CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, of Girard, Kan., whose sentence to prison for showing the duplicity of the federal courts was yesterday commuted by Taft, will be the chief speaker at a great Socialist rally in Dexter Pavilion on February 12. Warren comes to Chicago to fire the opening gun in the majority campaign for the Socialist party.

CAKE BAKERS' VICTORY
THE FOLLOWING CAKE BAKER SHOPS HAVE SETTLED WITH THE BAKERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 100, BRANCH 1:
R. Heller, 83 Essex St.
Chas. Blum, 239 Livingston St.
A. Shifrin, 23 Suffolk St.
S. Lubarsky, 14 Suffolk St.
M. Blask, 33 Allen St.
Brester & Hammer, 270 E. 10th St.

RESPONSIBLE ONES SHIFT BLAME IN EXPLOSION HORROR

the dynamite out to sea and then load it upon the vessels. Connolly was unable to state when a change in this method of loading had been made. He said that will have to be taken up with the railroad people.

Owner of Boat "Ignorant." James Healing, owner of the Katherine W., has informed the Jersey City police that his boat was chartered to the Du Pont and Keystone Powder Company for three years. He said he did not know anything about the dynamite which exploded, as he had not been on board his boat for a long time.

Morse Reported Dead. Three more names were added yesterday to the list of dead and missing. The missing men are Anthonk Solewski, of 462 Grand street, Jersey City, who was a laborer and went to work yesterday to help unload the dynamite.

SCATHING ATTACK ON STEEL TRUST
Congressman Stanley Calls It a "Pernicious, Defiant Monopoly."
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—A bitter attack on the steel trust was made on the floor of the house today by Representative Stanley, of Kentucky.

REICHSTAG VOTES BURDEN ON PEOPLE
BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The reichstag passed on third reading the bill taxing increased by a vote of 199 to 88. Cities and other local municipalities will retain 40 per cent of the proceeds derived from the new taxation and may collect an additional tax in the form of a supplementary percentage.

CAKE BAKERS' VICTORY
THE FOLLOWING CAKE BAKER SHOPS HAVE SETTLED WITH THE BAKERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 100, BRANCH 1:
S. Lipsky, 48-30 Ludlow St.
Kessler & Vogel, 122 Attorney St.
Blankstein, 90 Essex St.
S. Gros, 412 E. 10th St.
Goodman Bakery, 431 E. 5th St.
A. Josephberg, 133 E. 3d St.
Gottlieb Perltz, 129 Forsyth St.

"Great Controversies Over the Judicial Power in the United States"
PROF. CHAS. A. BEARD
of Columbia University, will lecture on this subject in the
Rand School of Social Science
112 E. 12th St., City.
Saturday, February 4, at 8 P. M. Sharp
Admission, 10 Cents

WIFE AND MOTHER, VICTIM OF 'JUSTICE' IS ILL IN HOSPITAL

some girl of the streets to solicit them, hanging about, smiling, and often accosting her. Failing to entice any of the regular women of the streets, an officer may smile and speak to some foolish young girl, who by responding, even though she has no thought of harm, will certainly land in the Women's Night Court.

Victorious Fight by Union Bakers
Strikers Return to Work After Complete Surrender by Scab Shops.
Another victory in the strike of the matzoth bakers was scored yesterday when J. Sachs, 170 Cherry street, signed an agreement with the union granting the demands made by the workers, including the ironclad clause of recognition of the union.

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MITCHELL STUNNED BY MINERS' BLOW
Is Now Between Devil and Deep Sea—A Delegate's Opinion.

By LOUIS DUCHEZ, Member United Mine Workers. Yesterday I called on John Mitchell at his office in the headquarters of the National Civic Federation. It is located in the monster Metropolitan building, 25d and 24th streets and Fourth avenue. Mitchell, as chairman of the trade agreement department of the Civic gang, has private quarters there. On the door, before he beckoned me to enter, I read, "Mr. John Mitchell."

Refused to Answer. But he refused to answer. He seemed to anticipate my mission. He said he knew me. I wondered whether as a delegate to the conventions, or as a Socialist. He simply said he would not express himself on the subject at present. And, so after a few minutes' talk on non-essential things within the coal miners' union, some of its men, and mining regions with which we both were familiar, I took my leave.

Victorious Fight by Union Bakers
Strikers Return to Work After Complete Surrender by Scab Shops.
Another victory in the strike of the matzoth bakers was scored yesterday when J. Sachs, 170 Cherry street, signed an agreement with the union granting the demands made by the workers, including the ironclad clause of recognition of the union.

REICHSTAG VOTES BURDEN ON PEOPLE
BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The reichstag passed on third reading the bill taxing increased by a vote of 199 to 88. Cities and other local municipalities will retain 40 per cent of the proceeds derived from the new taxation and may collect an additional tax in the form of a supplementary percentage.

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CLOTHES PRICES CUT IN HALF
RICKARDS MUST MOVE
OUR STORE IS TO LET
We shall not move any of our present stock into our new store, but shall SELL IT ALL, and the prices we have named will make IT GO FAST.

W. S. Peck & Co. and Rickards Special Make
SUITS AND OVERCOATS
Were \$12.50 and \$10, now 6.75 | Were \$25 and \$22, now 13.50
Were \$18 and \$15, now 9.50 | Were \$32 and \$30, now 18.50
TROUSERS
Were \$3, now 1.95 | Were \$5 and \$4, now 2.95
FANCY VESTS
Were \$3 and \$2, now 95c | Were \$5 and \$4, now 1.49
Including Full Dress and Tuxedo.
HATS Were \$3, now 1.75 | HATS Were \$2, now 1.25

RICKARDS
N. E. Cor. 26th St. 430 Sixth Ave.
New York
forfeit his membership unless such work was done under a dispensation granted by the president of the district where he has secured employment. This section is not to be understood as giving a district or any other officer the power to grant a dispensation to a mine boss, superintendent or representative of an operators' association or National Civic Federation.

MOCK JUSTICE AT EXPLOSION INQUEST
Corporation Lawyers Joke, Say Cigar Caused N. Y. Central Disaster.
The investigation to fix the blame for the explosion in the yards of the New York Central on December 12, which killed thirteen persons and crippled scores of others, which was continued before Coroner Holtzhauser and Feinberg yesterday, resolved itself into a sort of Punch and Judy show.

PATENTS
INVENTIONS PROTECTED.
Careful Work—Moderate Prices.
BERNARD COWEN, 76 William Street
PATENT ATTORNEY.

ARONSON BROS. & FIERST
DRY AND DRESS GOODS
We Advertise No Special Bargains and Offer No Bait, but Guarantee Satisfaction.
61-63 BELMONT AVENUE.

HAAS SONS
Carpenter, wood, moving and carting done.
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Cypress av., near Cooper St., Brooklyn, L. I.

C. O. LOEBEL
UP-TO-DATE
Union Matter and Men's Furnish.
1406 BEEKMAN AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

Sam W. Eiges
ATTORNEY AT LAW
122 Nassau St., N. Y. C. Phone 6465 Beekman.
465 East 116th St., Bronx, Phone 5277 Tremont.
Excelsior Stationery Co.
112 NASSAU STREET.
All kinds of Stationery, Law Books and Copying of Documents.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CROPSEY IN ACTION

Leads Three Tammany Policemen Who Were Caught Telling Lies.

Well, bless your heart, what is the Department of New York city doing to?

It is, just a plain, ordinary, off-the-job, such as is part of a New York policeman's daily business to tell, cost otherwise perfectly "honest" their jobs yesterday. They were led by Police Commissioner Cropsey, the police commissioner, apropos of the occasion, said that he will not ungrit his teeth until every bluecoat is fired off the police force. And the commissioner says means it, honest, and is not merely "telling" the boys.

The ill-starred policemen are Pauline George F. Frey, John Walsh, and Joseph E. Brady, of the Morris police station. They were tried yesterday and were found guilty of lying, and their dismissal from the department followed.

The dismissal of the policemen is the echo of the trial and dismissal of Captain John F. Tappin, of the Morris precinct.

How It Happened.

On December of last year the three policemen, in the presence of the commissioner and a stenographer, made certain statements about Captain Tappin. Among other things, they said that the captain had told the man under his command that he was the policeman who was writing letters to the Commissioner and that the practice must be stopped.

On January 6, when Tappin was called, Frey, Walsh and Brady denied the witness stand that they had made the Commissioner about the captain's remarks. They declared that the captain had never said the things he was accused of saying.

Commissioner Cropsey immediately ordered the three patrolmen and ordered that charges be preferred against them.

Lawyer Lawrence J. Sullivan pleaded for the men, saying that they were more than human and that naturally their first thought was to protect themselves.

"They did not lie to protect themselves, but to shield another," replied the commissioner. "They do not know that I know that after leaving my office on December 3 they went to a certain house and saw a certain man and that it was there that the captain had said, 'I intend to dismiss every man on the force who does what they have done.'"

Lie is Constitutional.

Many of the older men on the police force merely shook their heads at the commissioner's threat. Some of them, however, could not forgive him such rash remarks and were indignantly outspoken.

"Of course," said one bluecoat, "Cropsey is green about the police business. But even as a lawyer he should not have made such a foolish break as to ask the force to tell the truth. Think of what would happen to poor old New York if the police would all of a sudden begin telling the truth. Why, half the people in jail would be released and many of our best people would fill their places behind the bars. There would not be room enough behind the bars to accommodate them all."

"Huh! that Cropsey is either a great joker or else he's dreamin'." Commissioners may come and Commissioners may go, but the copper's fib is here to stay.

The Diary of a Shirtwaist Striker

By THERESA MALKIEL

The only book of its kind. The best propaganda book to give the outsider. Full of object lessons on Socialism without sermons or technical phrases. Just the book to use on Woman's Day. Special rates to locals.

"The best book I have read in a long time. It is unique."

"JOS. WANHOPE."

Sent postpaid on receipt of 25 cents. L. A. Malkiel, 116 Nassau street. For sale by The Call.

Westchester Clothing Co.

THOMAS G. HUNT
Maker and Importer of
Trunks, Bags and Leather Goods
400 6th Ave., cor. 26th St., Manhattan.

