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The NEW YORK Call

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SENATOR BEVERIDGE SAYS LABOR WILL MASTER THE WORLD

He Denounces Child Labor as Nation's Blackest Shame.

WORKERS CHEER HIM

"Big Six" Union Celebrates Centenary of Horace Greeley.

Organized labor in this country is a fact, it is as imperishable as the government itself, and when the sun of that better day of labor's estate rises above the horizon of a world of avarice, then will this nation and all nations enjoy their inalienable right to peace everlasting," said Albert J. Beveridge, the United States senator from Indiana, yesterday afternoon at the New York Theater, 44th street and Broadway, the occasion being the observation by "Big Six" Typographical Union, of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Horace Greeley, first president of the union, and the greatest journalist of his generation.

The theater was crowded and many persons were forced to stand in the rear. Union labor was there strong, and whenever a telling point was sounded by the orator, the workers, who, by their co-operative efforts make it possible for the production of the colossal edifices, applauded with vigor and overflowing enthusiasm. An interesting musical program was rendered at intervals between the orations, which were delivered by Senator Beveridge, the principal speaker; William H. McKelroy, former editor of the Tribune, of which Greeley was the founder, and Andrew McLean, editor of the Brooklyn Citizen. James Tole, president of "Big Six," presided.

Shocked at Class Injustice. "Greeley impressed upon the people of this nation that a shorter working day would be for the betterment of humanity," said Beveridge. "That dear old statesman and publicist was shocked at the class injustice of working men and women. Greeley fought for the establishment of a ten-hour day, but in the present generation in almost fifty trades there is an eight-hour day, fixed by employer and employe, and the consequence is that there are better homes among the workers, more time for music, for recreation and for love—that unquenchable element in human lives that feeds the world and makes it possible for you and me to be here.

"Greeley was one of the greatest of the American champions for the working class. I think that all students of economics and social conditions in the whole world agree that the blackest shame in the twentieth century is child labor. It is a crime against the dignity of labor, for every child laborer is taking away from an able man his bread and butter and working for a pittance. It is a crime against society, because every year it pours into the life of our cities weakened men and women.

Child Labor a Shame. "No government, no social order, can take away from our children their divine birthrights. Horace Greeley declared in 1850 that the state has a

(Continued on page 2.)

SUFFRAGETTE FORCES HUSBAND TO DUEL

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The peaceful old University of Heidelberg has suddenly become fiercely agitated over the feminine question, and two of its most eminent professors are about to fight a duel on the matter.

Herr Arnold Ruge, in a lecture on political economy, spoke somewhat severely of the new woman movement, which, he said, was promoted by old maids or unsuccessful wives. He was not aware that in his audience was Frau Weber, wife of the professor of that name, and a prominent member of the Women's Emancipation League.

BIG GATHERING AT SINGER MEMORIAL

Algernon Lee, Alexander Jonas and Dr. S. Ingerman Delivered Addresses.

A large crowd of New York Socialists gathered in the Labor Temple yesterday afternoon to pay tribute to Paul Singer, the well known German Social Democrat who died last week after forty years' active service in the movement. Algernon Lee, secretary of the Rand School; Alexander Jonas, editor of the Volkszeitung, and Dr. S. Ingerman were the speakers. George Bledenkop, the German Socialist post of New York, read a spirited original poem on the dead Socialist.

The Arbeiter Singing Society sang several revolutionary songs at the opening of the meetings. The entire gathering also arose and stood for a moment in memory of the well known Social Democrat.

In the center of the stage a large portrait of Singer was placed. Julius Gerber, the recently elected city organizer of the Socialist party in New York, acted as chairman.

Algernon Lee spoke about a half hour, giving a brief review of the Social Democracy of Germany and the part that Paul Singer played in the movement in the German empire.

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When we think of Paul Singer, said Lee, "we think of the Social Democracy and the German labor movement marching on patiently; irresistibly."

The speaker stated that in the next century history will record the German Social Democracy as the most remarkable movement of the present period. He then went on and reviewed the Social Democratic party of Germany from the time of the Franco-Prussian war, after which the famous exception law, were enacted to crush the Socialist movement, up to the present.

Lee said that while the German Social Democracy has always been a movement of the wage earner; essentially, it also brought into its ranks many who were not wage earners but who absorbed the spirit of the great movement. Among these were Paul Singer, who, while a wealthy magnate during its beginning and gave his life to it.

The speaker referred to the Social Democracy as "a movement which armed itself with the sciences of the centuries." He said it has always been in the lead, is yet and will doubtless be for several years to come.

Social Democratic Power. He said that the Social Democracy of Germany instituted and has and is yet carrying into effect the most complete system of social reform ever attempted in any country. He referred to the Bismarckian labor legislation, which aimed to crush the Socialist movement there, and stated that the Social Democrats were not daunted, but went vigorously on with their work, until today nearly all social reform has been practically taken out of the hands of the government by the great Social Democracy.

"Paul Singer is dead," continued the speaker, "but the great Socialist movement does not now depend upon Paul Singer or any other individual. It has grown large enough and strong enough to preserve its principles.

"We are proud of the memory of Paul Singer," concluded he.

Dr. S. Ingerman spoke in Russian. He was followed by the veteran editor of the Volkszeitung, Alexander Jonas, whom the chairman introduced as a personal friend and associate of the dead Socialist. Jonas made a spirited address to the large number of Germans that were present.

LAST HONORS GIVEN TO PAUL SINGER

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—About 150,000 persons today followed the body of Paul Singer, the noted Socialist, to the grave. The lookers-on numbered probably not fewer than 500,000. It was a demonstration of immense impressiveness, organized with the skill and completeness for which the Socialist party is famous. Everything moved smoothly. The police did not interfere in any way. There was no disorder. Even red flags and banners bearing mottoes were allowed to be carried, the only condition being that they must be muffled with crepe.

Of funeral pageantry there was very little. A pair-horsed hearse simply decorated with flowers and a red silk flag left the office of the Vorwarts, the Socialist organ, at noon, bearing the body to the cemetery, which was reached five hours later. Included in the procession following the hearse were the socialist members of the reichstag and numerous provincial and foreign delegates.

Five bands in different parts of the procession alternated in playing funeral marches and revolutionary airs. Two thousand enormous wreaths were carried by the paraders. About one-sixth of the paraders were women. It was noticeable that a large percentage of the men wore tall hats, many of which were of ancient pattern and bore the look of heirlooms. Addresses were made at the graveside.

Fred Long, Pioneer Trade Unionist and Socialist Agitator, Is Dead



Fred Long, of Philadelphia, is dead. This news will come as a shock to many of the older members of the Socialist party and the trade union movement.

Fred Long was a member of Typographical Union No. 2, of Philadelphia, and while on his feet was one of the most active and aggressive men in its ranks. He was very popular among his fellow workers.

No one could help loving Fred Long, he was such a whole-hearted lover of his fellows. Ben Hanford used to say, "And Ben knew Fred Long as intimately as a man can know another. He was a pupil of Fred Long, whom he considered the greatest teacher in the Socialist movement."

Fred Long, of Irish extraction, was one of the hardest fighters in the labor movement, one of its clearest thinkers and one of the ablest orators on its platform before his health failed.

For at least the past three years he has been hardly able to turn over

Oliver Blair's undertaking establishment, 1820 Chestnut street. Eugene V. Debs has been wired to come on and deliver the funeral oration. He will be there if he can get there, as he was a great lover of Fred Long.

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For at least the past three years he has been hardly able to turn over

in his bed unassisted, but despite that he radiated courage and strength, and always greeted his friends with a smile. Long before the last spark of life flickered out of his pain-racked body, he was practically dead up to his head. But his head was alive, his wits alert, and often in the course of conversation he would amaze his friends by making some brilliant comment on some current event.

Dr. Elizabeth Baer, at whose home Fred Long spent the latter part of his life, made him comfortable in every possible way. His death was not unexpected, because of his condition, but nevertheless the news of it will come as a distinct shock to his friends.

With the passing of Fred Long, the labor movement of this country loses one of its most upright, staunch and able pioneers and champions.

The long days of pain and suffering and imprisonment in bed are over for Fred Long. Release has come. He has gone. But Fred Long will live in the hearts of all who knew and loved him, and they are an unnumbered host.

WORKER ON TRIAL FOR MURDER TODAY

Several hundred workers and sympathizers gathered in Webster Hall, 11th street and Third avenue, yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Italian Socialist and labor organizations of New York and Brooklyn, to protest against the judiciary and police brutality in the strike of the 2,500 shoe workers.

Among the speakers were Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Joseph Ettor, and Carlo Tresca, of Cleveland.

The principal object of the meeting was to raise funds to defend Frank Busaffore, a striker, who is now in prison, and held without bail, on the charge of killing a foreman at the Dodd shoe factory.

Busaffore has been in jail awaiting trial about two months. Today his case will come up in Brooklyn, and if it is in the power of the courts to send him to the electric chair it is believed it will be done.

According to statements made by strikers and sympathizers with the workers who are struggling for a living wage, who are familiar with the facts surrounding the Busaffore shooting, he was so bulldozed and beaten by the foreman in the Dodd shop that he was simply driven, in self-defense, into shooting the foreman.

Ettor told the story of the brutalities imposed upon Busaffore yesterday afternoon and stated that if it is in the power of the bosses to railroad Busaffore to the electric chair it will be done.

The speakers yesterday emphasized the fact that the freedom of Busaffore means more than simply saving a worker from death. It is fully realized among the bosses that if the present strike of the workers is won, a big victory will be gained for the shoe workers of this part of the country, who have been oppressed during the last few years until they could not stand it any longer.

Er-Judge Palmeri has been engaged to defend the accused man.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE MEET IN BAYONNE, N. J.

BAYONNE, N. J., Feb. 5.—The first woman's suffrage meeting held in Bayonne took place this afternoon at Columbia Park. The speakers were Miss Jess Millholland, of Manhattan, and Miss Dorothy Frocks. The latter is fifteen years of age and a student in the Bayonne high school.

Mrs. William B. Dubois, president of the Woman's Political Study Club; Mrs. Julia Goldberger, who still hopes to see women, police in Bayonne, and other club women were in the audience of 400. When Miss Millholland asked all who favored franchise for women to stand, three-quarters of the audience arose.

RAYMOND ROBBINS SCORES CIVIC FED.

(Special to The Call.) CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, today defended the National Civic Federation when its local branch was vigorously assailed for over an hour by the delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor for attacking the proposed initiative and referendum amendment to the state constitution.

Raymond Robbins, prominent in labor movements in the Middle West, startled his hearers when he declared, looking to Gompers, that it was hard to distinguish the difference between the Civic Federation and the rotten stench of the stock yards.

Gompers was astounded. So were the delegates. Robbins went after the speakers at the Civic Federation banquet held at the La Salle Hotel Saturday.

Margaret Haley told how F. V. Holman, a corporation lawyer, and a tool of the "interests," also being an officer of six public utility corporations in Portland, Ore., had been imported to lead the fight against the direct legislation amendment.

Gompers, as a visitor, spoke at some length of labor's twenty years' work for "more democratic movement." The labor president assured his hearers that the National Civic Federation would never think of taking the "awful action of

He also took a fling at the court's action in New Orleans under the Sherman act, which, he said, was first used in civil suits and now in declaring strikers subject to criminal action.

PHILA. MAN KILLS CHUM IN HOTEL

WARREN, N. H., Feb. 5.—Christopher Kenney, a lumber surveyor of Lancaster, N. H. was shot and killed in a room in the Mooselake Hotel here at 1 o'clock this morning by J. Walter Shields, of West Philadelphia, Pa., who has been here for more than two years in quest of health. Shields is well known in this vicinity and the impression prevails that he is a man of considerable means, inasmuch as he has bought much clothing and food for the poor families during the present winter.

The shooting was the culmination of a night spent about the hotel, during the course of which much liquor was consumed by both men. Most of the guests had retired when Shields and Kenney left the main floor of the hotel and went to Kenney's room.

BOLD ROBBERY IN CHICAGO IN DAYLIGHT

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—One of the most daring and boldest robberies ever perpetrated in the city of Chicago was successfully pulled off here today when four armed men held up and robbed Recter's restaurant. The crime was committed between 9:30 and 10 o'clock in the morning. It was an ideal hour, because there were few people on the streets, little traffic and nothing to stop a band of desperate thieves.

The restaurant is located on the southeast corner of Clark and Monroe streets, the heart of the "Loop" or business section of the city.

Recter's place is one of the best known in the West and is patronized by the more prominent class of people. The robbers secured somewhere between \$3,500 and \$4,000 and had no trouble in making their escape.

YOUNG DOCTOR KILLS HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 5.—Dr. John Sherman, aged twenty-four, practicing physician, this afternoon shot and killed Thomas Norman, his brother-in-law, aged thirty, three bullets passing through Norman's body.

The killing occurred in the Norman grocery store, only one witness being present. Bad blood existed between the men over the settlement of a estate of Sherman's father, who was a wealthy physician of East Chattanooga.

UNDERTAKER'S HELPER TAKES EMBALMING FLUID

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 5.—On opening the door of his undertaking shop at 8 o'clock this morning Robert F. Nichols discovered the body of James Cantwell, a young man who had been in his employ for twelve years.

Death had been caused by the drinking of embalming fluid, but whether it was accidental or on purpose will never be known. Almost four ounces of the stuff was taken.

MORE MINE DEATHS IN "MERRIE ENGLAND"

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A statement issued from the home office shows how great is the toll the mine extracts from those who work in it. The figure of 1909, which were higher than in any year since 1873—as far back as the return survives—have been exceeded, both in the number of accidents and the number of deaths.

STANDARD'S OIL MAKES BIG BLAZE

Rockefeller's 'Dope' Creates Spectacular Fire at Erie Warehouse.

When 100 carloads of heavy lubricating oil, stored in an Erie Railroad Company's warehouse on the Weehawken riverside, caught fire shortly after noon yesterday, a black plume of smoke as wide as the river itself waved over the Manhattan shore and as far east as Coney Island all afternoon and far into the darkness. At times the river was so obscured that ferryboats had to sound their whistles and grope blindly through it as it

through a fog.

