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The Call

The Weather.

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600 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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BRUTALITY OF DIAZ TOLD BY AMERICAN REFUGEE

Dr. Bates Thrown Into Jail When He Helped Wounded Insurgents.

FAMILY BUTCHERED

Murdered at Mulato, Federals Slay Helpless Non-combatants in Revenge.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 13.—Dr. Henry A. Bates, an American, for many years resident in Southern Mexico, and identified with the Orana Mining Company and other interests owned by Americans and English, arrived here today on the steamship *Diaz* from Frontera, after escaping from prison at Oaxaca and making his way to Frontera.

Because he administered to the sick and wounded insurgents and their families he was arrested by the government officers and imprisoned, and was incarcerated for ten days when he escaped. The charge was plotting against the government, and Dr. Bates, who tells a thrilling story of conditions in southern Mexico, is on his way to Washington to present the grievances of the American mining interests, who complain of interference by the federal government with their mining affairs.

The Americans are charged with harboring enemies of the government if they employ revolutionists in the mines, and if they refuse to furnish accommodations and information to the federal officials they are charged with sympathizing with the anti-revolutionists.

Dr. Bates, who is about sixty years of age, told the story of the assassination of Aquiles Salanes, of Pueblo, an aged and honored citizen, who, being charged with representing the revolutionary party, was shot and killed after he had surrendered, and his wife and four children were also shot down by the soldiers.

Family Brutally Murdered. The army officers in charge of the affair said that Salanes resisted arrest and that he and his family attacked the soldiers, who fired upon them and the bodies were pierced by many bullets. Nearly two million dollars found secreted in the cellar of the Salanes house, was confiscated by the federal authorities on the ground that it was funds of the revolutionary party and that Salanes was treasurer of the organization.

(Continued on Page 3.)

RECIPROCITY WILL PROBABLY SUCCEED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—A test vote taken in the house of representatives today on the McCall bill embodying the terms of the Canadian reciprocity agreement demonstrated that the measure will pass that body by a substantial majority.

The bill will be taken up by the house again tomorrow and the plan of the leaders is to pass it before adjournment and hurry it over to the senate. The outlook for the reciprocity bill in the upper branch of Congress is becoming brighter.

MORGAN HEADS HUGE AUTOMOBILE COMBINE

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 13.—This city today is the center of interest in a \$9,000,000 automobile combination which is being formed. Representatives of the J. P. Morgan and Rothschild trust and the capital of some men were connected with the Limited Automobile Dealers' Association, together with \$9,000,000 belonging to Walter Flanagan, the Detroit automobile manufacturer, are reported to be behind the deal.

It is said to be the plan of the combination to purchase all automobile plants in the United States, as well as the factories with patent rights. Not only the automobile industry, but the bicycle and aeroplane business are included in the plan.

POVERTY MADE MOTHER KILL SELF AND SON

OXFORD, Me., Feb. 13.—Plans were made today for a single funeral service Wednesday over the three victims of the strangest death pact ever fulfilled in this state.

Mrs. Lynwood S. Keene, who shot her fourteen-year-old son Gerald and then ended her own life, immediately after the death of her husband from a long illness, will be buried in a double casket with her life partner, while the boy's body will rest in a separate coffin to be interred in the same box with that of his parents.

Keene's long illness used up their money. The wife accepted aid from friends. Last January 10, while the husband's death was momentarily expected, they drew up a death pact that Mrs. Keene should kill herself and son as soon as possible after Keene's death.

The son was included because he thought it wrong to leave him to face the troubles that had shattered their lives. So after Keene's death Mrs. Keene eluded the death watchers and fulfilled the pact.

TWO WORKERS ARE BLOWN TO PIECES

Explosion in Du Pont Powder House Kills Fathers of Families.

POMPTON LAKES, N. J., Feb. 13.—Two men were killed today by an explosion at the cap works of the E. I. Du Pont Powder Company, midway between this place and Haskell.

The victims were Charles C. Howard, who leaves a wife and a married daughter, and John Demarest, who leaves a wife and five children. The explosion occurred in a house where powder and fulminate were mixed prior to being put into blasting caps.

On any day but a holiday the explosion would have cost more lives, but today only one side of the shift was working.

The mixing-house was a light frame structure of the usual type in powder and dynamite plants, such buildings offering the least resistance in case of explosion.

What caused the blowup will never be known, as the only persons in or near the building are dead. The building was blown into atoms and the body of one of the victims was found thirty feet away on the side of a hill.

The other man was blown in the opposite direction and his body was found in a meadow. This was Demarest, whose head and legs had been blown off.

There are forty buildings in the plant, which employs about 100 men. None of the other buildings was damaged.

CAL. ASKS CONGRESS TO RESTRICT JAPANESE

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 13.—The federal relations committee of the state senate today decided to recommend to the upper house of the legislature a resolution memorializing the United States Congress to include a "riahor immigration" clause in the pending treaty between the United States and Japan.

The resolution calls upon Congress to see to it that Japan forever restricts the immigration of its laborers to the United States.

PEARY IS A LIAR, SAYS OLD DR. COOK

A renewal of the Cook-Peary feud is looked for following a vitriolic assault on Peary by the Brooklyn doctor before the Peleades Club Sunday night.

Cook charged that the "arctic trust" has hounded him and alleged that Peary compelled Rudolph Frankel to turn over to him \$10,000 worth of furs and ivory belonging to Cook before he would carry Frankel back to civilization.

Taft Intends to Push Reciprocity

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—President Taft arrived here at 8:45 a.m. on his speaking trip to Columbus, Ohio, and Springfield, Ill. He was in high spirits and showed no ill effects from the trip.

Thus to Punish Its Greedy Employes

EAST DOUGLAS, Mass., Feb. 13.—Because of a refusal of the employes to submit to a reduction in wages, the American Ax and Tool Company plans the removal of its works to Glassport, Pa. Superintendent Paine says that they have been running at a loss for the last two years. They have been in operation for more than a hundred years.

SOCIALISTS ATTACKED BY HENRY OF PRUSSIA

Crown Prince Fears Sweeping Defeat of Crown at Election Next Fall.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The Socialists and the progressive press are showing the keenest resentment today over Prince Henry of Prussia's characterization of the Socialists as "the enemy in our own country."

The Kaiser's brother made this characterization in an address last night at the Military Veterans' banquet, in which he said:

"It is the duty of all of us to rally around our supreme war lord, the Kaiser, and to crush the enemy in our own country. Of course, we respect political convictions, but as soon as the orderly basis of such convictions is abandoned in favor of revolutionary methods, we must uphold by all our means the law and authority. Soon, as you all know, there will be an opportunity for each one of you to show his true patriotism."

The "opportunity" referred to will be the Reichstag election at the close of this year, when, it is feared by the government parties, the Socialists will make sweeping gains. In the last election, the Socialists polled approximately 3,000,000 votes, thus constituting the strongest political party, numerically, in Germany.

For this reason it is believed Prince Henry acted unwisely in his censure of them.

FELS ATTACKS EVIL RAILWAY FRANCHISE

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 13.—That street car lines can be run on a profit with only a twenty-five year franchise is the assertion made today by Joseph Fels, the Philadelphia millionaire, who Saturday night threw a bombshell into the speaker's camp by offering to take over all existing street car lines here on that basis.

Fels is the millionaire soap manufacturer whose assertion that all great wealth is acquired dishonestly created an international sensation a short time ago.

Spreckles and his financial associates have been demanding a fifty year franchise.

Fels offers to take over all the Spreckles street car companies under a twenty-five year franchise and pay for them on their physical value, the value to be determined by non-partisan appraisers. In addition he offers the city 2 per cent of the gross receipts and offers to allow the city to take over the lines at any time for municipal operation upon the payment by the city of the actual physical value of the properties.

Roosevelt Inspects Tenement Houses

Colonel Roosevelt and Jacob Riis, accompanied by Alfred T. White, representative of the Brooklyn bureau of charities, and Commissioner J. J. Murphy, yesterday afternoon made an extended tour of the borough to inspect tenement house conditions.

Prior to the Roosevelt and Riis were guests at a luncheon at the Hamilton Club, the other guests including Mr. White, Lawrence Veiller, Frederick B. Pratt, James Jenkins, Jr., Borough President Steers, Herbert L. Bridgman, Darwin R. James, Jr., Magistrate Kemper and Dr. St. Clair McKelway.

A mass meeting was held last night at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, in furtherance of the movement to better tenement house conditions. Jacob A. Riis was the principal speaker.

Discuss Evidence in Freight Rate Cases

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The members of the interstate commerce commission put in several hours today in discussing the evidence taken in its investigation into the reasonableness of proposed increases in freight rates by Eastern and Western railroads. The records in the cases are the most voluminous ever gathered by the commission, and it is probable that it will be several days before a vote will be reached. The statement is made at the commission that the decision in both cases will be probably handed down by March 1.

Rebellion Among Convicts of Texas

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 13.—Members of the state penitentiary board have gone to the Clemons convict farm in Brazoria county to investigate a mutiny of convicts employed there, which has been on for three days. It is stated that the convicts refuse to work, and that the guards are unable to govern them.

Deutsch Tells Why He Came to America

To Help Rescue His People From the Exploiter and the Priest.

As much of the Russian population in New York as could squeeze in between the walls of Cooper Union was there last night to welcome Leo Deutsch, one of the few surviving pioneers of the Russian revolutionary movement, who arrived in New York recently to take charge of the Russian Socialist weekly, the New World, which will be started in this city shortly.

Delegates from a score or more Socialist, revolutionary and radical organizations were on the stage to extend a welcome to the veteran fighter for freedom. He was greeted in four languages—Deutsch in turn acknowledged the greetings and impressed upon his audience the purpose of his coming. He used two languages, Russian and German.

Among the speakers of the evening were Dr. S. Ingerman, who presided; Abraham Cahane, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward; Morris Hillquit, Ludwig Lore, Dr. Paul Kaplan, Dr. Gurewitsch, Dr. A. Levin and Morris Witschewsky.

Deutsch spoke last. When he arose the hall fairly shook with applause. Hundreds of voices mixed their greeting of Deutsch with the cry: "Long live the revolution!" "Long live Socialism!"

Deutsch thanked the audience for the welcome it gave him and at once began to talk business—the purpose and aim of his coming.

"When I passed through the United States on my way from Siberia to the continent ten years ago," Deutsch said, "America made a painful impression upon me. I have so stated in my book. The atmosphere here is not of the kind to attract a Russian revolutionist. I made up my mind then that I would not go to America for any length of time."

"Three months ago when I received a letter from my American friends to come and edit a Russian paper here, it took me just exactly half an hour to make up my mind that I would go to America, to live here and work here."