Regular Meeting OF THE Brooklyn Call Fair Conference

10 AND 4TH FRIDAY EVENINGS AT THE LABOR LYCEUM.

SHOE WORKERS DEMAND INCREASE IN WAGES

(Special Correspondence.)

BROCKTON, Mass., Feb. 2.—After discussing for the greater part of two days the issue of increased wages for lasters in the Brockton factories, conference committees of the Brockton shoe manufacturers' association and the lasters adjourned till this morning when another conference was held.

For two years lasters have complained that the introduction of high toe and freak lasts resulted in a reduction in wages, as the lasters were required to put extra time into the work. A year ago an agreement was reached whereby they were given an increase. This agreement expired tonight.

General President John S. Tobin of the boot and shoe workers' union was present. The lasters' delegates were Royal F. Dano, of Brockton; Charles L. Lowell, of Whitman; W. P. Mackay, of North Abington; Alvin C. Hoves, of Middleboro, and Thomas Carrigan, of South Braintree. The manufacturers were represented by Thomas J. Evans, secretary of the association; John S. Kent, Frank S. Farnum, Charles E. Moore, William M. Nute and Joseph Hewett.

It is said that the manufacturers admit that the lasters are not able to earn as much under present conditions as formerly, the dispute coming on the amount of the increase asked by the union.

STRIKER SHOT DOWN BY A SHOE GUARD

(Continued from page 1.)

of the shop. The foreman, finding out that Buccafiore was organizing the workers, discharged him. Buccafiore appealed to the superintendent and he was put back to work.

Worker is Badgered.

Being angered over the reinstatement of Buccafiore, the foreman went after him and tried to make him work hard for him. A day or two after the reinstatement the foreman struck Buccafiore, who, in return, fired at him and killed him.

Several days after the shooting Dodd asked for a price list and when the workers met and brought in their price lists they were locked out. Since the lockout Dodd, together with the superintendent, called on the District Attorney and told him that the strikers were a band of criminals, and Buccafiore was one of their gang. The District Attorney assigned a special man to the case, who was present at the coroner's jury investigation. The strikers engaged ex-Judge Palmieri, who said that the District Attorney had no right to send a man to the coroner's investigation. The strikers claim that the bosses are hoping for Buccafiore's conviction, because they think that as soon as he is convicted the strikers would break ranks and return to work.

Another trick of the "organized" bosses was discovered yesterday when they presented a resolution to mediators Beall and Reagan, of the state board of arbitration, stating that they would refuse to deal with the strikers except as individuals.

The following is the resolution adopted by the advisory committee of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association:

Example of Arrogance.

"Whereas the advisory committee of the shoe manufacturers of New York, at a meeting held January 31, met two members of the state board of arbitration, who made a proposition from a committee of the Industrial Workers of the World, that each shop meet a committee of its employees who are out to discuss the question of returning in a body and prices, eliminating all other subjects; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the committee that an answer be returned to the suggestion of the gentlemen of the arbitration board, that the shoe manufacturers refuse, absolutely, to meet their employees, who are out, only as individuals."

When the agents of the state board called on the bosses on Tuesday they explained that they appeared before the meeting in behalf of Garalde, but the bosses have found it necessary to say in their resolution that the agents appeared with propositions from the bosses. The strikers openly declared on Tuesday that they would not deal with the "bosses' organization, but that every firm would have to deal with its employees. When the strikers elected the committee to call on Garalde it was through the solicitation of the state board, to talk over the price list and nothing else, and what caused the bosses to say that they called with propositions from the Industrial Workers of the World could not be learned.

The Shoe Workers' Protective Union, an independent organization of shoe workers, sent in another check for \$100, promising further assistance to the strikers. Upholsterers' Union, No. 44, sent in \$15; Butchers' Union, No. 174, brought in \$25; the Lettish Branch of the Socialist party sent in \$10; Branch 19, of the National Association of Letter Carriers, sent a money order for \$5; Local Putnam, Conn., of the Socialist party, sent in \$1; Louis and Mary Balhaus sent in \$7.95 they collected, promising to keep up the collection until the strikers win their fight.

MANQUERADE COSTUMES.

J. STROPNICKY & SONS
(Successors to "BRENDA")
1460 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 76th and 77th Sts.
Largest Manquerade Costume in Yorkville.

SHAINES BROTHERS

Popular Bronx Men's Furnishings, up-to-date reliable goods.
1235 WILKINS AVENUE.
In Center of Block, bet. Freeman St. Subway Station and Jennings St. Bronx.

SILK IMPORTERS FINED AND SUED

Jacob Steiner and Jacob Berfein, silk importers at 14 West 19th street, who pleaded guilty yesterday afternoon to several indictments charging the undervaluation and false entry, were fined \$1,000 each by Judge Martin in the United States Circuit Court. They are also defendants in a civil action to recover \$5,000 for the undervaluation.

CLEARING SALE
LEVY BROS.
CLOTHIERS, GENTS' FURNISHERS AND HATTERS
2196 Third Ave., near 120th-St.
We will sell our Winter Clothing Stock at Reduced Prices.
Any one looking for bargains in Clothing, Gents' Furnishings or Hats, can get them now at
LEVY BROS.
2196 Third Avenue, near 120th Street. JOE LEVY, Successor.

10,000 UNIONISTS MARCH IN DENVER

Demonstration in Behalf of Imprisoned Miners. 'Mother' Jones to Help.

(Special to The Call.)

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 2.—A monster demonstration by organized labor of Denver against the action of Judge Greely Whitford, in sentencing sixteen United Mine Workers to a year in jail for contempt, was held here today.

Ten thousand unionists paraded through the city for two hours and then went to the state house. Later they gathered in mass meeting at the Auditorium and listened to speeches protesting against Whitford's action.

From indications there will be such a protest in the form of mass meetings and demonstrations from now on that the capitalist-owned courts of Colorado will realize that the wrong move was made in sending the workers to jail.

"Mother" Jones, who has been in the Westmoreland strike district in Pennsylvania for some time, is on her way to Colorado. Plans have been made for her to speak throughout the industrial centers of the state. "Mother" is especially known and loved by the miners of Colorado. She has an influence among the miners and other workers of the West that few individuals have today.

The capitalist masters of Colorado hate "Mother" Jones as a Spanish fighting bull hates a red flag. They know that if she enters on a campaign of agitation against the courts which sentenced sixteen workmen to a year's imprisonment each, that the workers will become aroused as they never have been before in this state.

The present movement, it is believed, will be the biggest working class protest against the power of the courts that has ever taken place. The gigantic parade today here is but a starter. The Socialists and aggressive unionists are taking advantage of the opportunity.

REPUBLICAN SPLIT IN NEXT CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—According to statements made today by house leaders, the fine of cleavage between the regular and progressive factions in the Republican party will be more sharply drawn in the new Congress than it is at present.

In the Republican caucus to be held next December prior to the organization of the house Joseph G. Cannon is to be put forward by the regulars as their candidate for the minority leadership. Representative George W. Norris, of Nebraska, will be nominated by the insurgent candidate for the honor. Of the 163 Republicans who will be members of the next house the majority are recognized as regulars.

The insurgents contend that they will have fifty-five members of their band when the roll is called in the new house. As every one of them is called a Cannon hater, the fear is expressed by Republican leaders that the minority in the new house will be badly split from the beginning.

INSPECTOR WALSH TO ANSWER CHARGES

Inspector Richard Walsh is to appear at headquarters today to answer charges that have been preferred against him by Chief Inspector Schmitzberger. It is charged that on New Year's Eve Inspector Walsh assigned six policemen and two sergeants to special posts without the sanction of the Police Commissioner, and that by so doing he unnecessarily weakened the patrol force in his district.

The special post to which he assigned his men is said to be Church's restaurant, which was opened that evening. At any rate, according to the gossip of the department, there were more policemen on duty at that restaurant that night than at any of the others in the neighborhood. The inspector is entitled to at least one adjournment, and it is not expected that he will be ready to proceed with the trial today.

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SLAVERY A REFUGE IN FAMISHED CHINA

Mothers Sell Sons and Daughters to Escape Awful Plague.

(Special to The Call.)

NANKING, China, Feb. 2.—Children are being sold by hundreds of Chinese families in their struggle for food, said missionaries returning today from the famine districts in Kiang Su and Anhui provinces. Tales of suffering almost unbelievable in their shocking details are recounted by those engaged in relief work.

More than 100,000 families are without food, shelter, or clothing, it is estimated. Two and one-half millions are affected by famine, with the certainty that conditions will grow worse for several months.

In the rural districts, the unburied dead line the roadways. Families are sleeping in mud and water in the inundated river lands, all with little or no clothing. Besides actual starvation, famine fever, a most loathsome disease has appeared and is adding to the death roll.

The famine is due to the flooding of the valleys of the Nwai river and its tributaries. No crops were gathered last summer and fall. Even the simplest, coarsest food is lacking. The natives first pawned their furniture, then their clothes, and finally sold the very timbers of their rude homes, and now the babies are being sold. The girls are sold as slaves, or bound out for a long term of years, while the boys are bought by well to do families who have no sons, or by employers.

Relief is extremely difficult, as the most of the stricken area is inaccessible by railroad. Water still covers much of the land.

Thousands of families are migrating, moving south in an effort to find sustenance. Men are leaving their families to almost certain death by disease or starvation, while they wander in search of employment.

WARNING FROM LABOR AGAINST BOY SCOUTS

Machinists Call Upon Members to Avoid Capitalist Organization.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the combined lodges and membership of the International Association of Machinists of Newark, N. J.:

Whereas an attempt is being made by certain Wall Street millionaires, assisted by the Y. M. C. A. and various other so-called religious societies, to organize the boys of our country into an organization known as the Boy Scouts of America, a semi-military association; and

Whereas we, as members of organized labor, being pledged to the principles of brotherhood and international peace between the working classes of the world and loyalty to each other, are forced to render an emphatic protest against this movement for the following reasons:

First—The pledge required from each recruit requiring him to submit in blind obedience to the orders of so-called superior officers, which is a relic of the autocratic past.

Second—The clause (Article 3, Scout Law) pledging its members to remain loyal to their employers through thick and thin, which practically means the training of our young men and boys to become scabs and strikebreakers in times of industrial conflicts.