The oil house, as the railroad company called the big two-story brick warehouse near the docks at 18th street, Weehawken, was a brick structure 700 by 200 feet in dimensions, which stood between the network of Erie and West Shore tracks at the base of the Palisades and the docks constituting a portion of the Erie company's marine yard. A ship-repairing plant, elevated coal docks and trestle and laden barges afloat and filled freight cars ashore surrounded the oil house with inflammable material. Yet when the last flicker of flame was quenched late last night nothing but the oil warehouse and its contents had been destroyed.

When the railroad men knocked off work on Saturday the oil warehouse was pretty well filled with machine oil and heavy lubricants, all in wooden barrels and metal tanks. The oil belonged to the Vacuum Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company, which had an arrangement with the Erie railroad for the use of the warehouse as a depository for their goods in shipment. All doors were closed and no one entered the building Sunday morning.

It was at 12:45 that Watchman H. Bernheimer, who is employed by the railroad company to patrol their marine yards, turned in an alarm for the Weehawken volunteer fire company, then he raced down to the wharf and signaled the captain of the Erie fire tug Shohola, which has its station beneath the trestle of the coal dock, just south of the oil house.

Before the Shohola could move in closer to the warehouse, which stood about fifty feet back from the wharf edge, a portion of the roof melted away under a solid sheaf of red flame. The flame shot straight up in the air like a red hot factory chimney and from its top a volcano of pitchy smoke was whipped over the river. The men on the Shohola said afterward that the roar of the flame sounded like a freight engine "blowing off."

Then the Erie tug rang up the marine departments of the Lackawanna, New York Central, Lehigh Valley, and Pennsylvania railroads, and asked them to send fire tugs as quickly as they could. The Standard Oil Company's marine department promised to send fire tugs from Con-

munipaw.

There was not wharf room for all the tugs that were ready to help. The fireboat Duane found a place whence it could protect the coal trestle from further damage. From that point on up to the farthest hose reach from the blaze on the north side there were banded four Lackawanna fire tugs, the Lehigh tug Luzerne, Standard Oil tug No. 5, 14, 15 and 16; two Pennsylvania, four New York Central tugs, and the Erie boats Rochester and Waverly.

General Superintendent Stone, of the Erie railroad, heard of the fire in his home at Leona at 2 o'clock. Impatient of trolleys or trains, he mounted a horse and rode the twelve miles intervening in fast time. After he had conferred with Superintendent Grymes, of the Erie's marine department, and O'Rourke, the agent at the marine yards, Stone said that he thought the loss to the Vacuum Oil Company in stock consumed would be about \$150,000, and that the Erie company's loss would be covered by \$75,000.

NEW ORLEANS CONCEDES EXPOSITION TO FRISCO

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—New Orleans has thrown up the sponge and concedes the Panama exposition to San Francisco. The Southerners have decided to accept the action of the house as final and will interpose no opposition to a vote in the senate when the house bill is taken up for consideration.

The headquarters of the New Orleans boomers, where the Sazerac cocktail and the Creole gin fix were dispensed with open hand, are being dismantled. It is said that New Orleans people spent \$100,000 in their effort to land the exposition.

U. S. Physicians to Help Diaz

This afternoon a Red Cross train, under command of Dr. J. A. Sams, of El Paso, left El Paso with a number of volunteer nurses on hand and carrying hospital supplies, but it is not known for some reason, being

reaching the point of the fighting. This train was intended to care for any of the federal wounded who might have been hit, but because of the insurrection were between the federal and the town, the train did not make the entire distance. It is said that New Orleans people spent \$100,000 in their effort to land the exposition.

MEXICAN HERALD WANTS TRUTH TOLD ABOUT REVOLUTION

Says No Use for Government to Suppress Facts Any Longer.

REBELS DETERMINED U. S. Ready to Help Diaz

"Rough Rider" Regiment May Cross Border.

MEXICO, Feb. 5.—The Mexican Herald, in urging that the truth concerning the revolution be made public, says:

"Let us frown upon attempts of individuals or officials who would deny or minimize occurrences even if momentarily they be unfavorable.

"Such a policy only leads to unfavorable complications in the end and usually accomplishes exactly the reverse of the result desired. Sweeping denials of even exaggerated reports lead to recriminations and proofs that before the foreign reader until he knows not what to believe, and he is ready to credit unwarranted reports of censorship and suppression of news.

"To attempt to designate the present trouble in Chihuahua as nothing more than bandit raids, when the government has thousands of soldiers in the field to depress the depredations does not deceive thinking people. A suppression of unpleasant facts for a few days only results in their later appearance with threefold importance and intensity given to them by those who wage a campaign of detraction against Mexico."

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 5.—The Battle of Baucha, first fight attending the assault on Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, is being fought tonight. Since 9 o'clock last night there has been fighting in progress, but none of it has been bloody or spirited. The federal troops, under command of Colonel Robson, are trapped at the base of a series of small hills twelve miles from Juarez, surrounded by insurgents, and unless by a miracle they cannot escape. The insurgents number at least 500 men, with 300 or more coming up from the south. The exact number of the federalists is not known. The insurgents have not been closer than a mile to the rebel train, and no visitors or correspondents have been any nearer.

Correspondent Among Rebels.

For two hours this afternoon the Sun correspondent was in the rebel lines. During that time not over 200 shots were fired. Pascual Orozco, commander of the insurgents, was not seen himself. He was a mile and a half west of where the Sun correspondent joined the insurgents, but Captain F. J. Camavantes, in command of the eastern detachment of insurgents, declared that the assault would be made by the rebels at night and would bring results. He declared that the train would be attacked and that bombs would be used. Bombs were exhibited. They were composed of dynamite wrapped about with small pieces of steel. These, he said, would be thrown against the train and he expected the federalists to be blown up.

The federalists have a galling gun with them. They fired four times today on the Red Cross flag carried by the doctors in the insurgent's ranks. Dr. J. J. Bush and E. Sinks, of El Paso, are attending the rebel wounded, and Dr. Bush stated positively to the Sun correspondent that he was fired on four times, once with the galling gun, although he carried a large Red Cross flag each time. As a result the insurgent's wounded, unable to crawl back for attention, were left on the field during the afternoon until darkness covered the earth, so that the hospital corps could advance in the dark and bring them in. At 6:30 the rebels had only lost two killed and three wounded in all day fight. The federal loss was not known, but as the federal soldiers had the shelter of their train, their loss is not believed to be heavy. They have been fighting from the shelter of the locomotive and cars of the derailed train during the day, with a galling gun commanding the approach to the valley in which they are laid up.

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She said that she and a woman companion were traveling with the federal soldier always carries his family and that when the fighting commenced they tried to escape. Her companion was killed and she herself was shot in the hip.

The death of the companion is the only known death in the federal ranks. The battle did not open until daylight this morning, although the federals, coming to reinforce Juarez from Casas Grandes, ran into torn up tracks of the Mexico Northwestern road at 9 o'clock last night. The insurgents had been expecting reinforcement from the south, and did not attack the train, except to exchange a few shots. They waited until this morning to ascertain if it was a train of rebels or federals. Finding it was federals, the insurgents attacked, but found that the federals during the night had dug in-trenchments around the train, and had set up a gatling gun. Then followed the all-day fight from behind hills waiting for nightfall. The rebels declared their intention of attacking under cover of darkness during the night and rushing the federals.

Fear Retaliation From Rebels.

Not until this fight is ended will there be an attack on Juarez itself. Just how successful the insurgent rush will prove can only be surmised. The federals are fighting under the belief that they are to be massacred if taken prisoners, as their officers tell them. Anyhow, they have made a strong fight during the day. They are commanded by Colonel Robago. The federals are said to have brought their horses with them. They have seventeen cars, only about three of them passenger coaches, all the others being box cars. The cars from the Mexico Northwestern train on the Mexico Northwestern at Casas Grandes Saturday morning, impressed the train crew, and forced them to bring the train back toward Juarez. Insurrectos estimate the number of federals at from 150 to 300. The former figure is more than likely to be correct.

The precautions in Juarez have not been relaxed a bit. The soldiers are still on the tops of all the buildings and this morning they cut loop holes in the walls of the ancient Cathedral so that they can shoot from the inside if the insurgents drive them from the roofs, where they are now entrenched behind sandbags. Juarez looks like a congress of nations. Flags of every color are floating from all the housetops and doors, showing the foreign residents. The Mexican national emblem floats from every official building. Usually it does not, except on the custom house.

Texas Ranger Pinched by Diaz.

Charles Moots, a Texas ranger, was arrested in Juarez this afternoon. No reason was given for his arrest. Another American was arrested for taking a picture of the fortified church. The consul afterward said he could and would do nothing to secure the release of Americans arrested for loitering about the streets or going on sightseeing tours to the firing line, as he had legally warned them to keep out. Notwithstanding, more than a hundred people went from El Paso in automobiles today to the near vicinity of the firing. Automobile drivers make the round trip in four hours, with an hour at the battlefield, and are harvesting money at \$25 to \$30 a load.

The insurgents are well screened behind low hills, and the federals can only fire at them when they crawl up and look over the top. There is a small growth of brush upon the top of these hills, and the rebels have good positions in which to hide, especially as they use smokeless powder. The federals are unprotected, except for the train and the earthworks, and the latter do but little good, inasmuch as the rebels are above them, and can see into the trenches, and are almost all good shots. The rebels are armed with all manner of guns, but the majority carry Mauser rifles, and very many of them carry bayonets and wear Mexican army cartridge belts, showing that they are either deserters from the federals, or that they have captured these things from federal soldiers. Several men proudly exhibited their rifles and bayonets while on the firing line this afternoon, and stated that they had been taken from dead federal soldiers. Several of the insurgents were introduced to our correspondent as men who had "escaped" from the federal army, and they laughed and crawled up the hill rather gleefully, to take a shot at their former companion in arms down in the valleys.

MONTREY, Mexico, Feb. 5.—A dispatch from Chihuahua says that further details have been received of the fight between federals and rebels at La Mojina, that state, and that the

You are at home when dealing with **FRANK'S Department Store**. N. E. COR. 83D ST. & AVE. A. N. Y. Always Something New. We handle all union-made merchandise.

CLASS STRUGGLE GAME

This game is played with colored markers on a chart divided into 100 unequal spaces, through which winds a path starting from the Capitalist and leading to Socialism. The pictures and lettering are full of suggestions, helping young people realize the facts of the Class Struggle. Price 25 cents, postpaid. Agents wanted.

Socialist PLAYING CARDS

A fine deck of 52 playing cards, standard size and extra quality, with which any ordinary card game can be played at night. But the cards are the Trusts and the Queens are the Capitalists. Virtues, the Jacks are the Politicians and their assistants, judge, soldier and preacher, and the Aces are the organizations of the working class. The other cards stand for many different types of working men and women. Each card carries a bright verse by Henry E. Leroy, the author of the "Class Struggle." The cards will afford no end of entertainment, particularly if you can induce a non-socialist to take a hand in the game. Price, 25 cents, postpaid. Agents wanted.

Special Offer: For thirty days from the date of this advertisement we will send a dozen copies of the cards and a dozen of the Class Struggle, at 50 cents, postpaid, on receipt of \$2.00. Address: **WILSON & HINE & CO., 110 West 23rd St., NEW YORK.**

report that Pasquel Orozco, Sr., father of General Pasquel Orozco, Jr., who is in command of the Insurrectos at Juarez, was killed, is confirmed. The casualties in the battle were eighty rebels and thirty federals.

Rebels Open Recruiting Camp.

TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 5.—That 500 Mexicans have been conscripted for the federal army at Cananea, and are being drilled there for an emergency in the event the Insurrectos attack that city, is the report received here today. It is stated that most of the Mexican residents of Cananea are in sympathy with the rebels and those impressed are not being given arms nor will they be until actual fighting starts. It was also reported here today that the Insurrectos have opened here a recruiting camp sixteen miles from Mexicali, opposite Calexico, Cal., and that roads leading to it are strongly guarded by mounted Insurrectos while recruits are being drilled.

Raising Regiment to Help Diaz.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 5.—Bart Morrison, a former member of the Texas Rangers, is promoting the organizing of a regiment of cavalry, patterned after Roosevelt's Rough Riders, to go to the aid of the Mexican government in putting down the revolution in that country. He says that the regiment will be composed of crack shot and expert riders and that if the tender on its services which he has made to President Diaz by wire is accepted, he will have his fighting men in the field on the other side of the border within the next ten days.

Rushing Troops to Border.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 5.—One hundred signal men from Fort Omaha, together with all signal apparatus, including one of the battalions kept at the post, have been ordered to the Mexican border, and will leave Monday.

All the signal men are mounted, and their horses will go forward with the command. Lieutenant F. C. McGill will be in command. The immediate objective point is El Paso.

A hospital corps will accompany the signal corps outfit. The battalion will be used in scouting and for observations. Field telephones, field telegraphs, and field wireless outfits are included in the equipment being sent out.

Six troops of the 4th Cavalry from Fort Meade, S. Dak., passed through Omaha today, en route to the Rio Grande country, four going to El Paso and two to Fort Huachuca, Ariz. General W. S. Schuyler, of Fort Riley, Kan., was today ordered, through the Omaha headquarters, to proceed at once to Fort Huachuca and take command of all the troops in that section.

Pugilist Says Rebels Superior Soldiers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 5.—James Coffroth, the well known pugilistic promoter, returned today from Juarez, bringing with him the latest "dope" on the Mexican situation. He reports northern side of border is all in favor of the Insurrectos, and these in physique and brain appear infinitely superior to the federal troops. He says Orozco and his colleagues seem to be masters of the situation. "I noticed," said Coffroth, "that the Insurrectos, while they have no uniform, handled their weapons smartly and in soldier-like manner, and they seemed to be serious and constantly on the qui vive. Federal troops were spending their time in shooting craps, and I cannot say Juarez had any adequate defense.

"The Mexican idea of insurgents seems to be to get command of ports of entry, but holding Juarez, Orozco will be in position to take customs duties and thus have income to pay for supplies, for all of which whether commiserated or offered, he is paying full value.

"Americans are treated with courtesy by federals and Insurrectos alike. I noticed prosperous looking men of various ages deserting to the United States side of the border, but I think they are to escape conscription, as they have left many things behind. Nobody seems to expect any grave danger and the taking of Juarez will be an actually bloodless affair."

