

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

The Daily Call

The Weather. CLEARING AND COLDER.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1911. Price, Two Cents.

MURPHY FLATLY REFUSES VICTIM OF COP NEW TRIAL

Motion of Mrs. Miodowicz Denied by Night Court

WILL APPEAL CASE

Magistrate in Women's Court Upholds His Own Rank Decision.

By CARRIE W. ALLEN.

Magistrate Murphy last night denied a motion for a new trial for Mrs. Dora Miodowicz, the story of whose fall arrest as a street walker was told in The Call of January 19.

The motion for a new trial was argued by Miss Bertha Rembaumt, attorney for the Women's Prison Association, who will appeal from Magistrate Murphy's denial, and the case will be carried to a higher court.

It will be remembered that Mrs. Miodowicz was arrested while walking along 42d street on the evening of January 16, and when she protested Officer Hickson said: "Oh, shut up! You can tell it to the judge, but he won't believe you, anyway."

She was locked up in a cell at Jefferson Market prison for the night, and on January 17, on the uncorroborated testimony of an officer, was placed by Magistrate Murphy on three months' probation as a street walker.

The finger prints of Mrs. Miodowicz were then taken by the special officer detailed for that purpose by provision of clause 75 of the Page law, which provides for the taking of finger prints of all women convicted of prostitution.

Mrs. Miodowicz was then graciously permitted to return with her husband to the little child who awaited her at home, the child who had cried bitterly in the mornings for the mother who was locked up in a prison cell.

A more atrocious example of the methods employed by the very young officers who are nightly sent out to bring in women of the street has seldom come to public notice. According to the statement of the woman herself, and an officer, she only brought in one woman at a time. Time was when they could swoop down upon many women as they could bundle into a patrol wagon, but that time has passed, and it is much more difficult for an officer to make a record of arrests.

A record must be made. They must "make good" or lose their jobs, and not happening to be of the type that would be willing to do really useful work they are up to every trick of the trade in order to hold their jobs, and be in line for promotion. Each convicted girl means an added star in an officer's crown.

Officer's Lies Believed.

As an officer's testimony is believed without question by most of the Magistrates, a woman who is so unfortunate as to fall into the clutches of one of these creatures, and land in Night Court, stands previous little chance of being cleared, and will be lucky if she is not railroaded to the workhouse.

Under these circumstances a woman or girl will usually keep perfectly quiet about the matter, fearing her friends or neighbors to know lest she fall to satisfy their curiosity, and suspicion attach to her. This would have happened in the case of Mrs. Dora Miodowicz had a reporter for The Call not heard the case, and followed it up to ascertain the truth.

Before one word was printed of the story in The Call, the details of the case were looked up, and every point substantiated. The little woman has been under an operation since her arrest, and when seen at her home yesterday, looked as though she was going into a decline. She has suffered cruelly from the humiliation of her arrest and sentence.

The husband of Mrs. Miodowicz has chafed incessantly under the restraint laid upon him in the matter. The instinct of the man is to go out and demand redress from the ones who have worked this up to every point. He suggested that the sentence might have been sent to the workhouse, he blazed forth: "The workhouse? Send my wife to the workhouse? If they send her to the workhouse they have to kill me first."

A good deal of publicity has been given to this case, and a vivid interest comes from strange quarters.

A meeting behind closed doors was held on Thursday by the Women's Municipal League, for the purpose of hearing the other side, and that meeting was presided over by no less a person than Mr. James B. Reynolds, Assistant District Attorney.

The sole purpose of that meeting, so far as could be judged by a woman who was among those present, was to prove that the little mother of Helen Miodowicz was an abandoned woman of the streets.

The chief witness at that meeting was Miss Smith, probation officer, and she was supported by the Women's Night Court. Just what transpired at the meeting of the Women's Municipal League, and the details of the testimony given by Miss Smith, under threat and cross-examination, will be set in The Call Monday morning.

LORIMER'S BURNING EAR OPERATED ON

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10.—United States Senator William Lorimer was operated on yesterday for absence of the hearing in the right ear, and that operation, which was performed by Dr. (Nov.) H. Pierce, took place at the Senator's home, 3700 Douglas boulevard.

DIX APPOINTS A GANGSTER JUDGE

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Governor Dix today named Francis K. Pendleton, former Corporation Counsel of New York, to be Supreme Court Justice in the place of the late Edward B. Whitney.

Pendleton has always been an organization Democrat. He inherited his Democracy from a line of distinguished ancestors, one of whom, Edmund Pendleton, presided over the Virginia House of Burgesses when Patrick Henry made his famous "liberty or death" speech. His grandfather on his mother's side was Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

His father, George H. Pendleton, was United States senator from Ohio and a candidate for Vice President on the ticket with General George B. McClellan, and in 1868 Tammany Hall boomed him for the Presidency. President Cleveland appointed him Minister to Germany.

Mr. Pendleton was born in Cincinnati fifty-nine years ago. He was an avowed corporation counsel by Mayor McClellan. In the last majority campaign he was mentioned as a possible candidate himself. He is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati and of the following clubs: Knickerbocker, Union, Metropolitan, Downtown, Turf and Field, City Midway, Riding and Meadow Brook.

INDICT 216 MEN IN CANNONS DISTRICT

Festering Election Sore Lanced by Illinois' Grand Jury Investigators.

DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 10.—The Vermillion county grand jury, which has been investigating the vote selling in the county, presented a partial report in court this afternoon. It contains 216 true bills and sixteen perjury bills. It is declared a large number of the bills are for vote selling and perjury.

Every person connected with the state's attorney's office is secretive in regard to the indictments, and all positively refuse to give out any information. From the number of jail cases, however, and other matters said to be under consideration, it is safe to say that the grand jury indicted about 100 of the indicted men for vote selling, and possibly a dozen for perjury.

The statement came from an authoritative source that indictments on perjury charges had been prepared for two persons highly connected, and it is expected more than probable that the grand jury voted them.

There is a great deal of excitement in the vicinity of the courthouse. A large crowd has congregated and speculation is rife as to the number of politicians caught. The fact that the jury returned to its deliberations at such a late hour indicates that more indictments will be returned before adjourning until Monday.

The grand jury investigation was the outgrowth of a murmuring of election frauds, which began after the primaries last September, and which increased in volume after the November election. The hints of scandal became so persistent and the indifference of politicians so noticeable that Judge Kimbrough, in charging the grand jury, ordered that it investigate the reported frauds.

Men high in the councils of the Republican party laughed at the proceedings. Some of them talked openly of buying and attention was called to the fact that the primary, where three candidates were fighting for the nomination for sheriff, the total vote cast for these candidates was out of all proportion to the real Republican vote in the county.

Politicians tell of hundreds of voters who, they said, never went into the election booths until they had been paid for so doing by the men who wanted their support. At one election it was stated that 250 men after waiting unwillingly for some one to pay them, left the polls late in the day and did not vote. It was charged that vote buying had become so general it was a burden on the party managers, and that they secretly complained to the courts.

GOV. DIX PARDONS CORNELL STUDENT

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Before he started for New York city at 2:20 o'clock this afternoon, Governor Dix pardoned Sidney Sichel, Cornell student, who was arrested in Ithaca on Saturday night last during a riot between several hundred students and the police. Sichel, whose friends have proved he was not a rioter, received a jail sentence on Wednesday last of five days. Edward C. MacArthur, captain of the Cornell track team, came to Albany to plead for Sichel with the governor, who is himself an old Cornell man.

Governor Dix announced that he commuted the sentence of the district attorney and that he and the authorities were agreeable to the exercise of the pardoning power in Sichel's case. Sichel had pleaded guilty to disorderly conduct. A pardon was recommended by the Hon. Andrew D. White, former president of Cornell University; Mayor Horton of Ithaca; City Attorney McAllister, who prosecuted the case; Police Commissioner Millsbaugh; Professor Woodruff and Jean Irvine, of the Cornell Law School.

COURT SENTENCES AND PAROLE EMBEZZLER

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—William Carey, formerly manager of Haylin's Theater, pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzlement today. He received a two-year sentence, was immediately paroled, and will seek to rehabilitate himself in the theatrical world.

Carey was charged with misappropriating \$27,840. Shortly after his indictment he restored \$12,990.

LA FOLLETTE MAD; GOES AFTER TAFT

"Are You Trying to Make Congress Shoulder Cunningham Responsibility?"

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—A direct demand that President Taft answer whether he is now seeking to evade responsibility for the Cunningham-Alaskan coal land claims, which he "publicly and voluntarily assumed," was made today by Senator La Follette (Republican, Wisconsin), in an open letter to Taft.

La Follette charged that the Ballinger bills introduced in the senate by Nelson (Republican, Minnesota), and said to have the approval of Taft, would result in a new trial being granted the Cunningham claimants, with a full knowledge of the government's case.

The two bills referred to are designed to transfer the cases to the courts for final disposition. La Follette reviews the action of Taft in taking in hand personally these cases, which formed the basis of the Glavis-Pinchot charges against Ballinger, and points out that he permitted Pinchot to file a brief with him. In part, the letter says:

"The evidence establishes conclusively that these claims were entered under an illegal agreement to combine after title was secured. Both the documentary and the oral evidence in the case prove beyond argument or dispute that the Cunningham entries should be canceled on the ground of fraud."

"Long ago the Secretary of the Interior announced that he considered himself disqualified from acting in regard to the Cunningham case."

"It's Up to You."

"It is easy to conceive that Mr. Ballinger's subordinates would feel a serious embarrassment in deciding in this particular case contrary to the expressed opinions of their chief."

"But now that you have assumed the responsibility of the decision, there appears no reason why the extraordinary step of seeking legislation to treat the case from your hands should be taken—a step which will effectually postpone the cancellation of the Cunningham claims for an indefinite period."

"You have assumed all responsibility for the disposal of this case. You have taken it out of the hands of the Interior Department. There is, in this case, therefore, no so-called 'yellow circle' of investigation and adjudication by officers of the same department. It is a matter solely of executive duty, of executive responsibility."

"This being the case, it is proper and important that Congress know the executive attitude toward these two bills. It is in this particular instance, quite as important that the public know it."

"Is it your desire that at the eleventh hour Congress should take from your hands the jurisdiction of this case—a jurisdiction you voluntarily and publicly assumed? If so, upon what grounds of public policy or of public benefit?"

"You have signed 'La Follette's Weekly Magazine,' but was accepted here as a direct communication from the senator himself."

NEWSPAPER CLIPPING WASN'T GOOD EVIDENCE

Patrolman Gleason, of the West 47th street station, appeared before Magistrate Butts yesterday seeking a warrant for the arrest of Tom O'Rourke, manager of the National Sporting Club. The policeman had an account of a boxin club clipped from a morning newspaper. He said his captain, John J. McNally, had given him the clipping of an investigation of the National Sporting Club. "Is that all the evidence you have?" asked the magistrate. The policeman said yes.

"Then go back and tell your captain I refuse him a warrant," thundered the court. "Tell him also in making that his report of my refusal to issue a warrant I demand that he state that there was no evidence brought before me showing there was any violation of the law."

"He must present legal evidence if he wants a warrant from me. He cannot expect the court to go out and get the evidence for him."

JAMES SHERMAN ON WAYS TO GET RICH

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 10.—An active interest in political affairs is a fine thing for a young man, according to Vice President James S. Sherman, but it is not a profitable occupation. Writing in the Yale News the Vice President says:

"If a young man is out to make a fortune he can reach his goal in private pursuits much quicker than by holding public office."

The Vice President advises all young men, however, to attend their party caucuses, and never to let anything interfere with their voting. Although a college education is an advantage in politics, Sherman opines he has found "some wonderfully bright and efficient young men who never had the opportunity of attending college."

CLARA BARTON, FOUNDER OF RED CROSS, BETTER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Miss Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross, is recovering from an attack of pneumonia and bronchitis at her home, Red Cross, Glen Echo, Md.

It was said today that despite her eighty-nine years, her remarkable vitality was expected to make her recuperation comparatively swift.

CARNEGIE ON GREAT HOMESTEAD STRIKE

Tells Working Girls to Think of Scab Dutchman and Smile.

Andrew Carnegie spoke to the girl employes of the John A. Slecker printing shop on Fifth avenue yesterday and said some things which the general public will probably understand better than the girls did.

"Most millionaires' wives are not happy," he declared, after contrasting the happiness of toll with the doubtful advantage of being rich. "They have too many luxuries and have no mental resources to fall back upon. Some of my partners have been unjustly criticized for what was not their fault, but the fault of their wives."

He smiled while he gave the following advice to the girls concerning millionaires with matrimonial intentions.

"Don't refuse a man simply because he is a millionaire. I would rather be poor than a millionaire, and I have had some experience in both directions."

"I have made forty-two or forty-three millionaires in my time, but I want to say that the only right a man has to wealth lies in his acquiring it by some useful labor. The great trouble with the wealth of today is that the sons of millionaires do not realize this very necessity of being of use to the community."

"I am very glad to see you all so happy in your work; work that one is not glad to do never amounts to much. Smile all the time."

"I like to think of the story told me by Mr. Schwab. It was while they were having a little trouble down at Homestead (great Homestead strike), and the boys had ducked one old German in the river because he wouldn't leave the pumps. Mr. Schwab met Hans coming up the road all wet and bedraggled and looking the picture of distress. 'Why, what's the matter, Hans?' asked Mr. Schwab.

"'Oh, I got thrown in the river,' was the cheerful response. 'And what did you do?' 'I just laughed.' So when you are in danger of losing your temper just think of that old Dutchman, and smile."

"I shall never forget how proud I was when I got my first wages of \$1.25 a week and how I felt when I was paid to \$1.50 as a telegraph operator. To take home that sum to my good mother gave me such a feeling of many independence."

"I owe a great deal to my mother. She was a seamstress, cook, washday, and never until late in life had a servant in the house. And yet she was a cultivated woman. She read Channing and kept up with the literature of the day. When I was a little tot she used to read good books to me."

"You young women have every opportunity for literary culture and you ought to avail yourselves of it. You ought to be very proud with money earned so honorably, for money that is not earned honorably will never do you any good."

TAFT FROSTED IN COLUMBUS

(By United Press.)

COLUMBUS, Feb. 10.—The arrival of President Taft in Columbus at 1:45 was watched by a crowd of several thousand people who showed practically no signs of enthusiasm.

It was a good natured throng that stretched and pushed and ran to get a glimpse of the chief executive, but it was a crowd that showed no inclination to any cheering or handclapping.

When the President, riding in an auto with Governor Harmon and Secretary Norton, came from the Union station, a few here and there in the crowd yelled and occasionally handclapping could be heard, but the general effect was one of silence.

President Taft opened his campaign for reciprocity with Canada in a speech to 6,000 people here today. The President devoted his attention to explaining by statistics and other arguments that reciprocity with Canada does not mean injury to the American farmer, rather does it mean benefits not now enjoyed.

The crowd didn't seem exactly to grasp the meaning of the figures that Mr. Taft flung at it to show that reciprocity meant benefit, not loss, to this nation and its farmers.

The President went from the Auditorium to the executive mansion, where he chatted for a short time with Governor and Mrs. Harmon, and from there he was taken back to his private car.

"Federal."

The presidential party left tonight for Springfield, Ill., where tomorrow afternoon the President will address the state legislature on reciprocity and later, if his cold permits, speak to the 8,000-member chamber of commerce at its Lincoln Day banquet.

WANTS FLOATING FLAG FOR PATRIOTIC SPIRIT

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 10.—For taking an American flag, two-by-four inches, costing only 1 cent, over the door of the schoolhouse at Georgetown, in silent disregard of the spirit of the state law requiring the flag to float over schoolhouses, Franklin Bowne, president of the Mount Pleasant township school board, has run afoul of State Superintendent Charles J. Baxter. Baxter wrote Bowne today that the spirit of the law must be observed and that a large flag must be unfurled from the schoolhouse.

ARIZONA'S RADICAL CONSTITUTION WINS

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 10.—Returns from the territory generally show that the constitution has been ratified by about 78 per cent of the voters. The vote was surprisingly light, being only about 15,000, as compared with 27,000 cast in the congressional election here in 1908. Only Apache county gave a majority against the document. It is now proposed to send a trainload of Arizonians to Washington to protest against possible adverse action by Congress and the President because of the radical features that have been put into the constitution in following the lead of Oklahoma and Oregon.

C. F. J. SHOWS UP DYNAMITE DANGER

Half of City Likely to Be Blown Up by Carelessness.

That half of New York city is in danger of being blown up every day through the careless handling of dynamite was the statement made by a committee which has been looking into the handling of explosives in New York at the meeting of the Central Federated Union at the Labor Temple last night.

After listening to the report of astounding carelessness with which dynamite is being handled in New York city, the Central Federated Union went on record endorsing a rigid examination for all men hired to handle explosives, the examination to be conducted by experts.

The committee's reports showed astounding negligence in the handling of dynamite by the various railroad companies. This carelessness, it was declared, imperils the lives of thousands of workmen in and about the premises where the dynamite is stored.

A report from the New York commission on employers' liability recommended legislation forcing the employers to insure against accidents in all departments of labor with a view of ascertaining the dangers lurking in various kinds of machinery, and using this information for devising proper safeguards.

Among the most important action taken by the Central body was the appointment of a delegate to go to Albany on February 14, in the interests of the fifty-four-hour bill for which which is now pending before the legislature.

A recommendation was read from the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn asking that the unions be instructed not to lend any aid to the striking workers of the Wheeler & Gardiner shop, as they are no longer affiliated with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, but have formed an organization of their own affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World.

The report of the committee was indorsed by all the delegates present.

Macy's Strike Sold Out.

The strike of carpenters in the N. H. Macy department store, which has been on since the middle of August, was reported as being still on. The Macy company refuses to grant the demands of the union, claiming that it pays higher wages than the union scale, while, as a matter of fact, the wages are much lower, and the conditions of the workers in the Macy store are deplorable. All the other department stores, it was reported, employ union carpenters and have no objection to dealing with organized labor except the Macy store, of which Nathan Strauss, who poses as the savior of babies and philanthropist, is the controlling force.

A. M. McAndrews, president of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, appeared before the delegates and appealed to them to demand the union label on their cigars, cigarettes and tobacco. The condition of the thousands of workers employed by the American Tobacco Company, the tobacco trust, he said, is deplorable, and this is only made possible through the wages paid to the working people, instead of demanding the union label on all their tobaccos in whatever form it is purchased, are indifferent about it.