Third—The attempt to arouse and instill the spirit of medieval barbarism and militarism into the minds of future generations of wage earners.

Resolved, by the members of Lodge No. 340 International Association of Machinists of Newark, N. J., in regular meeting assembled, That we condemn this so-called benevolent movement, which, under the guise of philanthropy and the welfare of our children, seeks to make slaves and traitors of our sons.

Resolved, That we request our membership to withdraw all support of whatever nature to this movement or the various societies engaged in aiding this organization.

Resolved, That our delegates be instructed to present these resolutions to the Essex Trades Council for further action and consideration by that body; and be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and sent to the press for publication.

S. R. YOUNG,
CHARLES ANDERSON,
CHARLES J. WRIGHT,
Committee.

You are at home when dealing with FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE
N. E. Cor. 54th St. & Ave. A. N. Y.
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW
We handle all union made merchandise.

PRINTERS PLAN NEW DISTRICT COUNCILS

Allied Printing Trades to Have Assembly District Organizations.

In an effort to increase the efficiency of the unions affiliated with the Allied Printing Trades Council, the central body of the printing trades, and to bring the 25,000 members of the various printing trade unions into closer touch with one another, a plan has been evolved for the formation of assembly district councils throughout the city. All of the assembly district councils are to be under the control of the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York city.

Secretary Peter J. Brady, of the Allied Council, expresses himself as very confident that this assembly district council plan will bring the members of all the printing trades union closer together, develop the spirit of mutual protection among them and also inspire such social life as will bind the families of the members together.

The first question to be considered by the new councils will be the subject of getting the union label in school books. It is estimated now that 90 per cent of all school books are made under non-union conditions.

Queens on the Job.

Queens county is the first to get in line with the new plan, a big and enthusiastic meeting having been held in the Times building at Myrtle and Cypress avenues, Ridgewood, Tuesday evening. There are twenty-one unions in the printing trades in this city, and all of them were well represented at the meeting.

Secretary Brady reported about his experience with the Democratic politicians in fighting the designation of the Long Island Farmer, a non-union sheet, to receive the advertising from the secretary of state's office during this year.

The Queens county Democratic committee was responsible for the Long Island Farmer being given the state advertising. Secretary Brady reported that he had written to members of the legislature representing the county of Queens, and had received replies from some of them, while others ignored his letters. He also reported that the fifteen members of the Democratic county committee had replied to his letters, but thirty of them ignored them.

Regrets and Lies of Politicians.

Brady read a letter from Chairman Cassidy of the Democratic committee, under date of January 10, wherein he expressed regrets for the action of the committee, but intimated that the designation of the scab paper had been filed and no change could be made.

On January 12 Brady received a letter from Luke Keenan, also a member of the committee, now a deputy in the secretary of state's office, stating that the designation had been filed and could not be altered. He regretted the action of the county committee very much.

Secretary of State Edward L. Loran, writing to Brady under date of January 24, declares that the actual filing of the designation of the Long Island Farmer to receive state advertising was not actually filed until January 17.

Now, some of the union printers in Queens want to know who's liar.

After listening to Secretary Brady's report, it was voted to send a list of questions to every member of the Democratic county committee with a return addressed stamped envelope, so as to give every member of the county committee an opportunity to place themselves on record to compile a final report to be printed and distributed to every wage earner in the county during the next campaign.

PROBING CARNEGIE TRUST'S AFFAIRS

The affairs of the defunct Carnegie Trust Company are being gone into by the District Attorney's office as well as by the State Banking Department, and it is said that men connected with the promotions in which William J. Cummins, a Carnegie director who comes from Nashville, is interested will be asked to explain certain transactions leading up to large loans made by the trust company. Among the things under investigation are loans in which the stock of the independent fertilizer company figures.

Assistant District Attorney Clark has been engaged for some time in the investigation of the trust company's affairs, and the hunt has occupied so much of his time that he has been sharing desk room in the trust company's offices with Bank Inspector Broderick, who is in charge of the banking department. District Attorney Whitman refused yesterday to discuss the investigation further than to say that there appear to be many things that need explaining. He said that the matter had not yet taken such shape as to call for a grand jury investigation. The banking department also refused to tell what its examiners had unearthed. Cummins was examined yesterday with Louis S. Levy, of the firm of Stanchfield & Levy. Joseph B. Reichman, a former president of the trust company, also was present. John B. Stanchfield is also a director in the trust company.

None of those present at the conference would discuss the trust company's affairs or the so-called "fertilizer loans."

HORACE GREELY CENTENARY.

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Horace Greeley will be observed by a Greeley centenary meeting at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the Aldermen's chamber in the City Hall. The Greeley memorial committee will be in charge of the meeting, which will be open to the public. A number of prominent men have been invited to speak on the life of Horace Greeley.

C. LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMPANY
1449-55 Broadway, Justice Putnam Avenue
BROOKLYN.

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings

We protect the Union where and when we can, and allow a special discount to Union Men.



Made by the Home Sewing Machine Mfg. Co. Guaranteed to last a lifetime. We insure it for five years against fire. Has automatic lift and 5 drawers. PRICE \$29 Terms \$1.00 down, 25c per week.

Unusually good design in highly polished golden oak finish; oval French bevelled mirror, 12x10; Panelled sides; four large drawers, two small drawers. \$4.95

\$60 WORTH \$3 to \$4 Deposit 75c to \$1 a Week

Green Trading Stamps Given with Each Cash and Charge Purchase.

\$100 WORTH \$7.50 to \$10 Deposit \$1 to \$1.50 a Week

REBEL ONSLAUGHT AGAINST JUAREZ IS IRRESISTIBLE

(Continued from page 1.)

sul Lomeliat, of Juarez and El Paso, demanding that Juarez surrender immediately to prevent bloodshed. He promised to attack the city in earnest shortly after noon today unless his demands were met.

American Consul Edwards, at noon, ordered all American citizens to leave Juarez and get out of the zone of fighting. Edwards believed that the Mexican government had planted dynamite mines near all the government buildings to destroy the rebel invaders if they capture and attempt to sack the city.

Bankers Flee Juarez.

I. J. Bush and Dr. E. E. Sinks, of El Paso, under a flag of truce and Red Cross flag, started across the border at 10 o'clock to care for the wounded of Croso's army. An emergency hospital will be established in El Paso to care for the wounded of both armies, if the United States government will permit. A Red Cross hospital corps is being organized here and is expected to establish field hospitals as soon as possible.

Mexican postal officials moved their postoffice to El Paso this evening and are working mail on this side of the river.

Both the Banco Minero and the Banco Nacional moved their funds to El Paso today, and are doing business at local banks, the former at the First National and the latter at the Guarantee Bank and Trust Company. Very few Mexican families remained in Juarez tonight. All came to El Paso.

Pullman Sheets Bandage Rebels.

While they were held on the marooned trains between El Paso and Chihuahua the American passengers were fed and treated courteously by the insurgents. The passengers formed themselves into a volunteer Red Cross corps and led by Miss Annette Cowles, of Mexico City, and assisted by former Secretary Garfield, they aided the wounded. Miss Cowles is head nurse of the National Railway Hospital in Mexico City and was returning to Mexico from the States when her train was held up. The passengers tore up Pullman sheets and bandaged the wounds of the rebels and made them as comfortable as possible.

This afternoon Doctors I. J. Bush and E. D. Sinks, of El Paso, commissioned by Provisional Governor Sanchez, left El Paso to meet the insurgents and attend their wounded. They were given passes through the Mexican federal lines by the Mexican military commander of Juarez. Sinks was a former United States army surgeon in the Philippines.

Miss Cowles will remain here and head a corps of volunteer nurses to administer to the wounded when they are brought up, and arrangements are now being made to bring them to El Paso for treatment. If arrangements cannot be made with the United States government to bring them over, they are to be brought anyhow and United States officials will be permitted to arrest them as violators of the neutrality law and guard them while they are in the hospital.

YOUNG TURKS PLAN ANOTHER BIG ARMY

LONDON, Feb. 2.—An unprecedented foreign military movement by the Young Turks to check the growing domestic discontent is indicated in today's dispatches from Salonika. These dispatches say that the Young Turks have decided to mobilize 600,000 reserves, in addition to the present standing army of 400,000.

While it is known that Turkey was threatened from many sides, her hunger has not been thought sufficiently imminent to demand such an enormous demonstration. Italy, Russia, Greece and Bulgaria are believed to be the possible adversaries of Turkey. The decision of the Young Turks practically amounts to a movement by the government itself, as the Young Turks are in complete control.

GETS AN INJUNCTION AGAINST RAIN WATER

Justice Mavor in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted the application of Edward and Helen Roche, proprietors of a summer hotel at Far Rockaway, for an injunction preventing the city from pumping rain water into the sewers of the village. It was alleged that the rain water bubbled up in the cellar of the hotel and injured its business.

What Local Labor Bodies Are Doing

SEAMEN'S MASS MEETING.

There will be a mass meeting of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union at 422 West street at 8 o'clock tonight. William Grow, organizer of the Longshoremens of Liverpool, England, and Charles Sheraton, organizer of the Spanish branch of the International Sailors and Firemen's Union, will address the meeting.

BED SPRING AND COUCH MAKERS

The Bed Spring Makers' Protective Union, Local 13193 of the American Federation of Labor, will hold a mass meeting tonight at 63 East 4th street for the purpose of reorganizing the trade. Hugh Frayne, organizer of the A. F. of L.; Jacob Panken and other speakers will address the meeting. The union invites all bed spring, cabinet and couch makers to attend the meeting and enroll in the organization.

HOBOKEN SEAMEN MEET.

There will be a mass meeting at Lurefort's Hall, 315 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J., at 8 o'clock tonight, to which all sailors, firemen, cooks, stewards, teamsters, longshoremens and harbor boatmen are invited. Mrs. C. H. Morgan, of the W. C. T. U., will speak on "Temperance." Rev. Elliot White will speak on "Socialism." H. Schreck will speak on "Industrial Unionism." Mrs. A. Walton, of the Brick Church (Presbyterian) of Brooklyn, will render "Social Songs." Bruno Wagner will speak on the "New Unionism," and John Walsh, a longshoreman, will speak on "What is the I. W. W.?" The general public and seamen are invited to attend.