"What made me change my attitude toward America so suddenly? Well, it was the Russian revolution. In the letter asking me to come there was a detailed description of the life of thousands of Russians in the United States. Russians, who can read no other language but Russian, who become victims of all kinds of exploiters and swindlers on one side and on the other are guided by priests and other persons that are in the service or under the influence of the Russian government, of the dark and reactionary elements of the Russian regime."

"These men, I learned, come to America, not like most of the Russian Jewish immigrants, or like the Poles, to find homes and settle down here permanently. They come here to earn a couple of hundred dollars and then go back to Russia. And I thought that to educate these people during their brief stay in the United States in the principles of Socialism and freedom might be fruitful work. These peasants or factory workers, upon returning to America, are sure to be of inestimable value to the cause of the liberation of the Russian people. And this the New World will do. Leave these immigrants to the influence of the priests, and the other leaders who are in direct communication with the consul's office, and you are breeding black hundreds, that upon returning to Russia, will be the bulkwork of the autocracy. It is this that brought me to America."

Deutsch then spoke of conditions in Russia. There is a general awakening

Senator Bailey in Defense of Lorimer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Senator Joseph Weldon Bailey of Texas spoke today in the senate in defense of the report of the majority of the committee on privileges and elections, which held that Senator William Lorimer of Illinois is entitled to his seat. Lorimer's friends looked forward to Bailey's speech as the strongest that would be played in his behalf. Its delivery today, it is believed, has brought the case very near its conclusion. Unless Senator Lorimer resigns to save his colleagues from the necessity of passing on his case, a vote will probably come within a few days on the motion to exclude.

Bailey described Lorimer as one whose habits of life would bear comparison with the habits of any man on either side of the chamber.

"His life," said Senator Bailey, "is as pure as that of a woman. He does not swear; he does not drink; he does not gamble, and he does not even have the small vice of using tobacco. For years as a senator and congressman he lived at the Y. M. C. A. building. He is a man of exalted Christian life and character. He is to be destroyed on the self-confessed testimony of bribe takers and bribe givers."

Tackle Lords on Feb. 20

LONDON, Feb. 13.—In the house of commons this afternoon, Premier Asquith announced that the parliament of lords' veto bill would be introduced on February 20.

Another Shoe Firm Yields to Strikers

Cohen & Frank Tried Trickery and Then Came to Terms.

The backbone of the shoe manufacturers' defense was broken yesterday when Cohen & Frank, 685 Stone avenue, Brownsville, granted all the demands of the strikers, and fifty men returned to work yesterday afternoon.

This firm had settled with the strikers once before, but when the men returned to work they found their wages cut, and they walked out again. Being pressed with orders, and being unable to get scabs, the firm changed their arrogant stand and granted the demands of the workers.

The strikers are confident that all the other firms will now follow and grant their demands. The season has already started, and the employers are hard pressed by their customers to fill the orders, and scabs are not to be had. Agents of the shoe bosses have been at work over Saturday and Sunday trying to get strikers to return to work, but they failed to break the ranks of the men.

Seven men employed by J. & T. Cousin, Grand and DeKalb avenues, broke away, but only three of them remained in the shop. The seven returned to work, the strikers say, at the instigation of one Vincenzo Salve, an ex-Italian carbanero, who is under contract with the Cousin. The strikers say that the seven tried to get the other men to return to work, and failing, they went back guarded by cops.

Twenty cops were guarding the Cousin shop yesterday morning as the firm expected to get at least fifty men back to work.

Touchy Yankee Scabs

One of the seven was induced by his wife to go out of the shop and stay out until the boss granted the demands of all the men on strike. Three more were "done up" by the American scabs who are in the shop and who did not want to have any "guinea" working alongside of them, and they, too, had to leave the shop.

Luis Minicucci, a striker, was arrested while on picket duty near the Cousin shop last night and charged with beating up a scab five weeks ago. Minicucci was bailed out by a strike sympathizer and he will be arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court today.

Vincenzo La Greggio, another striker, was arrested near the Wicher & Gardner shop and charged with assaulting a scab. La Greggio was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court today. While waiting to be bailed out the attorney for the firm, with cops, testified that the scab is in the hospital dying and La Greggio was held without bail for trial today.

The miners' and brewery workers' unions have rallied to the aid of the strikers and a number of locals have heartily responded to the appeals made by the striking shoe workers.

Several Socialist party locals and Workmen's Circle and Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Funds promising to send more money later. A general special meeting of the Shoe Workers' Industrial Union, Local 158, will be held at 899 Kent avenue, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock tonight, for the purpose of discussing important strike matters. Shop chairmen are requested to notify all the members to attend the meeting.

Famine Victims Need \$2,000,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Cable dispatches from William J. Calhoun, American Minister at Peking, estimate that at least \$2,000,000 will be needed for the famine sufferers. The Anhui representatives to the national assembly express themselves as extremely grateful for American assistance.

Local Chinese officers and missionaries are co-operating in rendering assistance. The southern section of the Tsingtau-Fuokow railway is conveying foodstuffs to the famine area, which the line traverses. Foreign and Chinese papers all over China, Mr. Calhoun added, are printing daily columns describing the serious nature of the calamity and appealing for Chinese and foreign assistance.

Two Miners Burned to Death in Bunks

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 13.—Thomas J. Matthews, of Roundup, arrived in Helena today with the report that there had been two fatalities as the result of fires in bunk houses. Roundup is the capital of the new county of Musselshell, created Saturday, and is the center of a large coal mining district. Both victims were Austrians, and their names are unknown. The fires broke out in their respective bunks at Mines 2 and 3, and the victims died before they could be rescued.

Ten Miners Reported Killed in Cave-in

BAN LUIS POTOSI, Mexico, Feb. 13.—News received here today from Matamoros, this state, that a cave-in occurred in one of the mines of the American Smelting and Refining Company at that place, causing the death of ten miners.

Prisons of Illinois Relics of Barbarism

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—Jails of Illinois and the treatment accorded prisoners in them are severely condemned in a report issued today by the state charities commission following its first inspection of these institutions.

The commission finds by comparing its reports with the report issued in 1870 by the old state board of charities that no improvement has been made in the jails in forty years. Only ten in the state were placed in the first class as to sanitation.

The common jail is called a relic of the dark ages, a disseminator of foul diseases and tuberculosis, a place of crime, a violator of laws, a place of detention where men are debased physically by unfit and insufficient food and morally by vicious environment.

Congress Lines Up to Save Magazines

Organized Labor Enters Fight to Defeat Wall Street Attempt to Muzzle.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Another coalition of insurgent Republicans and Democrats, for the purpose of defeating the senate amendment increasing the Postal rate on magazines, is in process of formation here today.

Champ Clark, speaker-elect, sounded the slogan by declaring his opposition. Most of the Democrats will rally to his support. The Republican progressives say that the subtle hand of Wall Street is behind the scheme.

With the amendment scheduled for a vote in the senate early this week, it was reported today that progressive senators—Beveridge, La Follette, Brydson, Boone, Cummins, and others—were planning to attack the Democrats in the upper house to down the plan. Falling in the senate to defeat the increase, the fight will be forced in the house.

"The bill makes fowl of one class of magazines and few of another," said Champ Clark. "I am against it because it is discriminatory and wrong."

Magazine men now in Washington to fight the increase, declared that it has been inspired by Wall Street primarily to bankrupt "muckraking" magazines. Although sanguine of its defeat in the senate, they are taking no chances and are lining up forces in the house.

Organized labor men today added their protest to that of the magazine publishers. Their contention is that the amendment, if passed, would result in the failure of several large publishing houses; and the consequent discharge of thousands of printers, pressmen, and other union employes.

Explosions Excite Nicaragua's Capital

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 13.—Great excitement was aroused here today by a series of explosions in the ammunition barracks situated within the grounds of the presidential mansion.

Detonations caused by the exploding ammunition were still heard conspicuously two and a half hours after the first explosion.

It is impossible to approach the ammunition barracks to learn if any have been killed or wounded.

The cause of the explosion is not known, but martial law has been declared throughout the city.

Boy Set Fires to See Firemen Work

NEWBURGH, Feb. 13.—Charles Horton, Jr., of Yonkers, while visiting at the home of Charles F. Williams, on Celden street, this morning, set fire to some pillows in a den that had been arranged on the upper floor of the house and went down to the front door to watch the engines roll up. Fortunately a fire company was nearby and the flames were checked.

The lad is five years old, and recently started a fire in his own home at Yonkers by piling goods about a piano and setting fire to it. The lad, after the fire, was out this morning, told his people why he had set fire to the pillow and seemed quite elated with the excitement occasioned.

Inspectors Seize N. Y.'s Rotten Catsup

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—United States officers today seized thirty barrels of alleged adulterated tomato catsup which was in the possession of the Standard Grocery Company. The seizure was made as the result of investigations by pure food inspectors. The catsup was shipped to this city from A. F. Roper & Co., of 184 Hudson street, New York, and is said to contain no tomato whatsoever.

Students in Violent Clash with Police

St. Petersburg Scene Battle in Which 1,500 Are Arrested.

(Special to The Call.) ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—University of St. Petersburg and surrounding precincts were today the scene of what came dangerously near being a civil war. At the end of today's fighting between troops and students 1,500 students were made prisoners by the government.

The number of students who were killed and wounded is not given. In fact, no mention is made by the government of "dead or wounded." Those, however, who were arrested, some declare that the freedom which the troops handled their arrest must have resulted in a large number of maimed, at least.

Every effort is being made by the authorities to suppress the news. The strictest censorship is enforced.

Today's collision between students and police was the result of an attempt by the government to break the strike of 3,000 students. Three days ago the students ordered a strike in order to force the cabinet to rescind some of the drastic laws which have been in operation against the students of the university in the last few weeks.

This morning several of the lecture rooms were opened, despite the fact that a few students, mostly from St. Petersburg, were present upon the authorities to attend lectures, which professors were forbidden to give.

The student body in protest of a demonstration through the city grounds. Some hundred students into the class rooms, the result that the lectures had suspended.

It was then that the troops and reserves came on the scene to the riot. They were met by students with revolutionary songs, and in reply the troops were ordered to "show the people" and to "show the men of revolution" that they were not afraid.

James, of "Liberator" Again "Libels" George

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The current issue of the Liberator, containing the repetition of the charge against King George was indignantly repudiated, was circulated throughout the land today. Both the king and queen were exasperated at the persistence of Edward Bolton James, the American publisher of the Liberator, in having alive the story of the publication which Edward F. Mylius was indicted to prison.

It is understood that the attorney general's department is considering a request upon France for the extradition of James from Paris so that he may be tried here on a charge of criminal libel against the king.