NECKWEAR STRIKE WILL SPREAD TODAY

Committees were appointed yesterday by the executive committee of the Neckwear Workers' Union, 1,200 members of which are on strike for electric power in the factories to run the machines, to visit the rest of the shops today and order strikes in every shop where electric power is not installed. Abraham Miller, organizer of the union, said that electric power is used in all the inside factories, that is, the large factories where work is done directly for the manufacturers instead of for contractors. There are 157 contractors, he said, and all signed an agreement last year to install electric power. They had until January 1 and the time was extended to February 1. Then strikes were ordered in the factories where power is still used. Fifty or more of these contractors, he said, have equipped their shops with electric power.

REVIVAL MEETINGS BUST UP SALOON

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Because the people were attending revival meetings instead of patronizing his saloon, Jim Loetsch, in a moment of pique today, smashed up his saloon near here with an ax. He smashed the bar fixtures, mirror, chairs, stove and knocked in the head of several barrels of whiskey, wine and beer. Loetsch then locked up the place and disappeared.

FIERCE BLIZZARD IS RAGING IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 5.—The most violent blizzard Chicago has experienced since 1893 swept down on the city late this afternoon and is raging with increased fury tonight. The wind is blowing a gale and sharp edged snow is whipped into the faces of pedestrians, leaving a stinging and blinding the eyes.

BIG FIGHT WITHIN PRESSMEN'S UNION

Third Vice President Kreittler Says Other Officers Are on Bosses' Side.

A lively controversy in the ranks of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union of North America is promised by the summary dismissal of Albert R. Kreittler, third vice president of the organization, by three members of the international board of directors.

Third Vice President Kreittler was dismissed from his office November 9, 1910. His dismissal was approved by President Berry of the union, who is one of the directors.

In a long printed circular, addressed to the local unions and members of the pressmen's organization, the deposed third vice president charges that his dismissal from office was not only unfair, but was against the constitution of the organization. President Berry and the two directors, Kreittler charges, had no reason to depose him. Their action was arbitrary. The whole proceeding was "railroaded through."

In closing, Kreittler appeals to the membership of the organization to make a thorough overhauling of its affairs and adopt measures which will restore its independence, and also that a convention be held next June at which he might state his case and be given a fair trial.

The deposition of Kreittler from his office came as a result of a controversy which the union had with the Chicago Inter Ocean, which matter was put in his charge.

The Inter Ocean controversy was brought on, according to Kreittler's statement, by the publishers of that paper appointing a foreman from Local No. 3, although the Inter Ocean was under contract with Local No. 7, the first provision of which reads that pressmen engaged by an employer with whom the union has a contract must be members of that union.

By this action the Inter Ocean broke its contract with Pressmen's Union No. 7. Strangely enough President Berry and two of the directors of the Pressmen's International Union sided with the Inter Ocean. Kreittler asserts.

The Inter Ocean fight, according to Kreittler, was backed by all the other publishers in Chicago with a view to smashing Local No. 7.

It was as a result of this controversy, and because he ably defended the union interests and thereby made himself obnoxious to the employers, Kreittler charges, that President Berry, who, in the words of Kreittler, "had become a tool of the publishers," lent himself to schemes and machinations of Commissioner Kellogg to oust him.

Kellogg trumped up a charge against Kreittler that he authorized the publication of a warning or threat in a Chicago newspaper against the Newspaper Publishers' Union of Chicago, that "no contracts with members of the association will be binding until the union rules the Inter Ocean is forced to keep its agreement with Pressmen's Union No. 7."

Did Not Authorize Story.

The article referred to was denied by Kreittler. He did not authorize it, he said. Yet, Kreittler claims, Berry took this newspaper story for granted, despite Kreittler's disclaiming it, and approved the summary dismissal of Kreittler from office.

"I am convinced," Kreittler's statement reads, "that the action of Messrs. Berry, Crowley and Flannery is illegal and invalid, and that if I were to resort to court proceedings, I could have their resolution declared null and void, and stop them from interfering with me in the exercise of the powers of office to which I was elected.

"But it now comes to the conclusion that a lawsuit is not the right way to straighten out the situation. In addition to the question of the wrong done to me, there is involved the far more important question as to whether our organization shall be managed according to the will of the members as expressed by the decisions of the referendum elections and of our conventions, or whether the president may, in obedience to the demand of the representative of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, at any time nullify any election or declaration of the publishers, and thus place our organization under the publishers' dictation. And this question must be settled within our organization."

Kreittler then charges that the proceedings which resulted in his dismissal were farcical. On this point he says:

Proceeding Was Railroaded.

"The whole proceeding was railroaded through. When the resolution was brought up I protested on the ground that it was not within the power of the directors, and that deprived me of a fair trial by a properly constituted trial committee and a fair opportunity to answer the charges.

"First Vice President Dobbs also protested against the proposed action as not being within the powers of the directors, and being a denial of a fair trial. Both Vice President Dobbs and I refused to vote on the resolution. That left my three accusers as the only ones to vote on their own charges.

"The proceedings by which I was to be railroaded out of my office were dictated by the desire of the publishers' representative Commissioner Kellogg, to destroy my usefulness to our organization while I was organizer I had earned the dissatisfaction of Commissioner Kellogg and some of the publishers because I stood too unflinchingly for the interests of the Pressmen and of our organization."

LONG ISLAND CITY HAS \$200,000 FIRE

Fire wrecked the storehouse of the American Agricultural Chemical Company at Newtown Creek and Railroad avenue, in the Blissville section of Long Island City, shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Three alarms brought fire companies from all directions and the Hewitt. By hard work the damage was kept below \$200,000.

FOOTPAD GETS 15 YEARS AND 20 LASHES

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 5.—Police Judge McInnes today imposed on Richard Gray the heaviest sentence ever given in British Columbia for highway robbery.

The accused was given a term of fifteen years and twenty lashes, the latter to be administered at certain stated intervals during the term.

Gray was captured by C. F. Cornwall, whom he tried to hold up. Cornwall grappled with Gray, who fired his revolver, but the shot went wild. Cornwall obtained the weapon and compelled Gray to hold up his hands. Cornwall then called to citizens who had been attracted by the noise of the scuffle and police officers were secured.

Gray was resourceful enough to claim that Cornwall and not himself was the holdup man, but his story was easily disproved.

FAIL TO FIND BODY OF PHILA. POSTMASTER

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 5.—Detectives and a squad of fishermen working under direction of Chief of Police Woodruff dragged the Million Dollar pier from 5 a. m. until midnight today without finding trace of the body of Richard L. Ashurst, aged Philadelphia postmaster, who has been missing since last Monday night. Starting close to the spot where the missing man's cane was found last night, the squad worked around both sides of the end of the pier with grappling and long poles, and by night the searchers believed they had searched every cranny in the substructure of the pier, where the body might have been carried and lodged by the tide.

SPAIN TRYING TO PREVENT R. R. STRIKE

MADRID, Feb. 5.—The action taken by the railroad men at their meeting yesterday is widely commented upon. It being everywhere recognized that their decision to call a strike is very serious, and should they carry it into effect it would force the country to face a grave crisis. Not less than 20,000 men would be involved in such a strike as the leaders propose. The government is fully aware of the gravity of the situation, and has already taken precautions to prevent a strike if possible, or, if not possible, to provide for the handling of trains by soldiers.

Owing to the labor difficulty in various parts of the country, and the condition of affairs in Catalonia, a suspension of railway traffic that would prevent the transportation of troops wherever they might be required, would place the government in an extremely difficult situation.

REVOLUTION LACKS ACTION IN HONDURAS

HONDURAS, Feb. 5.—Pending the arrival of delegates, peace negotiations are at a standstill between General Bonilla and President Davila. The former is ill at Ceiba, where he was seen yesterday by Captain Davis, of the Tacoma, who reports the revolutionist leader as favoring an armistice and cessation of war, conditional upon his being seated as president. General Lee Christmas is here in charge of the city.

The government army is here, well mobilized, and hard at work preparing intrenchments.

The Hornet has gone to Truxillo. The Wheeling is here. Bonilla's army has halted between here and Ceiba, pending developments.

NO YELLOW FEVER ON GUNBOAT MARIETTA

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 5.—There is no yellow fever on the United States gunboat Marietta, according to Dr. J. Y. Porter, who is head of the Florida board of health.

Dr. Porter, accompanied by Dr. S. W. Light, quarantine officer for Key West, and Dr. E. E. Sprague, of the United States Marine Hospital service, visited the Marietta this morning, and a careful diagnosis was made of the suspected cases of yellow fever.

Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association.

The semi-annual meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association will be held on Friday, February 10, 8 p. m., at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks place (East 5th street), Manhattan.

YOUNG LAD SAVES COMRADES ON ICE

UNION HILL, N. J., Feb. 5.—Three children broke through the ice on a pond at Carteret, N. J., yesterday. They were playing "snap the whip." The youngest, Arthur Curtis, twelve years old, of 28 Main street, saved his life and the lives of the other two, Grace Woodward, thirteen, of 31 Main street, and Burt Campbell, fourteen, of 19 Pina street.

TAILORS FIGHTING AGAINST HOME WORK

A mass meeting of journeymen tailors, who make clothes for men to order, was held yesterday at Liberty Hall, 257 East Houston street, to agitate for doing work in factories instead of taking the work home to do. The meeting was held under the auspices of Local 329 of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America. A number of new members were enrolled and it was decided to form them into a separate local, the two unions to work together in the agitation for factory work.

BARBAROUS MEXICO

This is the only book that tells the unvarnished, terrible truth about the Chattel Slavery against which the working people of Mexico are in revolt. Full details, ample evidence, seventeen pages of engravings from photographs. American capitalists are in league with Diaz to uphold the worst slavery ever known in modern times. The PROOF is in this book.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE GAS PARTY FITCHES IN THE HOTEL RECTOR

Mr. Charles E. Rector
Proprietor of the
Hotel Rector, says:

"LIKE all the other equipments of the Hotel Rector, our kitchens represent modernism, and Gas Ranges, Gas Broilers of all kinds and other Gas Cooking Utensils are in use. Our Chef, Mr. Charles A. Perraudin, advocates the use of Gas because of its cleanliness, easily controlled heat, and general adaptability for hotel and restaurant use. No modern kitchen can afford to be without gas."

Mr. Rector is an authority. Have one of our experts call on you.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York
GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

POSTAL BANKS SHOW SUCCESS IN JANUARY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—If the postal savings bank system of the United States keeps up the pace it set in January it will outstrip that of Great Britain in its most successful year, 1908. According to an announcement made by Postmaster General Hitchcock today, the reports for January show that the deposits for the month will amount to about \$60,000. There are forty-eight offices in operation, so that the average is about \$1,250. If this average is maintained the year's aggregate will be about \$750,000. This, the officials think, shows what may be expected if additional offices are established.

BUSINESS BLOCK IS SWEEPED BY FLAMES

NORWICH, N. Y., Feb. 5.—A fire started in the basement of S. Clark's five and ten cent store on Broad street, this village, at 2 o'clock this morning and before it was got under control property representing \$100,000 in value was destroyed, with insurance of less than half that amount. Five old wooden structures were entirely wiped out and one brick block, occupied by the Chenango National Bank, was partially destroyed. Supreme Court Justice Albert F. Gladding, who owned the block occupied by the Chenango National Bank, loses his valuable library, but the bank proper is not damaged so as to interfere with its operations.

THIRD OF FRENCH WORKERS ARE WOMEN

PARIS, Feb. 5.—M. A. Gervais, senator, publishes some interesting facts concerning women workers in France. There are, he says, 118,000 (trade employees and workers, 68,000 school teachers, 17,885 professional employees, 5,100 level crossing keepers. In all France out of every 100 persons doing any kind of work, thirty-three are women. In Paris, however, out of every 100 workers, 55 are women.

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THE NEW YORK CALL

409 PEARL STREET NEW YORK

SENATOR BEVERIDGE SAYS LABOR WILL MASTER THE WORLD

(Continued from Page 1.)

fight to see that the brains of the younger generations are not ruined by excessive labor. Child labor then was a pleasant summer dream as compared with its black shade of today. What would he say today if he saw our sweat shops, our factories and our mines, where little children are melting their delicate lives in a crucible of shame for the greed and profit of rich men? These places stand out upon our modern civilization as a brazen monument to mammon."

Senator Beveridge said that the workers must reach their highest goal of industrial achievement to better the present step by step. The gentleman from Indiana even went so far as to predict that the day will come when the workers of the world will be the equal in the highest sense of the non-productive class.

TELLS OF GREELEY'S LIFE

William H. McElroy told how Greeley arrived in New York a poor boy with a capital of \$10, and added that "he had not a letter of recommendation to either a desirable or an undesirable citizen."

He told of the various publications which Greeley founded, and of his last journalistic achievement which resulted in the birth of the New York Tribune. He declared that Greeley loved his work and labored better than Romeo loved Juliet.

There is a newspaper in this city whose motto is "All the News That's Fit to Print," and another who sails under the legend of "All the News That's News," but McElroy said that Horace Greeley's motto was that the newspaper was not a business enterprise and that the editor held a newspaper as sacred to the people as the pulpit.

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THE NEW YORK CALL
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PIERCE ARROW MEN REFUSE TO ACCEPT COMPANY'S "SLUSH" Motor Plant in Desperation Begg Strikers to Return. AGAINST PIECE WORK Workers Hold Ground—Will Force Them to Surrender.