CANVAS MAKERS MEET TONIGHT.

The Canvas Makers' Union of Greater New York will hold a mass meeting for organizing purposes at 257 East Houston street, at 8 o'clock tonight. An appeal to all canvas makers has been widely spread among all those employed in the trade and a large attendance is expected. A report of the organization committee will be given and ways of thoroughly organizing the trade will be devised. Men prominent in the labor union and Socialist movement are scheduled to deliver addresses.

CARPENTERS, NO. 476.

At the last meeting of Carpenters' Union, No. 476, an invitation from Brewers' Union, No. 1, to attend their annual mass and civic ball to be held at the Manhattan Casino on February 13, was received. Admission will be free to members of the union.

THOMAS J. GROGAN, A MEMBER, DIED ON JANUARY 25.

R. Vincent, Frank Seeger, Jacob Buch, Charles Lutz, Berger Heberg, Gus Lattner, William Bernhard, and Frank Schmolz are on the sick list. The union will hold a special meeting on February 7, at the Labor Temple, where a speaker of the Socialist party will deliver an address on old age pensions. All members should take notice of the labor bureau at J. Henrich's older cafe, 1465 Second avenue, phone 1313 Lenox.

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COMFORT FOR THIRTY FIRED SCRUBWOMEN

Prendergast and Steers Wash Their Hands of a Rather Dirty Job.

The following letter by Controller Prendergast, and a statement by Boro President Steers, of Brooklyn, ought to prove a neat comfort to thirty scrubwomen who are out of work:

"My Dear Mr. Steers—During the last few days I have been in receipt of a number of letters from Brooklyn people, complaining of the discharge of scrubwomen in the Brooklyn Department of Public Buildings. The writers of these letters all seem to think that I am responsible for the discharge of these women. I have no more control over them than I have over you.

"It is a fact that as a member of the Board of Estimate I pass upon appropriations. So do you. The budgetary committee gave a hearing upon the estimates presented by your department and decided that the Department of Buildings could be maintained for less money than you were asking for. The committee's position was that not one dollar more should be appropriated for this purpose than the actual necessities of the work required. Consequently, when the committee submitted its recommendations to the Board of Estimate, the appropriation asked for by you was reduced. The reduced estimates were then passed upon by the entire board, every member, including yourself, voting for them. The distribution of the amount allowed for the cleaning of public buildings in Brooklyn is within your discretion entirely. It is your administrative problem and nobody else's. Yours very truly, WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Controller."

President Steers, when asked to comment on the Controller's letter, declared that the superintendent of the public building bureau, Howard Woody, was the person to talk to about it.

"This is a matter purely within the discretion of Superintendent Woody," said Steers. "I do not interfere in the administration of the sewer bureau or any of my other bureaus. As a matter of fact there were ninety women employed in the bureau of public buildings, but our 1911 appropriation provided for only sixty women, so we were compelled to let thirty go."

MEETING HALLS

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HORRIBLE SUGGESTION BY SENATOR OWEN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—That the present Congress should adjourn sine die and make way for the new senate and house chosen at the November elections, was the somewhat startling suggestion sprung in the senate this afternoon by Senator Owen of Oklahoma while speaking in opposition to the ocean mail bill. "This Congress has been repudiated by the American people," declared Senator Owen, "and yet it continues in session in an effort to put through discredited legislation like the ship subsidy bill. The people repudiated the party in power because of its advocacy of ship subsidy, other subsidies and its subservience to the special interests.

"The Democrats have been entrusted with government and the men elected in November should be called in special session to pass legislation now before this Congress, which ought to adjourn sine die. This Congress is now about to pass appropriation bills of \$1,000,000,000 to run the government until June, 1912, and yet the majority in it was defeated in 1910."

TREASURER A SUICIDE; WESTINGHOUSE SHORT

The body of Edward St. John, who for ten years has been assistant treasurer of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at 165 Broadway, yesterday afternoon was found floating in the surf off West 5th street, Coney Island, by an employe of the Dock Department, who waded out and brought the body ashore.

Not long after the body was taken to the morgue of the Coney Island Hospital it was learned from officers of the Westinghouse company that a hurried examination of St. John's accounts showed a shortage of several thousand dollars.

Terry added, however, that the examination of St. John's accounts, which will be begun today, possibly may show that suicide hypothesized securities to the value of twice the amount of the bond, although he did not think this probable.

PRISONERS PUT ON JOB INSTEAD OF WORKERS

A good specimen of economy such as the Taft administration is practicing was exercised Wednesday night when officials at the Brooklyn navy yard discharged 200 men who were engaged in laborious tasks and in their stead placed prisoners to do the work.

The officials stated that there was not sufficient work to keep the men busy, but hastened to the rescue with a silly promise.

Several of the discharged laborers were at the yard yesterday trying to find out when they will be called back. They discovered many prisoners clad in gray were scaling the caisson of dry dock No. 1, and also a large tank in the dock being renovated. On further investigation the men found prisoners were assigned to their tasks on the battleship Alabama and were performing the work of paid laborers in other parts of the navy yard.

The discharged workers were in no pleasant frame of mind about the matter. They got very little satisfaction when inquiries were made as to the reason for their suspensions. They were told there was no work for them to do, and they would be reinstated as soon as their services were needed.

EIGHT PASSENGERS FLY IN MONOPLANE

PAU, Feb. 2.—Le Martin, the aviator, flew with seven passengers for five hours in a monoplane here today. The total weight carried was 1,042 pounds. This is a new record for passenger carrying by aeroplane.

OUT OF WORK, KILLS HIMSELF

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 2.—Despondent because he lost his position in the mill, Arthur Bachand, a weaver, thirty-five years of age, turned on the gas in his room last night and this morning he was found dead by his brother. Bachand had a wife and two children residing in Plainfield, Conn.

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DENTISTS—Brooklyn.

DRS. L. & I. HERMANN Have removed to 1206 49th street, cor. 12th ave., Boro Park, Brooklyn. Tel. 237 Bay Ridge.

DR. A. RITT, Dentist, 1621 Pitkin Ave., cor. Hopkins, Brooklyn.

SOCIALISTS' WORK IN CONN. UNIONS

C. L. U. of Derby Passes Clear-Cut, Class-Conscious Resolution.

By EDWARD PERKINS CLARKE, State Secretary. (Special Correspondence.)

MYSTIC, Conn., Feb. 2.—At the last meeting of the Bridgeport Central Labor Union, which was largely attended by delegates, the Socialists were much in evidence, as the president, vice president, two out of the three trustees and five out of eight executive committeemen are Socialists. Jasper McLevy, delegate of the State Roofers' Union, and until recently national committeeman of the Socialist party for Connecticut, was elected president, and Fred Cederholm, another well known Socialist, was elected one of the three trustees. The hard, conscientious work of the Bridgeport Socialists in behalf of the labor movement is acknowledged, and the election of Comrade McLevy to the presidency has been a foregone conclusion for some time. His elevation to the highest office in the gift of Bridgeport unionists attests his popularity and standing in the Bridgeport labor movement in which he has been active for many years.

That the Bridgeport Socialists should have captured the C. L. U. in the next to the largest city in industrial Connecticut is a significant fact right after the big Socialist vote of last November in Bridgeport, and the local papers are fully alive to its importance.

At a meeting of the Central Labor Union of Derby, which was addressed by Comrade S. E. Beardsley, the following resolutions were presented by Delegate Albert Colton, of Machinists' Union No. 59, of Derby, and unanimously indorsed:

Effort to Crush Unions. "Whereas a concerted effort is being made in the state of Connecticut, and all other states, to crush out the existence of the trades union movement; and

"Whereas we, the delegates of the wages and shortened the hours of labor and made conditions for the worker more tolerable, and this being a direct blow at the profits of the manufacturers, the Manufacturers' Association cannot forgive this; and

"Whereas we, the delegates of the Central Labor Union, are stripped of all power by legislation to picket, boycott or strike, and our property is jeopardized by the ruling capitalistic class, in case of strike, by the precedent of the Danbury haters' case, and our union, therefore, has no more power, we are hereby forced on the political field to get back our old rights and new ones we never enjoyed; and

"Whereas our English brothers have passed a trades union dispute act, which has been found practical, which allows peaceful picketing, boycotting and striking; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Central Labor Union (the members being class-conscious) well knowing that the interests of the Manufacturers' Association and those of the Central Labor Union are not identical, and the Manufacturers' Association is logical in its stand; and

"Resolved, That raising wages and shortening hours must come from only one source, and that is from the Manufacturers' Association profits, and realizing our only hopes are on the political field, as well as in the industrial, for we can only accomplish results by the solidarity of the class-conscious workers; and

Indorse Trades Dispute Act. "Resolved, As our English brothers succeeded in passing a trades dispute act, by the solidarity of the proletariat and be it further

"Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Central Labor Union, indorse and work for a trades dispute act on exact lines of the English act, as drawn up by the conference at Bridgeport, Conn.; also, to work and use all wisdom for the passage of the workmen's compensation act, of which this is the only country which makes a pretense of being civilized which has not such an act."

The state committee will hold its regular meeting next Sunday, February 5, at 10:30 a.m., at Socialist headquarters, 746 Chapel street, New Haven. It is expected that the meeting will be largely attended, and new members will send additional delegates, and each local will make a report. It is hoped, and the question of state paper will be discussed.

Local New London is gaining new accessions in membership every week and it has now passed Local Norwich in the number of good-standing members. In a recent discussion meeting on the benefits of unionism to the working class, in which unionists, ex-unionists and non-unionists took part, various interesting opinions were expressed. It was said that unionism has probably been a benefit in the past and is a necessary now, to keep what has been gained, but no further benefit is to be expected from it, because as capitalism more and more controls production, every rise in wages will be followed by a rise in the cost of living. Therefore, political action is the only effective weapon. Furthermore, any gain in wages obtained by one union is paid for by low wages for others and high prices for all. The increased wages are not taken out of dividends.