Miss Leonard O'Reilly, from the Women's Trade Union League, injected her life into the meeting, which was getting rather soporific around 10 o'clock, when she stood up and told them just what she thought about them. It appears that the wage workers of the city are planning a strike on the 22d at Carnegie Hall. Some weeks ago Miss O'Reilly appeared before the Central Labor Union and asked that body to take action which would make the demonstration a success. The Central Union sent a delegation of twenty. At a subsequent meeting when Miss O'Reilly was not present the matter was taken up and it

(Continued on page 2.)

INSURGENTS TO AID THE MUCKRAKERS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Progressive Congressmen are up in arms today at what they declare is a plot on the part of the postoffice committee to charge far the advertisement pages of the magazines 4 cents a pound, the reading pages to be carried at the old rate of a cent a pound. Only publications of a "purely literary or scientific character," and those having an average weight less than 4,000 pounds, will be exempted.

It is asserted here by radicals that this is a Wall Street scheme to reach the "uplift" periodicals. If the scheme adopted, the provision, and it is accepted by the house conferees, a fight will center on the floor of the house.

BROOKLYN CLERKS FIGHT NIGHT WORK

An agitation for early closing of stores has been started by the clerks and other employes of various stores in the Bay Ridge and South Brooklyn sections of the Borough of Brooklyn. A meeting will be held at 10 o'clock tonight in the store of Seaver Brothers at 52d street and Third avenue.

About three weeks ago the store owners met and agreed among themselves to close their stores at 6 o'clock instead of 10, as has been the custom. But now it appears all of them have backed out of their mutual agreement except Seaver Brothers.

Foeling is very strong among the workers for a shorter working day, which means the cutting out of night work.

The meeting tonight will be participated in by the employes of Seaver Brothers' store and McCormick's store at Fifth street and 5th street.

TWO KILLED IN CRASH, 100 WORKERS ESCAPED

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10.—A hundred-gallon water tank, half-crushed through the roof of the C. C. Curtis and an accident occurred in the plant, which has been in operation for more than 100 years, today. Had they been in the tank when it crashed, the disaster would have been a serious one.

MINE EXPLODES; 11 DEAD, 6 MISSING

TRINIDAD, Colo., Feb. 10.—Eleven are known to be dead and six others are missing, probably dead, as the result of the explosion in the Cokedale mine of the Carbon Coal and Coke Company, according to statements by mine officials at noon today. Two of the dead were rescuers.

Assistant Superintendent A. E. Sutton, and Robert Meek, a clerk, who were overcome by black dust while working in the tunnel endeavoring to reach the entombed men were brought to the surface and died within a few minutes.

Besides these two bodies, four corpses have been brought to the surface and five more have been located in one of the entries, but have not yet been brought up.

Several drivers in Jersey City City Drivers' Association, who were made of the office of the Wells Fargo Express Company, after a committee of the express drivers had appeared and threatened a general walkout if the men were not reinstated.

This time the settlement was made by the men on the wagons themselves, without the interference of the Mayor or Tammany hall henchmen. It was in Jersey City yesterday that the business agents had a hard job to get the drivers of the Pavonia avenue station back to work while awaiting the result of the conference over the reinstatement of their twenty-five dismissed fellow-workers.

Several drivers in Jersey City City Drivers' Association, who were made of the office of the Wells Fargo Express Company, after a committee of the express drivers had appeared and threatened a general walkout if the men were not reinstated.

For the past few weeks the company has made work hard for union men, disregarding the promise they made to the city drivers that they would not discriminate against employees because of their union affiliation. Joseph Hurley, business agent of Local 617, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, when seen by a Call reporter yesterday, said:

"Talk of Another Strike."

He said that the committee made demand for the reinstatement of a driver who had been discharged several weeks ago and that the committee was sure that he would be reinstated. A strong complaint had been entered against Superintendent Moran, of the service, who the men claim has been instrumental in the discharge of a driver who had been reinstated by the company. He has been seen trying to disrupt the organization of the drivers, but that the men would not stand for it.

Although he did not think that there was any real animosity between the great unrest among the workers, and if the company continues its attitude of discharging and laying off union men and giving the non-unionists the preference, that another strike might take place. A strike would be organized by the Wells Fargo employes was organized at Pohlman's Hall, Jersey City, last night and all the employes were invited to join the club for their own "good."

The men claim that the Wells Fargo is trying to break up the club by offering to pay the Express Company in getting the men to desert the union by making them join the company's club.

Although the men were reinstated and "peace" again prevails between the express conductors and their employes, it was said in Jersey City yesterday that another strike may break out at any moment. The companies carry on a campaign against the union men and union men are being discharged and placed by non-union men and members of the company's social clubs. Although the strike was of short duration, two drivers, who the drivers claim remained at work, were badly beaten up and one of them is now in the hospital.

NEW HAVEN CIGAR MAKERS FOR PARKER

Cigar makers of New Haven, Conn., came to the defense of Harry C. Parker, who will today be voted upon for international president of the cigar makers' union, opposing the element, George W. Perkins, who has held the office of international president for nearly twenty years.

In a circular signed by the Correspondence Club of the New Haven cigar makers' committee, exception is taken to the circular signed by Dan Harris and others which attacked Parker, and by innuendo blamed him for the alleged charge that "Philadelphia is one of the poorest organized cities in the cigar making trade."

The appeal of the New Haven cigar makers for the election of Parker says in part:

Mr. H. C. Parker has shown his ability, honesty and integrity as a leader in the general strike of Philadelphia which strike like the guns of Valley, sounded the beginning of a new epoch in history, and in this instance, in the history of the American labor movement.

A new administration, with H. C. Parker as the head (a man who has demonstrated that he can neither be bought or hoodwinked by the bosses and manufacturers), will put new life and vigor into the cigar makers' union.

The result of this election is already feared by the present incumbents. A document has fallen into our hands which shows that there is already an underhanded move on foot in Chicago to overturn the election by some subterfuge, providing it goes against the present administration. This document will be published when the time is ripe.

Fellow craftsmen, throw the old rusty, squeaking and creaking machine on the scrapheap and put new blood into the administration.

Parker's election is certain, his supporters assert, the only question being how large will his majority be.

MANY NEW BAKERS' UNIONS ARE FORMED

Organizer Ifland Returns From Successful Organizing Tour.

Charles Ifland, general organizer of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, returned to New York yesterday after a five months' organizing tour throughout the country. Ifland has a Call reporter that there is an organizing spirit among the workers throughout the country, and that was the most successful tour he has made since his career as an organizer.

Ifland organized locals in South Norwalk, Conn., with forty-seven members; in Bridgeport, with 140 members; in Ansonia, with twenty-two members; in New Haven, with 100 members; and in Springfield, Mass., with 61 members. He also addressed meetings in Boston and Holyoke, Mass., where work has been revived and new life started in the already existing organizations.

Ifland is planning a meeting in Pittsfield, Mass., where Locals 27 and 129 are planning to amalgamate and where a strong campaign for the union label is being carried on. Ifland said that he would now remain in New York, where he intends to take up his fight against the bakers' trust, which is hard at work trying to break the unions.

Local 57, in Brownsville, is waging an energetic fight against the bakers' trust. It has issued an address explaining the conditions under which the bakers work and made an appeal for support for the union. A successful meeting was held at the Metropolitan Seaverns Hall, Brownsville, last night, under the auspices of Poole Zion.

WELLS FARGO CO. REINSTATES MEN

Frightened by Brief Strike Express Company Surrenders to Union.

Frightened by another uprising of the express drivers the Wells Fargo Express Company yesterday ordered the reinstatement of the twenty-five men who were dismissed from their jobs on Wednesday night. The "settlement" was made at the office of the Wells Fargo Express Company, after a committee of the express drivers had appeared and threatened a general walkout if the men were not reinstated.

This time the settlement was made by the men on the wagons themselves, without the interference of the Mayor or Tammany hall henchmen. It was in Jersey City yesterday that the business agents had a hard job to get the drivers of the Pavonia avenue station back to work while awaiting the result of the conference over the reinstatement of their twenty-five dismissed fellow-workers.

Several drivers in Jersey City City Drivers' Association, who were made of the office of the Wells Fargo Express Company, after a committee of the express drivers had appeared and threatened a general walkout if the men were not reinstated.

For the past few weeks the company has made work hard for union men, disregarding the promise they made to the city drivers that they would not discriminate against employees because of their union affiliation. Joseph Hurley, business agent of Local 617, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, when seen by a Call reporter yesterday, said:

"Talk of Another Strike."

He said that the committee made demand for the reinstatement of a driver who had been discharged several weeks ago and that the committee was sure that he would be reinstated. A strong complaint had been entered against Superintendent Moran, of the service, who the men claim has been instrumental in the discharge of a driver who had been reinstated by the company. He has been seen trying to disrupt the organization of the drivers, but that the men would not stand for it.

Although he did not think that there was any real animosity between the great unrest among the workers, and if the company continues its attitude of discharging and laying off union men and giving the non-unionists the preference, that another strike might take place. A strike would be organized by the Wells Fargo employes was organized at Pohlman's Hall, Jersey City, last night and all the employes were invited to join the club for their own "good."

The men claim that the Wells Fargo is trying to break up the club by offering to pay the Express Company in getting the men to desert the union by making them join the company's club.

Although the men were reinstated and "peace" again prevails between the express conductors and their employes, it was said in Jersey City yesterday that another strike may break out at any moment. The companies carry on a campaign against the union men and union men are being discharged and placed by non-union men and members of the company's social clubs. Although the strike was of short duration, two drivers, who the drivers claim remained at work, were badly beaten up and one of them is now in the hospital.

NEGROES ATTACK TAFT AND COURTS

Bishops at Mobile Say Black Men Are Victims of Misrepresentation.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 10.—Bishop H. F. Lee, of Wilberforce, Ohio, who is the secretary of the Council of Confederate Negro Bishops, now in session here, and who helped manage Bryan's campaign among the negroes of the United States, paid his respects to President Taft in an address that bordered on the sensational, today. He said that he owed to his friends an explanation in his attitude on the last national election.

"In my zeal to defeat President Taft," said the bishop, "I admit that I went a little too far, and I do not consider him so today. I will advise my people at all times as I deem it my duty, but I assure you that I will never again take such an active part in politics. President Taft is not a friend of my race, and I will never attempt to manage a campaign among our people, but will speak my sentiments."

Bishop H. N. Turner, of Atlanta, Ga., stirred his hearers by saying that negroes had no rights in this country. The so-called Supreme Court of the United States has always been robbing the negro of his rights, and Congress and the President of the United States sit idly by without saying a word.

"If the devil fails to take some of the white people in this country who are mistreating my race, then I think he ought to rent the place where he lives to some one who will be more just, but I have respect for the devil, because he has never stooped down to draw the line on a man because of the color of his skin."

ARIZONA'S RADICAL CONSTITUTION WINS

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 10.—Returns from the territory generally show that the constitution has been ratified by about 78 per cent of the voters. The vote was surprisingly light, being only about 15,000, as compared with 27,000 cast in the congressional election here in 1908. Only Apache county gave a majority against the document. It is now proposed to send a trainload of Arizonians to Washington to protest against possible adverse action by Congress and the President because of the radical features that have been put into the constitution in following the lead of Oklahoma and Oregon.

COPS HARD PUT TO BREAK SHOE STRIKE

Gather Around Meeting Hall to "Start Something." Four Strikers Arrested.

After failing to break the strike of the shoe workers by offering bribes to the strikers and by keeping them out on the street for more than three months, the Brooklyn shoe manufacturers have now resorted to the use of the police to do the strike breaking for them.

The first attempt to break up the meeting of the strikers of the J. & T. Cousin shop was made yesterday, when six cops in civilian clothes came into the hall at Park and Classon avenues, where the strikers were to hold a meeting. They called up Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner Reynolds and asked him to remove the cops from the hall.

After a long wrangle the cops were called off by the captain of the district. The strikers claim that they wanted to attend in the hall until the meeting was over. About thirty more cops in uniform were around the hall and down the block. The strikers protested against the cops remaining in the hall, and they called up Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner Reynolds and asked him to remove the cops from the hall.

Four strikers were arrested near the shop of Cohen & Frank, 655 Stone avenue, and charged with assaulting a scab guard. They were held in \$500 bail each for trial in the New Jersey Avenue Police Court today. Harry Gordon went in to scab at the Cohen & Frank shop, and he is the first man to break away from the strikers.

It was said that Dodd called in the chairman of the strikers to the shop yesterday and offered to give him the job back if he promised to sign a paper that he was not an anarchist. The strikers asked him to be a good boy and break away from the strikers who are a "terrible" lot and better return to work. The chairman refused to be induced and immediately left the shop. The strikers say that Dodd expects to break the ranks of the men because of the Buccaruffi trial, which is coming up before the grand jury next Monday.

It was said that Dodd called in the chairman of the strikers to the shop yesterday and offered to give him the job back if he promised to sign a paper that he was not an anarchist. The strikers asked him to be a good boy and break away from the strikers who are a "terrible" lot and better return to work. The chairman refused to be induced and immediately left the shop. The strikers say that Dodd expects to break the ranks of the men because of the Buccaruffi trial, which is coming up before the grand jury next Monday.

It was said that Dodd called in the chairman of the strikers to the shop yesterday and offered to give him the job back if he promised to sign a paper that he was not an anarchist. The strikers asked him to be a good boy and break away from the strikers who are a "terrible" lot and better return to work. The chairman refused to be induced and immediately left the shop. The strikers say that Dodd expects to break the ranks of the men because of the Buccaruffi trial, which is coming up before the grand jury next Monday.

It was said that Dodd called in the chairman of the strikers to the shop yesterday and offered to give him the job back if he promised to sign a paper that he was not an anarchist. The strikers asked him to be a good boy and break away from the strikers who are a "terrible" lot and better return to work. The chairman refused to be induced and immediately left the shop. The strikers say that Dodd expects to break the ranks of the men because of the Buccaruffi trial, which is coming up before the grand jury next Monday.

STILL ATTACKING ORGANIZED LABOR

Los Angeles Capitalists Try New Scheme to Discredit Unions.

(Special to The Call.) LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 10.—Official and capitalist Los Angeles still keeps up its attack upon organized labor openly and by innuendo. To keep the feeling against the unions fresh in the minds of those Los Angeles citizens who are neutral in labor matters and know nothing about labor unions, the city and county of Los Angeles has just issued large posters which are scattered broadcast and which offer a reward of \$25,000 for information which will lead to arrest any conviction of any person or persons who caused the destruction of the Times building on the morning of October 1.

The posters were issued from the office of the district attorney of Los Angeles county and are signed by J. D. Fredericks, district attorney, and S. L. Browne, chief.

The men wanted are M. A. Schmidt, J. B. Brice and David Caplan. Each of these men has a string of aliases back of his name.

The poster makes the rather alluring offer that "the informer's identity will not be revealed nor will they be called into court or given any publicity."

Only One Ever a Unionist. Only in the case of one of these men have the authorities of Los Angeles been able to attach membership in a trade union to his record. The man is Benjamin Schmidt, described in the circular as "a sort of Jack-of-All-Trades, understands machinery, electricity, and all kinds of carpenter work."

Caplan is described as a shifty sort of a man, the kind that never gets into unions. His chief occupation, according to the posters offering the reward for his capture, is canvassing and insurance. This type of a man certainly is not the kind who joins a union.

Brice is described as a consumptive looking man who is "very fond of women generally," and who "claimed to be a printer from Chicago."

That the men are in no case the types of men who can be classed as trade unionists, that they are not of the ardent unionist type, of man, any open minded person will conclude. Yet the authorities here still continue their insinuations that it was union men who dynamited the Times building.

That the men are in no case the types of men who can be classed as trade unionists, that they are not of the ardent unionist type, of man, any open minded person will conclude. Yet the authorities here still continue their insinuations that it was union men who dynamited the Times building.

PRICES CUT IN HALF LEVY BROS. Clothiers and Merchant Tailors and 53 CANAL STREET

All our fall and winter Suits, Overcoats, Trousers, and Yests, will be sold at less than double the money, bring it back. We will exchange it cheerfully.

LEVY BROS.

Clothiers, Merchant Tailors and Manufacturers of Union Made and Union Labeled Clothes 53 Canal Street

M'ADOO DISCUSSES COURTS AND LIBERTY

"Our Courts, the Protectors of the Home and Civil Liberty," was the subject of an address by Chief Magistrate McAdoo before the Patria Club at the Hotel Manhattan last night.

McAdoo was speaking to an audience of well dressed ladies and gentlemen, and he said, in part: "My topic will interest such a representative gathering. You all want civil liberty. You all love your homes. These courts called police courts are of as much interest to the citizens of New York as the highest judicial tribunals in the land. Police courts are a sort of hospital. They give first aid to the wounded. They are a legal dispensary. They are the courts of the poor people," McAdoo added.

"The ladies who come to these courts, come with their wounds still bleeding. (He forgot to say women.) These courts are the primary education of the savages whose shoes needed blacking. He feared he would be ejected. But McAdoo likes the oppressed, so the scribe took fresh confidence.

McAdoo favored the appointive system of magistrates instead of the elective, and he substantiated this point by referring to the fact that all the judges of the "higher tribunals" were appointed by the President.

Magistrate Steinert in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday fined Jacob Wortskey \$5 and discharged Jacob Wortskey, both striking embroidery workers charged with interfering and threatening scabs employed by the Herzog Embroidery Works, 159 West 24th street. The strikers were first summoned to appear in court on Wednesday, but Magistrate McAdoo threw out the complaint against them.

When they were leaving the courtroom two scabs appeared against them and said that the Wortskey brothers had threatened them and it was on this charge that Magistrate Steinert fined one of the Wortskeys \$5. Forty men and women have been out against this firm since Monday. The strike was called because the firm refused to grant the workers a 10 per cent increase in wages and failed to renew the agreement, which expired about a week ago.

The strikers request all embroidery workers to stay away from the shop and thus help them win the fight for higher wages and recognition of their union.

MITCHELL'S FRIENDS TO FIGHT FOR HIM

Report Has It That Newly Elected President May Call for Referendum Vote.

(Special to The Call.) PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 10.—It is reported here today that John Mitchell will not be compelled to give up his membership in the United Mine Workers in case he elects to remain with the strike-crushing Civic Federation. John Mitchell, it is said, while he is proud of his membership in the coal miners' union, does not want to let go of his "fat, easy job" at \$2,500 a year.

It is said White will either call a special convention, or else bring the matter up again for a referendum vote of the membership. Many doubt that this action can be taken by the head official. However, many of the officials of the organization, who have been confident of the success of the action of the recent convention was far-reaching, not only in its immediate effects, but in behalf of the militant labor movement in general.