(Special to The Call.) BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The Pierce Arrow Motor Company, though unable to secure the services of more than a few strikers, has turned down the workers' union, who are on strike against the piece work system in the various departments of the plant, and who plead for absolute recognition of the union. The company has curtly replied to the strikers' resolutions by stating that the Pierce Arrow works have been and will continue to be an open shop. They also assert that they have no idea of abolishing the piece system. The company is trying every means to coerce the strikers into surrendering by stating that they will fill their places if they don't. It is well known that the company is at the mercy of the workers, and the scabs hired are incapable of filling their respective duties. Resolutions adopted by the strikers and sent to the company are as follows: "Gentlemen—This trouble can be adjusted by the reinstating of each and every man who walked out without discrimination whatever. No piece work in the paint or final assembly departments for at least one year. In the future to arbitrate all grievances with the heads of the firm instead of any department superintendent, before a walkout or strike is ordered. Union men to be given the same privilege as non-union men in each branch of the works. Members of the International Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Union, Local 45, to live up to and abide by the decision of the appointed committee of six members. To hold no ill-feeling against any foreman or other superior, and to give an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. The company have sent this reply: To the employees of the Pierce Arrow Motor Company, who have seen fit to leave their employ: The resolutions submitted by your committee have been given full consideration and the following are our replies to the points raised: 1. The Pierce Arrow Motor Company will re-engage as many of the men who walked out as in their discretion they have vacancies for, and they wish to emphasize the point that the sooner the old employees apply for re-employment the less likelihood is

of their places having been previously filled by strangers. 2. With regard to wages, the Pierce Arrow Motor Company will under no circumstances whatever permit any employee to place any restriction on the management's methods of production of their shops. Employees will be paid by the hourly rate, by premium system, by piece work or by contract, as the Pierce Arrow Motor Company shall from time to time determine in their absolute discretion, and the policy will, as formerly, be maintained of paying the highest possible rate of wages in return for good and conscientious work. 3. In case of any disagreement, employees are advised to meet the management and endeavor to adjust any difficulty on a fair and equitable basis. 4. The Pierce Arrow Motor Company's factory has always been an open shop, no discrimination having been or will be made between men who are or are not members of any organization. Every workman who elects to work in the factory will be required to work peacefully and harmoniously with all his fellow employees. The above principles being absolutely essential to the successful conduct of the business of the Pierce Arrow Motor Company, they are not subject to any arbitration or notification in any way. THE PIECE ARROW MOTOR CAR COMPANY. HENRY MAY, Vice President. The workers' opposition and will continue on strike. The situation is becoming critical to the company and is being watched with interest by labor unions.

BOY FALLS OFF ROOF, SKULL IS FRACTURED James Farley, a four-year-old boy, living at 2129 Lexington avenue, was playing on the roof Saturday with Johnnie and Charles Riddenskull, who live in the same house. In peering around a chimney, behind which he was hiding, he lost his balance and fell over the parapet, landing four stories below on an extension roof. His companions went on playing. Half an hour later the Farley boy's sister, Erwine, came to the roof and inquired for James. "Oh, he fell off the roof," said the other boys. "He's making believe he's hurt." Erwine looked over the edge of the roof and saw her brother lying below. She ran to her parents, who got an ambulance. The boy was taken to the Harlem Hospital. He has a fractured skull and it is said that he cannot live.

GIRL'S MIND RESTORED BY HYPNOTISM POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 4.—What is considered to be a great achievement in the application of hypnotism by scientific means in this city today in the case of a young New York girl, who was picked up on the street suffering from loss of memory. By hypnotic treatment her memory was restored. The girl is between eighteen and nineteen years of age, pretty, and normal in all respects, except that she lost all memory of events in her life. She could not tell her name, her home, or remember her friends. The girl was put into a receptive condition by two alienists, Dr. Pilgrim and Dr. Parsons. Dr. Pilgrim stroked her forehead, and Dr. Parsons pressed her eyelids, while Dr. Parsons kept his fingers on her pulse. The doctors finally got the girl started talking about the New York subway and trolley cars, when she suddenly exclaimed: "Oh, there was such a noise down the street." To this she added a moment later: "My God, what a shock." With this start, the alienists got the girl on the right road to tell her story. She said she was downtown in New York last Wednesday and started uptown about noon on a trolley car from the Battery, marked "Postoffice." She had only ridden a few minutes when the car bounded from the tracks, there was a terrific crash, and she was thrown down and she was thrown down. She remembers seeing a woman poke her umbrella through a car window. Between this time and last night, the girl's memory continues to be a blank. She has no recollection of her experiences again at the 125th street station of the Central railroad, which, she says, she remembered entering about 9:30 Friday night, with a woman, she cannot describe, who bought her a ticket and put her on a train with instructions to get off at the first stop, which was Poughkeepsie, and she did so. The girl stated that her name is Mino Karn, and she lived with her mother and brother, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Karn, at 311 East 35th street. She is a telephone girl employed in the Spring exchange at the corner of Madison and Wooster streets. She has been ill for two weeks with pneumonia, and had not worked during that time. Wednesday morning she went to the office of the New York Telephone Company, at 15 DeWitt street, to get \$5 that was due her. She had this in her pocket when the explosion occurred that shook New York and frightened her out of her memory. A singular feature of the girl's experience is that the waist she is wearing is not her, neither is the change dress she returns home for her people, she says, have always been kind to her. She does not know her real name, having always borne the name of her stepfather. Miss Karn was asked to tell her recollections of the hypnotic experiment. She replied: "One of the doctors massaged my forehead and another pressed my eyeballs until he seemed to press the eyeballs back in the sockets. At that time my arms seemed to feel heavy, like your hand does when asleep, and then came recollections of that awful shock. They kept telling me to think of the shock and I did so and the rest came back to me quite." A spectator of the experiment said that when Miss Karn entered the hypnotic state, her bosom heaved violently, tears started to her eyes, and she spoke rapidly and clearly.

HAAS SONS Cost: wood moving and carting done. Tel. 3198 Bushwick Opposite 47th St., near Cooper St., Evergreen, L. I. C. GRAU High-class Delicatessen and Groceries. 5510 FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN. UP TO DATE CLOTHING, B. PFEFFERKORN 427 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn. Martin Derr MEN'S FURNISHINGS. 693-695 Broadway, Brooklyn. Bet. Manhattan Ave. & Debevoise St. CIGAR MANUFACTURER CHAS. GACKENHEIMER Cigars, Wholesale and Retail. 1871 MYRTLE AVE., BROOKLYN. MANQUERADE COSTUMER. J. STROPNICKY & SONS (Successors to "BRIDA") 1460 SECOND AVENUE Bet. 76th and 77th Sts. Largest Manquerade Costumer in Yorkville. UNION LABELS

Broad bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

Union Label Goods. KEEN'S FURNISHINGS—Underwear, Hosiery, The Latest and Latest Collars, Umbrellas, Suits, Shoes, Suspenders, etc. Waiters and Cashier. LADIES' FURNISHINGS—Dresses, Coats, Gowns, Hats, Shoes, Suspenders, etc. Analytical Bells for Prices and Quality. FREE CALL, KUDACHNERS' CARDS. SIG. KLEIN and Associates 30 AND 32 THIRD AVE., NEAR 10TH ST. N. Y. Tel. 408 Broadway. Mail orders all over U. S.

RUSSIA IS FEARING AWFUL PLAGUE PERIL Unable to Destroy Spots. Black Death as Well as Cholera Threatens.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.—The plague situation on the Russo-Chinese frontier and the danger that the black death may be added to the cholera scourge which has afflicted Russia for the last three summers are ousting politics from the chief place in public discussion. The council of ministers had two special sessions last week to consider the medical problem in the East, and the bacteriological conference now sitting in St. Petersburg has been furnished with the means to transfer its venue next month to Irkutsk and to sit there as an anti-plague congress, receiving co-operation from skilled volunteers, until further orders. So far the Russian government has ventured to take full control of the campaign against the plague outside its own frontiers only in the expropriation zone of the Eastern Chinese railroad. This area begins at Kharbin and extends fifty versts to either side of the track. Administratively, it has become a sort of no man's land of chaotic conditions, and Kharbin itself deserves if possible a worse description than that given it on the day that Marquis Ito was assassinated, namely, that it was the most lawless city in the world. The failure to police the zone has continued since the Russo-Japanese agreement, and the Russians themselves confine their police to the railroad itself and the depots of its property. For the rest of the zone the Chinese authorities have been in nominal control, but there has been no real administrative system. The plague stricken localities which are under Chinese officials will be left to the international danger the Russian foreign minister will ask the Chinese and other interested governments to join in sending a scientific commission to search into the plague spots whence the disease has spread in Manchuria. Russia at first contemplated crossing the Chinese frontier for the purpose of destroying the worst known nest of the plague at Fuyaydan. It was projected to have the place, in which there are at present from 100 to 125 plague deaths daily in a population of 25,000, isolated by Russian troops and the refugees isolated.

"The matter in hand," it protests, "is not diplomacy but the black death. The Japanese government is facing the plague danger without any diplomatic hesitation. It has sent China an ultimatum, after the elapsing of which Japan has assured herself complete freedom of action if China does not fulfill her sanitary requirements." A large staff of Chinese interpreters would have to be got together. And above all the Chinese must be willing to be treated by Russian doctors and to trust them. None of these things, according to Dr. Sabotinsky, is possible. He is especially emphatic as to Russia's not having suitably trained men who know the Chinese and their customs. More than elsewhere the ignorant masses in China are at times of epidemic filled with suspicion and hatred of strangers. He admits that in many ways the Japanese have an easier task, but he does not believe that they are so well prepared in a technical way as to be able to follow their ultimatum with action. The immediate trouble before the Russian medical commission is the scattering of panic stricken groups of Chinese from districts where the plague is raging, many of the refugees taking the infection with them. The commission has decided to open six medical stations in the country round Fuyaydan and to equip them so that all the Chinese making use of the Eastern Chinese railroad should be kept under observation for five days. They are also not to be received as passengers until their temperature has been taken. At some railway stations this practice has already been begun. In order not to rouse hostile suspicions among the Chinese because they were singled out for special measures, all the Russians, including senior officers, are also submitted to the clinical thermometer each time they make a journey. With each train there are doctors, dispensary, and a hospital wagon. Scientific opinion here foresees a very long and difficult struggle. Moreover, the canalization system of St. Petersburg, to whose stagnant channels is ascribed the now regular recurrence of cholera, cannot begin to be repaired until toward May, when already the first infections are modified.

If the cholera spreads to anything like the same extent as last year it will absorb most of the available supply of skilled young medical volunteers. The bad conditions of public health are of course being used as a rebuke to the police system of rule for being in antagonism to educated medical society.

THOMAS G. HUNT Maker and Importer of Trunks, Bags and Leather Goods 420 6th Ave., cor. 26th St., Manhattan.

LABOR PARTY TO FIGHT SOCIALISTS (Correspondence of The Call.) LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Social Democratic party has seen for a long time past the almost inevitable conflict between itself and the Labor party that seems now about to break out. The policy of the Labor party has been to squeeze out the Social Democrats from any sort of political action. By means of labor representation committees in every electoral center, caused by Independent Labor party representatives, and composed of trade union locals, which are prohibited in many cases by their national constitutions from supporting any but Labor party men, the organized working class has been coerced. The policy on these committees is to exclude the S. D. P. by making rules that no revolutionary Socialist can wear under. "The paralyzing effect of 'policy,' 'statesmanship,' and 'diplomacy' make themselves felt, transferring to political action the same reverence for 'law and order' that exists industrially for the sacredness of contract. The propaganda of the Labor party, from being revolutionary, and proletarian in its appeal, has become avowedly 'reforming' in its objects, and pseudo-middle class in its appeal. Philip Snowden charges the workers of England with being a 'drink-sodden democracy,' and lectures before church congregations on such subjects as 'The Christ That Is to Be.' It is natural that a party that repudiates democratic action and control, should fear the inevitable rise of democracy, and do its utmost to suppress it. Following the policy, J. Ramsay MacDonald went to Barnby a few days before the last election, and fixed things so that his followers should vote against our veteran Comrade Hyndman. Hyndman was defeated—may MacDonald's victory choke him!—and definitely retired from contesting the seat. His political organizer, Dan Irving, who had previously run for Rochdale, is now to contest Barnby in Hyndman's place; while S. G. Hobson is to take Irving's place in Rochdale. Immediately after Hobson's nomination the Labor party, through its chairman, announced that they would also contest Rochdale, running against Socialists, Liberals (perhaps) and Tories. Should the Labor party persist in this, as is quite possible, it means the beginning of open warfare between it and the Social Democrats, admittedly the only revolutionary Socialists in England.

"MUSCATINE BOOM" RILES LABOR UNIONS (Special to The Call.) MUSCATINE, Iowa, Feb. 5.—The labor movement in this town is up in arms over the fact that the labor market is so overcrowded that many workers are jobless, wages are down to bedrock. This condition is the result of a widespread "Muscatine boom" in the advertising columns of the capitalist press in various parts of the country by the Muscatine Commercial Club. This club, needless to say, is composed of local merchants and manufacturers, which goes to show that the interests of employer and worker are alike. As a result of the bosses' advertising campaign, extolling the virtues of this city, its cheap homes, good food and high wages, a great many workers drifted into town last fall. It was one of the centers of the button making industry, and the newspapers featured the fact that any one could learn to make buttons and earn high wages. In a statement being sent out to the labor papers of the entire country, the Button Workers' Protective Union says: "The truth of the matter is that the button workers constitute one of the most ill-paid divisions of the working class. Aside from the low wages, long hours and unfair weighing methods, the work is extremely detrimental to the general health. With the booming of the city, rents and the cost of living have gone up to an almost prohibitive point. The experienced worker is existing on the ragged edge of starvation. The new man can hardly make ends meet, owing to his lack of experience. The button workers are only partly organized, and the union is not yet strong enough to cope with the situation. In the face of these conditions, the Commercial Club continues to advertise for more men, claiming that there is employment for a thousand men, women and children, while hundreds of workers are being daily turned away from the factory doors. 'Get them here, then hammer wages down so low that they can't get away,' that's the motto of the masters. 'Workers are warned to stay away from Muscatine if they know when they are well off. Conditions here are insufferable; stay away!'"

SENATOR LORIMER MAY RESIGN IS INTIMATED WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—That Senator William Lorimer is likely to resign his seat in the senate and save his friends in that body the embarrassment of having to vote for him in face of the damaging evidence against him with regard to the bribery charges with which he is said to have had a part in the Illinois legislature, is hinted here tonight.

NOTICE! Brotherhood of Painters! A meeting for the purpose of protesting against the actions of our District Council will be held February 6, 1911, 8 P. M. AT 161 CLINTON ST. Bring Your Cards. LOCAL UNION NO. 1011.

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NEW CASTLE MAN UP FOR DEBAUCHERY

His Adopted Sister the Victim—Case Comes Up Today.