Japan Sees Peace with U. S. by

TOKIO, Feb. 13.—"The Panama Exposition at San Francisco opens its gate in 1915, the anniversary of California's admission to the Union." This is the statement today by Count Okuma, president of the Waseda University, and one of the older statesmen, in discussing anti-alien legislation pending in the California legislature.

"The Panama canal will be a source of peace between Japan and the United States," he continued, "completion will give such an impetus to trade relations between America and the Orient that the danger of a crisis trade will obliterate all Japanese agitation in the States."

With Passenger, Fly 800 Feet at Night

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 13.—A flying machine, piloted by a man, carrying a passenger, was flown at night at a height of 800 feet.

Girl is Heroine in Tenement

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 13.—A young girl, partially overcome by gas, was rescued from a tenement here today, after the gas had been discovered by the fire department. The girl had run through the house and into the tenement.

STATE LOCALS REPORT ACTIVITY

State Executive Committee Hears of Work Done During Last Four Weeks.

A meeting of the New York state executive committee of the Socialist party took place at the state headquarters on Tuesday, February 7, 1911, with Comrade Fraser, of Brooklyn, in the chair. The following members were present: Fraser; Pauly, Krasser, Gerber and Solomon. Absent, with excuse: Fred Bennetts; without excuse: Paulitsch, Slobodin, J. Hillputt and H. Feuerstein.

The following credentials for state committeemen were received and the respective names entered as members of the state committee: Fulton county, W. W. Rohde, in place of George Mansell; Chemung county, J. T. Agan, in place of H. B. Aldrich; Westchester county, Fred Bennetts; Seneca county, F. E. Stuckney; Washington county, Arthur Martin; Genesee county, H. C. Sherwin. Credentials were also received from the German state agitation committee certifying to the election of Edward Meyer as a delegate to the state executive committee, and upon motion the delegate was seated with a voice, but no vote, as provided by the state convention.

A committee appeared from the Westchester county committee objecting to a previous action of the committee in granting a branch charter to a number of Polish Comrades in Yonkers without the approval of Local Yonkers, resulting in confusion and misunderstanding between the two organizations in Yonkers. After considering the matter the state secretary was instructed to notify the Polish Branch that the charter issued by the state executive committee had been revoked, and that hereafter the Polish Branch must become a branch of Local Yonkers, and be subject to such rules and regulations as provided by the by-laws of said local.

Reports From Locals.

Albany, requesting that Comrade Stuebel be assigned to them for a mass meeting on Sunday, February 19, which request was granted. Amsterdam, ordering due stamps and giving a brief report of the condition of the local. Auburn, regarding arrangements for a meeting on February 11, at which Comrade Bohn will be the principal speaker. Bainbridge, ordering supply of due stamps, submitting membership report, and reporting arrangements for an indoor meeting for Comrade Stuebel, with good prospects for a large audience, as the farmers are getting interested and they have

MASQUERADE COSTUMES. J. STROPNICKY & SONS (Successors to "BEREDA") 1460 SECOND AVENUE, New York City.

O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS 1515 THIRD AVENUE, New York City.

MEETING HALLS. Astoria Schuetzen Park, 240 W. 11th St., Astoria, O. R.

Labor Lyceum, 340 W. 11th St., Astoria, O. R.

Labor Temple, 340 W. 11th St., Astoria, O. R.

BRINGTON HALL, 1021 St. Marks place, New York City.

CLINTON HALL, 151-153 CLINTON ST., New York City.

RESTAURANTS. LITTLE HUNGARY, 207 E. 10th St., New York City.

PHARMACEUTICALS. GEORGE OBERDORFER, 280 Eighth Ave., New York City.

Key West Co-operative Club, 280 Eighth Ave., New York City.

50c RUSSIAN-TURKISH BATHS, 280 Eighth Ave., New York City.

V. BRITTING & CO., 280 Eighth Ave., New York City.

now plenty of time to attend meetings. Batavia, reporting the election of new secretary, ordering due stamps, and giving an account of the status of the local.

Belmont, suggesting that steps be taken to organize the town of Avoca, Steuben county, as there are about ten Socialists there and a local could be formed. This matter was referred to the state secretary, who reported that steps have already been taken to send an organizer to that locality. Bemus Point, ordering due stamps, submitting vote cast for state committeeman. Binghamton, reporting arrangements for meetings for Comrades Bohn and Stuebel. Bolivar, giving a complete membership report, ordering literature and due stamps.

Buffalo, ordering due stamps, the organization of a Polish branch, and constant increase in membership, at its last meeting forty-five new members were accepted; the agitation meetings are well attended and the local is in excellent condition. Canandaigua, about the prospects to strengthen the local organization, which is very weak, and as a consequence all the work and expense of the local depends upon a very few comrades. Dunkirk, about some differences in the local on account of the methods pursued a year ago in the election of a state committeeman, and suggesting that the state committee take up this question so that any further friction may be avoided. Elmira, reporting a very successful Bohn meeting, ordering due stamps and literature, etc.

Falconer Opens Headquarters. Falconer, reporting the opening of local headquarters, also a successful Bohn meeting, the first indoor Socialist meeting ever held in the town. Farnham, ordering due stamps. Glens Falls, opened new headquarters, membership is increasing, the Bohn meeting there being the most successful meeting held by the local. Genesee, about good prospects to organize a local, asking literature, etc. Gloversville, ordering due stamps, also suggesting that an Italian speaker be assigned to them as soon as possible. Gouverneur, ordering due stamps, reporting a very successful Bohn meeting, the local is distributing large quantities of literature. Hornell, ordering due stamps, literature, etc., and reporting the election of new officers.

Hudson Falls, requesting that Stuebel be assigned to them for a meeting in March, if possible, which request was granted. Jamestown, reporting an attendance of about 1,000 at the Bohn meeting, which will net the local about \$30 above expenses, ordering 4,000 leaflets. Johnstown, reports that arrangements were made for a Warren meeting with Alexander Irvine as the principal speaker, elected new organizer, several new members initiated and the condition of the local being all that could be desired. Lockport, reports that the Bohn meeting was the best ever held in Lockport and requests that Stuebel be assigned to a meeting, also that if possible, W. R. Gaylord be secured for a speaking tour. Fredonia, Geneva, Limestone, etc., ordering due stamps and literature. Mechanosville, ordering due stamps and literature.

Herkimer county, reports in detail about the condition of the four locals in the county, a press committee was elected which will report regularly through The Call of the work which is being done, suggests that a speaker be assigned for two days at Little Falls, as the committee feels confident that a local could be organized there. The state secretary was authorized to make arrangements for such a speaker before the end of February. Mount Vernon, requests constitutions in German as soon as possible, for use by the German branch. Newburg, ordering literature.

Middletown Makes Report. Middletown, ordering due stamps, reports about the condition of both the English and Italian branches of the local, and requests that the state secretary shall make an effort to attend the meetings of the two branches, February 11 and 12, which request was granted and the secretary will be in Middletown on the dates mentioned. New Rochelle, requests a speaker for February 12, when the local intends to hold a Warren protest meeting. Niagara Falls, reports a successful Bohn meeting and will make arrangements for Comrade Stuebel. Ogdensburg, reports the election of a new secretary. Olean, sends membership report, reports arranging meeting for Stuebel.

Patchogue, reports the nomination of candidates for the village elections and that steps will be taken to carry on an active campaign. Plattsburgh, reports the election of new secretary, distributed 500 leaflets, and will make arrangements for an indoor meeting. Portchester, orders 1,000 leaflets. Randolph orders due stamps and reports a good meeting with Bohn as the speaker. Rochester, orders due stamps, reports a good indoor meeting, successful lectures every Sunday, large attendance at its Sunday school, and requests that Bohn be assigned to them for debate on Sunday, February 12, which request was granted.

Rome, elected new secretary; local has now forty members, while fifteen applications for membership are still pending; will arrange a Bohn meeting for February 15. Rotterdam Junction, orders 100 due stamps, secured headquarters, and will arrange a meeting for Bohn, February 20. Schenectady, orders 400 due stamps, literature; the local holds regular meetings every Sunday; membership is constantly increasing. At one meeting alone over fifty new members

joined. Scotia, regarding the Bohn meeting, February 18, also reports the admission of several new members. Spring Valley, orders due stamps, new officers elected.

Ticonderoga, reports the Bohn meeting a great success, twenty new members joined during the last two weeks. Troy, orders due stamps and literature. Walden, reports a small meeting, on account of unfavorable weather. Warrensburg, orders due stamps, several new members admitted; the local desires information about the alleged charges against national secretary, etc. Watertown, reports local in excellent condition, good attendance at the Bohn meeting. Watervliet, Wellsville, Yonkers, etc., order due stamps, literature, etc.

A communication was read from Comrade Nolan, of Mohawk, regarding a plan of work in Herkimer and adjoining counties, distribution of literature, securing of readers for party papers, etc. The secretary was authorized to make suitable arrangements with Comrade Nolan for such work.

From the state Sunday school committee submitting a report of the work done and asking for a stated appropriation for such future work as may be necessary. The secretary was instructed to inform the committee that the state committee will pay all expenses incurred by the Sunday school committee as heretofore.

The state secretary submitted the annual report of the work done during the last three weeks, the successful tour of Comrade Bohn through the state, of which a separate report will be published at the conclusion of the tour on February 20. Arrangements have been completed for the Stuebel tour, to begin February 19, in Albany, and to cover every industrial place in the state. Fifty thousand of the latest Bulletin were distributed by the locals, and that it was necessary to hold back the printing of the February Bulletin on account of the pardon of Warren, the February Bulletin being intended to cover the Warren case; new copy is being prepared, and the Bulletin will be issued on or about February 15.

Financial Report Ready.

The financial report for January was submitted as follows: Total income for the month, \$1,789.87, subdivided as follows: Due stamps, 6,858; due stamps sold, \$488.90; literature, \$75.00; donations and campaign fund, \$525.20; balance from December, \$500.27. The expenses for the month amounted to \$1,223.12, subdivided as follows: National secretary for 6,000 due stamps, \$200; Co-operative Press, on account of printing, \$300; state committee meeting in Syracuse, \$359.72; The Call for 400 subscriptions, \$100; speakers, \$60; stenographer, \$48; rent, \$10; postage, \$29; office supplies, etc., \$9.85; Sunday School committee, \$8.55. Balance on hand on February 1, \$566.75. Total due stamps sold during January, 1911, 6,588; during same period in 1910, 7,729 stamps were sold.

The question of speakers was thoroughly discussed and the secretary was authorized to communicate with Comrades O. A. Curtis, of Buffalo, and William Duffy, of Syracuse, and find out whether arrangements could not be made with them to undertake speaking and organizing tours of the state during the latter part of April, May and June.