Among those who were against ousting Mitchell from the United Mine Workers unless he breaks with the Civic Gang by the first of April, when the newly elected officers will be installed, were John Walker, head of the Illinois miners; Francis Feehan, head of the Pittsburg district, and several others.

Sam Gompers in a recent interview denounced in no weak language the action of the miners in ousting Mitchell, which he gets off at Gompers, like Mitchell, is connected with the Civic Federation, and he knows that since the miners' delegates have been instructed to carry the fight into the Civic Federation and Mitchell's organization, which he stands up for so violently, will probably be exposed.

However, those in close touch with the miners' union, believe that if the Civic Federation and Mitchell's actions are thoroughly discussed, even if a referendum vote is taken, John and his capitalist gang will get their wish.

It is rumored that White and Mitchell are getting together to fight the radical element in the miners' organization, fearing that if the Socialist sentiment grows in proportion as it has grown during the last three or four years, the United Mine Workers will decide on new tactics which will result in the ousting of Mitchell and his capitalist gang.

PROF. SHEDD DIDN'T "VILIFY" THE FLAG

So Board of Education Declares and Rochester's Elite Are at Ease.

(Special to The Call.) ROCHESTER, Feb. 10.—Mayor Edgerton, patriot, is at ease once more. The Daughters of the American Revolution have gone about their usual business. The members of the G. A. R. have had their ruffled brows allayed and soothed. And all this because of a decision by the board of education that Professor Kendrick P. Shedd has not "villified the Stars and Stripes."

After reading the special report made to it by Herbert S. West, assistant superintendent, the board at a special meeting declared that the professor had no intention to vilify the American flag. The board passed a resolution, however, declaring that Professor Shedd's address was "essentially a plea for Socialism," and one therefore that the board emphatically disapproved of.

Professor Shedd, who was present at the meeting of the board to defend himself against any charges brought against him, was accompanied by Attorney Edward R. Foreman.

In a letter, to Herbert S. West, explaining his address and denying the alleged insult to the American flag, Professor Shedd says in part: "For intelligent study."

"My main plea was for intelligent study by all of the important social and economic problems of the day. I stated my belief that much ignorance existed as to the nature and aims of Socialism. I tried to illustrate the existence of this ignorance in several ways, stating that many people confused Socialism with anarchy; of which fact I felt assured because I myself had labored under several such misunderstandings until I had studied the subject thoroughly; that I had even made a public address before the Labor Lyceum some years ago in which I expressed mistaken notions. I asked my hearers at No. 9 not to make a similar mistake, but to read on the subject, or of any other matter of approval or disapproval."

"As one of my illustrations I referred to the fact that many people honestly thought the red flag of Socialism stood only for murder and assassination, and that Socialism was necessarily a man who sneaked about with a dirk, pistol, or bomb seeking whom he could destroy. I denied this. I said the flag of Socialism was red, signifying the brotherhood of man; it symbolized the common color of our hearts, the matter which might be a man's race or the color of his skin, that instead of standing for murder, the program of the red flag was universal peace and fraternity; that while the flag of our country, or of any other country, was geographically limited, the red flag of brotherhood was international; that its domain was the whole world and in that respect it was broader than the flag of any nation."

"I did not insult the American flag, and this charge is so silly as to be unworthy of discussion. Out of the abundance of heart the mouth speaks, I hope it, the love of God, country and home, and true love of the beautiful banner that waves over us. Moreover, I am firmly convinced that the American flag stands for free speech, for the right of assembly, and for the true brotherhood of man. If that flag, or any other, ever be raised by unworthy, or temporarily in a bad cause, it cannot affect the eternal verities for which the flag should stand."

"The red flag is merely the symbol of an economic movement which seeks reforms in the industrial world. It does not pretend to be a national flag and therefore has the same standing as any other banner not national in character. There are hundreds of other flags in use in America besides the stars and stripes."

At the close of the session President Forbes and three of the commissioners gave the following statements to the reporters: "President Forbes said: 'As an individual I would say, overwhelmingly, no. Professor Shedd had no intention of vilifying the American flag.'"

BIG WARREN PROTEST MEETING IN BROOKLYN

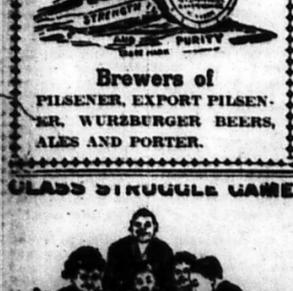
The Warren protest meeting, arranged for the Grand Opera House, Brooklyn, by Local Omega County, of the Socialist party, on February 13, will be held at the Montauk Theater, Hanover place, near Fulton street, on the same date, at 2:30 p.m. The speakers will be Franklin H. Wentworth, Henry Frank, and Morris Hillquit. An admission of 10 cents and 15 cents will be charged. Box seats, 25 cents.

GRAND ANNUAL BALL OF THE N.Y. Socialist Literary Society

Branch 200, Arbuter-Ring SATURDAY EVEN'G, FEBRUARY 18, '11 At Westminster Hall 114th Street and Lenox Avenue. Gent's Admission, 25 Cents, Including Refreshments. Ladies' Admission, 25 Cents. Hosted by Our Favorite Union Orchestras.

BERNEIMER & SCHWARTZ PILSENER BREWING COMPANY

127th to 129th St. & Amsterdam Ave.



Brewers of PILSENER, EXPORT PILSENER, WURZBURGER BEERS, ALES and PORTER.

CLASS STRUGGLE GAME This game is played with colored marbles on a short divided into 160 squares, through which a path starting from Capitalism and leading to Socialism. The pictures and letters are full of suggestions, helping young socialists to take a hand in 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 organization of the working class. The other cards stand for many different types of working men and women. Each card carries a brief verse by Henry D. Marx; the drawings done by the Socialists. The cards will afford no end of entertainment, particularly if you can induce a 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 sets of the cards and a dozen of the Class Struggle Game to persons who send us 25 cents. Agents Wanted.

ARRESTED HERE AS MURDERER, IS A FAKE

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 10.—The man who surrendered to the police in New York Sunday saying he was "King" McNamara, who had killed a man in Lexington twelve years ago and arrived here tonight in charge of Deputy Sheriff Wilkerson and Wilson, and has turned out to be some one else. He is not the murdered of Jacob Steinert, as the two officers arrested him with their charge they were met by a crowd of 1,000 people, eager to get a glance at the man who had caused so much speculation, and about whose identity about \$4,000 had been wagered.

As the man was led through the crowd a shout went up: "That's not King McNamara." Sheriff Dan Scott asked the prisoner what his mother's name was, and he replied that he could not remember. Captain Denny McCarthy said the prisoner looked like the man who some time ago blew in at the station house and claimed to be an army deserter.

ACCUSED OF ASSAULT ON SCAB; DISCHARGED

Magistrate Murphy, in the Night Court, last night, discharged Ray Ufaner, a striking dressmaker, charged with assaulting a scab employed by A. Klein, dressmaking establishment, 255 Avenue B. The scab appeared and testified that Miss Ufaner assaulted her, and threatened her if she continued to stay in the shop.

When cross-examined by Jacob Frank, attorney for the union, the scab contradicted herself, and Magistrate Murphy discharged the striker. The strike against Klein was declared yesterday, because he refused to pay the union scale of wages. The strikers appeal to all workers to stay away from the store and help them win the fight.

MOTHER WANTS TO GIVE BABY AWAY

Because she cannot properly care for her two-week-old baby boy, Mrs. Ella Franzen is seeking some one who will take the child. She is willing to sign away all her right to the infant. Mrs. Franzen's husband is a miner who tried to make a living in Canada, but failed. He is now tramping toward California and the woman, who says she has found it a hard struggle to make a living for herself, wants to place the child where he can have advantages she sees no chance of either her husband or herself being able to give him.

REFUSE TO MERGE IN MORGAN'S PHONE TRUST CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The independent telephone concerns of the country, representing millions of dollars of capital, will not merge with the Bell Telephone Company, backed by the J. P. Morgan interests.

FINED \$5 ON CHARGE OF THREATENING SCAB

Magistrate Steinert in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday fined Jacob Wortskey \$5 and discharged Jacob Wortskey, both striking embroidery workers charged with interfering and threatening scabs employed by the Herzog Embroidery Works, 159 West 24th street. The strikers were first summoned to appear in court on Wednesday, but Magistrate McAdoo threw out the complaint against them.

When they were leaving the courtroom two scabs appeared against them and said that the Wortskey brothers had threatened them and it was on this charge that Magistrate Steinert fined one of the Wortskeys \$5. Forty men and women have been out against this firm since Monday. The strike was called because the firm refused to grant the workers a 10 per cent increase in wages and failed to renew the agreement, which expired about a week ago.

The strikers request all embroidery workers to stay away from the shop and thus help them win the fight for higher wages and recognition of their union.

ANDY CARNEGIE WILL GIVE MORE MONEY

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 10.—If the board of trustees of the Carnegie Tech. Schools at Pittsburgh can show to Mr. Carnegie some methods by which the schools can be improved over the present standard, Mr. Carnegie will give to the schools an additional \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000. This remarkable offer from Andrew Carnegie to the board of trustees was made public this evening after a lengthy meeting of the board. This plan offered by Mr. Carnegie is that he contribute annually either \$50,000 or \$100,000 to the maintenance of the schools, providing good ways of improvement can be shown.

GETS 20 YEARS FOR KILLING HIS FRIEND

Joseph McLaughlin, convicted in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court of murder in the second degree for the killing of James Shields on August 21 last, was sentenced yesterday by Justice Seabury to serve not less than twenty years in Sing Sing.

After his sentence McLaughlin made a speech in which he declared that he was innocent, and said that "a job had been framed up against him by the police. Shields was under arrest and a crowd of his friends tried to rescue him from the police. McLaughlin shot at the policeman who had Shields in charge and killed his friend."

MRS. MARTIN'S BOOK HAD APPENDICITIS

Mayor Gaynor has written a note to Mrs. Preston Mann Martin, of Grymes Hill, Staten Island, intimating that if she is the wife of John Martin, whom he appointed to the Board of Education, he will also have to appoint her. Mrs. Martin is the lady who at the recent dinner of the Collectivist Society argued against granting the ballot to women.

Gaynor's note was in acknowledgment of a copy of Mrs. Martin's book, "Is Mankind Advancing?" He declares that he read the book and informs the author that that is an unusual procedure for him. "You have treated the subject in a masterly way," Gaynor compliments the lady, "and, unless I am greatly mistaken, your book will be very widely read."

An amusing story is told in connection with the writing of Mrs. Martin's book. It appears that in going over her manuscript, her husband suggested the relegation of many footnotes to the appendix. This remark was repeated with each reading of the manuscript until, finally, the appendix bulked as large, if not larger, than the body of the book.

'L' ROADS SELL MORE TICKETS THAN SUBWAY

In a tabulation given out yesterday by the Public Service Commission showing the ticket sales on the elevated system and the subway, it is shown that the sales on the elevated lines still leads those of the subway. The figures give the totals for the calendar years 1901 and 1910, as well as the totals for each month on different parts of the subway and the separate elevated lines.

In the year 1910 the total ticket sales on all lines of the elevated system were 299,415,317, as against 270,221,490 on the subway. This was an increase on the elevated lines of 13,011,524, or 4.54 per cent. The ratio of increase on the subway was a little more, the increase having been 15,452,599, or 5.24 per cent.

The Third Avenue elevated line carries by far the heaviest traffic of any of the elevated roads, having a credit of 157,452,432; the Sixth Avenue elevated came next with \$6,619,222; the Second Avenue elevated next with 43,908,397; and the Ninth Avenue elevated next with 21,425,945. Traffic is growing heavier on the Third Avenue line than on all the others, the percentage of increase over 1909 having been: Third Avenue line, 6.74; Ninth Avenue line, 5.89; Second Avenue, 5, and the Sixth Avenue line, 5.52.

Brooklyn's BIG Store

LEVI BROS & CO. PROPRIETORS

922.50 9x12 Feet Velvet Rugs 13.50

Size 9x12 Feet Wilton Velvet Rugs—A heavy lustrous Wilton Velvet Rugs in soft rich colorings, either floral or Oriental effects, in splendid varieties, a regular \$22.50 value. Special for this sale only. Square yard. 13.50

One Thousand Axminster Rugs, 27x54 inches, value \$1.98. Special at... 98c

65c Linoleum—Joe Wild's and Nirm's Genuine Cork Linoleum in variety of most desirable patterns, made to sell at 65c. Special for this sale only. Square yard. 29c

\$1.25 Genuine Inlaid Linoleum—Shown in rich tile-ecroll and pattern extra heavy, with colors through to the back. Special for this sale only. Square yard. 69c

Beds and Bedding Sale

\$8 Felt Mattress, 4.98 No Mail Orders.

Felt Mattresses—Made in all sizes and in fancy art tickings, sanitary and odorless; the kind sold elsewhere for double the price. Our price, while they last, \$8.98. \$12.98 Hair Mattress, 8.98

Hair Mattresses, of extra quality soft hair, 40 lbs. to the full size; one or two parts; choice of the best tickings; regularly \$12.98. Special price... 8.98

\$12.98 Felt Mattresses, Imperial roll edged, extra well made, diamond tufted; one or two parts; choice of any tickings. Sale price... 7.98

\$16.45 Bed Outfit, Special 9.75 No Mail Orders.

1 White Enamel Bed, heavy continuous posts or with brass rails; 1 woven wire spring, heavy canvas ends; 1 cotton top, well tufted mattress, in good ticking. Special, complete... 99.75

\$18 2-in. Post Bed, 12.98

We give you the wholesale factory price. The Bed is a 2-inch continuous post design, with heavy fillers, made of the finest selected tubing, highly burnished; treated with three coats of imported lacquer; value \$18. Special... \$12.98

DYING MAN IS THE VICTIM OF POLICE?

Consumptive Says Stupid Cops Fastened Crime of Murder on Him.

After listening to the pathetic statement of Joseph McLaughlin in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, many spectators were of the opinion that he was the helpless victim of police incompetence and trickery.

McLaughlin is twenty-four years old and lived at 302 East 40th street. He is dying of consumption.

Last week he was convicted of murder in the second degree for killing James Shields on the night of August 21, while the patrolman Gorman, of the East 50th street police station, was attempting to arrest the slain man. It was contended by the prosecution that McLaughlin shot at Gorman who used Shields as a protection.

During the trial Father Leahy, of St. Boniface Roman Catholic Church, in East 48th street, was called to testify. The priest told of administering the last rites of the church to Shields, and stated that just prior to the dying man's confession the latter had informed him that a policeman had shot him. The verdict of the jury demonstrated that this testimony had little or no consideration.

Following the imposition of sentence by the Court, McLaughlin asked to be heard for a few minutes and was granted the request. He begged Justice Seabury to give him two weeks before commitment to Sing Sing, but the Court announced that the longest extension of time that could be given was one week, which was offered and accepted. Then the prisoner went on to say: "I am innocent of the crime of which I have been convicted. I was sent to Elmira on a charge that I did not do, and I expect to die in prison, because I had worked up to within three days of the day upon which Shields was killed. The police saw that they had a chance to fasten this crime on me and they did it. I am innocent, and from this day until the day I die I shall say I am innocent. When the jury wouldn't take the word of a clergyman it could hardly be expected that it would take the word of a man who had been in Elmira."

S. Liebmann's Sons

Brewing Co. 36 Forest Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

FRED SEYFFARTH Cypress Ave., cor. Ralph St. Tel. 2441 Brooklyn.

H. Deiventhal GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET PLATINUM AVE. COR. CORTLANDT ROAD Telephone 84 Flatbush.

C. GRAU High-class Delicatessen and Groceries 5810 FIFTH AVE. BROOKLYN.

UP TO DATE CLOTHING, B. PFEFFERKORN 127 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

Martin Derr MEN'S FURNISHINGS, 623-625 Broadway, Brooklyn. Bet. Manhattan Ave. & Debevoise St.

FOR LATEST STYLES IN HATS GO TO The Myrtle Millinery 1281 Myrtle Ave., Bet. Stockholm and DeKalb.

C. Z. LINDSAY, Tel. 3254 Bushwick. No connection with Store in old headquarters.

CIGAR MANUFACTURER CHAR. GACKENHEIMER, Cigar Wholesale and Retail, 1571 MYRTLE AVE., BROOKLYN.

C. O. LOEBEL UP-TO-DATE Valen Hatter and Men's Furnisher, 1605 FITZKING AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

DRY GOODS and FURNISHINGS, BERGER'S LUCKY SPOT 2923 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOTS AND SHOES. The Home of Satisfaction, Wear the TRIEBITZ SHOE 1734 Fitkin Ave. Opp. Postoffice.

G. F. U. SHOWS UP DYNAMITE DANGER (Continued From Page 1.)

was voted that it be "fired," which is equivalent to saying that no action would be taken.

Miss O'Reilly said that such action was not only an insult to the women delegates to the Central Federated Union, but that it was a disgrace to that body. "If you are against us," she said, "say so. We want to see what you look like."

She then told the delegates that the were cowards and that they did not take their vote seriously, otherwise they would not vote at one meeting one thing and then go and annual their vote at the next meeting.

What Local Labor Bodies Are Doing

It was announced at the headquarters of the District Council of the painters yesterday that the Siegel & Cooper Company has been unionized, and that the firm agreed to employ only union painters. The firm has been employing both non-union and well as union men, but they agreed to employ only union painters and pay the union scale of wages—\$4 a day. The agreement includes both the Siegel-Cooper store and the Greenbush Department Store. The painters are carrying on an organizing campaign, and their work has met with great success. Morris Hillquit, of the Socialist party, will deliver an address on "Old Age Pensions" at the meeting of the District Council, February 15.

SWISS EMBROIDERERS MEET.

There will be a meeting of the Swiss Embroidery Workers' Union at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Avenue and 5th street, at 8 o'clock tonight. Matters of great importance will be discussed, and all men and women employed in the trade are invited to attend the meeting.

IMPORTANT TO ALL IRON WORKERS. A MASS MEETING

WILL BE HELD ON Sunday, February 12, '11, at 1:30 P. M. AT CENTRAL HALL, 1916 Third Ave., near corner 106th St. UNDER THE AUSPICES OF Inside Iron and Bronze Workers' Union, Local 56 ALL ARE WELCOME.

White Rose CEYLON TEA

One Quality Only—the Best.