(Special to The Call.)
NEW CASTLE, Pa., Feb. 5.—A story of shocking debauchery and a series of brutal assaults on a thirteen-year-old girl will be told in Alderman Green's court tomorrow, according to a story in the Free Press, the local Socialist paper.
The case is that of Frank Norris, of the West Side, who will be charged with assaulting his adopted sister, Ruth Norris.
The story told in the Free Press follows:
Frank Norris is between twenty-five and thirty years of age, and according to the story told by the little girl, his crimes have been continued over a period of one year. About a year ago, when the first offense was committed, the child claims that Norris threatened to choke the life out of her if she ever told any one. The girl is rather small for her age, and of a nervous, excitable temperament. The threats made by Norris had the effect for the time being of silencing her.
The affair troubled her, however, and she finally mustered up courage to tell her mother, Mrs. Norris, according to the child, said that she would see about it. Not long afterward the mother told the girl that Frank said she was a black liar. Mrs. Norris evidently believed her son as against her adopted daughter, for, according to the child, her mother gave her a severe whipping.
After this the girl says that a bolt was placed on her bedroom door so that she could lock herself in when she retired. The girl claims that on one occasion after the bolt had been placed on the door Frank Norris hid in a little ante-room connecting with the bedroom until after she had retired, when he assaulted her.
Ruth also tells of repeated assaults upon her in the dining room when there was nobody around, also in Frank's room, where he forced her to go.
Before her adoption by the Norris family the child was known as Ruth Barber, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barber. The child's mother is dead and her father has since married again. The child has a number of very near relatives here, all of whom are very much incensed at her alleged treatment at the hands of Frank Norris.
The Free Press was familiar with this case before the county authorities took it up, and it was upon our suggestion that they be made familiar with it before we published any of the allegations.

PREACHERS PLEAD AGAINST BIG NAVY

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—A remonstrance against the further increase of the navy, signed by more than 800 ministers of Massachusetts, has been sent to Congressman McCall for presentation in the house of representatives at Washington. It says:
"We respectfully urge the appointment and employment of the peace commission, already authorized by Congress, in order that some efficient means may be devised to check the present rivalry in armaments, and thus permanently to reduce their enormous expense.
"Considering also that the cost of war preparations, together with the cost of past wars, consumes two-thirds of our public revenue, we respectfully remonstrate against the further increase of the United States navy. We believe that the United States is favorably situated to lead the nations in the limitation of armaments as in the promotion of the court of arbitration, and that its example will have a telling effect in bringing about this desired reform."
The ministers who signed the petition represent more than 180 cities, towns and communities from Provincetown to the Berkshires. In some towns, all the clergymen signed. In the seaport city of New Bedford, the total number of signatures was sixty-six.
Among the prominent clergymen of Boston and vicinity whose names appear on the remonstrance are: James L. Barton, O. P. Gifford, Alexander Mann, Leonard C. Starns, Thomas Van Ness, Victor General Byrne, Charles L. Ance, Samuel A. Elliot, George L. Perin.

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Large and small meeting rooms from May 1st, for unions, lodges and societies at reasonable terms.

CAPITALIST IGNORANT OF MINE IRREGULARITIES

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 5.—Widely circulated stories of overcapitalization and irregularities in connection with the Little Nipissing mine, yesterday brought out the following statement from Colonel Sam Hughes, yesterday: "I was only a couple of weeks ago elected on the board of directors and have not yet attended any meetings. It has been generally recognized for a year or more that while the mine in itself is regarded as a first class proposition, yet it has not been run by the board of directors, or rather by the best interests of bona fide stockholders. Charges of overcapitalization were also made. About a month ago a large number of shareholders, representing a controlling interest in the mine, asked me to go on the board in a reorganization to run the mine honestly. I consented because Major T. T. Rolph, Major W. J. Neill and scores more now controlling the stock agreed to a thorough investigation and audit of the whole concern. The arrangement is that as soon as all of the circumstances are thoroughly cleared up and things put on an honest basis I have agreed to act as director if I then feel so inclined."

MAY PASS CURFEW LAW IN SOMERVILLE

Big Fire Bell to Be Used. Boys and Girls in Gloom.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Feb. 5.—There is every indication that the lower in the heart of this borough for a fire alarm will now be converted into a curfew bell, that will, by the touch of an electric button, tell the hour when all boys and girls under sixteen years of age must leave the streets and go to their homes each night.
In every church in the borough today the pastors informed their congregations that a curfew petition would be circulated among the church members, to be signed and presented to the borough council for the purpose of having an ordinance passed that would have the effect to keep children off the streets at night. The suggestion of a curfew law came through the failure of the big bell to act as a satisfactory fire alarm.
The borough council was soundly berated because the costly bell failed to make enough noise to awaken the volunteer firemen in every section of the borough at night. Among the sarcastic suggestions from irate citizens, as to the purposes the bell might be used to advantage, were that of a curfew bell. Now, it happened that Rev. A. A. Pfantschli, pastor of the Second Reformed Church of this place, who had been doing mission work among the boys of the borough, had long had in mind the establishment of a curfew bell and he took right kindly to the suggestion. Last Sunday he advocated the curfew bell before a large congregation.
After the Rev. Pfantschli had sounded the slogan for a curfew bell the other ministers in the borough advocated it today with great earnestness from their pulpits, and there is now such a strong influence being brought to bear on the borough council by the churches that there is gloom among the small boys and the local police force, as a curfew law is almost certain to be enacted at the next regular meeting of the borough council.

BATTLERS BATTLE AWAY

Champions in Embryo Fight Well at Long Acre Club.

It was a well filled house that greeted the amateurs who contested at the Long Acre Club last Saturday night. The majority of the many bouts fought failed to go the short period of three rounds.
Kid Henry and Kid Ratky were so stage frightened that they hit the air more often than each other in a laugh provoking stunt. Battling James and Jimmy Collins kindly obliged in a good even number. During a short but warm mixup Jimmy Goodwin connected with a right hand swing to Jack Hunt's jaw that put him out in the first round. Joe Russell gave Sam Murphy his accustomed licking. Kid Barry, a very thin and lanky youth, stopped Young Rose, equally proportioned, also in the first session. Kid Gensner had Jack Kline looking like an Indian through his many smashes to the latter's long "beeser."
Young Winters and Cy Davis, two little 100 pounders, put up a corking active and fast fight that forced the attention of the audience. There was not an idle moment in their three-round conflict. A draw was the general verdict. Willie Jones got more than he bargained for with Harry Skully, so he quit in the opening round. It took Pinky Burns just a half minute to knock out Battling Nick in an even match. Applause for Jimmy Mack drowned out his opponent's name. Good thing that the "unknown," perhaps, Mack had him in bad shape when the referee stopped the slaughter in the second round. Andy Williams and Joe Miden fought to a draw in the last bout, which went the full six rounds. It was a clean though somewhat slow contest. Neither had the advantage at the end.

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JAPANESE RADICALS DIRECT ACTIONISTS

Driven to It by Denial of Ballot, Says Mrs. Kaneko.

Writing of the case of Dr. Denjiro Kotoku, his wife and ten other radicals, who were recently legally murdered by Japan, Josephine Conger Kaneko, in the Progressive Woman, says:
"Newspaper reports give it that Dr. Kotoku is an anarchist. If so, he has become one within the last year. One of Mr. Kaneko's most esteemed friends, for years they had held correspondence, and Dr. Kotoku always claimed himself a Socialist. However, like many Japanese Socialists, who feel the futility of political action in their native country, where the universal franchise is unknown, he became a 'direct actionist,' something akin to the I. W. W.'s in this country. That he had anything to do with plotting the death of the emperor, however, seems impossible from the intelligence of the man, and his distaste for militant force.
"He was a strong anti-militarist during the Russo-Japanese war and gave up a prominent place on a leading daily because of it. A card written at that time (1903) in English to Mr. Kaneko says: 'I beg to inform you that publisher of Yoro Choho decided to take belittling attitude against Russia, to which I was strongly opposed, and therefore I was compelled to hand the resignation.' A card in February, 1905, says: 'As the victim of the persecution I am just going to the prison. I hope that Socialism in this time when I am out of the prison will be of great influence in this country.' Now, I must go. Farewell.' A card from T. Sakai, another prominent newspaper man, who had come over to Socialism, written a few days previous, says: 'Dear Comrade—Kotoku and Nishikawa are expected to go to prison in a few days. They shall experience much pain in this cold winter while I shall be also in great distress with my busy writing, owing to their absence.'
"Hounded in America.
"At that time a little group of Socialists were being hounded about for trying to get out a small Socialist sheet. Later, Kotoku, broken in health, came to California to recover. Just after the earthquake in San Francisco he wrote a letter saying: 'The great fire which followed the terrible earthquake, and continued through three days, destroyed the greater part of San Francisco. The settlement in this city is dead, although I am quite safe from the disaster. I am afraid, however, that I will be compelled to go back to Japan without visiting the East, because my income is not accrued after this. I will write again after all the order is restored. In a hurry, yours fraternally, 'D. KOTOKU.'"
"Soon after that he returned to Japan, only to face continual persecution in his efforts toward economic freedom for his people.
"On a post card written from California are the words 'Viva la revolution.' The very words he exclaimed when the death sentence was pronounced on him recently (Some capitalist papers have it that he exclaimed 'Long live anarchy!')
"That the Japanese radicals were tried in secrecy, and no one knows what the specific offense was, is pretty good evidence that they are guilty of nothing more than an effort to raise their people out of the terribly cruel conditions imposed upon them by modern industrial methods.
"In May, 1905, Mr. Kaneko wrote an article entitled 'Japan as Viewed by a Native Socialist,' for the Arena Magazine. In this he severely criticized the Japanese government for the extreme hardships to which the working class of that country are subjected. The article was widely quoted in this country and abroad. At once word came to him that spies were upon his track, and that it was not safe to go home. In December of 1905, a few months before he returned home because of failing health, he was listed in a Japanese paper as one of several of Japan's most dangerous men. When he reached San Francisco on his way home in May, some letters to him advised him to shave off his beard, as he would likely be taken for an anarchist, and roughly handled by the government when he arrived. He followed their advice, and no harm came to him.
"In October he died suddenly, while talking to his father. This, however, was not unexpected, as his health had been steadily failing. He died at a health resort, away from home, where he had been for several weeks. Soon after both parents became ill, and were taken to a hospital, where the father died. In March a sister died. The last word received from his brother, in November, was to the effect that he was very ill, and that the mother had not recovered. Nothing has been heard of them since. Whether this entire family, apparently in good health—excepting Mr. Kaneko—was suddenly wiped out by natural disease, we probably will never know.
"I simply give the circumstances of Dr. Kotoku's and Mr. Kaneko's experience, as evidence of Japan's sensitiveness in regard to all radical ideas, and would suggest that if our comrades in other countries would forestall Russian methods in Japan they need not hesitate about the merits of the case, but should take a firm stand against every appearance of oppression on the part of the Japanese government. A combination of ancient prejudices and modern industrial methods is a stone wall against which many a life may have to be beat itself out before the light can begin to enter.
"Workingmen of the world, unite!"

MILWAUKEE TABOOS CHEAP MATTRESSES

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 5.—That the cotton-faced mattresses and blankets used by working people on account of their cheapness are filled with every disease germ known to modern science, is the opinion of Bacteriologist Ruhland, of the Milwaukee health department, after a visit of inspection to the local mattress factories.
The facing used in 25 per cent of the mattresses here, and these are the cheaper kind which the working people so much favor, are composed of refuse from cotton factories, thread and jute mills, and old rags that have not been sterilized.
One of the managers, on being asked whether the rags used were not sterilized, gave it as his belief that every disease germ contained in the rags is promptly annihilated by being impaled on the pins of the picking machines as the rags pass through the machine.
Officials of the health department are of a different opinion and have ordered that the use of rags be discontinued or that these be sterilized.
As much of the product of these factories is shipped to distant points, an attempt will be made to cooperate with the Chicago health department in an effort to stop the practice of using unsterilized rags in the manufacture of quilts and mattresses. Orders have also been issued requiring that dust collectors be installed in the factories to safeguard the health of the employees, as the air in the factories is at present laden with dust which the workers inhale.

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Where to Buy Your Books Cheap

The Book Department of the New York Call was greatly enlarged lately. Like many other Call departments, it has undergone a great change. The old stock was given away as premiums. A new and more up-to-date stock of books on Socialism was put in. It is aimed to make the Book Department of the Call the starting point for all party members and Socialist organizations in the East.
Special Discount to all Socialist Party Locals and Branches, so as to enable Socialist organizations to derive extra revenue from the sale of books. Very low prices to individual comrades and sympathizers.
Write or call at once to BOOK DEPARTMENT THE NEW YORK CALL 400 PEARL ST., NEW YORK CITY Book Catalog Mailed Upon Request.

AGAINST CHANGING CODE OF PROCEDURE

Duluth Central Labor Body Says Measure Will Work Against Poor.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 5.—The men who compose the Federated Trade Assembly of Duluth evidently believe that the price of other things besides "liberty" is conditioned upon the exercise of eternal vigilance.
Recently, a bill has been proposed for introduction in the state legislature which, in the judgment of the most thoughtful members of the assembly, contains certain provisions that do not reckon with all the factors which should be considered before the bill is enacted into law. Whatever may have been the design of the framers of the bill it is contended by the trades assembly that the practical effect of the measure would be to work a hardship upon the laboring man, and denial of justice to the poorer class with small claims, who are unable immediately to advance the costs for filing their claims in court.
The proposed measure would be an amendment of section 4105 of the revised laws of Minnesota for the year 1905, and the objectionable clause therein is the following:
"The summons and complaint must be filed with the clerk of the court according to law within ten days after the service of an answer or demurrer; otherwise the action may be dismissed on motion of any defendant with judgment for costs allowed by law in case of dismissal unless the plaintiff or his attorney shall on or before the hearing of said motion, file said summons and complaint and pay the costs of filing the same and such costs of motion as the court, in its discretion, may allow. Such dismissal, if had, shall operate as a bar to the commencement of another action for the same cause, etc."
The bill having been presented to the bar association of the 11th Judicial district for its indorsement, the trades assembly expressed its disapproval of the measure in a series of resolutions, concluding as follows:
"Resolved, That the Federated Trades Assembly of the city of Duluth protest against the indorsement of the said bill by the bar association of the 11th Judicial district of Minnesota."