In behalf of the German state agitation committee it was reported that it is contemplated to send out Comrade Mewler on a speaking and organizing tour and the state committee was asked to contribute one-third of the expenses. It was decided that \$50 be appropriated for the present for such work.

The next meeting will take place on Tuesday, February 21.

A. FAULY, Recording Secretary.

WHIRLED AROUND SHAFT; MAN ESCAPES UNHURT

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Max Queznau carries no rabbit foot, but he has a lucky stone in his pocket and would not part with it now for a good deal. This morning he was at work in the White Steam Laundry here when his clothes caught in one of the large machines. Queznau was whirled about the shaft for nearly two minutes before the machinery could be stopped.

His fellow employees expected to find his mangled body, but when they loosened Queznau they discovered him none the worse for the whirling except that his clothes were torn to strips and he was shaken up generally. A fresh suit of clothes as ever, it was estimated that Queznau had made about 200 revolutions about the shaft before he was released.

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY

Wadleigh High School, 115th street and 56th avenue: "Rembrandt," Dr. George Kriehm. Public School 4, Rivington and Ridge streets: "How to Read English," Henry Gaines Hawn. Public School 12, Madison and Jackson streets: "Calhoun, His Career and His Theories," Algernon Lee. Public School 63, 4th street, east of First avenue: "Morocco and Its People," Henry Collins Walsh. Public School 66, 83th street, east of First avenue: "The Health of the Child," Dr. S. Josephine Baker. Public School 169, Audubon avenue and 169th street: "English Ballads," Miss Grace Ewing. Museum of Natural History, 77th street and Central Park West: "Channing China," Dr. Arthur Judson Brown. Public Library, 103 West 135th street: "George Meredith," Miss Rose F. Egan. St. Cornelius Church, 423 West 66th street: "Oklahoma, the Land of Now," Elias W. Thompson.

IMMORALITY CAUSE OF MUCH INSANITY

Authors of Pamphlet Say Overwork Rarely Results in Breakdown.

The first step in the educational movement against the causes of insanity was taken yesterday when, from the office of the committee on mental hygiene of the State Charities Aid Association, 105 East 22d street, the first installment of the 400,000 pamphlets entitled "Why Should Any One Go Insane," which the committee plans to distribute broadcast throughout the state, were mailed. It will be printed in several languages and will be distributed through the physicians, health officers, ministers, lodges, labor unions, and, in fact, every religious, civic or social organization or individual that can be interested in the movement.

The pamphlet contains the cheering message to those who have had insanity in their families that insanity is not directly inherited. "One may inherit a greater or less tendency toward insanity," say the authors, "mental instability may be inherited just as weak constitutions may be inherited. Those who have reason to believe that there was mental disease in their ancestry should not be overly alarmed. The fact that some of their ancestors suffered from mental trouble does not make it certain that they will suffer likewise."

Four Main Causes. The authors enumerate four causes, immoral living, alcohol and other poisons, physical disease and mental habits, and treat them frankly and in a manner that will be understood by the laymen. It is a pamphlet of scientific facts in language that the everyday man can understand. Immoral living, says the leaflet, results often in a disease which brings about that form of incurable insanity known popularly as softening of the brain, and scientifically as general paralysis or paresis.

In the relation of immorality to the insanity problem the pamphlet says that every man and boy should know that by immoral living he is exposing himself to incurable insanity. "Over the door of every immoral resort might truthfully be written, 'Incurable insanity may be contracted here.'"

Six hundred men, or 17 per cent of all men, and 262 women or 8 per cent of all the women admitted to the state hospitals for the insane during the year ended September 30, 1910, had softening of the brain. Alcohol and other poisons account for about 30 per cent of the cases of men and 10 per cent of the women admitted to the state hospitals.

"In this day of keen competition, every man needs the highest possible development of his mental capacities," says the pamphlet. "Not only is the highest mental development impossible in the presence of the continued use of alcohol. The children of those addicted to alcohol often start in life with morbid tendencies or mental defects. Patent Medicines Play Part. "Other poisons, such as opium, morphine and cocaine, which, with alcohol, are the principal parts of many patent remedies, often weaken the mental powers and produce insanity."

Some mental breakdowns, says the authors, may be traced to the effects of other physical diseases, such as typhoid fever, influenza and diphtheria. To overcome such causes of insanity good nursing is recommended. "Often this can be had only in the (general) hospital," says the pamphlet. "Prejudice against hospital care is largely unjustified."

The pamphlet disposes of one popular idea when it says that overwork is rarely a cause of insanity. "Hard work alone rarely causes a nervous breakdown," say the authors. "It only becomes a menace to health when associated with worry and loss of sleep, or causes mentioned under other headings."

ON HOW TO EXPLOIT SOUTH AMERICA BEST

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—To take a week's course of instruction in "how to sell more products in Latin America," more than 1,000 delegates met here this afternoon for the first Pan-American Commercial Conference. They were welcomed by President Taft. Other speakers included Secretary of State Knox, Senator Root, Representative Champ Clark, President Farrell, of the United States Steel Corporation, and several South American diplomats. Set speeches will be prohibited during the rest of the week's sessions, the conference being given over to trade discussion.

BARBAROUS MEXICO

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

Much of the material for this volume was gathered first-hand by the author, who made two trips through Mexico, in 1908 and 1909. The rest was taken from authentic Spanish and Mexican writings.

This book shows the relationship between American capital and the "barbarous" government of Mexico. It contains 340 pages, is printed in plain, heavy type, and is generously illustrated. Price, \$1.50. Special to Call Readers, \$1.00.

RICH WOMAN JAILED! LET US ALL HOWL

Bitterly denouncing the federal authorities for permitting women who had smuggled many thousands of dollars worth of jewelry and dresses into this country to go free on payment of a fine, and then making a "scapegoat" of Mrs. Roberta Menges Corwin Hill, of Brooklyn, friends of the woman procured her release from the city prison today.

She was met in the corridor by her parents and her family physician, and went at once to her home at Sheepshead Bay, where it was said she would require medical attention.

Mrs. Hill enjoys the distinction of being the first woman ever given a prison sentence for smuggling, and as a result, organizations of women throughout the country have adopted resolutions denouncing the severity of the government officials.

The Women's Press Club of this city sent to Collector Loeb, Attorney General Wickersham, and President Taft resolutions denouncing District Attorney Wise for demanding, and Judge Martin for inflicting, a prison sentence in this case. Despite this fact, it was said today that prison sentences are to be inflicted in all cases where convictions for smuggling are secured, regardless of the sex of the offender.

PROMISE PROBE OF STEEL TRUST

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—That the next Democratic house definitely pledged to institute a legislative investigation of the steel trust was asserted today by Representative Stanley, author of a resolution authorizing a steel trust probe, which now reposes peacefully in the house committee on rules.

"I have definite assurance," said Stanley, "that the Democratic majority of the next house will pass the resolution if no action is taken before. Their attitude is that the steel trust is perhaps the most dangerous combination of capital in the country. 'If the tobacco trust oppresses the farmers, they can fight it by holding up their crops. They can oppose the meat packers by slaughtering their own cattle and can make the great packing plants as valueless as junk. But the steel trust can absolutely dictate prices because it controls the supplies of raw materials needed by independence as well as itself.'"

STRYCHNINE MADE THE BARBER'S HAND SHAKE

OAKLAND CITY, Ind., Feb. 13.—"You seem to be awfully nervous this morning," said John Monohan as he sat in a barber's chair while Forest Butler was trying to shave him. Butler seemed to Monohan to be jumping from place to place over his face as he spoke, and he noticed that the barber trembled violently.

"If you had taken what I have, you'd be nervous, too," said Butler, and as he uttered the words he fell dead by the chair, the razor falling on Monohan's leg and dropping to the floor.

Butler had proposed to Miss Katie Ward last night, and she had rejected him. Two minutes before Monohan entered the shop he had taken strychnine.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

George R. Kirkpatrick will lecture this evening at the Knights of Pythias Temple, 422 Hopkinson avenue, Brooklyn. The subject will be: "Militarism and War." This will be the second of a series of lectures given by Mr. Kirkpatrick every other Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Progressive Literary and Aid Society. Admission is free. Everybody is welcome.

Timothy Walsh will speak tonight on "Industrial Unionism in Wall Street" at Union Hall, 444 Willis avenue, between 145th and 146th street. The meeting is under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World. Admission is free and all are welcome.

Dr. Toyokichi Iyemago will address the People's Institute on "Japan's Annexation of Korea" in the great hall of Cooper Union this evening at 8 o'clock.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING. PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE Board of Directors of the Medical Review of Reviews Company, adopted January 27, 1911, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of said company will be held on the 27th day of February, 1911, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at No. 12 Mount Morris Park West, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to dissolve said company forthwith.

FREDERIC H. ROBINSON, Secretary. WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, President.

CONSIDER OLD AGE PENSIONS IN MASS.

Three Bills Laid Before Legal Affairs Committee of Legislature.

(Special Correspondence.) BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 11.—The committee on legal affairs of the legislature has before it for public hearing a number of bills seeking to establish an old age pension system in the commonwealth, the several bills seeking the same ends by various means.

Three measures in particular were considered on petitions of Senator Samuel Ross, of New Bedford; Representative David P. Keefe, of Fall River, and Representative John J. Conway, of Boston, each appearing in support of his proposition. Each bill seeks to establish an old age pension, the conditions for securing the benefits differing.

The Conway bill provides these conditions: The person must be sixty-five years of age, must satisfy the authorities that for at least twenty years he has been a citizen of the state, and that his yearly means does not exceed \$200. Having satisfied the conditions, the bill provides this rate of pension, where the yearly means does not exceed \$100, the pension is \$20 a month, where it exceeds \$100, but not \$150, the pension is \$18, and where it exceeds \$150, the pension is \$16.

The Keefe bill provides that any citizen of the commonwealth of fifty-five years or over, and who has paid a poll tax assessed upon himself and a special tax of \$1 of not less than twenty-five years, or a like sum in lieu thereof, and who has not within five years been convicted of felony, who is of good moral character and not addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, shall be entitled to a benefit equivalent to \$3 a week.

The Ross bill provides that all male and female persons who have been residents of the state for forty years, when they become sixty years of age, be entitled to \$30 a month during the rest of their life. To be entitled to this benefit they shall pay into the treasury of the state, from the age of twenty to sixty, the sum of \$2 yearly. Persons now thirty years of age may come under the provisions of the act by payment of \$30.