Unions Are Necessary. Another opinion was that industrial organizations are here to stay, and they will be, as long as capitalism lasts, a necessary means of obtaining not only higher wages but better conditions of work. All advocated industrial unionism as against trade unionism. All should stand together and not, as often now, practically scab against one another in case of a strike. Alexander Trachtenburg, of Trinity College, speaks at Wallingford, February 5; Yale University, February 7, and at Stafford Springs, February 19, on "The History of Socialism." On February 26 he speaks at Wallingford, and on March 5 at Danbury, on "The

The 829th Day of The Call and Our Aid UNION LABEL GOODS. MEN'S FURNISHINGS—Underwear, Shirts, Socks, Ties, Collars, Umbrellas, Rubber Shoes, Sweaters, etc. Ladies' Furnishings—Hosiery, Corsets, Garters, Underwear, Hats, Shawls, Notions, Skirts, Rubber Shoes, etc. Absolutely Reliable Price and Quality. FREE CALL PURCHASERS' CARDS. SIG. KLEIN and Assistants 80 AND 82 THIRD AVE., NEAR 10TH ST., NEW YORK. Tel. 433-1234. Mail orders all over U. S.

History of Trade Unionism." Rev. Dr. Loux, of Meriden, spoke at Middletown last week and will speak at Bristol tomorrow. Rev. Dr. Loux has prepared lectures on the following topics: "The Gospel of Humanity," "The Criminally Rich Church Member," "Why I Resigned My Pastorate," "The Church Disolute," "Do the Rich Muzzle the Minister?" "The Church, a Social Organization With Moral and Religious Tendencies."

Dr. Loux's Book on Sale. Comrade Loux's book, "Maitland Varne," is for sale at the Socialist Literature Company, 15 Spruce street, New York city, or A. C. McClurg & Co., 215 Wabash avenue, Chicago. Comrade Loux's address is DuBois H. Loux, Meriden, Conn.

The Meriden trade unionists are the latest to indorse the trades disputes and workmen's compensation act. William Applegate, of New Haven, spoke there last Sunday in behalf of these measures along with Dr. Loux.

The conference to organize the New Haven county committee has been called to meet at Derby, Sunday, February 15, a company which publishes the New Haven Socialist were much surprised to receive so many orders for their little propaganda paper, which is going to be improved for future issues. The West Haven, or Orange, Local has accepted a proposition to secure as many subscriptions at 10 cents each as there were votes cast, and if successful they are to receive 500 copies monthly for free distribution. The New Haven headquarters is being renovated and the local is to have a card party and social in their new home Saturday evening as a housewarming.

Referendum Indorsed. The motion of East Hartford Local to reduce the dues to 10 cents and making a change in the county organization procedure was seconded by Local No. 19 of Bristol and by Hartford Local, but too late by the latter to make the motion effective.

Rev. Mr. Kidd, of the Methodist Church in Meriden, is preaching on "Capital and Labor" in opposition to Dr. Loux. Last Sunday evening he made some remarkable assertions to the effect that the condition of the workman today is far better than it was a generation ago, that work is necessary to gain a livelihood, that the compensation to be received by the employer and the employe is the predominating question. Common sense is the only method to be applied in solving these questions. Kidd's platitudes were given two or three paragraphs in the Meriden Journal, while Dr. Loux's article over a cold and half full of live, meaty matter. The editor comments, "He's only kidding you, doctor."

Local Hartford is in favor of a legislative committee whose duties shall be restricted to notice of and also to work against any measures aimed at Socialism, and report all measures to the state committee for their consideration.

ONE OF CARNEGIE'S BUSINESS METHODS

Says a capitalist financial reporter: "It was Andrew Carnegie's policy to make his most expensive improvements in steel plants and greatest appropriations for new construction at times of depression in the trade. Improvements on all old plants could at such times be made without interfering with operation."

"Labor and materials were cheaper and the plan had the further advantage that when business did pick up the Carnegie companies were in a position to handle the increase in orders. The same plan seems to have been followed by most of the steel companies in the recent period of depression."

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY

De Witt Clinton High School, 59th street and Tenth avenue: "Early Christian and Romanesque Architecture." Professor Arthur H. Baxter.

Wadleigh High School, 115th street and Seventh avenue: "Miss Austen and the Novel of the Commonplace." Dr. Charles F. Horne.

Public School 14, 225 East 27th street: "Nature Through the Microscope." Dr. D. Everett Lyon.

"Public School 17, 47th street, west of Eighth avenue: "A Trip Through Italy." Miss Hannah H. Heffer.

Public School 38, Dominick and Clark streets: "Shock, Wounds, etc." Dr. Francis A. Scratchley.

Public School 49, 35 East 20th street: "Chinese Manners and Customs." Griffith D. Berthoff.

Public School 52, Broadway and Academy street: "Uncle Sam's Farm." Charles Seymour Bullock.

Public School 90, 147th street, west of Seventh avenue: "Transportation of the Injured." Dr. Theron W. Kilmner.

Public School 157, St. Nicholas avenue and 127th street: "Man's Place in Nature and Its Attainment." Dr. Henry E. Crampton.

Public School 158, Avenue A and East 77th street: "The Story of New Netherland." Charles W. Bacon.

Public School 160, Suffolk and Rivington streets: "Excavations in the East." Dr. Charles R. Gillett.

Y. M. E. A. Hall, 111 East Broadway: "Folk Songs of France." Mrs. Rollie Borden Low.

BRAZEN EVIDENCE OF ROTTEN JURIES

Fourth Time Tried, Is Victim of American Judicial Farce.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—A queer phase of the American jury system was revealed in Chicago today when a man, found to be insane by one jury, declared sane by another, acquitted of killing one daughter by a third jury, was found guilty of murder by the fourth jury at the same time he killed the first.

The jury today returned a verdict of murder against William Meutsch, forty-five, a wagon maker, who, on January 30, 1908, shot and killed his two daughters, Jennie, two, and Gertrude, three, seriously shot his baby son, John, and fired several shots at his wife.

On the first trial, charged with the murder of his daughter, Jennie, he was found by the jury to have been sane at the time of the killing, but insane at the time of trial, and sent to the asylum. In a year and a half he was found to be sane and at once placed on trial again for killing Jennie. The jury promptly acquitted him on the ground that he was insane at the time of the killing, but sane at the time of the trial.

This time he was tried for the killing of Gertrude, who was killed at the same time. Today the jury returned a verdict of murder, at the same time declaring Meutsch was sane both at the time of the murder and at the time of the trial. He was sentenced to life imprisonment.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Referring to the inquiry of your correspondent, I have looked up the matter and I find that the quotation which I inclose was a part of President Lincoln's first annual message to Congress on December 3, 1861:

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is and probably always will be, a relation between capital and labor producing mutual benefits."

"ERNEST HARVIER."

In the January 20 issue of The Call, E. D. C. asks for the address of a Portuguese Socialist newspaper. You reply you do not know of any. Therefore, I would like to call your attention to the Vida Nova, which was started nearly three years ago in Ponta Delgada, St. Michaels, Azores Islands. The first number appeared on May Day, 1908. The young painter who is editor, Francisco Soares Silva, spent some time in Portugal studying labor matters in preparation for his propaganda work in his native island. He is said to be an effective speaker as well as writer and decorator. His work is ably seconded by a young student who has command of English and French in addition to Portuguese. Vida Nova, moreover, is published at the printing office of Alica Moderna, a pioneer woman suffragist, and an ardent Republican. She teaches in the higher grade school and edits and publishes a newspaper for women.

HARRIET E. LOTHROP RAASCH.

Kindly smash this lie cut from the editorial page of the Philadelphia Ledger:

"Milwaukee, under the Socialist regime, finds the city payrolls increased \$118,000 in the first six months of Mayor Selde's administration. Since last October the city has been compelled to borrow \$1,130,000 to pay expenses. Inasmuch as the aim of Socialism is that the government shall provide for everybody, it is not surprising that the Socialists should begin by taking care of themselves first. Put to the test, the Socialist politician is no improvement on other varieties."

J. E. VAN KIRK.

The following letter which appeared in the Evening Sun of this city on the 1st inst. will help to mitigate some of the Ledger's venomous attacks. To the Editor of the Evening Sun: "Let me tell the voters of New York city how the payroll was increased by the Socialist administration was compelled to borrow money at a time of year which other preceding administrations had found unnecessary."

"A few figures on Milwaukee's debt may not be amiss. Up to December 31, 1910, the city was indebted to its treasury for \$399,787.77; a 'hand-over' to the Socialist administration from its predecessor. Under Mayor Rose's regime \$94,479.34 less than the amount necessary for maintenance was asked for in 1908, but was made up illegally by dividing the money belonging to the water funds of 1908 and 1909. In addition, \$354,000 has been paid out this year for land contracts made away from administrations as a debt. Also, I might add, the well known trick of outgoing administrations of padding each and every available fund which show up to disadvantage the first year of a new regime."

"I have seen quite a few disparaging allusions to their possible shortcomings and efforts; but I wait in vain for the cheery 'Well done, good and faithful servant,' from you for some few good and known things the Socialist administration of Milwaukee has performed since going into office."

"Brooklyn, Jan. 30."

O. W. Wuerz PIANOS 1518 THIRD AVENUE, near 86th Street (Manhattan). 2329 THIRD AVENUE, near 151st Street (Bronx). 1796 FIFTH AVENUE, near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn).

A Gathering of the Best The Sunday Call FEBRUARY 5.

It is decidedly regrettable that while praise of The Call is frequent and enthusiasm is great for the advance it has made, they are not backed up by that most necessary of all things, plenty of subscriptions. This season of the year is the one in which to build the circulation. It can be done with but little effort. If the will and persistence are there The Call can have ten thousand more readers within two months. Do your share toward getting them. As an example of what The Sunday publishes week after week here is a partial list of contents for the next number:

LEO GREGOROVICH DEUTSCH, the story of the romance and heroism in the Russian fight for emancipation, by DR. SERGIUS INGERMAN. Leo Deutsch is coming to this country to edit a paper in Russian. He has been one of the greatest of the Russian fighters, a daring, resourceful, masterly fighter against Czarism and oppression. The story of his life, as told by Dr. Ingerman, has the stir in it that thrills the heart of every lover of freedom and humanity. Read it, for it contains also the story of how a revolutionary movement grows and develops.