REPORT OF LABOR COMMISSIONER MADE

Claims Eight Hour Law Is Practically Lived Up To. Accidents Investigated.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The tenth annual report of the commissioner of labor, which will be presented to the legislature tonight, reviews the work of the department of labor for the year ended September 30, 1910.
The commissioner reports that the eight hour law on public works is practically lived up to. Out of forty complaints under this law received during the year, in twenty-five violations were found upon investigation and action for enforcement of the law was taken. In the opinion of the commissioner the severe penalty clause attached to this law, involving possible forfeiture of contracts, is responsible for the general observance of it.
Payment of Wages.
As a result of the decision by the Court of Appeals in June, 1910, sustaining the constitutionality of the law passed in 1908, requiring railroad corporations to pay their employees twice a month, the resistance to this law has ceased, so that it is now reported that "every railroad corporation in the state is obeying the law."
Some complaints were received during the year that the weekly payment law was not being observed by certain manufacturers and contractors. In the case of many of the barge canal contractors payment of wages is made twice a month, but the department finds that under an opinion of the attorney general, rendered in 1894, payment of wages every two weeks, when made regularly, must be accepted as a substantial compliance with the law.
The report notes a continuing high accident rate among employees engaged in the construction of tunnels. The commissioner considers that this class of accidents presents a difficult problem; namely, the problem of securing care on the part of employees after the necessary safeguards have been provided by the employer.
Factory Inspection.
The report notes a continued increase in the work of this bureau and forecasts still larger achievements for the coming year. An inevitable handicap upon the inspection force is noted, due to the advancing age of the older inspectors, and suggests again the desirability for some means of retiring such employees on pension.
The commissioner announces that special attention will be given the enforcement of the requirements of law in relation to safeguarding of machinery. Concerning this subject, the commissioner says: "Every serious accident, which may reasonably be deemed preventable, should be carefully investigated by an inspector of proved capacity and judgment, in order that full effect may be given to that part of section 87 which provides that the commissioner of labor may require such precautions to be taken as will prevent the recurrence of similar happenings." This is not generally done now because we are not equipped to undertake the close supervision that such a practice would entail."
Industrial Hygiene.
The commissioner calls special attention to the subject of industrial hygiene. He indorses a recommendation of the medical inspector of factories that all physicians should be required to report to the department of labor all cases of illness coming to their attention, which appear to be due to the person's occupation, and recommends also that the commissioner of labor should be authorized to prescribe special regulations for occupations in which industrial diseases occur. Special investigations of the phosphorus match and pearl button industries by the medical inspector during the year are noted as bringing to light the need of just such regulations.
Upon the subject of factory sanitation, the commissioner notes the peculiar difficulty in enforcing cleanliness in factories and shops. To secure a high standard in this direction, repeated visits of inspectors are deemed necessary, but to properly accomplish this would mean an increase in the force of inspectors with consequent additional cost of administration. Such additional cost, however, he deems not only justifiable, but imperative, in view of the increase in the industrial efficiency of factory operatives to be gained thereby. The power to stop work in bakeries in case of uncleanness, though its utilization involves some difficulties, is found to produce good results.
With regard to ventilation of factories, the commissioner reports that the law at present is unsatisfactory owing to the fact that it does not prescribe a definite standard of ventilation.
Such adequate legislation was urged last year, but no legislation resulted. Child labor in tenements, the commissioner urges, should be prohibited, with provision for the effective enforcement of such prohibition.
The report repeats the statement of the year before that "the problem of child labor in the factories of this state is well in hand." Nearly 2,000 more children were found at work in factories in 1910, as compared with 1909, but the percentage of illegal employment was slightly less.
Five hundred and seventy-nine prosecutions were instituted during the year by the bureau of factory inspection, resulting in 598 convictions. Fines were imposed, however, in only 230 cases, which leads the commissioner to urge that magistrates are too prone to suspend sentences in such cases for the most effective enforcement of the law.
Labor Statistics.
The report points out as the notable event of the year in the work of this bureau the law of 1910, requiring that

REPORT OF LABOR COMMISSIONER MADE

Claims Eight Hour Law Is Practically Lived Up To. Accidents Investigated.

The report notes that as a result of the formal investigation of the paper makers' strike during the year, through the bureau of mediation and arbitration, which led to a settlement of the controversy, a number of requests for similar action in other disputes were received. All of these, however, were declined on the ground that it was not intended that the power of public investigation should be exercised when the general public is not immediately affected by the dispute. On the other hand, however, the commissioner affirms his conviction that "whenever the employes of a public service corporation engage in a strike or are locked out, a public inquiry should be undertaken forthwith so that the responsibility for the conditions created may be definitely known. This course should also be followed when the state is called upon to furnish its military force to perform police duty."
The proportion of illegal child labor found in 1910 (40.1) was but slightly below that for 1909 (51.4). These figures, the commissioner finds, indicate that the fight against child labor in mercantile establishments is likely to be a long one and that the department must persist unremittingly until all illegal child labor is abolished.
Conditions with regard to seats for female employes are noted as far from satisfactory.
The report lays much emphasis upon the dangerous conditions existing in many mercantile establishments owing to lack of sufficient means for escape in case of fire, and the commissioner urges that ample regulations and means for their enforcement should be provided to meet the dangers which now obviously exist.
The commissioner reports that the bureau has been organized and its work has begun with such means as could be spared from the general appropriations of the department.

MASS. INDUSTRIAL BILLS TO BE HEARD

American Federation of Labor Indorsed Helpful Measures for Workers.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 5.—The hearings of the various measures that have been introduced by the American Federation of Labor at the state house this session have been set down as follows:
The barbers' license bill, committee on public health, February 6.
Homestead bill, committee on public health, February 7.
Bill forbidding women to serve liquor where the sale of liquor is the principal business, committee on liquor law, February 8.
Initiative and referendum, committee on constitutional amendments, February 9.
Bill to allow peaceful persuasion, committee on joint judiciary, February 14.
Compensation bill, committee on joint judiciary, February 14.
Injunction bill, committee on joint judiciary, February 14.
Trial by jury in contempt cases, committee on joint judiciary, February 14.
Fines bill, committee on joint judiciary and committee on labor, sitting jointly, February 14.
Picketing bill, committee on labor, February 15.
Fifty-four hour bill, committee on labor, February 15.
Eight-hour bill, committee on labor, February 15.
Nine hours in eleven for street car and elevated men, committee on labor and committee on labor sitting jointly, February 15.
Equal suffrage bill, committee on constitutional amendments, February 23.
Labor men and all men of labor's cause will take a keen interest in the hearings.

MURDERER SURRENDERS AFTER FOURTEEN YEARS

A man asked the police of the Tenderloin station yesterday afternoon to arrest him. He told them that he had killed a man in Lexington, Ky., fourteen years ago and wanted to be sent back. Who the man was he killed he didn't know, but he had shot him in a quarrel and thought it was about time he was brought to court for it. He gave his name as King McNamara, and said he was a fireman. He is thirty-one years old.
Two detectives took McNamara to Police Headquarters and then the chief of police of Lexington was asked what McNamara's record was. Presently a telegram came back, signed by J. J. Regan, in which the chief said McNamara was wanted on a charge of having murdered Jacob S. Kellar in 1896.

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T. L. L. L., 142 E. 14th St.
DRUGGISTS
J. L. L. L., 142 E. 14th St.
DENISTERS
Dr. S. Berlin, 122 E. 100th St.
INSTRUCTION
Brooklyn Free School, 147 Washington Ave.

BROOKLYN

BOOTS AND SHOES
Max Lewis, 202 W. 4th St.
DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS
L. L. L., 142 E. 14th St.
DEPARTMENT STORES
The Berlin, 142 E. 14th St.
FURNITURE, ETC.
Smith & Broder, 142 E. 14th St.
GENTS' FURNISHINGS
The Berlin, 142 E. 14th St.

MASS. INDUSTRIAL BILLS TO BE HEARD

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 5.—The hearings of the various measures that have been introduced by the American Federation of Labor at the state house this session have been set down as follows:
The barbers' license bill, committee on public health, February 6.
Homestead bill, committee on public health, February 7.
Bill forbidding women to serve liquor where the sale of liquor is the principal business, committee on liquor law, February 8.
Initiative and referendum, committee on constitutional amendments, February 9.
Bill to allow peaceful persuasion, committee on joint judiciary, February 14.
Compensation bill, committee on joint judiciary, February 14.
Injunction bill, committee on joint judiciary, February 14.
Trial by jury in contempt cases, committee on joint judiciary, February 14.
Fines bill, committee on joint judiciary and committee on labor, sitting jointly, February 14.
Picketing bill, committee on labor, February 15.
Fifty-four hour bill, committee on labor, February 15.
Eight-hour bill, committee on labor, February 15.
Nine hours in eleven for street car and elevated men, committee on labor and committee on labor sitting jointly, February 15.
Equal suffrage bill, committee on constitutional amendments, February 23.
Labor men and all men of labor's cause will take a keen interest in the hearings.

FAMILY REFUSE MEAT OR COOKED VEGETABLES

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 5.—The existence of a remarkable family of vegetarians came to light yesterday by an investigation by state officers of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Tyler, who live in the North woods, five miles from here. Tyler's son, a boy of six, pupil in the Russell school, continually brought to school a lunch of raw potatoes and the teachers learned that this was his regular diet.
It was found that the Tylers eat meat, and that their food consists wholly of raw vegetables, potatoes, onions, parsnips, turnips, cabbage, etc., always prepared for the table uncooked. Their cereals are eaten uncooked. Milk and water is their only drink. Tyler holds all meats as unclean and cooking as unwholesome.

CERTIFICATE LAW MAY BE REPEALED

Coal Barons Are Busy With Chief of Bureau Behind Them.

(Special to The Call.) SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 5.—It has been the desire of the big coal companies to have the miners' certificate law repealed...

Importance of the Law. The mine certificate law is perhaps the most vital law governing mining in its protection of the life and limbs of the 170,000 men and boys employed in and around the anthracite mines...

Chief of Bureau Helps Bones. Now, along comes the chief of the mine bureau, declaring for the repeal of the law...

RAILROADS IN WESTERN CANADA SNOWED UP

WINNIPEG, Feb. 5.—On all three great railway systems in western Canada few trains moved yesterday.

Advices from points along the border in southern Alberta show that thousands of sheep and cattle are perishing on the Montana range...

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. NEW YORK.

When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined and if glasses are necessary, have them made at

Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL PLACE. 303 East Broadway, Tel. 2363 Orchard.

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L. M. KURTZ, Expert Optician. 1408 Broadway, Brooklyn.

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SPECIAL TO READERS OF THE CALL. \$1.00 Reduction on Every \$5.00 Work Ordered on or Before February 28.

CHANKIN & WEIMAN

247 Sixth Avenue, cor. 16th St. Expert Dentists in Attendance. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

WENTWORTH SCORES CAPITALIST EVILS

(Special to The Call.) BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 5.—In an address this afternoon before the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, Franklin H. Wentworth of Salem, Mass., spoke on "The Economic Future of America."

Wentworth said: "We have reached the end of the present industrial era. The thoughtful men are beginning to recognize the fact. Modern machinery has been evolved to so high a state of productive efficiency that all the common manufactured products which the market will absorb can be produced by our present industrial plants in about eight months of the year if they were to run full time."

KAISER SHOWS REAL PATRIOTISM

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—An interesting letter, written by Emperor William shortly after his twelfth birthday to the commander of his regiment, then at Versailles, has just seen the light of print. It runs as follows:

"My Dear Colonel—On my birthday I got many nice things, but the nicest of all the presents is the battered shot which you have presented to me. This mighty shell is a terrible thing, indeed, and what damage it must do when it is whole, and when it comes whistling through the air and falls to the ground and bursts! And it must make an awful noise. I got a very great fright when I saw this shell, and I was filled with horror when I said to myself that these sugar loaves are shot and thrown at our dear regiment, and at our dear, brave fellow countrymen. But, thank God, this happens no longer."

JERSEYTES WANT AN INLAND WATERWAY

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 5.—A meeting of citizens of the coast towns was held in Asbury Park last night at which it was decided to conduct a campaign before the legislature for an appropriation of \$150,000 to extend an inland waterway from Pleasure Bay south to Bayhead, connecting there with the completed inland system from Atlantic City to Barnegat.

INSURANCE. EDWARD J. DUTTON FIRE INSURANCE.

Write for Rates. 77 William St.

RESTAURANTS. LITTLE HUNGARY.

Table d'hôte; very evening concert; best variety of food and drinks.

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NATION'S SCHOOL CHILDREN UNDERFEED

Miss Perkins Discusses Problem of Proper Nutrition of Working Class Offspring.

(Special to The Call.) PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Speaking this afternoon before the Socialist Literary Society in Odd Fellows' Temple, Broad and Cherry streets, Miss Frances Perkins, of New York, declared that no one today denies that in every large city in the United States there are many school children who are habitually undernourished.

Among the physical defects found in school children, poor teeth are the commonest. For this the diet is somewhat responsible. Moreover, dental experts agree that where the teeth become bad, whether from lack of care or proper food, they are likely to bring about all sorts of digestive disorders. Thus, while defective teeth serve to aggravate malnutrition already established, it is equally true that undernourishment may have been the cause of the poor teeth.

NEW ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Local New York will hold this year's Communist celebration on Sunday, March 12, at the Labor Temple. Party branches and friendly organizations are requested not to make any other arrangements for this date.

The executive committee of Local New York will hereafter meet on Wednesday evenings, instead of Mondays, as heretofore. The new committee on organization will meet on Tuesday, February 7, at the office of the party. The committee on naturalization will meet the same evening at the same place.

PHILADELPHIA. Ward Branch Meeting.

23d and 41st Ward Branch will meet in the new Guertin Music Hall.

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS BEGIN CAMPAIGN

(Special to The Call.) CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The Socialist city campaign is stirring with life in preparation for the monster Warren mass meeting on February 12.

At Workmen's Hall, 12th and Walker streets, William E. Rodriguez will speak tonight and attack the attitude which the Busse administration has taken in the garment workers' strike and will declare it to be a sample of the methods employed by old party majors.

This morning John Spargo, of New York, speaking at Lewis Institute, Madison and Robey streets, aroused additional interest in the city campaign while talking to the students and faculty.

The 1st ward branch, which has made progress in organization that has staggered old party politicians, has secured Fred G. Strickland, who took part in the last Milwaukee campaign, to speak at the ward headquarters, 452 State street, Saturday night at 8 o'clock.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Branch 5. A general meeting of the branch for the transaction of business will take place at 8 p.m. sharp. Every member is urged to attend, as matters of importance are to be considered.

YORKVILLE Forum Debate.

A debate will take place this evening at the rooms of the Yorkville Forum, 1461 Third Avenue, near 83d street, under the auspices of the Progress Literary and Debating Society, entitled "Resolved, That Education Has Greater Influence Than Nature in the Formation of Character."

A Get-Acquainted Dance.