MONSTER WARREN PROTEST MEETING

TOMORROW AFTERNOON

Sunday, February 12, 1911

At 2:30 o'Clock

AT THE MONTAUK THEATER

Hanover Place, Near Fulton Street, Brooklyn

SPEAKERS

Rev. Henry Frank Morris Hillquit Franklin H. Wentworth

Admission, Orchestra and Stage, 15 Cents.
Balconies, 10 Cents; Box Seats, 25 Cents

Tickets on sale at the Box Office, Montauk Theater; Socialist Party, Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. ALL SEATS RESERVED

4,000 EMPLOYEES OF N. Y. C. MAY STRIKE

Telegraphers Would Join Conductors Owing to Unwarranted Dismissals.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 10.—Delegates of 4,000 employes of the New York Central railroad, who are in Cincinnati to adjust differences with the railroad officials, are today waiting for a reply to a telegram sent yesterday to President W. C. Brown, asking him to set an exact date for a conference. Unless a date is set they declare a strike will follow.

The telegram was sent to Brown because of the alleged arbitrary action of Vice President C. E. Schaff, of Chicago, in dismissing thirteen conductors. Complaint is also being made on the same grounds by the telegraphers.

J. J. Dermody, vice president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, declared today: "Something will have to be done by the railroad. The unjust and unwarranted dismissal of telegraphers calls for definite action."

"In the event satisfactory settlement is not made it will be unnecessary to take a referendum vote on the question of an operators' strike. I have the authority to order the men out."

F. S. Thomas, chairman of the committee of the Order of Railway Conductors, declares there has been a breach of the wage scale and unwarranted dismissal of conductors.

NEWARK ADVERTISERS

GO FOR YOUR UNION
HATS, GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND SHOES
TO
M. LITTMAN
247 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

HENRY GREEN
UP-TO-DATE
BATTER AND GENTS' FURNISHER
151 Springfield Avenue,
NEWARK, N. J.

UNION LABELS.
Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

ASK FOR THE LABEL OF THE CAPMAKERS' UNION

When Buying Caps for Yourself and Children

THE NUMBER ACROSS THE LABEL IS PRINTED IN RED.

Entertainment and Dance

ARRANGED BY

BRANCH METROPOLITAN Local Queens S. P.

TO BE HELD AT

KESSLER'S HALL

201 Fairview Avenue, cor. Hiram Street

TONIGHT, FEBRUARY 11, 1911

TICKET, INCLUDING HAT CHECK, 15 CENTS

PROFESSIONAL STRIKE BREAKERS TO GET PAY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The house committee on militia today decided to report the militia pay bill, which extends the jurisdiction of the War Department over militia by providing for the payment of a nominal wage to members of the militia by the federal government.

PATHETIC SEQUEL TO "SAND HOG" TRAGEDY

"Don't Kill Yourself," Wrote Wife to One Caught in Passaic.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 7.—Two more of the eleven victims of the caisson disaster in the Passaic river off the foot of Centre street were indirectly identified today, when Pellicman John Ward broke into a room of the boarding house at 116 Cross street, Harrison, and came upon evidence to show that Severn and Edmund Borden, negroes, missing since the accident, perished in the caisson depths.

Suspicion that the men were lost in the disaster came to the police when the wife of the Italian boarding house keeper at that address reported to the police of the Harrison station that she had not seen them since they had gone to work the night of the accident. She said she had not dared to break into their room for fear of the law.

The room, of course, was found deserted, with letters from Severn Borden's wife in Seaview, Va., to show that she knew he and his brother were at work on the Passaic river job. "Don't kill yourself, whatever you do," the wife wrote. "A lot of your friends down here are killing themselves off like rats."

Also in the room was found a horse-scope of Severn Borden, made up the day before the accident. It said, "You are to live to a good old age and die peacefully, surrounded by your friends. You should be in the sea. You will have better luck there than if you live on high ground."

Green & Goldstein
Men's Furnishers
No. 298 GRAND STREET
Bet. Allen and Eldridge Streets.

HERE'S HOW TAFT RULES WASHINGTON

Voteless Citizens Under His Sway Get No Protection for Life or Limb.

(By Pan-American Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—An investigation brought about by the horrible accident in the census bureau in which the scalp of Miss Alice Houghton was torn from her head by a whirling, unprotected shaft placed close to the desk where the girl worked, has led to the discovery that the District of Columbia has no provision for the inspection and regulation of dangerous machinery. There is no state in the Union lacking protective laws of this kind, and that Washington should be so utterly careless of the lives of its workers is additional proof that the President and Congress who govern the Capitol ignore the rights of voteless people for the citizens of the District of Columbia have no votes.

The District of Columbia is governed by three commissioners, who are appointed by the President of the United States, and these men are vested with jurisdiction covering all the ordinary features of municipal government.

Can't Protect His Interests.

Disfranchised, a Washington citizen has no more means of protecting his interests than if he lived under a sultan or a czar. Feeble petitions are regularly presented to this all-powerful commission and are as regularly thrown into the waste basket. The city's stunts have long been notorious for their foulness, and a child death rate that far exceeds anything found in any other American city stands to the black shame of the commission's government.

Then central labor body of Washington has entered into a campaign to enfranchise the Capitol's citizens. In this it has the backing of the American Federation of Labor. But Taft sees no political gain divesting himself of the kingdom of Washington, and so like the Filipinos and Porto Ricans the people of Washington will, in all probability, be kept in the class of those not yet sufficiently educated to govern themselves.

DIRECTORS OF QUEENS LABOR LYCEUM MEET

The last meeting of the board of directors of the Queens County Labor Lyceum was held at the club house, 457 Green street, Evergreen, L. I., on Friday, February 3.

A donation of \$12 was received from the "Coffee Kancher" of the Socialist Damen Club. An ad amounting to \$2 was given to the Lassalle Maennerchor for their concert and ball to be held on February 4.

The following members were proposed: Martin Phillips, Andreas Erel, John Yunque, Paul Voelker, Aug. Esienhut, and Frank Hiemele. It was reported that the Progress Athletic Club has made its headquarters at the clubhouse.

The janitor, Paul Kreuzer, gave in his resignation. Comrade Kreuzer explained that he was going back to his trade again, and it would be impossible for him to act as janitor, and do his work at the same time. His resignation was accepted, and we are now advertising for a new janitor.

Comrade Fritz Kreuzer will entertain us on the evening of February 12. All members are requested to attend and bring as many friends as possible, as a very pleasant evening is expected.

FRANK BRANDT,
Corresponding Secretary.

TWO KILLED IN FRENCH AIRSHIP

PARIS, Feb. 10.—An aviation accident at Douzy, in Ardennes, cost two lives. A Frenchman of the name of Noel was chief instructor at the Douzy Aviation school. He was showing an airplane for the army before a military commission. He carried a passenger named De la Torre.

REFORMERS FIGHT FOR CITY JUDGES

Social Workers Oppose Bill for Election of Inferior Court Judges.

(Special to The Call.)
ALBANY, Feb. 10.—A big delegation of magistrates and social reformers from New York city is expected to attend the session of the state legislature next Wednesday to oppose senate bill 7924, which provides for the legislating out of office of all magistrates and judges of the Court of Special Sessions on December 31, 1911. The proposed law, which is meeting with strong opposition from the reformers and conservatives, would substitute election of judges for appointment.

This proposed law would upset many of the features of the Page law, clause 79 of which protected a store from a protest from women not only in all parts of the state, but in all parts of the country.

It is understood here that the Women's Municipal League, of New York city, which has been backing the Page commission for the enforcement of clause 79, are among the bitterest opponents of this move to extend democracy by making the office of magistrates and judges of New York city courts elective instead of appointive. Rumor has it here that these conservative women are sending out letters rallying all conservative and reactionary forces to fight the bill.

A large number of attorneys who object to the way some of the magistrates conduct cases in their courts are supporting the bill.

Assemblyman Louis A. Cavillier, replying to a committee of the Charity Organization Society, sums up the arguments for the bill:

"For the information of those who are opposed to this bill, I submit a detailed statement of the number of judges, justices, surrogates, and recorders elected in the state of New York, to show the best reason and the only unanswerable argument why the judges of Special Sessions and the city magistrates of the city of New York should be elected:

"Judges of Court of Appeals, 7.
"Justices of Supreme Court of the state of New York, 97.
"County judges in the state of New York, 62.
"General Sessions judges, county of New York, 7.
"Surrogates in the state of New York, 70.
"Justices of the peace in the state of New York, 4,000.
"City Court judges and magistrates outside of the city of New York, 75.
"City Court judges of the city of New York, 10.
"City Court judges of the city of Buffalo, 6.
"Municipal Court judges in the city of New York, 45.

"When it is remembered that the city of New York has more population than the rest of the state, the reason is more apparent why the franchise should be applied to all public officers elected in the city of New York, and especially the judges of Special Sessions and the magistrates, who are nearer to the people than any other judge of the city of New York.

"The charge that is made by the Charity Organization Society that there is a job in the bill is a serious charge, and reformers would have to defeat measures in the legislature that have the semblance of organization support.

"This bill does not abolish the Night Court or the domestic Relations Court, as reformers would have the citizens of the city of New York believe.

"I think the people of the city of New York, with the assistance of the reformers, can nominate and elect as competent, honest and able city magistrates the Mayor of the city of New York can appoint."

PLAGUE RAMPANT THROUGHOUT EAST

ROME, Feb. 10.—Plague conditions in Manchuria are more terrible than any of the published reports have yet indicated, according to information which the Vatican received today from its Manchuria vicar.

Large infected districts have been completely abandoned to the fate of the vicar says. "There are sections where there is scarcely a house that is not a chamber of death. In scores of cases whole families have been wiped out. Even the burning of great piles of bodies has not sufficed to dispose of the corpses, and in some places they lie in the streets, a grave source of infection.

"The disease is being spread by dogs, cats and rats. The Russian precautions are almost worthless and there seems to be no chance to stamp out the disease without the intervention of other powers." Dispatches today from European consuls indicate that the powers will soon begin concerted action to suppress the plague.

UNION-MADE SHOES.

B. N. LEFKOWITZ

Two Stores 110 Delancey Street
No. 2 Ave. C. cor. Houston St.

Best Shoe Values in This City

WE ASK YOU TO PATRONIZE OUR TWO STORES, BECAUSE WE ONLY SELL HIGH GRADE SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN. MADE BY UNION LABOR. LOW PRICES. THE FACT THAT WE HAVE OUR STORES IN THE CALL STREET AND HIRSH STREET, IS A REASON WHY WE SHOULD BE YOUR STEADY CUSTOMER.

Shoes of all Kinds for Men and Women.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY

Private Property and the State, by Frederick Engels, is one of the most important works in the literature of the history of the scientific facts, new to most readers, which are of vital interest to wage-workers and especially to women. It is a book that should be read by every worker. It is a book that should be read by every worker. It is a book that should be read by every worker.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH'S BEAUTIFUL SCHEME

Has Employes' Association "To Secure Loyal Working Force."

All who enter here leave hope behind.

This is the policy of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company—as far as its employes are concerned. To get a job with the Postal one must not only become a scab, but one must also absolve the company from all blame and responsibility for injury or death.

And this is exacted by the Postal company as a matter of philanthropy. The Postal company has an "Employes' Association," whose object is to secure for the company a loyal working force," which is expressed as being a force of non-union men and men who pledge that they will not join a union or think of such a horrible thing as a labor organization. The Employes' Association, of which the applicant must become a member to get a job, "promises" financial aid to sick and disabled employes, but "exact" a release from any responsibility for injury or death of the employe as a sign of his "loyalty" to the company.

A young man who applied for a job with the Postal company was given this application blank for membership in the Employes' Association. He decided that he would look for less gentlemanly work than sign such a shameful contract.

He mailed this blank to The Call with a note asking that it be printed so that others might know a little about the philanthropy of the Postal Telegraph Company and of its pious and liberty-loving president and directors.

We comply with the request of our correspondent and print this application blank without grudging the Postal company the little free advertising that its Christian brotherhood and fair play will get thereby.

The application which every applicant must sign releasing the company from all claims and promising to be a loyal scab follows:

The Postal Telegraph Employes' Association.

Application for Membership.
Full name.....
Residence.....
Place and date of birth.....
Date of beginning of present employment by Postal Telegraph Cable Company.....
Where and how employed at present?.....
Have you ever been a member of this association or any other than that with the Postal Telegraph Cable Company (giving dates when applicant commenced the telegraph business, and dates and places of employment by different companies, if any).....
Married or single.....
What life insurance, if any, is carried, giving amount and company.....
I have no regular employment except as stated above. I hereby apply for membership in the Postal Telegraph Employes' Association.
In the event that I am admitted to membership I hereby agree to be governed and bound by the terms and provisions of the constitution and by-laws of the association, and to be governed by the rules and regulations of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, and to properly perform my duties thereunder, and to work in harmony with all other employes while in the employ of said company.

I am not a member of any union, and I hereby agree not to join any union nor any other organization hostile to the interests of said company while in its employ.

I certify that I am correct and temperate in my habits; that, so far as I am aware, I have no injury or disease, constitutional or otherwise, which will tend to shorten my life, and am now in good health and able to earn a livelihood.

Date.....
Signature of applicant.....

We are personally acquainted with..... know him to be of good character, and recommend him for membership.

Date..... 19.....
Name.....
Address.....
Name.....

We hereby approve the above application and recommend election.

District Director.....
Manager.....
Superintendent.....
General Superintendent.....
General Manager.....

The above was duly elected by the executive committee this..... day of..... 19.....
Secretary.....

Copy of Mackay's Address.

With each of these applications goes a copy of an address by President Clarence H. Mackay, which states the purpose of the association. The address is dated October 13, 1907, which was soon after the famous telegraph strike which tied up the entire country. And this statement explains that it is for the purpose of prevent-

MEN! GET YOUR SHARE

The final cut has been made. Every winter overcoat must be sold in the next few days. Prices are "cut" without regard to cost and with clearance as the one big dominating idea! On account of the overcoat season drawing to a close we will sacrifice the balance of our stock of

Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats at HALF AND MORE THAN HALF OFF

\$12 and \$14 MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS \$6.00

\$15, \$18 and \$20 MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS \$7.50

\$25, \$28 and \$30 MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS \$12.50

\$35 and \$40 MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS \$17.50

We have placed on sale 3,000 pairs of men's pants, all sizes up to 32 inches waist measure, at the following reduced prices:

\$3 MEN'S PANTS, 50 styles to select from, now \$1.98

\$4 MEN'S PANTS, 20 styles to select from, now \$2.67

\$5 MEN'S PANTS, 100 styles to select from, now \$3.34

\$6 MEN'S PANTS, 30 styles to select from, now \$3.98

CHAS. GOMER'S SONS

661 Broadway BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Open Saturday and Monday Evenings Only.

ing another such strike that the company has organized the employes' association.

The address, which speaks for itself, follows:

To Employes of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company:
New York, October 14, 1907.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, appreciative of the loyal spirit displayed by the employes who remained faithful, and by those who came to its aid when so many old employes abandoned their duties, believes that this loyal spirit may be strengthened by association for maintaining good relations between the company and its employes, and the prevention of such movements as culminated in the occurrences of last August, and it has, therefore, in conjunction with its employes, decided to form an association of those employes who have faith in the disposition of the company to deal equitably with them, who are opposed to strikes, commotions, or coercive measures, and who recognize the plain truth that their own prosperity is bound up in the prosperity of the company.

Such an association will be called the Postal Telegraph Employes' Association, and its object will be to secure to the company a loyal working force, and to its members employment undisturbed by factions seeking to coerce or embarrass the company or its employes, and its further object will be to render financial aid to its employes when sick or disabled, and also in case of death. The directions in which such an association may extend its activities for the benefit of its members may easily be seen. The company contemplates that this association may be made the means of remedying local complaints by affording a ready means by which such complaints may be properly considered, and also that it may be turned to the purpose of self-help and the advancement of its members socially, educationally and morally; all of which objects will have the hearty support of the company.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY,
President.

DIED.
Charles Lutz, at his home, 578 Tenth street, in Bronx, Member Carpenters' Union 476. Funeral Monday, 1 P. M.

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.

New Music for the Young Pianist
1. "Arrival of the Circus".....
2. "Rain Storm".....
Both are introduced and used by All Progress Teachers. They are bright, appropriate and instructive.
To call orders, etc. he will for both.
J. P. KATZ
141 E. Broadway, New York, N. Y.
"The Musician's" for piano, music, etc. stamp.

MEMBERS OF Cigar Makers' Progressive Union No. 90, Take Note

The Election for International Officers Takes Place on

Saturday, February 11, 1911, in the following districts:

First District, Labor Temple, 245 East 64th Street, 3-9 p.m.
Second District, Castkas Hall, 301 East 73d Street, 3-9 p.m.
Third District, 475 Pearl Street, 1-6 p.m.
Fourth District, 705-7 Cortlandt Avenue, Bronx, 3-9 p.m.

A Fine of 50 Cents is Imposed by the Constitution for Failure to Vote.

JACOB RHINE, Fin. Sec'y Union No. 90.

Hosiery—Hosiery—

For Men and Boys.

To introduce them we will send one pair by mail, prepaid, absolutely free. State size wanted. : : : :

ADDRESS
BOX 145, SPRING GROVE

JUDICIAL JOKER CAUGHT IN SENATE

Bristow Detects Typical Scheme to Increase Salaries of Federal Judges.

By W. MORRIS. (Special Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The country was saved from a nasty stab in the back yesterday by pure chance. And also it was revealed to us that a great deal of our legislating is done by stealth, while nobody is looking. Not only when the country is looking the other way, but when even the senators themselves are unwary.

There was a bill introduced into Congress to codify all the existing laws regarding the judiciary. It was referred to the committee on judiciary, and there went to sleep for a long time. Nobody seemed to be interested in the bill, and as Senator Bristow said, the discussion of the bill was for the emptying of the chamber. "I have inquired frequently of senators who are lawyers . . . if they thought any material changes (in the law) were being made, and they said: 'No; and then the bill will never pass any way, and what is the difference?'"

As the senators peacefully went to sleep or ran off to the cloakrooms, the bill came up. In a word, it was to codify all the laws under the provision of the Constitution which provides that "the judicial powers of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." Even those senators that might not think too well of the judiciary were lulled to sleep by the promise that nothing new was to be incorporated therein.

But at the eleventh hour, Senator Bristow, one of the few honest men in the upper house, and the sworn enemy of Pollock, discovered that something was in the wind. "It happened to hear, in the low conversation that was going on, between the senator in charge of the bill and another senator," said he, "that an amendment had been adopted increasing the salaries of United States district judges from \$6,000 to \$9,000 a year, and another amendment was offered increasing the salaries of the circuit judges from \$7,000 to \$10,000 a year. I suggested that so important an amendment should certainly have a quorum of the senate to consider it."