GIRL REFORMER NOW EDITS HER MAGAZINE. WEST HAMMOND, Ill., Feb. 13.—Miss Virginia Brooks today began her efforts as editor and publisher of the Searchlight, a semi-weekly publication, issued to air her efforts in ridding the town of the corruption she has fought in the last two elections.

The editorial policy of the paper will be to show the people where graft has entered into the taxes which Miss Brooks alleges are devouring the homes of the poor and to expose those who have gained control of property "by unfair methods."

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

WARREN PROTEST MEETING IN BOSTON

Faneuil Hall Well Filled With Enthusiastic Throng--Kotoku Resolutions Adopted.

By J. D. WILLIAMS. (Special Correspondence.)

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The Warren protest meeting today was a big success. Faneuil Hall being well filled, and all were amply repaid for going.

The fact that a sort of pardon had been given to Warren by President Taft made no difference. Everybody could see clearly that the issues involved were of class character, and that the meeting was a rousing one.

By Carter J. McBride presided. Mr. McBride has the distinction of being the only union man that ran for United States senator in Massachusetts in the recent election. The principal speaker was George R. Kirkpatrick, author of "War, What For?" who delivered a stirring address, touching upon the Warren incident in a very telling manner.

James F. Carey spoke in his usual brilliant style, and scored many telling points. The meeting had another speaker, who was not originally on the program, Mrs. May Wood Simons. Mrs. Simons is a very talented woman, and she showed what a masterly grasp of the issues involved in the Warren case, and the many correlated questions she has. It was, indeed, a treat to listen to her.

There were two resolutions presented, one on the Warren case, and the other on the recent judicial murder in Japan of Dr. Kotoku and his comrades. The resolutions in regard to the Kotoku case were especially strong and were as follows:

Dr. Kotoku Brutally Murdered. "Whereas on January 21, 1911, the imperial government of Japan, in the exercise of its despotic power, saw fit to brutally murder, under the guise of legal execution, Dr. Kotoku, Mmc. Kotoku and ten others for the 'crime' of free speech and the translating of certain books of world wide reputation, including such authors as Kropotkin, Marx and Tolstoy, for the purpose of enlightening the people of Japan and giving them the liberties of civilized nations; and

"Whereas the charges against them were so flimsy that the imperial government did not dare give the accused a public trial, as it well knew the world would at once condemn the injustice of the charges; and

"Whereas the citizens of Boston now assembled in Faneuil Hall, that world wide known 'Cradle of Liberty,' cannot allow this act to pass unopposed; be it therefore

Resolved, That this Faneuil Hall assemblage, on this 12th day of February, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, the great President of the United States, the liberator of 4,000,000 slaves and friend of all oppressed, condemn the execution of the Japanese liberators; and, be it further

Resolved, That we protest against the practice of secret trials and judgments, believing every person is entitled to an impartial and public trial by a jury of his peers; and finally, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the press and to the Japanese ambassador at Washington"

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

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Successors to PAINLESS PARKER. 247 Sixth Avenue, cor. 16th St. Expert Dentists in Attendance. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Remember that in order to be entitled to the above reduction you must present a copy of this ad. Not good after February 28. BROOKLYN BRANCH, 5123 THIRD AVENUE.

BUSINESS MEETINGS MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Bebel Study Club of Branch 3. In reading and discussing Bebel's book, "Women and Socialism," the August Bebel Study Club of Branch 3 has just passed through primitive society and slavery, and is now entering Christianity and feudalism.

The discussion at the meeting tonight is on "What sociological forces have brought about Christianity?" Reader and critic is August Claessens. All welcome. Admission free. Meeting at 272 East 10th street.

Branch 4. A regular meeting of Branch 4 will be held tonight at Turn Hall, 205 West 54th street. Special order of business will be the reading of a paper by Comrade Hage.

The organization committee reports encouraging results from its visits to enrolled Socialists. The fourth Tuesday of each month is to be devoted to lectures given by the branch on different subjects by well known Comrades. A special effort is to be made to attract sympathizers as well as party members to these meetings. Comrades are requested to bring their friends and reward the hard work of the committee by a large attendance.

General Council, Y. P. S. F. The general council of the Young People's Socialist Federation will hold its second meeting this evening at the Yorkville headquarters, 1461 Third avenue, at 8 o'clock. An executive committee will be elected at this meeting. It is also expected that a committee from the Socialist party will appear. Members of the general council and all officers of the individual circles are requested to attend.

Brooklyn. 11th and 17th A. D.—At 499 Lexington avenue. Minutes of Central Committee. The central committee met at the Labor Lyceum, Saturday, February 11. J. Well was elected chairman. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. The credential committee reported that Branch 2, 7th A. D.; Branch 3, 22d A. D.; Branch 2, 14th A. D.; 3d and 8th A. D.; 1st and 2d A. D. had elected eight delegates. On motion delegates were seated.

A communication was received from the 16th A. D. and 9th A. D. Branch 1, protesting against the action of the central committee in altering the name and jurisdiction of the branch. On motion it was decided to call the newly organized women's branch, Branch 5, 9th A. D.

A circular was received from the national headquarters of the Socialist party calling attention to the fact that Sunday, February 26th had been set aside as Woman's Day, and notifying us that a special issue of the Progressive Woman would be issued on that date. On motion 300 copies of the special edition were ordered, same to be sold. A bill for \$5.47 was received from Branch 5, 9th A. D., representing the expenses of organization. A motion that bill be paid was carried.

The executive committee's recommendation that three additional delegates be elected on the executive committee, in place of the division organizers, was concurred in. Comrades Fraser, Slaven, and Fall elected.

Organizer Lindgren reported that several assembly districts had requested circulars to enrolled voters. A new circular letter has been gotten up. On motion, same was read, approved and ordered printed. Lindgren stated that Hillquit would not be present at the Warren meeting, because he had made another engagement, thinking the demonstration would not be held. On motion it was voted not to take up a collection at the meeting. The following Comrades volunteered to carry signs in front of the Grand Opera House, advertising the meeting at the Montauk Theater, Weiss, Shapiro, and Zucker. The organizer reporting for the women's committee, said that two sessions had been held and a meeting had been arranged to take place in the Labor Lyceum on February 26, with Comrades Bertha M. Fraser, Anita C. Block, Meta Stern, Carrie Allen, and the Rev. R. Sawyer as speakers. Three hundred circular letters have been sent to various women's organizations, notifying them of the meeting.

In response to a request of the striking shoe workers that we permit

THOMAS G. HUNT, Maker and Importer of Trunks, Bags and Leather Goods. 450 6th Ave., cor. 26th St., Manhattan.

DENTISTS—Brooklyn. DR. L. & I. HERMANN, SURGEON DENTIST. Have removed to 1238 4th St., cor. 12th Ave., Brooklyn. Phone 237 Bay Ridge.

THEM TO SOLICIT FUNDS IN THE Foyer of the Montauk Theater, a motion was made and carried, granting the request.

A motion that a committee of three be elected to visit the Forward and demand that the notices of Local Kings be printed whenever sent in, was carried. Comrades Annenberg, Wasserman, and Watson were elected.

The grievance committee reported on the case of J. Greenberg, charged with scabbing—stating him to be guilty, but recommending clemency; and another motion was made and passed that hereafter it will be a standing rule of Local Kings County to entertain no charge of scabbing where differently organized unions are involved. A motion to reconsider the tabling of the grievance committee's report was lost.

Twenty-six candidates were proposed for membership and admitted. Comrades Pauly, Rotenberg, Klopfer, Elson, and Wasserman, were elected delegates to the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association. Comrade J. Well was elected treasurer of the lecture committee.

The financial report was: Income, \$267.33; expenses, \$128.11; balance on hand, \$139.22.

A motion was made that we reconsider the holding of a Debs meeting. A motion that we hold a Debs meeting some time in April, was carried. On motion, meeting was adjourned.

HARRY USWALD, Secretary, Local Kings.

NEW JERSEY. Newark. The regular Sunday lecture will be held at Iroquois Hall, 264 Washington street, Newark, on Sunday, February 19. Comrade Jessica Garretson Finch will be the speaker, her subject being "Socialism and Education." Comrade Finch is one of America's leading woman educators, and Comrades will do well to come and hear her. There will also be a recitation by a little girl who was one of the prize winners at the Newark schools.

Elizabeth. Branch 3 held a very successful meeting on Friday evening. Three new members were admitted, among which were the Rev. Mary Traffan Whitney, of the Unitarian Church, and her husband.

A novel way to start discussion was tried and was a success. Questions were written on a slip of paper and dropped into a hat, and the membership then answered the queries.

The first question was: "Is The Call an up-to-date Socialist paper?" It was unanimously agreed to inform The Call that Branch 3, of Elizabeth, N. J., considers The Call as the best Socialist paper in the United States.

The civic committee of the Socialist party of Elizabeth has sent the following protest to N. K. Thompson, street commissioner:

"Dear Sir—Responding to the corporation notices appearing in the local papers, relative to the proposed vacating and closing of Laurel and Myrtle streets, from lines as laid out in said notices, the signers, in the name of the Socialist party of Elizabeth, most emphatically protest against the vacating or closing of any street, for the purpose of benefiting any individual or corporation, unless it can be proved conclusively to the citizens, that such privileges granted, will revert to the direct advantage of the community.

"Streets are to be considered as arteries of the main body, the community, and should under no consideration be given away or vacated, to benefit a few at the expense of the many.

"The petitioner, in asking to close and vacate the aforementioned streets, has in no way shown, in what manner said closing and vacating will prove a direct benefit or advantage to the city commensurate with the franchise asked.

"And it is for such reason mainly, and for no personal or other ulterior reasons that the Socialist party of Elizabeth registers this protest.

"Trusting that the honorable city council will consider this objection reasonable and logical, we remain, respectfully,

"THE CIVIC COMMITTEE," "Socialist Party of Elizabeth."

PATERSON. Frederick Kraft will speak at the mass meeting arranged by the 2d Ward Branch (No. 7) of the Socialist party, to be held at Riverside Turn Hall, 755-745 River street, on Wednesday evening. Comrade Kraft will speak in English and German. All Comrades and sympathizers are requested to be present and help make the meeting a rousing success.

With renewed activity in this city there is every possibility of electing an alderman in the 3d ward next November. Admission to the meeting will be free. WM. GLANZ, Organizer.

NATIONAL NOTES

The national executive committee met in session at national headquarters at 11 a.m., Saturday, February 4, adjourned for the day at 12:30 p.m., and again met in session at 12:45 Monday, the 6th, and adjourned at 4:15. Printed copies of the minutes have been sent through the usual channels of party information.