AMERICAN PRISONS SEEN THROUGH FOREIGN EYES, from the Swedish by NABOTH HEDEN. It was written by one of the delegates to the recent prison conference, and is without a doubt the best fruit of that conference.

SOCIALISM VS. ANARCHY, concluding chapter. Right now the police and governmental authorities in every country are desperately striving to create an "anarchist" scare—so they may judicially murder a few more workers for freedom. If you want to know what anarchy is, and what Socialism is, you can find no better authority than this article.

JANE AUSTEN, a study of her social status, by MARY S. OPPENHEIMER. Miss Austen, because of her "delightful quaintness" has been held a model both as to literary work and to life. But she had a certain great social significance; she seemed to be of a society not influenced greatly by the storm and rush of coming capitalism. Yet she was part of it. What her real literary significance is you will find ably told in this criticism.

THE MAKING OF A SOCIALIST, the story of a working class boy, by REV. ROLAND D. SAWYER. It is an account of New England working class life, of working class evolution and of industrial changes charged with great significance. Many a man sighs for those good old days and hopes for a return to them. Comrade Sawyer shows plainly what they were, shows his own progress from the then current ideas to Socialist ideas, and from that story you can plainly see how society itself and social ideas are marching on to Socialism.

AN ADDRESS BY JOHN SPARGO; it was delivered before the second annual convention of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, and is reported by Harry Laidler.

WOMAN'S SPHERE will contain: "The 100,000 Women Comrades of Germany," an article by Meta L. Stern, and "His Image: A Story of Real Life," by John Shogren.

A GOOD CITIZEN, a straightforward account of the brazen, indurated conscience possessed by our "leaders," by JACOB PANKEN. CONGRUING MEDICINE AND DOCTORS, regular, irregular and fake; several sturdy battlers for their opinion do a lot of plain talking here on that most important of all human subjects, getting well and keeping well.

THE SHORT STORIES are numerous, and there is COMMENT AND DISCUSSION, CORRESPONDENCE, the big SOCIALIST NEWS PAGE and the chronicle of the world as told in the news columns.

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The Call



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THE "PARDONING" POWER.

In a spirit of rather flustered magnanimity President Taft thrusts on Fred Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, a pardon that was neither asked for nor wanted. This was not done because President Taft believes Warren worthy of a pardon. In all probability the President thinks he should at least be hanged. It is not granted to save Warren from humiliation or suffering. In fact, the President does not consider saving Warren at all. He is simply bent on saving capitalism and the courts from the result of their own unjust actions and decision. It was, therefore, not an act of consideration, but an act of cowardice.

It is as if a bully, having threatened, having defamed and having stoned one whom he considered weaker, finds that that man has turned and is calmly rolling up his sleeves preparatory to giving him the trouncing of his life. At such a point it is absurd for the bully to yell, "Never mind, never mind! I'm not going to punish you any more! I forgive you! I pardon you!"

Pardon! The assertion that this is a pardon is at once an insult and a farce. Warren has done nothing for which he should or could be pardoned. Furthermore, he never sought to escape the injustice and the wrong the capitalist courts sought to pile on him. Conscious of the fact that he had done no wrong, conscious also of the fact that the Socialist party, of which he is an active member, thousands of trade unionists and thousands of other honest citizens who are not yet members of the Socialist party, were lining up for a fight with the bully, Warren was ready to go to jail. It was no pose of martyrdom. The Socialist movement is rapidly arriving at the point where it is going to make an effective fight against there being any more martyrs. But his readiness was born of the determination to expose, in all its hideousness, the cruel injustice, the absolute villainy that marks all capitalist dealings with working class questions.

President Taft and President Taft's advisers knew this. So they have attempted to sneak out of the matter by granting a "pardon." But they have dragged this case through the courts for several years, they have put Warren and the Socialist movement to much expense, and they still try to besmirch him by tacking on a fine of \$100 to be collected civilly. Thus they not only evince their cowardice, but their crawling meanness, for they practically leave Warren without the means of redress. Or they think they do.

The workers of this country have not forgotten on what this case is founded. They have not forgotten the methods used by the government in conducting it. They have not forgotten the fact that it was intended to cripple the Socialist and the trades union movement, and that to this end all the wealth of the government, and all such brains as the government can command, were devoted to the task of sending Warren to jail as a "warning and an example."

When they found that he would serve as neither, and that the Socialist party now possesses sufficient means of publicity to make known to all the country the real facts in the case, they seek to crawl out of it by granting him a "pardon." A pardon! They "pardon" others for the sins they themselves have committed!

However, they cannot crawl very far out of it. They have been scorched in this case, and turn and twist and wriggle as they may, they are going to be pinned down.

So the Socialist party marks up a victory for progress and liberty in this matter.

FOOD AND LONGEVITY.

When Dr. Wiley stated, in his speech in Buffalo, that length of life was usually dependent on a plentiful supply of food, he simply repeated what experts have said over and over again.

But he meant food, not what sometimes passes for food and is sold as food. The embalmed beef of our benevolent packing trust is not food, and never has been. The doctored fruits, the bleached flour and the doped milk are not food.

Although life and happiness depend on food, we are perfectly willing that it should be controlled by a set of rascals who, for their own profit, are perfectly willing to poison it. Although this country can easily produce enough to feed generously all its people and have enough left to feed another nation of the same size, we prefer so to intrust the control of it that hundreds of thousands of our own people are always on the verge of starvation, other hundreds of thousands live in a state of chronic semi-starvation, and millions are not really properly fed.

During the last few years there has been an enormous increase in food prices. Wages have not risen proportionately. Before the increase the majority of the working class had scarcely sufficient money to buy proper food, and there were many who by no means had sufficient. Owing to the increase in prices the standard of living of millions has gone down. As the standard of living is that grim index which shows whether or not a people are being properly fed, any lowering of the standard means that many people are going to starve slowly to death. If vitality so diminishes that a person cannot resist disease, the death of that person is as surely caused by starvation as though he or she was imprisoned and deprived of food until death resulted.

The blindness of society, the stupidity that controls us, is shown by the fact that we continue to permit speculators and poisoners to control our food supply. It is right in such a case as this that the necessity of the adoption of the full Socialist program is shown. It is only through social control of social necessities that all the people can be well fed, well housed and well clothed. When this very simple thing is done, there will be an opportunity for all the higher things of which humanity dreams, and for which it strives in spite of those members of society who starve and poison and dwindle their fellow men.

HELPING NATURE.

Saturday, January 28, Mount Taal, the volcano near Manila, broke out in a violent eruption that, with the succeeding tidal wave, resulted in the death of 500 people.

That was a natural catastrophe, destructive of human life, but beyond human control.

Wednesday, February 1, there was a dynamite explosion in New York harbor that resulted in at least thirty-five deaths and injury to a thousand or so people and destroyed a great deal of property.

That was an accident due to some unknown cause, to criminal negligence, or to capitalist cupidity and defiance of law.

On the same day there was launched the Thunderer, seventeenth British Dreadnought and fourth of the super-Dreadnought type. Here is where we human beings blithely step forward to assist nature in its work of destruction and to add a little more to the horrors of human life.

We may have forgotten all the other gods. We may ignore all that is good in life. But we still blindly offer sacrifice to the god of war of honor and of suffering.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST IN NEW JERSEY

By PERIN.

So much has been written about recent political events in the state of New Jersey, and so many varying interpretations have been put upon those same events that the man in the street, no matter what his particular political creed, has become confused. Even the Socialist party of the state, and particularly of Essex county, has put its spoon into this seething cauldron of pugilistic capitalistic broth and has tried to pull out some sort of a morsel for itself; why and with what hope only a few claim to know, and they are unable to explain their reasons clearly to the rest of us.

Now, with the intention of shedding a little light upon the matter, but conscious all the time of the risk of adding to the confusion already existing in the minds of the majority, the writer seeks to present here his analysis of the present situation in this state.

For many years and for many terms, the exact number of either is immaterial, the Republican party, and by that is meant the Republican machine, has been in absolute control of the state. Now, the Republican party is no more corrupt than the Democratic party, for both have reached the superlative of corruption, and beyond the superlative it is impossible to go. But the Republican party was in power so long that those whose interests it is to corrupt legislators and governments held this particular machine in leading strings. Its corruption was so complete that it became a stench not only in the nostrils of the common people, but even in those of some of the very members of the machine itself. Witness the New Idea revolt and other similar bourgeois reform movements.

Now, the Democratic party in this state almost died during these long years of Republican misrule, but the Democratic machine, which is somewhat different, survived, in fact, it was kept alive by the most careful nursing, and it is useless to deny that the careful and tender nurse to whom it owes its existence today is James Smith, Jr.

James Smith, Jr., is no novice at the political game. He is a farseeing and astute politician. He disclaims any connection with, or special love for the financial, industrial and commercial interests that have for so many years held this state in virtual bondage. And although it is not possible for an intelligent man to believe that Jim Smith has expended fortune after fortune in keeping the Democratic machine alive solely for the purpose of freeing an oppressed and trust-ridden people, yet it is an absolute fact that no one can conclusively show, for what other purpose, or in favor of what special interests Jim Smith has done what he has. James Smith, Jr., is an astute politician.

Let it be conceded, however, as is believed by the majority, that Jim Smith is allied with the big business interests in this state, and cares not

a rap for the people. The impossibility of proving it at the present time was stated merely to emphasize the fact that Jim Smith is a farseeing and experienced politician.

As the gubernatorial campaign of 1910 approached Jim Smith saw his opportunity. The Republican party was so certain of success, so bloated with its long feast of corrupt power, that it was certain of victory. Contentious, and with good grounds, of the mass of the voters who year after year had voted themselves into the hands of the "interests," it left them out of its calculations, and placed on its ballots the usual type of machine politician, and ground out the usual drool to serve for a platform. Jim Smith, however, analyzed the situation differently, and being an extremely clever and experienced politician, correctly.