Senator Heyburn, the garrulous Idahoan, cynically suggested that if the senator from Kansas wanted to know what was going on, he could read it in the Record. (If you ever saw the Record you would see why no one would want to read it if he could escape it.)

Then Piles, of Washington, a supporter of increased salaries for judges, spoke. During the course of his remarks, he was interrupted, as is customary, by Bristow, who wanted to know if Piles thought that there was any difficulty in finding good lawyers to fill the places of the professional salaried who upon Piles' reformed with infinite scorn. "I do not care to take up any of the time of the senate in a colloquy of this character." As if to say, now that there is a large number of men here, I do not care to discuss the merits of the question just before the vote.

The keynote was struck, and the vital thing for us was said, when, with a voice quivering with suppressed emotion, Bristow wanted to know "How much legislation of this kind has been incorporated into the bill when the senate was paying no attention to what was going on? How many amendments are there that change the laws of the country that some of us would vote against if we knew what they were?"

And that is what we would like to know. How many of our laws have been passed when we were not looking; that we finally have our say in the ballot box, we won't know where we are?

MASQUERADE COSTUMER.

J. STROPNICKY & SONS (Successors to "BREDA"). 1460 SECOND AVENUE. Bet. 76th and 77th Sts. Largest Masquerade Costumer in Yorkville.

THOMAS G. HUNT Maker and Importer of Hats, Bags and Leather Goods. 67th Ave., cor. 26th St., Manhattan.

W. Wuerz PIANOS. 1515 THIRD AVENUE, near 86th Street (Manhattan). 1520 THIRD AVENUE, near 151st Street (Bronx). 1796 PITKIN AVENUE, near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn).

Correspondence Course for Beginners

In SOCIALISM and the ECONOMICS OF KARL MARX.

You cannot talk about Socialism intelligently, nor answer the questions of opponents to your own satisfaction, without studying. And the most vital and indispensable things in the literature of Socialism have until lately seemed the hardest to understand and explain. This fact has served as an excuse for glib talkers who have covered up their own ignorance by claiming that "surplus value" was too hard a subject for working people to understand.

But working people DO understand it when it is clearly stated. Let a wage worker once understand it, and he is pretty sure to become a revolutionist who can be counted on to STICK.

Mary E. Marry has prepared a series of elementary lessons, now running in the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, that will make this subject clear to any group of workers men and women who will follow the lessons and talk them over together. Many Socialist Party Locals have already started on the lessons, and they report an interest and enthusiasm over them that is a surprise and a delight to the old members.

Lessons I, II, and III appeared in the REVIEW for Nov., Dec., and Jan. These are all sold out, but we have reprinted the lessons in leaflet form, and will mail one set free on request, extra copies 10 cents per dozen sets. Lesson IV is in the February REVIEW, and subsequent lessons will appear in each issue from month to month. The reference books needed for the course are Value, Price and Profit; Socialism, Utopian and Scientific; and the Communist Manifesto. For \$1.50 we will send the REVIEW one year and the three books in cloth, or for 50 cents we will send the REVIEW six months and the three books in paper. Address:

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 118 W. Kinzie St., Chicago

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 clearing house 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 STREET :: NEW YORK CITY Book Catalog Mailed Upon Request.

UNION LABEL GOODS. MEN'S FURNISHINGS. Ladies' Furnishings. SIG. KLEIN and Assistants. 30 AND 32 THIRD AVE., NEAR 10TH ST., NEW YORK. Tel. 4068. Hours: 11:30 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

DR. JANEWAY, NOTED PHYSICIAN, IS DEAD

Was One of the Most Famous Diagnosticians of the Country.

Dr. Edward Gamaliel Janeway died yesterday at his country home at Summit, N. J. He was seventy years old. Dr. Janeway was one of the best diagnosticians in the country. He was also a specialist in diseases of the mind and in tuberculous affections. Among the people who were noted for his philanthropy was a philanthropist who received comparatively little notice, although it was extended to all who needed it. In this connection it was recalled that many poor persons suffering from tuberculosis were never obliged to pay a cent for his advice.

Dr. Janeway was born in Middlesex county, N. J., in 1841, and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1860. From Rutgers he went to the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia, entering the class of 1864 in the "P. and S." almost all participated in the civil war. Young Janeway had his experience along with his classmates, serving in the United States Army Hospital at Newark, N. J., from 1862-63 as an acting medical cadet. After 1863 he returned to college again and resumed his studies, so that he was able to graduate with his class. Was Commissioner of Health.

In 1866 he became curator of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, an office which he held for six years, and he became the visiting surgeon in 1872, at the expiration of his term as curator. He continued to be visiting physician until 1892. From 1872 to 1878 was professor of pathology and anatomy, and demonstrator of anatomy from 1878 to 1879. In 1875 he was appointed Commissioner of Health of this city, and retained the office until 1882, in addition to his other duties.

From 1881 to 1886 he was professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system, and in the latter year he assumed the professorship of medicine. He held this last chair until 1892, when he went to the New York University Medical School, in the same capacity. In 1898 he was made dean, and held that office until 1905.

In the course of his life, Dr. Janeway held many important advisory offices. Besides having been visiting physician of the Charity Hospital from 1868 to 1871; of the Mount Sinai Hospital since 1885; consulting physician of the Presbyterian Hospital since 1888; and consulting pathologist of the Hospital for Crippled Children since 1875, he was often active in a civic way.

Services Free to Poor. Among Dr. Janeway's many activities, none will be remembered more gratefully than his work as white examiner in this city for Dr. Trudeau's sanatorium for consumptives at Saranac Lake in the Adirondacks. He held much to keep down the spread of tuberculosis among the city's poor. His services were always at the command of the most destitute, and he gave up a considerable part of his time, for which he knew he could expect no reimbursement. He was never without a white coat, and he continued his attention entire to the work of the physician, the diagnostician and pathologist and a number of his contemporaries joined in the trial by jury, and at the conclusion of his testimony the defeated and the government called several witnesses in rebuttal.

Among these were Franklin K. Lane, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Assistant United States Attorney John C. Crim and Felix Frankfurter. Commissioner Lane's testimony was brief. He said that it had been given permission to give to the magazines any information which he had acquired in the trial by jury, and at the conclusion of his testimony the defeated and the government called several witnesses in rebuttal.

Dr. Janeway was the author of "Pathological Report of Autopsies Made in Bellevue Hospital," and of many scientific papers. He leaves a son, Dr. Theodore C. Janeway.

MEETING HALLS. Astoria Schuetzen Park Broadway and 2nd Ave., Astoria, La. L. Large and most beautiful Park in Greater Astoria. Tel. 213 Astoria. J. LINK, Prop.

Labor Lyceum 949 W. 11th St., Brooklyn. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations. Directed and controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone 5211 Williamsburg.

Labor Temple 242 217 E. 54th St., New York. Workers' Educational Association. Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone 1099 79th. Free Library open from 2 to 10 P. M.

Casino Hall Large Meeting Rooms for Clubs and Societies at low rates and best treatment. 85 E. 4th St., N. Y. Tel. 5461 Orchard.

Frey's Cafe 1407 MYRTLE AVE., NEAR HARMON ST. Headquarters of Women's Sick and Death Benefit Fund. Telephone 1000 79th.

ARLINGTON HALL 1221 St. Marks place (8th and 9th), bet. 2d and 3d. Free elegant hall for balls and concerts, readings and lectures; modern bowling alleys, L. Hander, Prop.

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

TRUSSMAKER. HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER 190 2d Ave., bet. 84th & 85th Sts. Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories. All work guaranteed. Comrades are allowed 10 per cent on all purchases.

For Constipation TRY EX-LAX A Delicious Laxative Chocolate in Metal Boxes. 10 and 25 Cents. MUSIC BEETHOVEN'S "SEVENTH" INTERPRETED BY MAHLER. By Harry Chapin Plummer.

Four great master composers—the inaugurator of mighty reform movements in the art of music—contributed to the imperial splendor and brilliance of the programs rendered by Gustav Mahler, leading the Philharmonic Society of New York, at the concert of yesterday afternoon and Tuesday evening, in Carnegie Music Hall. Purely instrumental works of two of these were the three symphonic movements after "Romeo and Juliet," of Berlioz, and the Titanic Seventh symphony of Beethoven. Lyric compositions of the other two were Hans Sachs' Monologue, from the "Meistersinger," preceded by the prelude to Act of the Wagner comic opera, and "The Pilgrim's Morning Song" of Strauss.

Interest centered, of course, in the representation of Beethoven's Seventh, a Mahler reading of which always will be depended upon to crowd Carnegie Hall, as, indeed, it did yesterday afternoon. Rarely has a rendition of the allegretto movement of the Beethoven epic attained to such absolute beauty as did that accorded it by the Philharmonic band, and at the close of the alluring ritornello applause was showered upon the Bohemian maestro directing. Somewhat of restraint was manifest in Mahler's interpretation of the lighter portions of the work, but the ensemble proved none the less effective for that. The sounding of the dynamics in the opening movement and in the scherzo was notable for cleanliness and sonority, with transcendent power, of tonal expression.

A marvelously sensuous and wistfully gracious utterance was had in the second movement of the Berlioz work, representative of the balcony scene of the drama. David Bispham, the soloist of the performance, brought to the delivery of the "Meistersinger" soliloquy, marked refinement of intonation and fine eloquence. Unfortunately, however, the director omitted the accompanying part of the soloist, the singer, a refreshing youthfulness and fiery passion were manifest in his execution of the Strauss song, the orchestral support given which was of magnificent virility.

RILEY GETS YEAR ON BLACKWELLS

Thomas P. Riley, who has been on trial in the United States Circuit Court since last Tuesday, on the charge of taking and publishing letters and other papers from the office of United States Attorney Henry A. Wise without authority, was found guilty late yesterday afternoon on the count in the indictment and was sentenced by Judge Martin to serve six months imprisonment in the New York county penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. The only witness called by the defense yesterday in rebuttal of the testimony of the government called several witnesses in rebuttal.

REBUKED BY ROOSEVELT, REQUESTS ODD BURIAL

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 10.—"Bury me face-downward," is an unexplained request in the will of William W. Handlin, philosopher, historian and pioneer in phonetic spelling reform, probated today. Handlin was buried a month ago in the regular way and will not be disinterred. He gained notoriety several years ago by criticizing Roosevelt for wasting time with superfluous letters and received a odd rebuke from the President.

CALIFORNIA AFTER JAPANESE AGAIN

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 10.—Despite the promises of the state administration to keep anti-Japanese measures out of the legislature, three bills directed against the Japs were introduced in the senate today. One provides for the segregation of all Oriental school children in separate school buildings, another enables municipalities to restrict the Asiatics to certain districts and the third directs all district attorneys to proceed against Asiatic land owners.

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY

Public School 184, 116th street, west of Fifth avenue: "The Work of the United States Bureau of Fisheries," Richard W. Sharpe. Museum of Natural History, 77th street and Central Park West: "Tuberculosis as a Social Problem—Method of Treatment," Dr. James Alexander Miller, associate professor, Columbia University. Cooper Institute, Third avenue and 4th street: "Mexico, Our Nearest Neighbor," Albert Hale. Public Library, 121 East 58th street: "Egyptian Sculpture, etc.," Professor Walter Scott Perry. Public Library, 505 West 145th street: "Schumann," Mrs. Stella Hadley Alexander. St. Bartholomew's Hall, 205 East 42d street: "Sulphur and Its Compounds," Professor Charles Basketville.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES VICTIMS OF SPITE

More Facts About Doings Under Ballinger by His Petty Bosses.

By TRUTH. (Special Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Former President Roosevelt never made a bigger executive mistake or did the employees of the government a greater wrong than when he issued the order permitting department heads to dismiss subordinates without giving them a hearing. The result of that order has been that many employes falling into disfavor with superiors who for trivial or personal reasons have wreaked vengeance by taking from them their means of livelihood.

Previous letters to The Call have shown in what manner Chief J. S. Hill, of the Interior Department, exploits the laborers under him. Most of these laborers are colored men, and if the colored population of the country is once allowed to know how their brethren are mistreated by the Republican bosses who rule them at Washington, the result will certainly not be good for the G. O. P.

Here is an illustration of the way Hill overrides and disregards the order of his superior, the Secretary of the Interior: Sick Man Exploited. On the 22d of April, 1909, one of the laborers, who had always been faithful to his duties, made application in writing to Secretary Ballinger to be allowed to do messenger duty, as he, the laborer, was just recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever, and wanted to be favored with some light work until he had gathered strength. Now, in order to show that readers of The Call that Hill pays absolutely no attention to the civil service rules, I will publish Secretary Ballinger's reply to the said laborer's request to do messenger's work. Here is the reply:

"April 24, 1909. 'Mr. . . . your letter of April 22 has had my attention, and I find upon inquiry that as you were appointed a laborer in this department through the board of labor employes, and under the civil service rules you are not eligible for any higher grade. 'I am informed that your duties are satisfactorily performed, and so long as favorable reports continue to be received under whose supervision you work, you may depend upon their appreciation. Very respectfully, 'R. A. BALLINGER, 'Secretary.'

It is needless to say that the laborer jumped all over the laborer the next day. Hill said to the laborer: "You went over my head to the Secretary to get to do messenger duty, did you? Had you spoken to me about it, I might have granted you the privilege. But inasmuch as you went over my head you won't get it; and, furthermore, although you've been down with typhoid fever, you will have to do just as much work, lifting and carrying, as any of the rest of the men, or get out!"

Then This Happened. And a few days after that the poor fellow's little salary was cut down from \$125 a month to \$40 a month. This man had been a faithful employe of the government (as the Secretary's letter shows) for nearly seven years; had not had a day's charge to him for sick leave during all this time until he was stricken with typhoid fever.

But listen! When he, Hill, had the man reduced (who is a man with a large family—a wife and five children) he gave the \$55 to a young girl, who lives in his (Hill's) house and does work about the house for nothing. Let us go on with the facts a step further. Soon after all this he put another one of his pets, a laborer, on "messenger" duty—a laborer who had been under the supervision of the government for nearly seven years; had not had a day's charge to him for sick leave during all this time until he was stricken with typhoid fever.

Gustav Stiglitz WATCHES DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY. 652 Columbus Ave., bet. 21st and 22d Sts. RELIABLE REPAIRING.

LEGAL NOTICE

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God free and independent, do hereby certify that the heirs and next of kin of Adolph Gabriel, deceased, send greeting to the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, to have a certain instrument, to-wit: a personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Adolph Gabriel, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefor, read and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 20th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, if you are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In Testimony Whereof, We have caused the Seal of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, this 10th day of February, 1911, at New York, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten.

PHARMACIST. GEORGE OBERDORFER PHARMACIST. 2393 Eighth Ave., Near 128th St. Key West Co-operative Cigars. Union Made by Contract. 5c each. \$2.25 per box of 50. Better than sold at 10c in Non-Union Trust Stores. TRY THEM.

PRINTERS. CO-OPERATIVE PRESS. GEO. J. SPEYER :: Printer. 125 W. 14th St., N. Y. City.

Ladies' Waist & Dressmakers Union Local 25, I. O. O. F. UNION STORE. This is to certify that the store of is a union store. Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers Union. This is the Union Label of the Int. Ladies' Garment Workers. 25 Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers Union. יוניאן סטאר. Demand Our Union Sign.

The Ladies' Waist & Dressmakers' Union appeals to all its friends to patronize only such dressmaking stores that display its Union Sign in the window. The Union Sign stands for sanitary conditions, good workmanship and humane treatment.

MRS. HILL SENT TO TOMBS AS SMUGGLER

When Mrs. Roberta Menges Corwin Hill, divorced wife of Major Hill of the British army, and well known in the elite of Brooklyn society, withdrew her plea of not guilty and admitted her guilt of smuggling clothes and jewelry when arraigned yesterday before Judge Martin in the Federal Court, District Attorney Wise demanded a prison sentence. "We cannot end smuggling at this port if the courts will not uphold the law," he said. "Fines have absolutely failed and an example is needed." Judge Martin sent Mrs. Hill to the Tombs prison for three days and fined her \$2,000.

IMAGINE A TRUST SEEING THE LIGHT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—That one trust, at least, has "seen the light," was the declaration of Department of Justice officials today, following the refusal of the independent telephone companies to form a combination with the Bell-Morgan interests in Chicago, yesterday. The organization of a gigantic telephone combine was probably averted, it was declared, by the knowledge of the phone magnates that special agents of the department were on the watch, ready to meet any move the legality of which they questioned.

SHORTER HOURS FOR THE MAIL CLERKS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—A cut in the working time of railway mail clerks from six and one-half to five and three-quarter hours per day is reported to have been ordered today by the Postoffice Department, following a conference between officials and representatives of the clerks. An air of deep mystery was thrown about the situation at the department, and Postmaster General Hitchcock did not see the committee until this afternoon. It is suggested that the concession as to hours, will be used in an effort to compromise the general complaint. The following statement after being O. K'd by the department, was given to the United Press by E. B. Canfield, president of the Railway Mail Clerks Association: "The executive committee of the Railway Mail Association from all sections of the country are in Washington, and have had conferences with the second assistant postmaster general and officers of the Railway Mail Service on the subject of equalization of hours. 'There has been some difference of opinion as to the method of adjusting conditions in the service brought about by the equalization, and it was to compose that difference of opinion that the conference was held. It is the present belief that this question will be settled satisfactorily by the promulgation of instructions issued by the department.'

The executive committee of the Railway Mail Association from all sections of the country are in Washington, and have had conferences with the second assistant postmaster general and officers of the Railway Mail Service on the subject of equalization of hours. "There has been some difference of opinion as to the method of adjusting conditions in the service brought about by the equalization, and it was to compose that difference of opinion that the conference was held. It is the present belief that this question will be settled satisfactorily by the promulgation of instructions issued by the department."

Westchester Clothing Co. Third Ave. and 144th St., Bronx. Character Clothes, Union Made.

The ANNUAL BALL of the HARLEM LIBERAL ALLIANCE. Takes Place at Lenox Casino, 116th St., and Lenox Ave., ON SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, 1911. TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Call Advertisers' Directory Convenient for the Reader. Profitable for the Advertiser. Read It Daily—Before You Spend Your Money. Index for the Call Advertisers' Directory—One for three consecutive months, daily and Sunday, 50c; additional line at the same rate. Payable in advance. Make payments directly to The New York Call, 400 Pearl Street, New York.