The subcommittee of the national committee, known as the investigation committee, met in session at 2 p.m., Saturday, February 4, and held six sessions: Saturday afternoon and evening, Sunday morning, afternoon,

and evening, and Monday morning, continuing to 12:30 noon. An adjourned meeting of the subcommittee will be held February 25.

Word of the death of Comrade Fred W. Long, of Philadelphia, on February 4, was received the same day. The following action was taken by the national executive committee:

"That the national secretary be instructed to telegraph Comrade Harry Parker, of Philadelphia, asking him to attend the funeral of Comrade Fred Long as representative of the national executive committee, and on its behalf and at its expense to lay an appropriate wreath upon the grave.

On January 5 of the municipal election in Star City, W. Va., resulted in electing Comrade William Shay as mayor, and Comrades Besnor, Kennedy, McShaffer and Stansbury to the city council.

Comrade H. C. Tuck, editor of the World, published at Oakland, Cal., has been arrested on account of exposing in its columns the system of detention employed by the police department. The organization committee of Branch Oakland has authorized the opening of a defense fund. All contributions should be sent to William Serb, 328 12th street, Oakland, Cal.

Republican Alderman Bogk, of Milwaukee, has published a statement trying to discredit the Socialist administration upon the ground of increased cost in salaries paid to city employees. Comrade C. P. Dietz, city controller, shows that the city was greatly benefited by this fact; that during these months the city was doing thousands of dollars worth of public work on its own account, and states:

"If the work had been let to private contractors there would have been no charge on the city's books for labor under those contracts, but the entire amounts, including material and the contractor's profit, would be charged under one contract item. Where, however, the city does the work, the entire amount is divided on the books, as so much for labor, as much for material, and the profit is eliminated to the advantage of the city. Necessarily, therefore, when the city did its own work during these months the item of wages on the city's books was increased accordingly. The only question involved on this point is 'what benefits accrued to the city?' The answer is 'the contractor's profits.'"

The nominations for members of

the woman's national committee will close on February 14. Nominations not received on or before that date cannot be recognized. Acceptance and declarations will remain open until February 24. Immediately thereafter individual membership ballots will be sent to state secretaries, to locals in unorganized states, and to members at large.

Every local should get a big bundle of the special propaganda edition of the Progressive Woman, issued for Woman's Day, February 26. Prices: Thirty-five copies, 50 cents; seventy-five copies, \$1; in lots of 100 or more, 1 cent each. Orders should be filed as early as possible. Address the Progressive Woman, "Special Edition," Girard, Kan.

By a recent referendum in Oklahoma the following were elected members of the national committee: Oscar Ameringer, Indiana building, Oklahoma City; Carrie C. Block, Lookaba; George E. Owen, Oklahoma City; and John G. Wills, Granite.

By a recent referendum in Texas Comrade E. R. Meitzen, of Halleisville, was re-elected state secretary, and Comrades P. G. Zimmerman, of Hamlin, and W. S. Noble, of Ranger, were elected members of the national committee.

Comrade Grant Miller, state secretary of Nevada, submits the following to National Secretary Barnes:

"In order to obtain the best and most effective methods of carrying forward the work of the state secretaries, and inasmuch as no one man will think of all the good things, let me suggest that the state secretaries generally get in touch with each others' ways of doing things by sending each other copies of circular letters, appeals, plans, etc., used by them and the respective state committees. Such an interchange of ideas cannot fail to be productive of good to the movement."

Comrade Branstetter, state secretary of Oklahoma, submits the following to the national office:

"Extract from minutes of the state executive committee: Gilmore matter taken up. Communications and minutes of the state convention and previous S. E. C. meeting read. Gilmore not present. Clark appears and makes statement. Branstetter substantiates statement of Clark so far as conversations with self are concerned. William Prahl makes statement. (The communications, minutes and state-

ments published in full in this week's issue.)

"Findings: From the above evidence and the failure of Gilmore to appear after due notice, the S. E. C. finds J. N. Gilmore guilty of accepting money from the Republican congressional candidates or committee in the 4th district during the last campaign. In view of the fact that the membership of Gilmore, and also of Local Antlers, has lapsed on account of non-payment of dues for the current quarter, there is no local of which he is now a member, and to whom the evidence and findings may be referred according to instructions of the state convention. The state secretary is, therefore, instructed not to grant a charter to a new local, or to accept the application of an old one for reinstatement, if the name of J. N. Gilmore appears as one of the members seeking reinstatement or admission. And the secretary is instructed to notify all locals in the state of these findings, and to notify them that Gilmore is not eligible to membership, and should not be admitted to the party until such time as he appears before the state executive committee and proves his innocence of the above charges."

National Organizers and Lecturers. J. T. Cumble, February 19-25, Oklahoma, under direction of the state committee.

J. L. Pitts, February 19-25, Florida, under direction of the state committee.

Lena Morrow Lewis, February 19, en route; 20, Fulton, Ky.

Anna A. Maley, February 19-25, Washington, under direction of the state committee.

W. R. Snow, February 19-25, Oklahoma, under direction of the state committee.

The above are the only speakers working under the direction of the national office. J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. ST. NICHOLAS AVE., 348—Beautiful 3-room apartment, hot water supply; \$18; investigate. LENOX ST., 514—Large room, steam heat, hot water; \$20; at subway, inquire janitor.

87th AVE., 2618, near 150th—Handsome 3 1/2 rooms, bath and hot water; \$17 monthly.

50th ST., 442 W.—Charming apartment, 4 rooms; \$14; rooms all light and clean.

43d ST., 227 W.—Floor to rent; \$20 per month.

96th ST., 161 W.—Five rooms, all light, hot water, bath, near subway; \$18 to \$22.

123rd ST., 61 W.—A, B, 6 large rooms, steam, all improvements; \$17, \$20, \$22; inducements.

143d ST., 100 W.—3 large, light rooms, bath; hot water; \$20-\$25; two weeks free.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. LEXINGTON AVE., 1400, near 96th—3 light rooms, newly painted; half month free; \$18.

57th AVE., 228—Five rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; \$18.

123d ST., 234 E.—Newly decorated 4 rooms; select paper; references; \$18.

187th ST., 407 E.—Floor in private house, \$18, with gas, gas.

143rd ST., 217 E.—3 very large, light rooms; elegant condition; \$14.

114th ST., 110 E.—Six rooms, bath, hot water; rent; \$22.

121st ST., 72 E.—near park—Fire large, light rooms and bath; \$20.

123d ST., 163 E.—4 large, light rooms, bath, hot water supply; \$16-\$18.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brook. COURTLANDT AVE., 706 (154th), Bronx—3 light rooms, hot water; fine condition; low rent.

BRYANT AVE., 1434, near Friedman at subway, 5 and 6 rooms; all improvements; \$22-\$25.

123rd ST., 674 E.—4-5 large, light rooms, bath, steam, hot water; \$17-\$20.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Manhattan. 20th ST., 507 W.—15 newly furnished, heated rooms; running water; porcelain bath; \$1.50 per week.

175th ST., 215 E.—Heated front room, clean or housekeeping; private house; reasonable.

123rd ST., 140 E.—Newly furnished large heated room; water; gentleman or couple.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED. TWO intelligent young men desire large room with dinner, below 14th st., with intellectual family. Chas. Rubin, care Call.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE. INTELLECTUAL woman: best references; wishes position as housekeeper; widower with few children or bachelor. J. Weiss, 22 Lincoln place, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE. BUSINESS ASSISTANT—Man with large experience, business and office system, desires position; references; telephone; care Call; Albert F. Rose, 10 Bedford ave., Dorchester, Mass.

HELP WANTED MALE. JANITOR—With small family; with most up-to-date cooking. Call Monday, 6:30 p.m., Queens County Labor Lyceum, 457 Greeno st., Bayside, L. I.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. BAKERS' UNION, Local 28, meets every second and fourth Wednesday at Boscawen No. 2, Grand Hall, 724 St.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS' UNION, Local No. 1209, of A. F. of L., meets every second and fourth Wednesday, every 2nd and 4th at 17th st., until further notice. Phone, 3365 Bayside.

REGULAR BUSINESS MEETING of 1911 and 1912, A. D. Smith Branch, every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, 107 East 10th st., at 4 p.m.

Plans and Agon Workers' Union, 18, meet every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 25 E. 21st st., from 2 to 3 p.m. All before and between are welcome.

FURNITURE AND PLANO MOVING UNION, Local 254, meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 25 E. 21st st., from 2 to 3 p.m. All before and between are welcome.

BROOKLYN FEDERATION of LABOR meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 25 E. 21st st., from 2 to 3 p.m. All before and between are welcome.

SHOEMAKERS' UNION, Local 254, meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 25 E. 21st st., from 2 to 3 p.m. All before and between are welcome.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local 419, meets every day, 9 a.m. to 12 p.m., Tel. 2000 Lenox, 123rd St., 123rd St., 123rd St., 123rd St.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

WARREN PROTEST MEETING IN BOSTON

Faneuil Hall Well Filled With Enthusiastic Throng--Kotoku Resolutions Adopted.

By J. D. WILLIAMS. (Special Correspondence.) BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The Warren protest meeting today was a big success. Faneuil Hall being well filled, and all were amply repaid for going. The fact that a sort of pardon had been given to Warren by President Taft made no difference. Everybody could see clearly that the issues involved were of class character, and that the meeting was a rousing one. Elyator J. McBride presided. Mr. McBride has the distinction of being the only union man that ran for United States senator in Massachusetts in the recent election. The principal speaker was George R. Kirkpatrick, author of "War, What For?" who delivered a stirring address, touching upon the Warren incident in a very telling manner. James F. Carey spoke in his usual brilliant style, and scored many telling points. The meeting had another speaker, who was not originally on the program, Mrs. May Wood Simons. Mrs. Simons is a very talented woman and she showed what a masterly grasp of the issues involved in the Warren case, and the many correlated questions she has. It was, indeed, a treat to listen to her. There were two resolutions presented, one on the Warren case, and the other on the recent judicial murder in Japan of Dr. Kotoku and his comrades. The resolutions in regard to the Kotoku case were especially strong and were as follows: Dr. Kotoku Brutally Murdered. "Whereas on January 24, 1911, the imperial government of Japan, in the exercise of its despotic power, saw fit to brutally murder, under the guise of legal execution, Dr. Kotoku, Mmc. Kotoku and ten others for the "crime" of free speech and the translating of certain books of world wide reputation, including such authors as Kropotkin, Marx and Tolstoy, for the purpose of enlightening the people of Japan and giving them the liberties of civilized nations; and "Whereas the charges against them were so flimsy that the imperial government did not dare give the accused a public trial, as it well knew the world would at once condemn the injustice of the charges; and "Whereas the citizens of Boston now assembled in Faneuil Hall, that world wide known "Cradle of Liberty," cannot allow this act to pass uncondemned; be it therefore "Resolved, That this Faneuil Hall assemblage, on this the 12th day of February, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, the great President of the United States, the liberator of 4,000,000 slaves and friend of all oppressed, condemn the execution of the Japanese liberators; and, be it further "Resolved, That we protest against the practice of secret trials and judgments, believing every person is entitled to an impartial and public trial by a jury of his peers; and finally, be it "Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the press and to the Japanese ambassador at Washington"

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. 202 East Broadway, Tel. 2345 Orchard. Branch, 102 Lenox Ave., bet. 118th and 119th Sts. Call the Call stated.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. BROOKLYN.

I. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician 1028 Broadway, Brooklyn. Glasses, \$1. & up. Open Eveng.

DENTISTS—Manhattan and Bronx.

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST.

Special Liberal Prices for Comrades. 200 E. 44th St. Tel. 3967-Lenox.

DR. P. L. LEWIN

DR. S. BERLIN

DR. MATILDA SINAI LEE

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST.

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BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Bebel Study Club of Branch 3. In reading and discussing Bebel's book, "Women and Socialism," the August Bebel Study Club of Branch 3 has just passed through primitive society and slavery, and is now entering Christianity and feudalism. The discussion at the meeting tonight is on "What sociological forces have brought about Christianity?" Reader and critic is August Claessens. All welcome. Admission free. Meeting at 272 East 10th street.

Branch 4.

A regular meeting of Branch 4 will be held tonight at Turn Hall, 305 West 54th street. Special order of business will be the reading of a paper by Comrade Hage.

The organization committee reports encouraging results from its visits to enrolled Socialists. The fourth Tuesday of each month is to be devoted to lectures given by the branch on different subjects by well known comrades. A special effort is to be made to attract sympathizers as well as party members to these meetings. Comrades are requested to bring their friends and reward the hard work of the committee by a large attendance.

General Council, Y. P. S. F.

The general council of the Young People's Socialist Federation will hold its second meeting this evening at the Yorkville headquarters, 1461 Third avenue, at 8 o'clock. An executive committee will be elected at this meeting. It is also expected that a committee from the Socialist party will appear. Members of the general council and all officers of the individual circles are requested to attend.

BROOKLYN.

11th and 15th A. D.—At 159 Lexington avenue.

Minutes of Central Committee.

The central committee met at the Labor Lyceum, Saturday, February 11. J. Well was elected chairman. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read. The credential committee reported that Branch 2, 7th A. D.; Branch 3, 22d A. D.; Branch 2, 14th A. D.; 3d and 8th A. D.; 1st and 2d A. D. had elected eight delegates. On motion delegates were seated. A communication was received from the 18th A. D. and 9th A. D., Branch 1, protesting against the action of the central committee in altering the name and jurisdiction of the branch. On motion it was decided to call the newly organized women's branch, Branch 5, 9th A. D.

A circular was received from the national headquarters of the Socialist party calling attention to the fact that Sunday, February 26th had been set aside as Woman's Day, and notifying us that a special issue of the Progressive Woman would be issued on that date. On motion 300 copies of the special edition were ordered, same to be sold. A bill for \$5.47 was received from Branch 5, 9th A. D., representing the expenses of organization. A motion that bill be paid was carried.

The executive committee's recommendation that three additional delegates be elected on the executive committee, in place of the division organizers, was concurred in. Comrades Frazer, Slaven, and Fall elected.

Organizer Lindgren reported that several assembly districts had requested circulars to enrolled voters. A new circular letter has been gotten up. On motion, same was read, approved and ordered printed. Lindgren stated that Hillquit would not be present at the Warren meeting, because he had made another engagement, thinking the demonstration would not be held. On motion it was voted not to take up a collection at the meeting. The following comrades volunteered to carry signs in front of the Grand Opera House, advertising the meeting at the Montauk Theater, Weiss, Shapiro, and Zucker. The organizer reporting for the women's committee, said that two sessions had been held and a meeting had been arranged to take place in the Labor Lyceum on February 26, with Comrades Bertha M. Frazer, Anita C. Block, Meta Stern, Carrie Allen, and the Rev. R. Sawyer as speakers. Three hundred circular letters have been sent to various women's organizations, notifying them of the meeting.

In response to a request of the striking shoe workers that we permit

THOMAS G. HUNT

Maker and Importer of Trunks, Bags and Leather Goods 450 6th Ave., cor. 26th St., Manhattan.

DENTISTS—Brooklyn.

DRS. L. & I. HERMANN

SURGEON DENTISTS. Have removed to 1238 69th St., cor. 12th Ave., Brooklyn. Phone 237 Bay Ridge.

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them to solicit funds in the foyer of the Montauk Theater, a motion was made and carried, granting the request.

A motion that a committee of three be elected to visit the Forward and demand that the notices of Local Kings be printed whenever sent in, was carried. Comrades Annenberg, Wasserman, and Watson were elected. The grievance committee reported on the case of J. Greenberg, charged with scabbing—stating him to be guilty, but recommending clemency; and another motion was made and passed that hereafter it will be a standing rule of Local Kings County to entertain no charge of scabbing where differently organized unions are involved. A motion to reconsider the tabling of the grievance committee's report was lost.

Twenty-six candidates were proposed for membership and admitted. Comrades Pauly, Rottenberg, Klöpfer, Elson, and Wasserman, were elected delegates to the Workmen's Co-operative Publishing Association. Comrade J. Well was elected treasurer of the lecture committee.

The financial report was: Income, \$267.33; expenses, \$128.11; balance on hand, \$139.22.

A motion was made that we reconsider the holding of a Debs meeting. A motion that we hold a Debs meeting some time in April, was carried. On motion, meeting was adjourned.

HARRY USWALD, Secretary; Local Kings.

NEW JERSEY.

Newark. The regular Sunday lecture will be held at Iroquois Hall, 264 Washington street, Newark, on Sunday, February 19. Comrade Jessica Garretson Finch will be the speaker, her subject being "Socialism and Education." Comrade Finch is one of America's leading woman educators, and Comrades will do well to come and hear her. There will also be a recitation by a little girl who was one of the prize winners at the Newark schools.

Elizabeth.

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A novel way to start discussion was tried and was a success. Questions were written on a slip of paper and dropped into a hat, and the membership then answered the queries.

The first question was: "Is The Call an up-to-date Socialist paper?" It was unanimously agreed to inform The Call that Branch 3, of Elizabeth, N. J., considers The Call as the best Socialist paper in the United States.

The civic committee of the Socialist party of Elizabeth has sent the following protest to N. K. Thompson, street commissioner: "Dear Sir—Responding to the corporation notices appearing in the local papers, relative to the proposed vacating and closing of Laurel and Myrtle streets, from lines as laid out in said notices, the signers, in the name of the Socialist party of Elizabeth, most emphatically protest against the vacating or closing of any street, for the purpose of benefiting any individual or corporation, unless it can be proved conclusively to the citizens, that such privileges granted, will revert to the direct advantage of the community.

"Streets are to be considered as arteries of the main body, the community, and should under no consideration be given away or vacated, to benefit a few at the expense of the many.

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"And it is for such reason mainly, and for no personal or other ulterior reasons that the Socialist party of Elizabeth registers this protest.

"Trusting that the honorable city council will consider this objection reasonable and logical, we remain, respectfully,

"THE CIVIC COMMITTEE," "Socialist Party of Elizabeth."

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Comrade H. C. Tuck, editor of the World, published at Oakland, Cal., has been arrested on account of exposing in its columns the system of detention employed by the police department. The organization committee of Branch Oakland has authorized the opening of a defense fund. All contributions should be sent to William Serb, 328 12th street, Oakland, Cal.

Republican Alderman Bogh, of Milwaukee, has published a statement trying to discredit the Socialist administration upon the ground of increased cost in salaries paid to city employes. Comrade C. P. Dietz, city controller, shows that the city was greatly benefited by this fact; that during these months the city was doing thousands of dollars worth of public work on its own account, and states:

"If the work had been let to private contractors there would have been no charge on the city's books for labor under those contracts, but the entire amounts, including material and the contractor's profit, would be charged under one contract item. Where, however, the city does the work, the entire amount is divided on the books, as so much for labor, so much for material, and the profit is eliminated to the advantage of the city. Necessarily, therefore, when the city did its own work during these months the item of wages on the city's books was increased accordingly. The only question involved on this point is 'what benefits accrued to the city?' The answer is 'the contractor's profits.'"

The nominations for members of

the woman's national committee will close on February 14. Nominations not received on or before that date cannot be recognized. Acceptance and declarations will remain open until February 24. Immediately thereafter individual membership ballots will be sent to state secretaries, to locals in unorganized states, and to members at large.

Every local should get a big bundle of the special propaganda edition of the Progressive Woman, issued for Woman's Day, February 26. Prices: Thirty-five copies, 50 cents; seventy-five copies, \$1; in lots of 100 or more, 1 cent each. Orders should be filed as early as possible. Address the Progressive Woman, "Special Edition," Girard, Kan.

By a recent referendum in Oklahoma the following were elected members of the national committee: Oscar Ameringer, Indiana building; Oklahoma City; Carrie C. Block, Lookoba; George E. Owen, Oklahoma City, and John G. Willis, Granite.

By a recent referendum in Texas Comrade E. R. Meitzen, of Halleitusville, was re-elected state secretary, and Comrades P. G. Zimmerman, of Hamlin, and W. S. Noble, of Ranger, were elected members of the national committee.

Comrade Grant Miller, state secretary of Nevada, submits the following to National Secretary Barnes: "In order to obtain the best and most effective methods of carrying forward the work of the state secretaries, and inasmuch as no one man will think of all the good things, let me suggest that the state secretaries generally get in touch with each other's ways of doing things by sending each other copies of circular letters, appeals, plans, etc., used by them and the respective state committees. Such an interchange of ideas cannot fail to be productive of good to the movement."

Comrade Branstetter, state secretary of Oklahoma, submits the following to the national office: "Extract from minutes of the state executive committee: Gilmore matter taken up. Communications and minutes of the state convention and previous S. E. C. meeting read. Gilmore not present. Clark appears and makes statement. Branstetter substantiates statement of Clark so far as conversations with self are concerned. William Prahl makes statement. (The communications, minutes and state-

ments published in full in this week's issue.) "Findings: From the above evidence and the failure of Gilmore to appear after due notice, the S. E. C. finds J. N. Gilmore guilty of accepting money from the Republican congressional candidates or committee in the 4th district during the last campaign. In view of the fact that the membership of Gilmore, and also of Local Antlers, has lapsed on account of non-payment of dues for the current quarter, there is no local of which he is now a member, and to whom the evidence and findings may be referred according to instructions of the state convention. The state secretary is, therefore, instructed not to grant a charter to a new local, or to accept the application of an old one for reinstatement, if the name of J. N. Gilmore appears as one of the members seeking reinstatement or admission. And the secretary is instructed to notify all locals in the state of these findings, and to notify them that Gilmore is not eligible to membership, and should not be admitted to the party until such time as he appears before the state executive committee and proves his innocence of the above charges."