Under the auspices of the woman's committee of the Socialist party, the Socialist Suffrage Clubs of New York are arranging a get-acquainted dance that promises to be a success in every respect.

Friday evening, February 10, is the night of the dance. It will be held in the large, beautiful hall of the Lenox Casino, at Lenox avenue and 116th street. The admission, including wardrobe, is only 15 cents.

GERMANY.

Our old Nurnberg Comrade, Gabriel Lowenstein, has just died. He was one of the founders of the Kisenach party before the union of the two sections, and was the soul of the movement in Nurnberg, which he represented at most of the conferences during the first years of the party's existence.

SWEDEN.

The well known professor of national economy, Gustav Steffen, of Stockholm, has just joined the Social Democratic party. Steffen is one of the most celebrated national economists of Scandinavia, and his name is known far beyond the boundaries of Sweden.

FINLAND.

The elections are now finished. The total Social Democratic vote amounts to 321,000 (5,000 more than last time), while that of all the bourgeois parties together is 480,000.

BROOKLYN.

Branch 2, 23d A. D.—A special meeting is to be held tonight at 8 o'clock sharp. Among other important business will be the voting for members of the state committee, for which purpose this special meeting is called.

PHILADELPHIA.

23d and 41st Ward Branch will meet in the new Guertin Music Hall.

FRANCE.

A press conference was held by the Socialist party last week, at which seventy-five weekly papers were represented, and the four dailies—l'Humanite, the Midi Socialiste (of Toulouse), the Drole du Peuple (of Grenoble) and the Populaire (of Grenoble). The weekly press has altogether 200,000 subscribers and the four daily papers together about 110,000.

Six by-elections for the Paris municipality took place on Monday. The Socialist party have done extremely well. In the 12th arrondissement Jean Collin, one of the discharged railway men, only fell short by a few dozen votes of a majority in the first ballot; at Montmartre our friend Jean Varanne heads the poll with a majority that assures his success in the second ballot; Felix Poin, in the 5th arrondissement, is in the second ballot.

The municipal council of Macquigny, in the Aise, has been dissolved by presidential decree. At the last election after the long strike of agricultural laborers, which had produced a deep impression on the proletariat, the Socialist party captured the municipal council. All the party's list—eight persons in all—were elected. Three of them were quite new adherents, and, unfortunately, our Comrades, overconfident, elected one of these as mayor. This individual, whose name was Wattelier, at once betrayed his Comrades by opposing everything passed by the Socialist majority. In order to provoke a dissolution, Wattelier not only refused to convene the council, but even when he had at last done so, took every possible means of obstructing business.

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Classified Advertisements

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

Workmen's Circle Directory

BRONX NO. 2, Arbuter Ring, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening at 200 Hudson street, cor. West 150th St. ... THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE (Arbuter Ring), General Office, 50-51 Delancey St., N. Y. ... UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

LINCOLN AVE., 1200, 2-3 light rooms, newly refitted; half month free; \$15. ... UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brooklyn.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brooklyn.

COURTLAND AVE., 708 (15th St.), 3-4 light rooms, hot water; low condition; low rent. ... FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

SOCIALIST MAYOR IS MAKING GOOD

LINDSAY, Ontario, Feb. 5.—R. M. Beal, the Socialist mayor of this city, is making good according to the opinions of the workmen here. This city has a total vote, for all parties, of 1,298. The Socialists in this small community showed the rival parties something in the way of organization.

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY

Stuyvesant High School, 16th street, near First Avenue: "Hankow, Center of New China," Dr. Toykichi Iyemaga. ... STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, 16th street, near First Avenue.

THE WEEKLY PLEDGE FUND.

The following contributions for the Weekly Pledge Fund have been received during the week ended Saturday, February 4, 1911. The total for the week amounts to \$121.95.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meeting of your Union and Society should be announced here. It is essential you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 400 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 246.

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 100 W. 31st St. Free employment bureau. Hours 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Meetings every 4th Monday, 8 p.m.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Local No. 241, meets every Monday at 8 p.m. at 221 1/2 St. 2nd Ave. ... CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

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The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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For Six Months	1.00	2.00	3.00
For Three Months	.50	1.15	1.50
For One Month	.20	.45	.60

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VOL. 4. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, No. 37.

ONE WHO WORKED TO THE END.

In the death of Robert Bandlow, in Cleveland last week, the Socialist movement lost one of its sturdiest and one of its bravest workers. He passed through a period when the party was in process of formation, and when, owing to the bitterness engendered by seeming lack of progress and differences of opinion that were apparently irreconcilable, many men dropped out disheartened and disgruntled. But he never wavered and never for a moment ceased to fight.

He was one of the pioneer Socialists and one who, though he was a pioneer, never rested on that fact. He kept abreast of the most advanced in the movement, and he was always with the fighters. His pioneer work began with the beginning of Socialism in America. He did pioneer work to the end of his life; that is, he kept steadily in mind the idea that Socialism should be introduced to a wider and ever wider circle of people, and he helped ably in the work.

Not the least important of the tasks performed by Robert Bandlow was what he did as a trade unionist. He helped to overcome the prejudice that existed among them against Socialist ideas and he helped to give that magnificent impetus to the trade union movement which has made it, even outside the Socialist ranks, such a splendid fighting body for the working class. He was an educator of his fellow workmen, and one who knew how to educate.

Robert Bandlow fought and worked so well that he has left something after him. He has left a memory of a task well done. So while the party has lost a good comrade and while the trade union movement has lost an able exponent, there is the sense that both party and trade union movement are better, abler and more progressive for his work.

SENATORIAL MORALS.

In New York Senator Elihu Root is not considered quite a tower of purity and bulwark against wrongdoing. He is not, and he never has been, trusted by honest men. His methods are not those of a right dealing, fair and just man. Nobody considers him a representative of the people of this state. He is, and is known to be, a representative of big financial interests, interests represented by such pure and noble citizens as J. Pierpont Morgan and Thomas F. Ryan. Before he entered public life as a cabinet member and senator he was the lawyer of those big interests, and Edward H. Harriman summed him up when he said that while other lawyers told him what he could not do, Root always found a way of doing the thing that he, Harriman, wished done. What Harriman wished done was always of enormous individual advantage, and, consequently, proportionately disadvantageous to the public.

But, safe in office. Mr. Root strikes the attitude of the good man, and the means whereby Lorimer, of Illinois, got to the senate shock him. It undoubtedly was a raw piece of work, a crude, bungling affair, and one that should not be tolerated.

Lorimer could have gone, or those who sent him could have procured his election without leaving such a muss. There is the eminent example and precedent in the case of Senator Root, or of Senator Root's famous but senile colleague, Chauncey M. Depew, the little representative of the railroad.

"If we would preserve the government of our fathers," thundered Senator Root in his customary squawking way, "if we would preserve the integrity of the senate, we are not at liberty to reject the testimony which shows that this seat in the senate was obtained by corrupt methods." Horrible!

It is shocking to hear it. Lorimer should have obtained his seat in the same clean, patriotic way that Penrose, of Pennsylvania, or Guggenheim, of Colorado, obtained his. Then the government of our fathers would be preserved in all its integrity, and there would not be a single smirch or stain on our august senate.

Of course it is interesting to do a little wondering concerning this government of our fathers about which Senator Root is so solicitous. It is the same one with which a very recent father, Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, was and is connected. This is the same Mr. Aldrich who did some mighty clever things to the tariff schedules, particularly in the rubber line, and thereby greatly benefited himself. It is the same government, this government of our fathers, that stripped and spoiled the public domain in the interest of private individuals and that has used all the power of the nation for the enrichment of corporations.

Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Gorman, of Maryland; Mr. Platt, of New York, and many other eminent gentlemen were part of that government. It is not for a moment to be supposed that they ever did anything other than work for the interests which sent them to the senate, the same as it is not to be supposed that Mr. Root does anything else.

Still it is right of him to protest against Lorimer. The election that sent him to Washington was an unspeakable bungle. Almost any one could understand how bad it was. So he should be punished for his blunder. Besides, he is not a very rich or a very brainy man. He has some money and he is very faithful to his packing trust. Here again there is a point on which senators can be righteously indignant. The packing trust is not in high favor now. Consequently Lorimer can easily be thrown out, and the packing trust can send some other senator who will be equally if not more efficient, and whose connection with the trust will not be so obvious and whose election will not be such an apparent piece of jobbery.

NOBODY TO BLAME.

Unless you can fix it on workmen it is safe to assume that when an accident happens "nobody is to blame." That evidently is the state of affairs in the recent New York Central explosion. In the case of the recent dynamite explosion the authorities are not quite sure whether or not there is any one to blame. So they have caused the arrest of several workmen.

Now these workmen did not own the dynamite, and had given no orders for the carrying of it. They did not own the car, the tracks or the lighter. They owned nothing, in fact, except their ability to work. In exercising that ability they handled the dynamite. There was a disastrous explosion, and in the Dogberry wisdom of the public authorities it is decided that these workers may be to blame.

It is preposterous to think they exploded it intentionally, or were careless in handling it. They knew too well the risk that was run. But the roads, the company that got together that enormous mass of high explosives, did not care in the least about the risk. They had no right to handle it in the way they did, and had given no warning that they were handling it. Usually they go gaily along ignoring all law, for they know that if anything does happen the chances are that "nobody will be to blame," or that the blame can be shifted to workers, who are also the victims.

It was the same way in the recent caisson disaster in which thirteen men lost their lives. The man who managed to escape was arrested. It is not quite clear whether he was arrested for escaping or for some other vague reason. But his arrest evidently covers the law, vindicates its majesty, and allows capital to be free of all further bother.

We are informed by the publishers that "The Chasm," by George Cram Cook, which has been mentioned both editorially and in the correspondence columns, will be published on Friday, February 10, and can then be obtained at all book stores.

THE NORTH RIVER IN JANUARY

By ELIOT WHITE.

The glories strung like beads on my smallest sights and hearings, on the walk in the street and the passage on the river.

The current rushing so swiftly and swimming with me far away. The others that are to follow me, the ties between me and them, the Walt Whitman, "Crossing Brooklyn Ferry."

For in two pictures of the North river in January have strung themselves like beads upon the bright thread of recollection.

Both are views from the ferry—crossing between Manhattan and Jersey City; the first in the evening dusk of a rainy day. The great electric sign "lackawanna" above the ferry slip glimmers vague of outline through the veiling mist, and is reflected on the lavender-gray mounds of water, marbled with foam, in the wake of another boat just passing in.

The outer river is clothed in mysterious bluish-pearl vapor, that dims the forms and haloes the lights of shore and shipping till they appear faintly sketched in pastel. It is the suggestive, haunting atmosphere of a Castaigne or Dabo drawing.

The whistles and horns of the anxious river traffic filter through muffled distances or boom with masterful vibrance from neighboring trails, in all tones of shrill, nerve-racked complaint to the diapason of the greater ferryboats with out of their vast chests diaphragmed with steel. It is like the continual tuning up of a distracted orchestra, never able to elicit any note of agreement among piccolos, clarinets, oboes and tubas.

As the dusk emerges into darkness the terraced lights of the Pennsylvania and Staten Island boats, and the red, white and green lanterns of smaller craft, slide, gliding through the magic tissues of the

mist between shores unsubstantial as indigo nebula.

The other picture, that is strung beside the first like a sparkling topaz next to a glossy pearl, is of the river on a clearing morning during a "cold snap."

The low that straws the broad channel grades from splintered trash through all sizes of cakes to some that measure forty feet on the edge, and the sidewalk from this ferryboat makes the broken field shift with the "iron-front" of heavy silk, or the lisp lip of biting juicy fruit.

A passing sidewheeler shows a conglomeration of spray on the beams about the thrashing paddles, like a glimpse of white skirts-edges at a muddy street crossing, and tugs scuff undeterred through the frozen fogs like steam harvesters mowing swaths in thick grain.

The larger cakes keep a sprinkling of dry snow, white as grated coconut, on their platforms, until some craft passes near enough to tilt and flood them with tongues of the sullen olive tide that discolored the pale frosting to the gray of soaked barley.

And now the sun at last finds a loophole in the clouds and touches the loofah with silvery lights and the burnished water between with grace of gliding amber.

As this boat neers her slip an automobile on the lower deck is started sparking with vehement explosive hissing like an angry leopard, as if unable longer to contain its indignation at being penned in such plebeian surroundings for the voyage.

Its post-green paint and polished brasses take the sun, but its passengers huddle together among their fur blankets gaze into the flimsy corridor of the boat, while behind them all the time disregarded is outrolled the shifting magnificence of the river in its winter garb, below the amazing, jagged battlements of the cloud-reaching city.

THE COMING REVOLUTION IN GERMANY

By Tom Queck, in London Justice.

To Social Democrats the present situation in Germany is intensely interesting.

The economic strata of that country present some peculiar aspects.

On the top is a man claiming intimate relations with the divinity; impetuous and self-willed, his mind saturated with dreams of world-empire and conquest, possessing almost absolute power.

Below him and propping him up are the Junkers—the squires of Prussia and Mecklenburg. Side by side with them are the big capitalists, financiers, manufacturers—the bankers of Berlin, the Krupps and Thyssens.

Underneath them, and being rapidly crushed down into the ranks of those below, are the lower middle class—the shopkeepers, the petty manufacturers and traders.

And at the bottom is the agrarian and industrial working class.

The man at the top—Kaiser Wilhelm—is possessed of all manner of reckless notions. The Junkers and their allies are strong, truculent, prepared to tolerate and maintain their mountebank monarch so long as he does not interfere with their interests.

The lower middle class are weak and cowardly. Their political policy is a vacillating one, and commands not the slightest respect. And those at the bottom possess in the Social Democracy the best organized and most ably led political party in the world.

At first glance Germany is something of an enigma. It does not present the transparent characteristics of a highly-developed capitalist country—such as, say, the United States. Two classes—plutocrat and wage-slave—do not dominate the whole field of politics and industry. In the United States the landlord, as such, occupies a secondary position. In Germany he is on a par with the larger capitalist.

The answer to this seeming riddle is to be found in the historical development of the various German states and the industrial development of the towns, the far-seeing and sinister influence of Bismarck, and the military genius of von Moltke, which seems to have cast into an iron mold everything German.

This iron militarism appears, above all, to have entered into the very heart of the industrial system. Manufacture is carried on with a sort of military precision. Thus it is that the great towns of Germany—Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, Stettin, Cologne, and the rest—seem to manufacture in their factories and workshops, along with their goods, members of the Social Democratic party. Or, as our Comrade, Paul Louis, says, the revolutionary proletariat is automatically shaped in the forges of the German factory.