MANHATTAN

BOOTS AND SHOES. The Regent Shoe Store, 207 6th St., near 10th St. Eagle Shoe Store, 142 Columbus Ave. E. M. Lefkowitz, 111 Avenue C.

CLOTHIERS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Joe Levy, Successor to Levy Bros., 186 3d Ave., near 19th St.

CLOTHIERS AND MERCHANT TAILORS. Levy Bros., 13 Canal St. Clothes with Union Label Only.

DEPARTMENT STORES. C. H. Drake, 285-287 4th Ave. (51st St.) Frank's, 101 Westcott Cor. 1st and Avenue A. G. & A. Kahn, 251-253 Third Ave.

DRUGGISTS. C. Oberdorfer, 220 9th Ave. Also 107th St. & 6th Ave.

DENTISTS. Dr. E. Berlin, 100 E. 106th St. Dr. M. E. Low, 100 E. 106th St. Dr. A. Carr, 123 E. 64th St.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Royal Furniture Co., 510 3d Ave.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS. L. Kupperman, 116 Delancey St. G. & A. Kahn, 251-253 Third Ave. Sig. Klein, 133 Third Ave.

HATS. GALLAGHER THE HATTER, 160 Broadway, near 50 Street. Berlin Union Hats, 31 Ave. cor. 108th St.

MEN'S HATS. McCAW'S HATS are always the best and cheapest. 100 Broadway.

OPTICIANS. Dr. E. Berlin, 100 E. 106th St. Dr. M. E. Low, 100 E. 106th St. Dr. A. Carr, 123 E. 64th St.

PRINTING INKS, COLORS AND VARNISHES. J. M. Haber, 150 West St.

PIANOS. O. W. Worts, 1510 Third Ave. STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD TICKETS. Paul Tamm, 104 E. 146th St. Harry Frahm, 1460 Third Ave.

RESTAURANTS. MACFADDEN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANTS. New York City.

56 Bleeker St. 51 Walker St. 30 1/2 Broadway, 2nd Floor. 280 Fulton St. 120 E. 42d St. 104 E. 52d St. 212 W. 145 St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. New address, 285 Chestnut St. As an experienced baker, I sell of Pure White Wheat Bread, 10c. TRY NATURE'S DIET TODAY.

MASSACHUSETTS

Patronize The Call Advertisers. Show Them Call "Adds" Pay. Use Your Partners' Card.

ATTORNEYS, COUNSELORS AT LAW—Boston. Mucci & Rosser, 20 Prison St.

BARBERS' SUPPLIES—HAZORS—REPAIRING. G. F. Clamps, 141 Portland St., Boston.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Boston. Herman Brand, 1510 Washington St. CLEANING, DYEING, PRESSING, DRESS SUITS TO LET. S. Goodman, 140 Chatham St.

CUSTOM TAILORS—Boston. O'Brien & Anderson, 3 School St., Boston.

HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. E. Marcus, 1207 Washington St.; 76 Dover St. HARDWARE AND TOOLS—Boston. A. & E. J. Levy, 127 Washington St.

ATKINS MADE HATS—Boston. ATKINS - 4 Tremont St.

SHOE REPAIRING—Boston. Sudbury St. Repairing Co., 61 Sudbury St.

SURGEON DENTIST—Boston. L. Truett, 200 State St., 80 Chambers St.

SOCIALIST BOOKS, PERIODICALS. Boston. N. Ashman, 200 State St.

UNION MADE BADGES—MONTHLY UNION BUDGET—CELLULOID NOVELTIES. A. E. Lopez & Co., 3 School St., Boston.

UNION MADE READY AND CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING—Boston. J. Deon & Co., 1115 Columbus Ave., Boston.

UNION MADE CIGARS, BOX TRADE HATS, CUFFS, etc. Boston. 601 1/2 BAKER, 400 Broadway, Boston.

PHOTOGRAPH STUDIOS. Boston. L. Hoffman, 120 Levee St.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS. A. E. Lopez & Co., 3 School St., Boston. E. Z. Truett & Co., 1115 Washington St.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Lynn, Mass. Schmitt, Union-Building, Lynn, Mass.

UNION MADE HATS AND SHOES. Ash & White, Lynn, Mass., 17 Mount St.

UNION LABEL BAKERY.

John Haynes Holmes On "Deeds, Not Creeds" CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Ave. and 34th St.

ALFONSO, "MONSIEUR LEMY" TO THE GIRLS

Madrid Denies Victoria Is Mad About the King's Parisian Capers.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Government agents who have been trying to run down the reported derelictions of King Alfonso, of Spain, during his secret sojourn in Paris, received mail advice today that Alfonso's alias while in Paris was "Monsieur Lemy."

On these trips to the pleasure resorts of the French capital, which are persistently reported to have estranged Queen Victoria from the king, Alfonso was always accompanied by a young Spanish nobleman, of unknown identity, and by two specially chosen attendants.

The mere fact that Alfonso guarded his movements while in Paris with such care is considered proof that he was indulging in little things at high life, the nature of which it would never have done for the public to know.

Simultaneous with the receipt of this information, came an official denial by the Spanish court that there are marital differences between Alfonso and Victoria. "The reports published in different European papers," the denial says, "respecting differences between the king and queen of Spain and regarding the queen's proposal for a separation are absolutely false and calumnious. The king and queen are aware that public enemies have invented these reports."

The issuing of this denial was a great surprise to English court circles and it is feared, its effect will be exactly opposite from what was intended by its sponsors. The worst feature of the denial is that it was so long in coming.

It has been a month since the United Press first told the story of the reported differences between Alfonso and Victoria and it has taken all this time, according to the best information obtainable here, for the English and Spanish advisers of the king and queen to patch up matters so that a denial could be issued with safety.

Now that the denial has been issued, it is assumed that the queen has forgiven Alfonso on condition that he forego his pleasure seeking jaunts to Paris and adjure music hall favorites in the future.

GOV. WILSON ASKS AID FOR STRICKEN CHINA

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 10.—Governor Wilson, on behalf of the New Jersey Red Cross Society, today issued a special appeal to the people of the state for the aid of the famine sufferers in China. The appeal states that the Commercial Club of Seattle, Wash., has undertaken under the auspices of the American Red Cross Society to ship food and clothing.

The immediate needs are flour, rice, dried fish and meat and coarse cotton cloth for clothing. Money is also badly needed and should be sent, the governor said, to the American Red Cross Society, Washington, D. C.

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. 363 East Broadway, Tel. 2365 Orchard.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. BROOKLYN. I. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician 1038 Broadway, Brooklyn.

DENTISTS—Manhattan and Bronx. DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST. Social Liberal Prices for Comrades. 130 E. 54th St. Tel. 3267-Lenox.

DR. P. LEWIN. Surgeon Dentist 330 Brook Ave. Cor. 149th St., Bronx.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 10 East 106th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 640-L Harlem.

DR. MATILDA SINAI LEE SURGEON DENTIST. 708 Madison Ave., Corner 57th St. Telephone 3928 Lenox.

SAVE YOUR TEETH 22 Karat Crown and Bridge Work \$3.00 \$3.00

Paris Dental Parlors Co. 223 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR 15TH STREET

OTHER OFFICE: 30 Delaware St., cor. Orchard. 300 Broadway, near Flushing Ave., "L" Station.

Church of the Ascension FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET

Sunday, February 12, 1911 8 P. M.

PERCY STICKNEY GRANT WILL PREACH ON "Ideals and Facts."

9 P. M., People's Forum MR. EVERETT P. WHEELER "The Relation of a Lawyer to His Client"

LABOR SECRETARIAT DELEGATES MEET

Per Capita Tax Raised. Officers for 1911 Are Elected.

The regular meeting of the board of delegates of the Labor Secretariat was held on Saturday, January 28, at 8 p. m., at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 249 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.

Chairman Charles Markloff called the meeting to order. The minutes of the previous meeting and the minutes of the January meeting of the board of directors were read and, with a slight correction, were approved.

The credentials of the following delegates were read and accepted: of Bricklayers' Union, No. 54; John Fisher, of United Engineers' Union, No. 1; Charles Moder, of Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 593; Christ Pitzer, of Butchers' Union, No. 211; Gus Scholer, of Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 291; Leo Werner, of Russian Lodge, No. 21, of Brotherhood of Machinists.

A motion was made and carried requiring every delegate to present credentials from his union as to his election or re-election. The financial report for the last quarter was read and approved.

A recommendation from the board of directors was read to raise an assessment of 2 cents per year per man to provide additional necessary funds to meet the general expenses for printing, court and miscellaneous disbursements. A motion was made to adopt the recommendation and an amendment was made to raise an assessment of 4 cents per year per man in order to have money on hand. A substitute motion for the whole was made and carried that the per capita tax be raised from three to four cents per year, and that this proposition be submitted to a referendum vote, the vote to be recorded at the April meeting of the board of delegates. The final sentiment of the delegates was that on account of the excellent work done by the Labor Secretariat during the past year, none of the unions would object to the slight increase in the per capita tax, which would make possible the further extension of the work done by the Labor Secretariat on behalf of the unions and their members.

The report of S. John Block, counsel to the Labor Secretariat, for the month of January, 1911, was rendered by him and was accepted.

The following officers were elected for the year 1911: President, Charles Markloff, of Bricklayers' Union, No. 54; recording secretary, Charles Moder, of Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 593; financial secretary, Alex. Eckert, of Association of German Technicians and Draughtsmen; treasurer, Anton Nebel, of Brewers' Union, No. 1. At the board of directors, which includes also the officers, the following were elected: Constantin Eckert, of Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 375; Fred Wagner, of Bottlers and Drivers' Union, No. 347; Robert Wallstrom, of Painters, Decorators and Paraphernalists' Union, No. 499; John Prechtel, of Brewers' Union, No. 1; William Fiskus, of Butchers' Union, No. 174; Charles Popp, of Bricklayers' Union, No. 5; Gus Scholer, of Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 291; John Fisher, of United Engineers' Union, No. 1.

Joseph Weiss, of Bottlers and Drivers' Union, No. 345, was elected secretary at arms.

Twenty-two delegates answered the roll call.

The meeting then adjourned. CHARLES MODER, Secretary.

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

DENTISTS—Brooklyn. DR. M. ROTHENBERG DENTIST. 508 CROTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TO DISCUSS MODERN TEACHING METHODS

Socialist Sunday School Teachers to Hold Second Conference Today.

The second conference of Socialist school teachers will be held this evening at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street, under the direction of the state committee on Socialist schools. The subject for discussion is "The Modern Method of Teaching" that can be used in the Socialist Sunday schools, and that are based upon the psychological laws discussed last Saturday. The conference will be conducted by David Greenberg.

At the first conference held last Saturday night, "The Psychological Basis of Our Modern Methods" was the subject for discussion. The following, by David S. Greenberg, is a summary of the discussion: Important Definitions: (a) Sensation. Feelings of heat, cold, color, size, pitch, loudness, taste, smell, touch, etc. (b) Percepts. Combinations of sensations forming a unified whole—a thing. Examples, Sensations of size, color, hardness, coldness, etc., combine and form the book which I see. Any thing. (c) Brain Connections. The sets of nerves that bring to sensations of things in our environment to our brain are connected with the sets of nerves that send currents out of the brain to tell the muscles what to do. What we do, then, when we feel things, depends upon the connection between the two sets of nerves.

Fundamental Laws of Psychology. Human brain at first, apparently, a blank and becomes what it is later on by the action upon it of experience. But comparison between the brains of men and animals and their development shows that there is something more than experience that enters into its development. This something more is summed up in the inborn connection, inborn tendencies, instincts. Nature, to make sure that her creature will survive the forces in its environment sends it out with connections that will tell it what to do when it meets with different situations. To make sure that a chick will not starve, nature has made connections in its brain, so that when it sees corn it hears pecking it pecks too, and so supplies the need of its body.

Instincts when made use of, often and with pleasurable results, form habits. For a few days the chick will follow its mother or the incubator man about everywhere on account of the instinct to follow a thing movable, but after this is repeated often enough with pleasurable results it does so out of habit. If, as often happens with incubator chickens, they are not given the opportunity to follow either, the instinct dies.

The purpose of most instincts then is to give experience a foundation to build upon. And this process of building up, making the connections often enough so that the result is pleasurable. This putting together a certain way of acting when a certain situation is met, with the feeling of that situation is called, Association. The special way of acting, building up, is associated with that situation and whenever the situation met it will always bring up the way of acting or responding that is associated with it in the mind.

The Law of Association.—The law of habit is then that of a mental state or an act in response to a stimulus results pleasurable and is repeated often it is likely to be made use of every time that stimulus will occur. If a child is raised on the word "eat" under the picture of a bowl of food and the picture will be associated in his mind so that whenever he sees the bowl he will at once think of the picture, etc.

In learning, then, in associating ideas with ideas, or acts with ideas of things and situations, the teacher must get, first, response; second, conditions which make those responses necessary; and third, results pleasurable where the response is the right one and uncomfortable and unpleasant where the response is the wrong one. The mind does not work by conditions alone, it is also broken things and ideas up into the elements that compose it. Abstract qualities are gotten in that way. We learn the quality of whiteness, for instance, from seeing many things that are white. We then break the idea whiteness away from those things and set it up in our minds as an idea by itself. We see white chalk. If that was all we could see that was white, we would call it white chalk. But we also see white paper, white cloth, and white snow; we take that element, whiteness, out by itself.

Apperception.—We have seen that the human brain comes into life equipped with inborn connections upon which consciousness is built by experience. Just as certain as it is that a brain lacking these original tendencies or connections, could not acquire new ones and consequently remain a blank, so certain is it that no new knowledge can be acquired without finding a foundation to rest upon. Whatever new comes to us, comes only as it finds a place in the mind to link itself to. To the teacher, the law of apperception is that the child must gather all the facts or experiences that are already in his mind, and that are necessary for linking the new to, and have them ready to build the new facts upon. Attention depends entirely upon interest and habit. To get any one's attention to anything, one must get him interested in that thing. Often, interest is wakened in the wrong way. In teaching grammar, for instance, you might get interest by giving a story, but the interest would not be in the grammar and would be useless. To get a good and detailed understanding of the subject the following list of books is recommended for study:

James, "Briefer Course"; Thorndike, "Elements of Psychology"; James, "Talks to Teachers"; Thorndike, "Principles of Teaching"; Hall, "Youth"; Holt, "The Educational Process"; Kikuchi, "The Fundamentals of Child Study."

RESTAURANTS. LITTLE HUNGARY 317 E. Houston St. Best of talent will furnish the concert. Concert a national success in success. Music by union orchestras. Tickets, 25 Cents

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

The Call is compelled to exact this requirement because of the increasing size of this department and the growing difficulty of publishing news of this character at short notice. The publication of matter telephoned in cannot be assured. Comrades are advised to send in their notices as far ahead of the date for publication as possible.

BUSINESS MEETINGS MANHATTAN AND BRONX. City Central Committee—Meets tonight at 259 East 84th street.

Teachers' Conference. The second conference of Socialist school teachers will be held this evening at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street, under the direction of the state committee on Socialist schools. The subject is "The Modern Method of Teaching." The conference will be conducted by David Greenberg.

Circle 24, Y. P. S. F. Dance. The annual entertainment and dance of Circle 24 of the Young People's Socialist Federation takes place tonight at 7:30 o'clock at the Yorkville headquarters, 1461 Third avenue.

The program is as follows: Comrade Seimni, vocalist; M. M. Bleckman, recitation; Louis Weitz, recitation. Music, etc., furnished by talented members. Other entertainers are also expected. Admission is free. Don't forget to attend en masse.

Interhigh School League. The regular meeting of the Interhigh School Socialist League will be held today at 3 p. m., in the Rand School, 112 East 19th street. Comrade Schoenberg will talk on the "Astor Fortune." This meeting is especially important because the election of the Searchlight board will take place. All members must be present. Others are invited.

The Harlem Forum. The debate this evening at the Harlem Forum, 350 West 125th street, will be on the question "Do Co-operatives Promote Socialism?" Everybody is welcome.

Bronx Forum. Tonight will be a red letter night at the Bronx Forum for its weekly social and dance will take place at its clubrooms, 1262 Fulton avenue, this evening. It is expected that the reception hall will be crowded with members, their friends and their guests who expect to participate in one of the most enjoyable affairs ever held in the Bronx.

The affair has been modeled after old fashion "come-all-ye" where everyone comes together for the sole purpose of enjoying himself. All care and worry may be checked at the door and no admission fee will be permitted to enter under any circumstances.

Circle 8, Y. P. S. F. Circle 8 of the Young People's Socialist Federation will hold its regular meeting tomorrow at 2:30 p. m., at Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway. Comrade Joseph Wright will talk on "The Reason for War."

Circle 24, Y. P. S. F. Arrangements have been made to have Dr. Ward Thompson deliver a course of lectures, in co-operation with William E. Roth, before the Young People's Socialist Federation, Circle 24, beginning tomorrow. The lectures will be on economics and history. A full membership would be the most fitting mark of our appreciation for securing such excellent lecturers. All are welcome. Meeting begins at 3:30 p. m., at 1461 Third avenue.

The Riverside Forum. The Riverside Forum will speak at the John W. Ould will speak at the Riverside Forum, 259 West 69th street, tomorrow, at 8 p. m., on "The Philosophy of Selfishness."

Branch 5 Literature Distribution. The committee on propaganda, of Branch 5, elected a month ago, can report a very fair beginning of its work. During the month of January, eighteen election district agents and six assistants distributed from door to door 4,102 leaflets, 1,105 booklets and 1,721 lecture cards, a total of 6,928. No fewer than 3,443 families received Socialist literature, some once, others twice.

The area covered by this kind of agitation must rapidly be widened. The success of our lecture forums, the increase of our membership (now 371) and, above all, our vote in the largely depend on an expansion of our activities. Until now, only 18 of the 123 election districts comprised in the territory of Branch 5 have been canvassed. The work in these districts

will be continued throughout the entire year and the families residing therein will receive some Socialist leaflet at least once a month. At present there are thirty-six names of distributors on the list of the committee on propaganda. But even with this considerable addition to its force, the committee can canvass no more than twenty-five election districts. The propaganda will be extended to other districts as soon as new volunteers can be obtained.

At 10 a. m. tomorrow the first distribution of this month will take place. Let every Comrade show his appreciation of the energy of the first twenty-four workers by his readiness to help in doubling or tripling the result of last month. Those who are prevented from taking part in the distribution on Sundays should communicate with the committee on propaganda, 350 West 125th street. Convenient dates and districts will be assigned to them.