He saw that the common, average voter had "tumbled" to the Republican machine; that the exposures and disclosures which had been made of its intimate connection with "big business" in the state were bearing fruit, and that if the Democratic machine could prove its freedom from any alliance with, or better yet its actual hostility to that "big business" which maintained the Republican party as its paid prostitute, it would stand a good chance of success.

But let us repeat that Jim Smith is a clever politician, and add thereto that he is not merely a small state-size politician, but one of national weight. He keeps well in the background when he thinks it wise, but his brain is working day and night. So, in addition to finding a man and an issue, or what could pass for a man who might also be suited for Presidential timber in 1912, and to create a situation which would force that man into national prominence on an issue commanding the attention of the entire country. And he has been completely and absolutely successful.

As Democratic candidate for governor he picked Woodrow Wilson, an amiable and not unintelligent instructor of the youth of the middle class; and a writer of books that pass for history in capitalist circles. For the issue Smith chose the not unfamiliar battle-cry, "Down with the Trusts," and then stood back, well out of sight, to watch the fun. The people bit, and the victory was won.

So far the situation is plain. From this point on, however, it is possible to hold two opinions, and the writer makes no choice between them, but is simply content to leave it to time and events to prove which is correct.

There is upon the statute books of New Jersey a law which permits candidates for election to the state legislature to pledge themselves to vote, if elected, for the man whom the people shall designate as their choice for United States senator. This is the essence of the law stripped of all its legal verbiage.

A negligible number of the candidates so pledged themselves before the last election, and the great majority of those who were eagerly seeking the United States senatorship ignored the law and did not declare their candidacy. One did, and he was James Martine. Another did not, and he was Jim Smith. The rest will not appear in this story.

The actual truth of the matter is this, that the people of New Jersey, the average man, the common, ordinary voters, were, as usual, so blind to their own interests, so dumb or unintelligent, or something, God knows what, that they either did not know that they could express a choice for United States senator, or else neglected to express that choice. Personally, the writer believes that most of them were ignorant and the rest careless. But the fact remains that only a small percentage indicated any knowledge

of the fact that the state legislature elects a United States senator, and they indicated as their choice Jim Martine.

Subsequent to election, our old friend Jim Smith announces that he is a candidate for United States senator, and what then does our amiable friend, the governor-elect do? He issues a public statement asserting that Jim Smith before election had pledged his sacred word that he would not be a candidate. Jim Smith answers by calling the governor-elect a liar, and challenges him to prove his assertion. The governor-elect answers that a man told him so, and that besides Jim Smith is a tool of the trusts, and the people had chosen Jim Martine, and the sacred will of the people must be upheld at any cost. Jim Smith comes back with "You're a liar; name the man who promised for me." But Wilson did not, he simply repeated his charge that Smith was another, and laid greater and greater stress on "tool of the trusts, servant of the interests, and the people have spoken. I am the leader," and all the rest of it.

A detailed history of the fight would be unedifying. It suffices to say that by some measure or other Wilson won his point, and Jim Martine, and not Jim Smith, was sent to the United States senate.

Now what is the meaning of it all? Does it mean that Wilson deliberately used Jim Smith, "the tool of the trusts, the servant of the interests, etc.," as long as he could be of use to him? Does it mean that Wilson, of whom no one thinks so meanly as to believe that he aspires no higher than the governorship of New Jersey, does it mean that Wilson saw an opportunity to make an ostensible fight against the interests that would bring him favorable notice before the entire nation? Did Wilson break faith with Wilson? What are we to believe, when two men call each other liars and neither can prove his assertion? Are they both liars?

Or is this the meaning of it all (and let no one cry "impossible" who does not know Jim Smith and the deep and clever operations of his mind)? Is it all a frame-up? Did Jim Smith say to himself that the man and the issue and the same issue could win the nation? Did he say to himself and to Wilson, "The people believe, rightly or wrongly, that I am the tool of the trusts, the servant of the interests, and all you have to do to win in the national fight is to do your damndest, or rather seem to do your utmost to fight the fight of the people. Smash away. I will play trust man, and you can knock me down, and thereby gain much applause. I will be the goat, and you will be acclaimed a hero. It can't hurt me, and ultimately we will both gain much renown, great power, and many shekels. So yell loud, Woodrow, and when I give the word, knock me down?" Did Smith say this? Who can deny it with authority? It certainly has a taste of Smith in it.

Hold whichever of these opinions you choose, the fact remains that Wilson has attained a national reputation as a champion of the people, and the Democratic party has been placed in a situation very favorable to a victory in 1912. If it was not planned in advance, the outcome has been all that the deepest, most careful planning could have accomplished.

And into this muddy pool of capitalist politics, foul with lies, with treachery and corruption, that little innocent political child, the Socialist party of New Jersey, has dipped its tender toes, evidently not knowing that by attempting to wade in this slough of despond it runs an awful risk, not only of fouling its white, soft feet, but of actual drowning in the dirty and hidden depths.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PRESS OF GERMANY

A few days ago, notice was published by the daily press to the effect that, at the present time, seventy-eight daily newspapers belonging to the German Social Democratic party had no less than 1,160,016 regular subscribers. Beyond these bare facts, little is known in this country concerning this significant phenomenon. And yet the flourishing state of the Social Democratic press of Germany might supply us with a lesson which it should be our first business to learn.

A party without a press is like an army without instructors, and hence without discipline, cohesion and striking power. There is no need to enlarge on this idea; its truth is so evident to all who have contemplated the power exercised over large bodies of men and women by the united efforts of a party press. It used to be the custom among British Comrades to chide the British workingman for his allegiance to the Liberal or Conservative parties. Sometimes this is done even now. Yet a little reflection will convince us that a working class which is fed, day by day, by middle class press, with ideas impregnated with bourgeois prejudices and ideals, can scarcely be blamed for acting up to its education. It is a significant fact that the two great historical parties in Great Britain perceived the enormous importance of a popular press at an early date. The founding of half-penny papers bears witness to their sagacity, as a comparison between the correct tone of their dearer priced organs and the demagogic vapors of their popular papers bear witness to their hypocritical accomplishments.

The German workman appreciated the usefulness of a press of his own more than a generation ago. True, circumstances, favored the springing up of a Social Democratic press. The Germans had not that liberty of speech which might have induced them to waste much of their energy at street corners, preaching to two little boys, a deaf man and a dog. To obtain a hearing, Social Democrats were forced to take to printing. The first authentic records concerning the state of the German Social Democratic press date from 1876, when the party possessed twenty-three political papers, and the literary publication Die Neue Welt (The New World), which had together about 100,000 subscrib-

ers. In the following year (1877) the number of the political papers had risen to forty-one, having a circulation of more than 100,000 copies (Die Neue Welt not included). Most of these papers were, of course, ridiculously small in comparison with the daily papers of today, and appeared only once or twice a week. Soon after, in 1879, began the period of Socialist repression, when the Social Democratic party had to fight for its very life. When that black cloud had lifted, Bebel could announce at the Halle Congress that there were then in existence sixty Social Democratic papers, with 254,100 regular subscribers. Fourteen years later these sixty had become seventy-two, which could boast of 599,880 subscribers, and six years later, in 1910, the Social Democratic press consisted, as stated above, of seventy-eight daily papers, with 1,160,016 regular subscribers. Thus, in six years the number of subscribers has doubled.

It will be noticed that the number of papers has not risen greatly during the last twenty years. Comparatively few papers were founded during that period. Most of the resources of the party were used in fostering the growth of the existing press. Weeklies were turned into bi-weeklies; these, again, were transformed into papers appearing three times a week; until at last almost every place of any importance had its Social Democratic daily. This development of the German press gives us a hint of how to set about in order to establish a vigorous press of our own.

The chief organ of the German Social Democratic party is the well known Vorwaerts, published at Berlin, and having a daily circulation of more than 150,000. Some of the other papers, especially those published in the great cities, as Leipzig, Hamburg, Munich, have large circulations, and have also proved very profitable from the financial point of view. This is to be seen in the palatial office they have erected for themselves, which, in some cases, have cost more than \$50,000 to build. At the present time, I believe, there is not a single Social Democratic daily in Germany that does not stand on its own financial legs. Besides these seventy-eight dailies, the Social Democratic party publishes a paper for women, Die Gleichheit (Equality); a

weekly scientific review, Die Neue Zeit (The New Times); also Die Neue Welt (The New World), an illustrated paper containing high class literary matter, and the fortnightly comic paper Die Wahre Jakob (a title that could be translated by the True Simon Pure). The quality of this latter publication may be judged from its circulation of 250,000 copies, and the frequent quotation from its witty columns which appear in the foreign press. There is also a Social Democratic publication for the blind, which comes out four times a year, and enjoys a good circulation. So a German workingman has no excuse for not being a Social Democrat. Again, in writing of the German Social Democratic press, we must not overlook the trade papers of the German trade unions, which are written by Social Democrats. There is a pathetic ignorance in this country about most things concerning the German Social Democratic movement. Some weeks ago a British Comrade argued, quite seriously, that the expansion of German trade unionism would lead the German party eventually into the paths of revisionism. Of course, he had the analogy of Great Britain in his mind. In reality, it is the political party in Germany that influences trade unionism, and also the co-operative movement that is making such great headway in Germany at the present time, under the guidance of Socialist ideals. These two movements are, in fact, creations of the Social Democratic party. The weeklies and monthlies published by the trade unions have an immense circulation, and, though they do not enter the field of politics, they may properly be claimed as an influence making for Social Democracy. The great centralized German trade unions all publish a weekly paper, which is distributed gratis among the members. In some cases the editions run into hundreds of thousands of copies, as in the case of the weekly published by the Metal Workers' Union, which has a circulation of over 400,000 copies.

Enough has been said to explain the worried look on the faces of the German reactionaries when, at the end of the year, they took stock of their chances at the coming Reichstag elections.—J. Koettgen, in London Justice.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hudson County Socialists, TAKE NOTICE!

Editor of The Call:
A few years ago Hudson county, N. J., had one of the best organized Socialist locals in the country. The members were active and enthusiastic, and the local's business was transacted with efficiency and dispatch. Successful meetings and lectures were held and thousands of pieces of literature were distributed and sold each month.

In some parts of the country, notably in West Hoboken, we had the old party politicians guessing. For a time it looked as though we would elect several councilmen and school trustees and eventually capture the town government.