Unlike the cowardly middle class, the early Socialists in Germany bravely entered into combat with the Junkers. The result was Bismarck's anti-Socialist law and numberless imprisonments and penalties from that time onwards.

Germinating first in the free towns, which were more highly developed industrially, the revolutionary movement spread to every town in the Social Democracy. As industry grew, so grew the Democracy. In the rural elements were drawn into the movement, they were absorbed by the Socialist party. Having practically won the towns, it is now gradually converting the agrarian working class. Its method is so slow, yet so sure and determined, that its onward progress reminds one of the overpowering and all-embracing force of a mighty glacier.

Take the record of its vote, for instance. In 1877, the German Social Democratic party polled 492,999 votes; in 1887, 743,099 votes; in 1892, 1,876,999 votes; in 1897, 2,107,999 votes; in 1902, 3,025,999 votes, and in 1907, 5,250,999 votes.

And at this year's election its vote will be what?

There have been many estimates, and 4,000,000 is given as the lowest.

The present strength in the reichstag is fifty-two. Professor Hans Delbrueck, a conservative, predicts that Social Democracy will enter the reichstag of 1912 with from 100 to 120 seats.

Some criterion of the party's recent development may be had from the figures given in the report presented to the Copenhagen congress. In 1907, 530,000 dues-paying members were included in its ranks; in 1908, 587,000; in 1909, 632,000; in 1910, 722,000.

Recently, by-election after by-election has been won with extraordinary success by the Social Democrats. Votes have been sent up by thousands. Fresh victories are rapidly replacing the seats lost at the last general election against the Conservative-Liberal coalition.

And each new victory adds to the alarm and terror of Junkerdom.

The Kaiser and his supporters are at their wit's end. They do not know what to do. They are attempting all manner of devices for injuring the triumphant Social Democracy. Provocating agents are busily employed, plots are being hatched, riots engineered; the master class is becoming more aggressive; everything is being done to irritate the working class.

A few months ago the Mosbit district of Berlin was the scene of considerable bloodshed. The police tried to dig a pit for the Social Democracy by sabering some strikers and journalists.

This was undoubtedly a move on the part of the rulers of Germany to invite a rising of the working class in order that it could be suppressed in a sea of blood. But the German workers saw the move, and refused to go to the slaughter. They knew that they could lose nothing by waiting.

Bethmann-Hollwig, the Kaiser's chancellor, has deliberately accused the Social Democrats of being responsible for the rioting. The reactionary papers demanded stricter laws against agitation, and were in no wise appraised by the promise of the chancellor to strengthen the existing criminal code.

As further evidence of the state of terror in which the master class of Germany are with regard to the rise of the "subversive" elements there is the extraordinary document read to the Magdeburg congress by our Comrade Liebertz. This was drawn up by General von Bissing, of the Seventh corps, and set forth in detail how to cope with a revolutionary uprising. A state of siege was to be declared. Socialist papers were to be suppressed, and their editors arrested. Socialist leaders were also to be thrown into prison. All meetings were to be forbidden. It also stated that arrangements had been made in the event of a railway strike, and finished with tactical prescriptions for street fighting.

Pretexting under the ever-insistent demands of the Social Democracy, dread each successive election, the authorities now seem anxious to provoke a fight. Particularly in this so-called Prussia, where such remarkably Socialist demonstrations have taken place demanding adult suffrage. Having the military at their command, and growing somewhat tired of the ineffective police prosecutions, they are desirous of seeing what the soldiers can do toward riding them of the red terror.

The demands of the Social Democrats, too, are becoming bolder and bolder. At one time the general strike was regarded by them as a mere chimera, now it is considered as a speedy means of achieving political ends. Stronger and ruder tactics than those hitherto employed are being suggested. There may be a certain revisionist element in the party—element which reflects in a way ideal economic conditions—but when the hour strikes for the great struggle the Revisionists will instinctively fall into line—just as the Baden representatives at the Magdeburg congress, after leaving the hall, returned to socialism the franchise struggle of their Prussian Comrades. The very aggressiveness and brutality of the Junkers is forcing the Revisionists into the revolutionary camp.

This nearer and nearer draws the great conflict. It is to be hoped that when it does take place we in this country will be in a position to play our part either in assisting our comrades or in preventing the ruling class of this and other countries from helping in the suppression of the revolution.

BANK AND TRUST COMPANY RESOURCES

By JOHN D.

The recent report of the controller of the currency shows that there are now in the United States and island possessions, 27,923 banks, of which 7,145 are national, 15,950 state and 4,108 private banks. Deposits in these institutions aggregate \$15,839,583,644.

Of this number, 176 banks in this country have deposits ranging from \$10,000,000 to \$215,000,000. Gross deposits of these 176 banks are about one-third of the entire deposits of the whole country, and the first twenty-five on the list have about one-half as much on deposit as is represented by all the banks on the list. These twenty-five banks now hold deposits equal to one-sixth of the total deposits in the 27,923 banks.

The bank with the largest deposits is the National City Bank of New York, which has over \$200,000,000; followed by the National Bank of Commerce in New York with \$158,000,000. The Continental and Commercial National in Chicago, merged recently, has \$135,000,000. The three institutions on the list with over \$100,000,000 are respectively the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, the First National of Chicago and the Guaranty Trust Company of this city.

New York is still the financial center of the country, notwithstanding that Chicago has gone ahead on a big scale during the past five years, due in great measure, to the huge resources of the Armour and other big beef packers located there.

One of the banks in Chicago, the First Trust and Savings Bank, has jumped its deposit line from \$2,344,000 ten years ago to \$47,000,000 at the present time.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE NEGRO AND SOCIALISM.

Editor of The Call:

In reply to a Southern Socialist who doesn't want Socialism to extend to the negro, I must say that, as a descendant of Southern slaveholders on both sides of my house, I am quite willing to postpone or to forego the equities of the co-operative commonwealth because they will jolt my inherited and acquired prejudice against a black skin. It is very difficult for many Southern-born and "brought-up" people to get outside the shell of custom. But it is an anomaly for a Socialist to admit that he wants Socialism without the negro enjoying its benefits. And as to "negro equality," it must be a bugaboo of the capitalists, since I've never yet seen a sample of white equality. It would be hard to draw the color line under Socialism. The Mexican is very dark-skinned, as are many of the Filipinos. I suspect that we sometimes will have to accept Socialism ex necessitate, as we have accepted every other dictum of progress. We have gladly taken up the cross of private capitalism and have welcomed the wealthy exploiter with open arms. Now that we are finding it isn't so funny to be "opened up" by the enterprise of unearned wealth (tariff beneficiaries et al.), it won't do to balk at Socialism. I don't think the negro will give us chaos in return for an equal opportunity.

Archbishop French once said that "Our greatest burdens are over prejudices."

ANOTHER SOUTHERN SOCIALIST.

Kissimmee, Fla., Jan. 30, 1911.

A LIE "FIT TO PRINT."

Editor of The Call:

Last Monday the following item appeared in the New York Times:

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Through misrepresentation of orders or by reckless disregard of the necessary rules of operation, foreign-born workers, without actual experience in mining, who are employed in large numbers in this work, often imperil not only their own lives, but also the lives of trained and experienced workers, according to a bulletin on 'Fatal Accidents in Coal Mining,' made public today by the bureau of labor.

The figures cited in the bulletin are principally for the decade ended with 1908, during which period the fatal accidents in the coal mines of North America was 29,293 and the rate per 1,000 employees in the industry was 3.11."

I noticed that there was a rather radical assertion made, but that there was not a single quotation made from the bulletin to bear out the statement. Now, being a good Socialist, I was under the impression that accidents are usually caused by negligence on the part of the capitalist owners of the mines, who have the expenditure of a few cents would have easily remedied. Indeed, I had just delivered myself of a fiery denunciation of the capitalist class as murderers for profit. Therefore, the Times' statement troubled me, and I determined to get the bulletin and investigate.

On page 458 I read, "The causes of fatal accidents in coal mining are almost as varied as the circumstances which give rise to them. Many fatal accidents arise without doubt, from negligence, indifference or extraneous accidental circumstances, not inherent in the nature of coal mining as such. The large majority of accidents, however, are properly to be called such, in the general acceptance of the term, and while the underlying cause may (as is often the case) be the so-called carelessness of the miners, or other mine employees, it is a great injustice to bring a charge of willful indifference to life and safety of their fellow workers under the most trying conditions which can possibly surround the industrial activity of mankind."

(Italics mine.)

Kindly take note: The average reader will read the "report" in the Times and believe it. But that report is a downright lie, a downright lie. It is only upon close investigation that one is enabled to find the truth—that is, what the bulletin says (which may or may not be the truth).

Not content with being the truth-teller of the laborer in the coal mine, it

branch out and lie in a new direction. Not content with maligning Socialism, ridiculing the trust men and women of the country, lying about the aspirations of the greatest thinkers of all time, it must sneakingly, nefariously plan the seeds of hatred of labor, must mendaciously atone for one of the bloodiest of the bloody crimes of capitalism, it must lay the blame for the most horrible crime of our system, next to war, upon the poor, dumb-driven victims of the system.

Thank heaven, we have, at last, our Call to tell the truth! Fraternally,
W. M. F.
Washington, Jan. 30, 1911.

THE GREAT SOCIALIST NOVEL.

Editor of The Call: Comrade Bercowich, of Boston, asks for the great Socialist novel. It exists already, and is known as "The Iron Heel," by Jack London. Fraternally,
LIBRARIAN.
New York, Jan. 31, 1911.

ODD MAN OUT

CHARACTERS:

Anita—An Amusement Seeker.
Osborn—Anita's Husband.
Justin—A Sentimentalist.

SCENE:

Bachelor quarters of Justin. Midnight. Anita is discovered seated near a disordered supper table, beneath a low, swinging lamp. Justin, at the piano, playing the "Trauermel" very softly. Anita is smoking a cigarette with an air of nervous impatience. Suddenly she rises, presses an electric button in the wall. The room is flooded with light.

Justin (startled)—Why do you do that?

Anita—The gloom got upon my nerves. I am not in the mood for reverie and half lights. Pray talk to me.

Justin (gloomily)—What is there to say? We seem to have exhausted every agreeable topic.

Anita—One at least remains. That's goodbye. Let us say it cheerfully. Justin (sharply)—So it is goodbye, then?

Anita—What else? My husband returns from his boating trip tonight. You know that.

Justin—Yes.

Anita—Thank heaven he will spend the night at his club. That is his custom. I am grateful that I shall not see him till tomorrow. His homecomings are always boisterous. He will be very sun-browned. His voice will have a ring of outdoors in it, and there will be great, ugly blisters on his hands from rowing.

Justin (suddenly)—On just what terms of intimacy were you and Osborn before he went away? I demand a plain answer.

Anita—How strange your manner is tonight! I scarcely recognize you in this mood.

Justin—I scarcely recognize myself. (Paces the door.) Nita, you must not speak of him. I cannot bear it. You must not return to Osborn. I shall not let you go to him. You must marry me. Will you marry me, Nita?

Anita—You are serious?

Justin—Will you marry me, Nita?

Anita—You should not have asked me that a month ago! The color of the world has changed for me since then. Until lately this affair meant nothing more to me than what this sort of thing usually means to a man—a pastime—a mere intrigue. You see I am fair to you, even at the cost of seeming brutal. Now, my feeling for you has grown to proportions I never dreamed of in the beginning. I am dazed, bewildered by the unexpected outcome of it all. I realize that I love you.

Anita—So you have told me many times before.

Justin—Yes. That is customary with lovers, even when they are least sincere. Now, I am desperately in earnest. I want to sweep all the old lies and pretense away. I want to begin life—with you—afresh, on a plain, honest ground. I want you to be my wife.

Anita (nervously)—What an astounding proposition—coming from you. It touches my heart, and yet, what, pray, would be the algeasure or profit of such an arrangement? You must consider the plain facts carefully. Remember, I am a woman devoted to doing risqué things. I cannot restrain myself. It is my nature. If I betrayed your honor you would kill me. I am certain of it. I am too curious about life to chance it. It would be taking too great a risk.

Justin (moody)—Yes, I would kill you.

Anita—Come, let us not be egotistic. Why not let matters drift as they are? Besides, there is Osborn to be thought of. I could never reconcile myself to the inevitable scandal of a divorce. I have not the courage of my vices. Some sins are charming, but all scandals are vulgar. I have no wish to be vulgarized. That is odious.

Justin—Then it is all sham, your boast of recklessness and bravery?

Anita—Yes, of course. I mortally dread being found out. When once I become known for the lax moral creature I secretly confess myself to be, then a life of deception will no longer be necessary, and I shall eat my heart out from sheer inaction and ennui.

Justin—What you are talking about is sheer nonsense.

Anita—But there is a grain of truth in it. Another thing, Osborn is rather too good a husband to let go. He pays my bills regularly and without a murmur. There is something in that. The A B C of existence must be considered before all.

Justin—And so I am answered.

Anita—Yes. Let us talk of other things. (Walks about restlessly.) What an adorable place this is! Perfectly appointed, said yet not without its discreet sensuous touches. I shall remember it always. We have been very happy here, you and I.

Justin (catching her hand)—You mean that? You really have been happy here with me?

Anita—Yes, of course.

Justin—Why do you shudder when I touch you?

Anita—Your hands are so cold. They are quite bloodless!

Justin—I cannot understand your attitude toward me. It is baffling. I seem to have lost what little grasp upon you I ever had.

Anita—Stilly busy! (Moves away from him.) A crumpled sheet of paper falls from the folds of her gown. Justin picks it up. Return that to me, please. It is a letter from my husband.

Not content with being the truth-teller of the laborer in the coal mine, it

plays very endearing terms. It rather unusual, is it not? Do you habitually carry his letters about with you?

Anita—Why not? (Snatching it from him.) It is a very stupid letter. Yours I burn very carefully. It is rather like performing a sacred ritual in watching your votes and protestations of undying devotion blaken upon the coals and end in smoke.

Justin—Your flippancy is ill-timed.

Anita—Don't scowl! Toes me a cigarette. This is our last evening together. Perhaps a long time. Let us try and make it an agreeable one. Rins for Wilson. I wish more wine.

Justin—I have dismissed him for the night.