KARL HEIDEMANN, Literature Agent. BROOKLYN. Central Committee—Meets tonight at Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue.

3d and 8th A. D. Notice: A special meeting of the 3d and 8th A. D.'s branch will be held tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock, at Comrade Weisblatt's home, 202 President street. Regardless of notices sent to the members we have so far been unable to hold any meetings in the new year, so action on various important matters have been greatly delayed. If the members are really interested in the progress of the Socialist movement, they should try to attend the meetings as often as possible, regularly and not reduce our branch organization to merely a dues collecting agency.

P. THORSEN, Recording Secretary. The woman's day meeting. The woman's committee of Local Kings County announces that Carrie W. Allen, Bertha M. Frazer, Meta Stern, Anita C. Block and the Roland B. Sawyer will speak at the "Woman's Day" meeting, which takes place on Sunday, February 26, at 2:30 p. m., in the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue. All mothers with grownup daughters are requested to attend. Women comrades are asked to get throwaways advertising the meeting from Organizer Lindgren and distribute as many as possible among women's organizations.

LOCAL ASTORIA. The delegates of all branches are requested to attend tonight's meeting at Fessler's Hall, Long Island City. The campaign committee of Local Astoria will also be tonight at the same place to settle all accounts. All comrades are requested to attend the joint borough meeting of Locals Queens and Astoria tomorrow at 3 p. m., at the clubhouse, 457 Greene street, Evergreen.

NEW JERSEY. Jersey City. George R. Kirkpatrick speaks on "War, Its Meaning to the Working Class," tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock at 254 Central avenue, near Franklin street. This is the fifth lecture of a course of fourteen held under the auspices of the Socialist Educational Club of Hudson county. Admission 5 cents.

Newark. A monster protest meeting will be held in Newark on Monday, February 13, at Weaver's Colosseum, 457 Springfield avenue, to protest against the persecution and conviction of Fred D. Warren. The speakers will be Joshua Wanhope and Henry Frank, George Leary, business agent of the Buffers and Polishers' Union, and an ex-president of the Essex Trades Council, will act as chairman. Invitations have been sent out to all the trade union organizations, and the probabilities are that the Colosseum, the largest hall in Newark, will be too small for the audience. Every Socialist should do all in his power to make this meeting a grand success.

PHILADELPHIA. Upton Sinclair, author of "The Jungle," "Metropolis," etc., will lecture before the Socialist Literary Society tomorrow at 3 o'clock, in the main auditorium of the Odd Fellows' Temple, Broad and Cherry streets. Comrade Sinclair's subject will be "Literature and Economics." The Van Den Beemt String Quartet will offer several selections.

A big Warren protest meeting will be held tomorrow at 8 p. m., in Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown streets. The speakers will be Joshua Wanhope, of New York, and Beaumont Sykes, of Philadelphia. Admission free.

The Inter-High School Socialist League of Philadelphia is now entering upon its second year of active work among the high school students. With the aid of Comrade Simon Labros, the director, the league intends to become an important factor in the city.

Tomorrow night at 8 o'clock the regular literary meeting will be held in the College Settlement, 433 Christian street. No Socialist or sympathizer should miss this excellent opportunity to study the Socialist philosophy. Everybody welcome.

RHODE ISLAND. Providence. The story of the persecution of Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, will be told tomorrow afternoon at a meeting held at 5 o'clock in Fay's Hall, 157 Westminster street. Fred Hurst, state secretary of the Socialist party of Rhode Island, will be the speaker.

MASSACHUSETTS. Wellesley. Selectman George N. Smith, of Wellesley, addressed the Wellesley Socialist Club Wednesday evening on the single tax. Questions and an interesting discussion followed.

MAY DIE FROM FIFTY FOOT FALL PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—Albert Sauter, twenty-three, a painter, of Havre de Grace, Md., was probably fatally injured here today in a fifty-foot fall from the Baltimore and Ohio Bridge into the Schuylkill river. He was at work on a small scaffold beneath the bridge when a rope broke. He was found by a passerby, who called internal injuries and physicians say he will die.

Colonel Alexander S. Bacon THE WELL KNOWN ORATOR AND LAWYER Will speak under the auspices of the PEOPLE'S CULTURE CIRCLE

Kaplan School Building, 1731 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn. On Sunday, Feb. 12, 3 P. M. Sharp Topic "The History of Monopoly" Free Admission

ANNOUNCEMENTS. Henry Frank, speaker for the Independent Liberal Congregation, will speak tomorrow morning on "The New Optimism in the Light of Modern Science." Before making the address he will deliver a prologue on "A Twelve Thousand Dollar Ministerial Importation to Save the Souls of Millions From Hell." Mr. Frank will ask how much of the labors of this preacher to millions will go toward saving the souls of the poor from the hell which their own robbery has caused in the industrial world that now exists. Everybody interested is invited. Owing to the crowds it is necessary to go early to secure reserved seats.

Rev. J. Herman Randall will address the People's Institute on "The Religion of Abraham Lincoln" in the great hall of Cooper Union tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Tomorrow morning John Spargo will speak on "Socialism as an Ethical Force" at the Aurora Grata Cathedral, Bedford avenue and Madison street, Brooklyn. The lecture will be at 11 o'clock and all seats are free.

Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, Colonel Alexander S. Bacon, the well known orator and lawyer, will lecture under the auspices of the People's Culture Circle of the Kaplan School, 1731 Pitkin avenue, Brooklyn. His

subject will be "The History of Monopoly." Next Sunday, February 19, James R. Brown will speak on "Taxation as a Means of Social Betterment."

ANOTHER HUGE STEEL AND STEEL MERGER SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The Hancock Steel Company, of this city, has sold out to the Crucible Steel Company of America, the price being \$2,000,000. The plant employs 1,600 men and has been in existence 85 years.

The Crucible Steel Company of America is a \$100,000,000 corporation, containing about 90 per cent of the Crucible stock of this country. Only a week ago the Midland Steel Company's plant at Midland, Pa., valued at about \$2,750,000 was bought up by the Crucible Company.

Grand Vaudeville and Charity Ball Under the auspices of the Charity Committee

INDEPENDENT ORDER Brith Abraham Sunday, February 12, 1911 AT THE Grand Central Palace

ON SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1911, AT 11 O'CLOCK JOHN SPARGO WILL SPEAK ON "Socialism As An Ethical Force" AT THE AURORA GRATA CATHEDRAL, Bedford Ave. and Madison St., Brooklyn ALL SEATS ARE FREE.

M. G. V. LIBERTY GRAND ANNUAL MASK AND CIVIC BALL TO BE HELD SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, 1911 AT THE COLOSSEUM NEWARK, N. J. Humorous Hits. MUSIC BY PROF. OTTO KRUMKE. Wardrobe, 25 Cents

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

MISCELLANEOUS REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. MISCELLANEOUS REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Co-operative Colonizing IN FRUITFUL FLORIDA Corner town lot as bonus for cash. Don't be too late!

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. ST. NICHOLAS AVE., 548—Beautiful 5-room apartment, hot water supply; \$12; investigate.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. LEXINGTON AVE., 1400—Newly decorated 4 light rooms, bath; \$12; investigate.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. CORTLANDT AVE., 706 (184th)—Brooklyn, 2-4 light rooms, hot water; see condition; low rent.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brooklyn. BRYANT AVE., 1434, near Freeman St.; low rent, 2 and 3 rooms; all improvements; \$22-\$23; investigate.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Manhattan. 125TH ST., 674 E.—4-5 large, light rooms, bath, steam, hot water; \$17-\$20.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Manhattan. 125TH ST., 307 W.—10 newly furnished, heated rooms; running water; porcelain bath; \$18.00 up.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Manhattan. 125TH ST., 215 E.—Heated front rooms, gas, steam or hot-water; private bath; roomy; \$12.00 up; investigate.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Manhattan. 125TH ST., 140 E.—Newly furnished large heated rooms; water; electricity or gas.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE. SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE.

WORKMEN'S CHILDREN'S DEATH BENEFIT FUND. WORKMEN'S BENEFIT AND BENEVOLENCE ASSOCIATION OF THE U. S. OF A. HELP WANTED MALE.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE. SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE. SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE. SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE. SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE.

The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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

| Subscription Rates | Sunday Issue Only | Week-Day Issue Only | Sun. and Week-Day Issue |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| For One Year | \$2.00 | \$6.00 | \$8.00 |
| For Six Months | 1.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 |
| For Three Months | .50 | 1.50 | 2.00 |
| For One Month | .20 | .60 | .80 |

In addition to the above rates mail subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage.

Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. I. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11. NO. 42.

THE FIGHT AGAINST COLD STORAGE MONOPOLY.

Pierre P. Garven, District Attorney of Hudson County, N. J., before the New York Assembly Committee on Public Health, in pleading for the bill which would prohibit articles of food being stored for over six months, asserted that the storage warehouses in New York City and State had a capacity of about 26,000 carloads.

As all of them are controlled by practically the same persons, these persons are in a position to dictate prices. During the last couple of years the people have had ample opportunity to see what extortion the storage monopoly, working in conjunction with the packers, is willing to practice. They have also seen that the feeding of the enormous population that centers around New York City is in the hands of this monopoly and the monopoly is merciless in extracting the last cent.

But a mere time limit on storage is not the way to settle the question. While it would doubtlessly cause the cold storage plants periodically to dump their holdings, it would do little toward the systematic and just distribution of articles of food. A beginning can be made only in one way and that is by national control of all the cold storage plants, for meats, eggs and vegetables, and by the national control of the refrigerator lines.

The operation of such a system would be no more of a problem than the operation of the postoffice. It would be no more paternalistic. Those who have been shouting against paternalism—the packers for instance—have been the only ones in this country who have been the recipients of any paternalistic favors. What they fear, consequently, is the loss of it, and if the people decide to take their own affairs into their own hands they will lose it.

THE POLICE SPY.

There is some good in Patrolman William Sherry. He has been up on charges before Commissioner Cropsey and he turned on the commissioner and said:

"I don't expect any consideration here, anyway. You are making the police a bunch of cowards by your treatment of them."

The treatment referred to is the shoofoo system of spying. When the outraged and insulted Cropsey rebuked the policeman, the latter said: "I mean what I say. These shoofoos will testify to anything to make a record and to be promoted. And you, sir, are to blame for the present condition of the force."

Commissioner Cropsey then "flushed crimson." Maybe there is some good in him, too, for he may have blushed for the condition of the force. But that is an almost hopeless supposition. He probably blushed with indignation at the fact that a policeman should tell the truth.

Of course, if this spying system was confined merely to the New York force, while it would be dangerous and demoralizing, it would not be of great importance. But the spying within the New York force is only an instance of what is going on throughout the whole country, in the army, in the police departments of all the cities and in industry. Capitalism is steadily building up an army of spies and hired retainers. It is seeking to perpetuate its rule through its spy system.

When Sherry blurted out this truth—and thereby probably forfeited his job—he said something that every policeman in this city knows to be true. They know they are spied upon. They know that this spying does not prevent the old corruption it was ostensibly intended to cure. They know that a man who is not "in right" can be made the victim of it. They know that the spies themselves are nothing but beasts of prey, ready to sacrifice a fellow officer for advancement, ready to take or collect money, ready, in fact, to do any mean and dirty work.

No wonder the force is demoralized. No wonder the men are cowards and take no chances. Through this system they are made more and more dependent on that element of society that controls the department.

It must not be supposed that acknowledged criminals and social outlaws control it. Not by a good deal. Let a strike occur and it becomes instantly evident who is in the saddle. An officer does not dare treat the strikers decently. He fears that if he did some lurking shoofoo would cause him to lose his shield.

Furthermore, officers do not dare interfere with certain obvious infractions of the law. They are committed by the favored class and if the officer moved against them there would be danger of losing his job. He is bound hand and foot.

But he is bound just as the officers in other cities are bound. He is bound as all workmen are bound. The industrial operator, the spy who goes into a shop and into a trades union for the sake of selling out the people in that industry are similar to the shoofoo. Such men as Cropsey support the system. Such men as those who are in the National Association of Manufacturers uphold it. And both are actuated by one idea—keeping the working class in check.

The spy of this character is always a scoundrel, and those who support the spying system are breeding countless scoundrels. They will, sooner or later, have to suffer for it, because a point is always reached when the spy gets control, and he is merciless. He practically runs the New York Police Department today. How he runs it is shown by results.

Reports from Harbin hopefully state that the plague is abating. But as there were 1,109 cases and 1,106 deaths between November 23 and February 8, the reasons for the hopefulness is not apparent. All these new cases and deaths occurred in the depth of winter when plague should cease. Unless the whole district has been thoroughly cleaned up there will be a new and more serious outbreak of the plague with the return of warm weather, for the people have been weakened by fighting and have been terrorized to the point where they are susceptible.

It is pretty hard to cure a Thaw. Here's Bill Thaw 3d, who renounced rum and took to matrimony, has disappeared. Just before marriage he won the Pittsburg endurance and Marathon drinking record by imbibing about seventy whiskeys and sodas in one night. Then again, although he drank big amounts every day, he claimed he was not really addicted to the drink habit. It was merely a pastime with him, and he promised, when married, to renounce it. But he has run away on his honeymoon, so the call of the bottle must be strong upon him. But he is one of the flowers of our civilization. Hundreds of men labor and suffer to supply him with the money he spends on drink and on other things. Yet, what would we do if we didn't have the directive mind of the capitalist to guide us?

Perhaps Charles F. Murphy will be forced to take the job of United States senator himself.

Representative Macon, of Arkansas, says if he can't get protection in any other way he is going to take a gun. If it is as loud as his oratory Washington will have a perpetual cannonading.

Contrasted with the reputation of the senators the "immaculate white gown" worn by Bernhardt when she visited the chamber must have been rather startling.

THE IMMEDIATE PROGRAM OF CONNECTICUT SOCIALISTS.

By GEORGE W. HULL.

(An address delivered before the Socialist party of New Britain, Conn.) I have chosen the subject, "The Immediate Program of Connecticut Socialists." For the reason that I consider it a topic of the greatest importance to the Connecticut comrades. The general trend of Socialist speakers in the past has been to emphasize the ideal Socialist state of society when capitalism should be abolished, and greed, competition and misery should be no more. This has been highly interesting and perhaps even necessary in the early days of the movement, and I trust and believe that the Socialist party will never lose sight of this glorious consummation of our struggle. But there have been serious disadvantages in overemphasizing this social millennium.

In the first place, to work for this desired consummation, and for that alone, required a faith akin to religion itself, and the average everyday man has failed to see any immediate or practical relief in such a program and has therefore not been attracted to our ranks.

In the second place, the thoughtful man has rightly asked: "How can this state of society be brought about," and since we have placed the end before the means, this has been a hard question to answer.

But the most serious disadvantage is the pessimistic spirit that it has bred in some of our comrades. When pressed by the practical man of affairs as to the "how," the pessimistic Socialist's answer is something like this: "Capitalist society will go from bad to worse and finally will become so oppressive that the workers will revolt and in one grand sweep, take the social order into their own hands." Now, this answer has done more harm to Socialism than any other mistake that Socialists have made, and today is a most serious menace to the movement. The trouble with such an idea is that it is contrary to all the lessons of history.

On the pages one writes large with the disaster that befalls society when a maddened people of any class rise in sudden revolt and without previous training in governing take the reins into their own hands. Such a revolutionary government is sure to break down and the reaction which comes makes the condition of the masses more intolerable than it was at first.

Again, if there is any one scientific discovery that has affected the entire thought of man, it is the law of evolution, and this teaches that training, experience and preparation are indispensable to any revolutionary change in human society.

Perhaps the most practical objection to this idea of the Socialist transformation is that hundreds of comrades have made up their minds that the best thing to do was to fold their hands, rejoice in every indication that society was "going to the dogs," and hope to share in the blessings of Socialism when the present order, the class of Comrades has therefore failed to see the absolute necessity of becoming intelligent students of social science, of becoming practical politicians, and of hustling every day in the year for the strengthening of the only political party of the working class.

After this brief introduction, fellow Comrades, I trust that you will realize that it is imperative that we should emphasize our immediate program for the purpose of leading our rank and file of political action, and of convincing the keen Yankee sense of Connecticut that we are practical people.

The question then at once arises as to what the immediate program of Connecticut Socialists will be. Where shall we find it? Speaking at first in the negative, I may say that with all due reverence to our pioneer thinkers we will not quote Marx, Engels or Kautsky for this immediate program. The Socialist party can never have any closed canon of economic authority, and no thinker is mighty enough to lay down hard and fast rules which the Socialist party must ever after follow. Neither shall we turn to a leader like Debs for instructions as to our immediate pathway, since no living personality is great enough to speak with ex-cathedra power to the Socialist movement.

Where, then, shall we turn for guidance? There is only one place where by any person can find material to speak with authority for the Socialist party. And that is in the platforms of the party which have been approved by a referendum vote of all our comrades. This does not mean that every plank in the platform is infallible or that we should never seek to improve it. But when engaged in such endeavor Socialists should always make clear the fact that they are giving their personal opinions without the authority of the party behind them. If we could all remember this it might save considerable confusion in the popular mind as to what Socialism really is. In dealing with the "immediate program" of Connecticut Socialists the question therefore arises, Does the speaker have the authority of the party behind him when he endeavors to show that the party in this state has a program that offers some immediate relief to the working class? I am glad to emphatically say that the platform of the Connecticut comrades does contain an immediate program with which I shall deal. It begins as follows:

"As a means of some immediate relief, we demand:

"1. The shortening of the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery." This is a most vital problem and we are the only party which has the courage to take the matter up. More than all else the increased productivity of machinery is responsible for the increasing army of the unemployed. This statement is amply backed up by the United States census reports. To shorten the workday would have the tendency to greatly reduce the number of unemployed and to more nearly equalize the distribution of wealth. There are three ways in which this might be accomplished.

First, by a voluntary shortening of the workday on the part of the employers. This will happen when John D. Rockefeller, J. Pierpont Morgan and John Kirby, Jr. cease to be capitalists.

Second, the labor unions have been endeavoring, through strikes and other legitimate means, to accomplish something along this line. Such has

been gained, but taking industry as a whole, the prospects of success through this means are less now than they were ten years ago. This is due to the fact that the corporate interests have found strength in union, while labor has been harmed by the State Federation and in the magic spell cast by the Civic Federation over Gompers, Mitchell and other so-called labor leaders. Therefore the only immediate prospect of relief is to be found in legislation enacted by a working class party.