What especially encouraged us was that our vote was a "straight" one. Personal campaigns were tabooed, and there was never more than 1 per cent difference in votes between the highest and lowest candidates on the ticket. The future was pregnant with promise.

A paper was established—the Socialist Review. During the first year of its existence it cleared \$200 over expenses. It built up a subscription list of 3,300 and a total circulation of 5,000 without in any way affecting the circulation of Socialist papers already in the field. Its editor gave freely of his time and services without remuneration.

The Socialist vote showed an increase each election—"off years" as well as others. We had capable speakers and lecturers, who were always kept busy. Their services were in demand in neighboring counties and states, as well as in their own county.

To-day the local is unable to secure Comrades to fill its offices. In fact, its very existence is threatened. What measures will be necessary to save it I do not pretend to say, authoritatively. But it may be necessary to take drastic measures.

The county committee will meet at headquarters, 256 Central avenue, Jersey City, Sunday morning, February 5, at 9:30. I earnestly urge all Hudson county Comrades to attend that meeting. Their presence will have a wholesome effect upon the county committee. The Comrade who can do so and who does not attend that meeting will be simply doing his part to hasten the local's disintegration.

My justification for this unusual letter is the unusual condition that exists. I do not wish to start any factional fight, or to enter upon a polemic with any one. But having "inside information" concerning the local's condition, it is my duty to speak out. I trust and feel that there may be no further occasion for such action on my part.

No doubt Comrade Editor, you will be averse to publishing this. But if you knew the real condition of affairs here you would not hesitate about doing so. I sincerely hope you will see your way clear to print it.
JAS. M. REILLY,
Sec'y Local Hudson County,
Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 27, 1911.

THE NEGRO AND SOCIALISM.

Editor of The Call:
Since industrial equality cannot exist without social equality, how could white men and colored men cooperate with the present race prejudice prevailing? Is not this race prejudice stronger today all over the South than ever? If the negro should see equality through the Socialist party and join that party, few white men in the South would be Socialists. And is it not true that the vast majority of the negro race in the South are already disfranchised? Is not the race prejudice pretty near as strong right in New York city, and among the working class, too, as it is in the South? Will The Call dare to answer these questions?
C. G. HADLEY,
Boston, Mass.

"THE TRAGEDY OF IT"

Editor of The Call:
Horace H. Smith, a former Washington correspondent and for the past five years a confidential man for Paul Morton, late president of the Equitable Assurance Society, in last Sunday's World says:
"The real tragedy connected with Paul Morton's untimely end," etc., etc.
Now, as a matter of fact, "the real tragedy connected with Paul Morton's untimely end," etc., etc., has never been printed. The broadest hints were thrown out by the Evening World and by the New York Times, which laid stress on two incidents. First was the fact that it happened in the Hotel Seymour on West 45th street, and the second the appeal of Jay Morton, Paul's brother, who with tears in eye and a voice choking with emotion turned to the reporters and said: "Boys, let him down easy. He was a good fellow," etc. Every trained newspaper reporter knows what brings forth that kind of an appeal. Mrs. Paul L. Kleiman, outside of those doors he was picked up, declared, under a veiled head of Mr. Morton. Her husband, a downtown lawyer, says the same thing.
Everybody in Wall Street is laughing at the story that Morton called at the Seymour to see a lawyer to talk on business matters, and rumor is busy with the name of a demi-monde who until two years ago lived with a fast set in gay Paris.
JOHN D.

LET OUR READERS ANSWER.

Editor of The Call:
Dear Sir—I am as radical as you are. I want justice as much as you do, and I am ready to go to any necessary length politically to get it. But I do not want to assist in substituting another variety of injustice for that which we now have, when it will be just as easy, in fact easier, to get justice.
I have been reading The Call for some time hoping to learn what "American Socialism" or "Social Democracy" is, but I have not succeeded. I know what Marxian or State Socialism is, and I am convinced that if that system were put into effect the result would be as rank favoritism and corruption as we now have. Marx did not correctly diagnose the malady and therefore he did not, nor could not, prescribe the true remedy.
In your editorial on "The Three Tendencies," you say:
"There is no denying the fact that the Socialist movement of this country is now astray with the conflict of opposing ideas."
If it is the theory of Socialism were founded on true principles of justice and a proper understanding of human nature, the Socialist movement would not be torn into, not

three, but a large, indefinite number of fragments, as it is. If the theory were deduced from fundamental principles of morality and of human nature, there would be no more room for differences of opinion concerning Socialism than there is for a difference of opinion on the proposition that two and two make four, or that water runs down hill.

And as to policies, why, there is no such thing as policy in dealing with matters in which principles are involved.

The existence of these contentions within the ranks of Socialists is a conclusive proof that there is something vitally wrong with the theory, or the policy, of Socialism. If Socialists do not agree on what Socialism is, the means of establishing it, how you expect outsiders, who want to know the road they are expected to travel and where they will fetch to become "Socialists"?

You say further:
"The Marxists accept, in the main, the historical and economic theories and the practical policies advanced by Karl Marx."

The Marxists are sadly wrong accepting, in the main, the historical and economic theories, and the any "practical policies," founded on those theories, if put into practice, must come to grief.

You say that the first step to be taken by the Socialist party is to raise the proletariat to the position of ruling class.

Wrong again. There should be no "ruling class." The next step is to say, to abolish the usurped power of the courts. That is all right, but how are you going to do it, and are you going to put it in the hands of the courts? How are you going to devise a system of Socialism which will give every man the freedom to work what he pleases and when he pleases and secure to him the full product of his labor? That is what I have yet seen anything like a satisfactory statement of. It will not do for you to tell us, "Give us the power, we will then find out what to do with it."

However, there is a way to get justice without resorting to the courts, some, illogical, corruption-incentive-destroying means of Socialism. But Socialists, like anarchist preachers, etc., would rather be right than be right. They are messbacks, stand-patters, conservatives, reactionaries and bourgeois.

Marx was not omniscient. He did not write the last word on social questions. He saw the evil effect of capitalism and proposed to kill it off, to maintain strength and awkwardness that's all. He proposed to use the means of scientific methods, which is Marx, or any other man, compared with truth and justice?

Yours truly,
P. V. JONES,
Bloomfield, N. J., Jan. 26, 1911.

VERY SAD, INDEED.

Editor of The Call:
Allow me to state and send some real facts. I am a Socialist, a constant reader of your paper (The Call), and in my humble estimation both you and the Socialist party pursuing an erroneous plight if you are to see the Socialist party as dominant. Pardon me for taking liberty of making this statement, your articles and editorials in The Call are anything but Socialist, are anarchistic, and I for one, am not a good many more, who have already ceased, and will cease, reading your paper if you do not desist expounding and inciting the cause of anarchy, which the blood-thirsty Italians, Lithuanians, and other foreign element are advocating clamoring for. Your articles and editorials of late, as I have stated are absolutely anarchistic and un-Socialistic, and will tend to become detrimental to the Socialist party, well as the welfare of the people, also desire to call your attention to several untruthful articles that have been published in The Call. First, the New York Herald came to the insanitary and unsafe condition of the building, etc., which is so, I am a pressman by trade, and was employed four years by the New York Herald up to ten months ago, and always found the building conditions therein as good, if not better, than in most of the other newspaper buildings, and I think it is unfair and unjust for you to say any one or anything which is not your state. Then I desire to call attention to the so-called riot of yesterday, of which I was an eyewitness, and of which I sent you a clipping from the World, which is correct more so, than the one which appeared in this morning's issue of The Call, lies, riots and confusion such as perpetrated through incitement of articles such as appear in your paper and other anarchistic papers, will help you or the good cause, and such is the aim, and suppression of the Socialist party will as it has up date been, be ineffective, if not terminated.

I also attended the so-called Socialist ball at Madison Square Garden Saturday, which was also anything but a Socialist gathering. One thing certain, that you cannot go to a meeting or function of any kind of Socialist party without being prodded to dig down in your pocket and contribute to or subscribe to something from which the members of the Socialist party derive no benefit, and which practice and habit, becoming detestable, and a means also observed several meetings, which I do not want to assist in substituting another variety of injustice for that which we now have, when it will be just as easy, in fact easier, to get justice.

I have been reading The Call for some time hoping to learn what "American Socialism" or "Social Democracy" is, but I have not succeeded. I know what Marxian or State Socialism is, and I am convinced that if that system were put into effect the result would be as rank favoritism and corruption as we now have. Marx did not correctly diagnose the malady and therefore he did not, nor could not, prescribe the true remedy.
In your editorial on "The Three Tendencies," you say:
"There is no denying the fact that the Socialist movement of this country is now astray with the conflict of opposing ideas."

If it is the theory of Socialism were founded on true principles of justice and a proper understanding of human nature, the Socialist movement would not be torn into, not

three, but a large, indefinite number of fragments, as it is. If the theory were deduced from fundamental principles of morality and of human nature, there would be no more room for differences of opinion concerning Socialism than there is for a difference of opinion on the proposition that two and two make four, or that water runs down hill.

And as to policies, why, there is no such thing as policy in dealing with matters in which principles are involved.

The existence of these contentions within the ranks of Socialists is a conclusive proof that there is something vitally wrong with the theory, or the policy, of Socialism. If Socialists do not agree on what Socialism is, the means of establishing it, how you expect outsiders, who want to know the road they are expected to travel and where they will fetch to become "Socialists"?

You say further:
"The Marxists accept, in the main, the historical and economic theories and the practical policies advanced by Karl Marx."

The Marxists are sadly wrong accepting, in the main, the historical and economic theories, and the any "practical policies," founded on those theories, if put into practice, must come to grief.

You say that the first step to be taken by the Socialist party is to raise the proletariat to the position of ruling class.
Wrong again. There should be no "ruling class." The next step is to say, to abolish the usurped power of the courts. That is all right, but how are you going to do it, and are you going to put it in the hands of the courts? How are you going to devise a system of Socialism which will give every man the freedom to work what he pleases and when he pleases and secure to him the full product of his labor? That is what I have yet seen anything like a satisfactory statement of. It will not do for you to tell us, "Give us the power, we will then find out what to do with it."