2. The second clause in the platform for immediate relief, calls for "the enforcement of labor laws in regard to factory sanitation, child labor, etc." As may be known to some of you, I was formerly a member of the Prohibition party. The motto of that party has always immensely impressed me. "Prohibition with a party behind it." In other words, the best of laws in the hands of unfriendly officials are about as valuable as blank cartridges. It is almost useless for the laboring class to endeavor to secure advanced legislation unless they have some idea of electing labor officials to enforce the laws secured.

3. The third clause in the platform met with the most severe criticism of any plank. In part it says, "The state shall furnish employment to the unemployed." And yet no sounder measure has ever been put forth in a party platform. If people realized the financial loss, the moral degradation and the final expense resulting from unemployment, no ethical or sensible society would tolerate it for any length of time.

4. The plank which follows, is really the weakest part of the platform and demonstrates the fact that Socialists should not write "Yes" to every proposition that may appear on a referendum ballot. The article in question says: "We demand the enactment of employers' liability laws." I think that all real students of the labor situation feel that an employers' liability law which will compel the laboring man to go to the capitalist courts for justice is of little value to the working class. What we should have demanded was a workmen's compensation act which will act automatically according to the degree of the injury and the wages of the worker injured, an act that is based upon the scientific principles on which accident and life insurance rests. If Governor Baldwin is right in saying that such a measure is unconstitutional, then let us change the constitution so that we may be as progressive as the nations of Europe. The mistake of the party in demanding an employers' liability law and the failure to ask for a workmen's compensation act was largely atoned for by the work of our candidate for governor, Robert Hunter. Securing the English compensation act, he had it revised to fit Connecticut conditions and, backed by the trades union committee of the party, he made this act one of the important issues of the recent campaign. This act has teeth in it and the party should use every legitimate means to secure its enactment into law.

5. The fifth article in the platform calls for equal economic and political rights for men and women. This does not mean suffrage for women taxpayers only. Does Governor Baldwin secure real democracy with this part of his message? The Socialist party believes that the women working in Connecticut factories need the ballot far more than the wealthy taxpaying women of the state.

6. The sixth section of the platform, standing for the election of judges and county commissioners by the people, fills with horror the class which regards the judiciary as God-inspired. But it might be pertinent to ask if the people are not as competent to select the judges of the state as the Consolidated Railroad, which has the universal reputation of performing this task, and to ask if the people could elect county commissioners who would be responsible for conditions more rotten than those exposed by the committee of one hundred in New Haven county.

7. The seventh plank demands the "abolition of the injunction in labor disputes." No more important item is to be found in the platform. By the injunction, labor has been bound hand and foot, and no one knows what may be the next act of judicial tyranny.

8. The eighth plank, calling for the abolition of the senate, would remove thirty-five useless gentlemen from Capitol Hill, save the state money in more ways than one, and give the people more needed legislation than they now secure.

9. Couple the eighth plank with the ninth, demanding direct legislation by the initiative, referendum and

recall, and legislative conditions would be as ideal and democratic as could be secured. If it were not for the rapid increase of the Socialist vote in this commonwealth I should suspect that Connecticut would be the last state in the Union to enact such progressive legislation. The much heralded initiative and referendum bill introduced in the present legislature by Senator McNeill contains a joker inasmuch as it is only advisory in power. The average Connecticut legislature cares as much for the advice of the people as Simeon Baldwin does for that of Theodore Roosevelt. But even an advisory initiative and referendum does not stand much show with our present legislature. They will be afraid that some future session will strike out the word advice.

10. The tenth platform section calls for life, fire and accident insurance by the state. It is surprising that the insurance failures and scandals of the past ten years have not convinced a larger number of people that such a measure is both sound and right.

11. The eleventh plank asks that legislative representation should be in accord with population, doing away with conditions in this state that rival those of England a century ago. It is nothing short of surprising that the industrial class, which constitutes the bulk of our population, should for so long a time have permitted land instead of population to be the factor in determining legislative apportionment.

12. The twelfth plank, demanding complete home rule for cities and towns, would prevent country legislators from legislating on city problems, with which, as a rule, they are as unacquainted as a Zulu.

13. The thirteenth plank, for a public defender as well as a public prosecutor in criminal trials, is an issue that is rapidly gaining ground in this country.

14. The last plank, demanding the exemption of workmen's homes to the value of \$2,000 from taxation and the taxation of corporations to their full value, is both Scriptural and right. The strong should bear the burdens of the weak. This plank shows that the Socialist party seeks to be the preserver rather than the destroyer of the home. Nothing is more desirable than that the worker should have a small cottage of his own in preference to being packed in a crowded tenement.

After this brief survey of the 1910 platform of the Socialist party of Connecticut I think we may realize that, despite what others may say about our being visionaries, Utopians and fools, in reality we are a practical people. In our immediate demands nothing is asked for but what there is a deep and vital need of securing. The social equilibrium would not be upset, but much of the injustice of the present order would be banished.

"But," some one asks, "are those immediate demands Socialism?" That question may be answered "Yes" and "No." "Yes" to the extent that they are an advance step. For after all I said, we enjoy many Socialistic features, such as the public schools, roads and postoffices. "No" would be the answer if we mean the co-operative commonwealth. But before the co-operative commonwealth comes these demands must be secured and society prepared to take another step in human progress.

How shall these measures be secured? First, I believe that whenever any of these measures come before the present general assembly we should be on hand to champion them. Victor Adler, the great leader of the Austrian Socialist party, has said: "The class struggle is carried on even in the ante-chamber of the prime minister." So let us push it even into the committee hearings of the Republican and Democratic legislatures. But it would be a crime to stop there. The second step is the most important before us. Let us organize our locals so as to make successful legislative fights in 1912. A few Socialists in the Connecticut legislature would do more to secure advanced labor legislation than a million petitions or a thousand laboring men appearing at committee hearings. This has been the experience of Europe. Whenever the Socialists gain legislative seats the reactionary parties pass progressive legislation as a backfire to Socialism. And the best part of this work is the excellent prospect that the next legislature will have Socialist members. Bridgeport Comrades are certain of two senators and other towns are confident of representatives. Let us all begin to concentrate upon the legislative fight; when the time comes, and prepare to open up a new chapter in Connecticut history.

A FEDERATION FABLE (DATE, 1925).

By JAMES ACKLAND.

About a score of years ago a fierce war was raging in the Far East. The Mussivites and the Japanese were spilling their blood like water, and destroying the products of labor like a twin tempest. Week followed week, month followed month, and conflict followed conflict. At last the neutral nations determined to interfere, and envoys were appointed. Great Britain was represented by a personage named Ireland, Germany by a Strauss, France by a M. de Belle Mont, while Spain and Italy fixed on Monsignor Potters and the United States sent Generalissimo Gompers and Mutchaphill. They arrived at Manchuria in winter, when there was a lull in hostilities. When the commanders, admirals and others of the contending forces were assembled, Monsignor Potters spoke as follows: "Men and brethren, I cannot express my feelings of gratitude for the honor conferred upon me, nor the sense of responsibility which I share with my conferees on this momentous occasion. We have not come, I can assure you, most potent warriors, to thrust ourselves obtrusively into your affairs. We do not ask you to stop the war; we do not ask you to investigate the causes of the war, but we would most earnestly beseech you to fight harmoniously. We feel certain, beyond peradventure, that if you

would only fight harmoniously there would not be so many killed; there would not be so many mangled, and there would not be so much destruction of property.

"And now, ave et vale—not to distract your thoughts by a mass of details—we adjure you by the mystical Mikado and Baby Alexis; we adjure you by the British Lion and the Bulls of the Pontiff; we adjure you by the Cow Boy King and Grover the Rotund; that henceforth you will fight harmoniously." Here Stopped of Russia winked at Nagi, and Togo of Japan, and Oyama of Japan, smiled at Kurophatin, and they assented to the proposition.

When the formalities and an incongruous banquet were over the envoys sailed for Gotham, U. S. A., encouraged to conciliate Labor and Capital, for, argued they, if our services were effectual with nations at war, why may not the men that make and the men that take (the employer and employee, the exploited and the exploiter, the slaves and the masters) live and fight together harmoniously. But the wise workmen at first winked like the warriors. Later when fully enlightened they came out bluntly and said: "We will have none of your sophistry, and the 'leaders' who still survive are trying to forget the day Civic Federation.

When the formalities and an incongruous banquet were over the envoys sailed for Gotham, U. S. A., encouraged to conciliate Labor and Capital, for, argued they, if our services were effectual with nations at war, why may not the men that make and the men that take (the employer and employee, the exploited and the exploiter, the slaves and the masters) live and fight together harmoniously. But the wise workmen at first winked like the warriors. Later when fully enlightened they came out bluntly and said: "We will have none of your sophistry, and the 'leaders' who still survive are trying to forget the day Civic Federation.

When the formalities and an incongruous banquet were over the envoys sailed for Gotham, U. S. A., encouraged to conciliate Labor and Capital, for, argued they, if our services were effectual with nations at war, why may not the men that make and the men that take (the employer and employee, the exploited and the exploiter, the slaves and the masters) live and fight together harmoniously. But the wise workmen at first winked like the warriors. Later when fully enlightened they came out bluntly and said: "We will have none of your sophistry, and the 'leaders' who still survive are trying to forget the day Civic Federation.

When the formalities and an incongruous banquet were over the envoys sailed for Gotham, U. S. A., encouraged to conciliate Labor and Capital, for, argued they, if our services were effectual with nations at war, why may not the men that make and the men that take (the employer and employee, the exploited and the exploiter, the slaves and the masters) live and fight together harmoniously. But the wise workmen at first winked like the warriors. Later when fully enlightened they came out bluntly and said: "We will have none of your sophistry, and the 'leaders' who still survive are trying to forget the day Civic Federation.

When the formalities and an incongruous banquet were over the envoys sailed for Gotham, U. S. A., encouraged to conciliate Labor and Capital, for, argued they, if our services were effectual with nations at war, why may not the men that make and the men that take (the employer and employee, the exploited and the exploiter, the slaves and the masters) live and fight together harmoniously. But the wise workmen at first winked like the warriors. Later when fully enlightened they came out bluntly and said: "We will have none of your sophistry, and the 'leaders' who still survive are trying to forget the day Civic Federation.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"NEW JERSEY'S OPPORTUNITY."

Editor of The Call: As a Newark Socialist I want to thank "Terin's" suggestion that we take up the case of the negro Corbett, accused of being the cause of the death of his fellow workers by the breaking of the air lock in the caisson of the bridge over the Passaic.

My only regret is that he confined his efforts to an excellent article for The Call and did not appear at the county committee meeting last Monday night to initiate proceedings there. His article must have been written before that time or he must have had it strongly in mind. His well meant counsel will, I hope, be followed. But perhaps he does not know how badly we need workers at the meetings as well as counselors from the outside.

I think it is an excellent plan to advise in the paper. A better understanding is at once secured. G. H. STROBELLE, Newark, N. J., Feb. 9, 1911.

HOW TO PUT THE CALL ON A SELF-SUSTAINING BASIS.

Editor of The Call: At this time, when we are at the crossing of the two pathways, one leading to the obtaining of a self-sustaining, unuzzled, powerful Socialist daily in the East, and the other toward a movement without a press, we should put into use every honorable means of sustaining The Call.

Here I want to remind the readers of The Call that they have not made use of the most powerful means of supporting our paper, namely, the patronizing of Call advertisers.

If every one of us would patronize the advertisers in The Call when buying clothes, furniture, books, etc., we would put The Call at once on a self-sustaining basis, and this for the following reasons:

Every advertiser begins to think highly of a paper as an advertising medium when he hears its name mentioned by a few of his customers. Having obtained through this particular source a few dollars of profit, the business man is inclined to take more advertising space in the same paper.

The advertising manager of The Call assured me that if a considerable portion of the paper's readers would patronize its advertisers, it would be easy to secure a full page of advertisements every day, which would net about \$100 a day, or \$700 a week, which is more than the supporters of The Call, in spite of the greatest self-sacrifice, have contributed at times in the past year and a half.

Many Socialists, through weekly payments and work for different Call fairs, etc., have made tremendous efforts to sustain the paper.

It seems the more strange that they neglect the most powerful and the only means of building up The Call and making it a 1 cent paper, i. e. the patronizing of the paper's advertisers.

The doing of this does not demand from us any great effort or loss of time. The 10 cents spent for car fare or for a telephone call to reach a Call advertiser, will be worth a great deal to the paper and will relieve us from constant worry over its stability and from making contributions to the sustaining fund.

If we really love The Call, let us add to our affection intelligent thought and effort to make it the great paper it should be.

Begin right now, before it is too late, to patronize Call advertisers, and every time you do so, be sure to mention the paper. SOL BROMBERG, New York, Jan. 31, 1911.

A LITTLE VARIETY.

Editor of The Call: As an interested reader of all letters to the editor, I wish to comment briefly upon some of the letters in today's Call.

We will take first the letter of C. G. Hadley on "The Negro and Socialism." He talks about co-operation of the white man and the colored man with the present race prejudice prevailing. He seems to think that the present conditions will be the same next week as they are now. Conditions are constantly changing toward a better civilization, if not, why ward the colored men liberated from slavery?

When workmen become self-conscious of their class they will recognize all other workers whether white or colored as their brothers. Why not?

An investigation wherever the Socialists are strong will verify this. The idea that we should treat a colored fellow worker as an inferior simply because of his color, is and can be nothing less than the manifestation of our brute instincts and lack of even the fundamentals of Christianity. Brother Hadley and others who think as he does are to be pitied more than censured; their narrow-minded selfishness has got control of their intellect to such an extent that they cannot rightly picture in their minds anything giving the colored man his just rights.

In regard to P. V. Jones' letter I would suggest that if he is as radical as you, doesn't know anything about Social Democracy, he doesn't care to learn, and judging from the remainder of his letter could not learn if given the opportunity. However, I would like to hear of his method of getting justice.

About the letter of H. P. Holmes, I want to say this: He does not view these various matters which he grumbles over in a broad-minded, intelligent way; he has pictured in himself an ideal mind along his own line of thinking. He exhibits practically the same animal instinct as our friend on the negro question above.

It is doubtful if he is a Socialist, although he says he is.

W. T. SHOEMAKER, Elmira, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1911.

MEDICINE AND HEALTH.

Editor of The Call: May I be allowed to make a little criticism on Mr. Upton Sinclair's letter, and also on Dr. William J. Robinson's answer to the former? It seems to me that there is great truth in Mr. Sinclair's remarks and he has the same right to criticize the medical profession and its work as it has to criticize his writings, which it is at liberty to do at any time. Mr. Sinclair's letter indicated that he was not a physician, but his opinion is not weakened on that account. It is an accepted truth that oculometers are "most of the game."

There are difficulties in administering food in other ways than by mouth, but I do not doubt but that the day is coming that it will be the rule (not the exception) to allow

the stomach a complete rest while the physician's care, though that will mean that the body shall not be nourished. I have seen myself so much distressed by a disaster caused by milk and other nourishment administered by mouth that rather than Mr. Sinclair's letter as a precedent, as it will likely call the attention of the medical faculty, I cause of the adverse criticism which drew them into the fray. Physicians may perhaps reconsider the subject—they are so inclined to be satisfied with lessons inculcated in their student days; they do not necessarily always progress. Would that they could come to see that dissolution is often caused by the food administered by mouth, when the stomach is in such a weakened condition that it cannot assimilate it and the repeated rejection and distress does not die indirectly. Dr. Robinson's remarks regarding disease, such as tuberculosis when the patient might be ill for years, beside the question, because Mr. Sinclair was not thinking of such diseases, is in nearly every argument there is a hole through which one may draw the discussion away from the main issue.

B. MORDAUNT-WILSON, New York, Feb. 4, 1911.

Is William Robinson, M. D., a weak tyrant who would prevent shoeing, quitting their lasts to take an occasional walk with Truth and Reason?

The medical profession may not be responsible for the death of Mr. Phillips. But the medical profession failed to help him alive, and this fact should moderate the boastfulness of the doctor.

Mr. Sinclair is absolutely not ridiculous. If a man is clear-eyed and therefore clear-headed, he wants to know the why and wherefores of everything. Only a "dog's sticks exclusively to his last."

If a man builds a house he discusses and disputes with his architect, and, by the way, it would have been well if some one had disputed the omnipotence of those who have planned the New Theater.

Dr. Robinson would hardly let his tailor bully him into the belief that a suit of clothes was a fit when in truth it was an awful misfit.

It is not at all unlikely that Mr. Sinclair could make a suggestion to the Wright brothers.

Lack of technical knowledge often means abundant good sense and judgment. When five so-called experts agreed the other day that Robin was insane a jury refused to stick to its last and swatted the "honorable" experts square in the face.

And the common sense of New York agrees with that jury. Above all people, Dr. Robinson should not let Socialists stick to their lasts. Socialists are from Missouri and are going to butt right in without apologies on him and others who say "thus far and no further."

Dr. Robinson must be aware of many mistakes his profession has made in the past. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that they are still making some mistakes.

"Half our population would be resting in their graves if they took Mr. Sinclair's advice," says the doctor. Well, as to that it can be safely said that half our population are now in their graves. For the mind and spirit of them are entombed in half dead bodies.

Mr. Sinclair knows without being told by Dr. Robinson that a consumptive workman in a dark, dusty boiler room could not fast forty days. I have never had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Sinclair, but judging from his work he must have common sense and also uncommon sense.

No sensible, honest man is going to fret or argue as to the newness or originality of the fasting idea. The fig is, Does it accord with nature?

Being a workman and not having an opportunity to keep abreast of all advances made in the medical profession, it may be that I have missed some of the announcements that are made daily of wonderful serums being discovered by the medical profession. Perhaps I am very ignorant, but the discovery that cleanliness of mind, body and surroundings prevents disease I owe to myself and not to the medical profession.

The only notable thing they have done in recent years was the prevention of yellow fever. And I can't see why Dr. Robinson says "we did it," unless he happens to be one of those who made the discovery.

The credit for yellow fever prevention, if they must have credit, should go to the few who were directly instrumental in its achievement, and not to every biped who has made his way to an M. D. degree.

E. M. HOPKINS, New York, Feb. 5, 1911.

HUDSON MAXIM ON PROGRESS.

Editor of The Call: In the course of a speech in honor of the late Octave Chanute, made at a special meeting of the Aero Club of America on January 6, of this year, Mr. Hudson Maxim, he made many remarks which I think are worthy of mention in the columns of The Call. I quote a few paragraphs which I hope you will find room to print:

"Great inventors, discoverers, scientists, philosophers are men who stand a little in advance of the world and help pull the world after them. The merit of what they do is seldom appreciated or recognized until the world has caught up. The inventor