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS AND LOCALS.

J. T. Cumble, February 19-25, Oklahoma, under direction of the state committee. J. L. Pitts, February 19-25, Florida, under direction of the state committee. Lena Morrow Lewis, February 19, en route; 20, Fulton, Ky. Anna A. Maley, February 19-25, Washington, under direction of the state committee. W. R. Snow, February 19-25, Oklahoma, under direction of the state committee. The above are the only speakers working under the direction of the national office. J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

THE WEEKLY PLEDGE FUND.

- The following contributions for the Weekly Pledge Fund have been received during the week ended Saturday, February 11. The total for the week amounts to \$373.57. The receipts during last week have been better than they have been for quite some time. A number of comrades in arrears with their pledges have paid up. There are a number yet to be heard from and it is to be hoped that all those who can do so, will pay up before the end of the month. A complete statement of the total amount paid by every sustainer since the beginning of the Pledge Fund will be published as soon as the present Pledge Fund expires. Any errors or omissions should be reported to the manager of The Call so that possible mistakes may be rectified. Those paying \$1 or more per week are entitled to twelve monthly subscription cards and to bonds for the full amount paid. Those paying less are entitled to a proportionate amount of cards and to bonds for the full amount. Comrades who have not received the cards or bonds will please communicate with the manager, so that they may be sent to them without delay.
- Geo. A. Johnson, New Haven, Conn., 2.00
- Ethel E. Shafer, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 5.00
- M. Roth and Girard Pellons, Manchester, N. H., 1.00
- Leonora O'Reilly, Brooklyn, 1.00
- Branch 1, Local Union County, N. J., 2.00
- Dr. Peskin, New York, 5.00
- Archibald Black, New York, 5.00
- Drs. I. and M. J. Ortman, New York, 1.00
- Mrs. S. Hemberger, New York, 1.00
- Erlsa Hemberger, New York, 1.00
- Bertha Hemberger, New York, 1.00
- W. H. Short, New York, 1.00
- Osmond K. Frankel, New York, 4.00
- Wright & Aguilar, Montreal, Quebec, 4.50
- R. J. Riley, Brooklyn, 1.00
- Robert Otto, Westfield, N. J., 2.50
- Sam Knapp, Westfield, N. J., 1.00
- Henry Wenke, Westfield, N. J., 2.50
- Chas. Zeitheack, Westfield, N. J., 2.50
- Paul Tuerchman, Garwood, N. J., 1.00
- Jessie B. Adams, New York, 4.00
- Charles P. Fagnani, New York, 20.00
- Drs. Freundlich, Guttman and Romm, New York, 4.00
- Anna Rochester, Englewood, N. J., 2.00
- Leonard D. Abbott, New York, 1.00
- Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Tetmer, Brooklyn, 5.00
- Alex Bliden, New York, 3.00
- Chas. Reiff, Bayonne, N. J., 2.25
- Grace E. Davis, Bayonne, N. J., 2.25
- Geo. J. Alcott, Bridgewater, Mass., 2.00
- U. O. Richmond, 2.00
- A. D. Atkinson, S. Braintree, Mass., 2.00
- H. D. Chapman, New York, 2.00
- S. Montford, New York, 2.00
- Edward Reisinger, New York, 2.00
- Branch 9, S. P., 10.00
- P. J. Flanagan, Brooklyn, 1.00
- F. H. Billman, Brooklyn, 1.00
- L. H. Murdoch, Holden, Mass., 3.00
- D. Sanial Gill, New York, 3.00
- Robert H. Edwards, New York, 1.00
- "C. F. B.", New York, 10.00
- W. C. Cannon, New York, 2.00
- W. A. Sinclair, New York, 2.00
- James Allen, Jersey City, N. J., 1.00
- Leo Langbein, New York, 1.25
- Henry Marcus, New York, 1.00
- Dr. Louis Sabloff, New York, 5.00
- Mrs. A. D. Macmahon, New York, 5.00
- Oscar Andraesen, New York, 1.00
- Mr. and Mrs. S. Solomon, New York, 1.00
- J. Levy, New York, 1.50
- J. Loughrey, New York, 1.50
- J. Stein, New York, .75
- A. Lerner, New York, .75
- H. Cahon, New York, 10.00
- F. T. Harris, New York, 4.00
- O. Smith, New York, 2.00
- Miss E. Gates, New York, 1.00
- Miss C. Waters, New York, 2.00
- Miss A. Rodman, New York, 1.00
- Miss F. Rodman, New York, 2.00
- A. Rodman, New York, 2.00
- Fannie Peyson, New York, .40
- Mary W. Ovington, Brooklyn, Edward H. Kontiger, East Orange, N. J., 10.00
- C. F. Maza, Brooklyn, 1.00
- Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Meserole, Brooklyn, 8.00
- B. Landau, Brooklyn, .52
- Bertha Polonsky, Philadelphia, Pa., 1.00
- O. B. Abbott, New York, 5.00
- M. Zarnettin, Jamaica, L. I., 26.00
- J. Siegel, Elizabeth, N. J., 1.00
- R. Unger, collector, Passaic, N. J., 2.00
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- John Hennessy, Schenectady, N. Y., .40
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- Karl Heidemann, New York, 2.50
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- Dr. M. Midis, New York, 2.50
- Mr. and Mrs. A. Kell, New York, 2.00
- Dr. Julius Halpern, New York, 1.00
- Harry Strauss, Woodside, L. I., 5.00
- A. H. Grosser, Brooklyn, 2.00
- Frazer, Leue, Cheatle and Farrell, Brooklyn, 2.00
- H. Schwabe, Astoria, L. I., .50
- Prosper Schetting, New York, 2.00
- Marie and Frank McDonald, New York, 1.00
- William J. Guilfoile, New York, 1.00
- John Brandow, New York, 1.00
- J. A. Behringer, New York, 1.00
- Carl Classen, New York, 2.00
- Isaac Levine, New York, 2.00
- G. MacLean, New York, 1.20
- John Stock, Brooklyn, 2.00
- Harry T. Smith, New York, 1.00
- Dr. W. C. Hager, Brooklyn, 2.00
- J. C. Pierce, Brooklyn, 1.00

QUERY COLUMN

Inclosed clipping of bill introduced in the senate February 1: No. 198. By Senator Sawyer, order committee: To amend section 1007 of the penal law by permitting an individual member or officer of a firm or corporation licensed as a private detective agency or an employee of the holder of an unexpired detective license to carry and use dangerous weapons. (Same as A. Int. 206.) If this bill becomes a law will it legalize the arming of guards and strikebreakers? That is its evident purpose. Kindly advise through your column what, if any, restrictions there are in connection with the sale of reduced rate theater seats by the Wage Earners' Theater League. Who is eligible to membership? JERSEY COMRADE. There are no particular restrictions except that applicants for tickets must be real wage earners. There is a small membership fee of 10 cents. You may obtain further information by addressing Julius Hopp, 1416 Broadway. Please tell me should I have a manuscript copyrighted before submitting it to the publishers. How is this done, and what expenses are incurred? Or do the publishers have it copyrighted? IGNORAMUS. If you want to retain the dramatic or other rights to your manuscript you should have it copyrighted yourself. Address Chief of Copyright Bureau, Library of Congress, Washington, for the information you require. Are there any periodicals published in Canada that cater to the clothing and custom-tailoring trade? Kindly state the name and how I may apply for it. EDWARD BOSLEY. Referred to readers.

COWBOYS EVICT MAYOR TO SEE SALOME

DELHI, Tex., Feb. 13.—"Salome" may be barred from the theaters of the North, but the gallant cowboy will not let official interference stop its performance here. Mayor Walker tried to prevent the production last night. He brought several constables along to enforce his order. The audience hissed. A dozen of the cowboys ejected the mayor and his constables.

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UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

ST. NICHOLAS AVE., 248—Beautiful 3-room apartment, hot water supply; \$19; investigate. LENOX ST., 514—4 large rooms, steam heat, hot water; \$20; at subway, inquire janitor. 8TH AVE., 2618, near 150th—Handsome 5-room, bath, hot water; \$17; monthly. 50TH ST., 442 W.—Charming apartments, 4 rooms; \$14; rooms all light and clean. 83D ST., 227 W.—Floor to rent; \$50 per month. 78TH ST., 161 W.—Five rooms, all light, hot water; bath; near subway; \$18 to \$24. 130TH ST., 64 W.—4, 5, 6 large rooms, steam, all improvements; \$17, \$20, \$22; improvements. 121ST ST., 200 W.—5 large, light rooms, bath; hot water; \$20-\$22; two weeks free.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

LEXINGTON AVE., 1460, near 94th—3 light rooms, bath, hot water; \$17; monthly. 4TH AVE., 2296—Five rooms, bath; steam heat; hot water; \$18. 52D ST., 254 E.—Newly decorated 4 rooms; elegant; hot water; \$18. 58TH ST., 406 E.—Floor in private house; \$15, with gas, Graf. 104TH ST., 237 E.—5 very large, light rooms; elegant condition; \$14. 116TH ST., 116 E.—Six rooms, bath, hot water; rent \$10; January.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brook.

COURTLANDT AVE., 708 (184th), Bronx—2 light rooms; hot water; fine condition; low rent. BRYANT AVE., 1434, near Freeman st., subway, 5 and 6 rooms; all improvements; \$22. 123RD ST., 674 E.—4 1/2 large, light rooms, bath, steam, hot water; \$17-\$20. FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Manhattan. 50TH ST., 307 W.—11 newly furnished, heated rooms, running water, central heat; \$1.50 to \$2.00. 12TH ST., 215 E.—Heated front rooms, gentlemen or housekeeping; private house; reasonable. 123RD ST., 145 E.—Newly furnished large bedroom; water; gentlemen or couple.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED.

TWO intelligent young men desire large room with dinner, below 14th st., with intellectual family. Class, bath, etc. Call.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE.

INTELLIGENT woman; best references; wishes position as housekeeper; widower with two children or bachelor. J. Weiss, 25 Lincoln place, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE.

BUSINESS ASSISTANT—Man with large experience, business and office system. Desires position; good judge prices, conditions, etc. Abbott F. Rose, 19 Third Ave., Dorchester, Mass.

HELP WANTED MALE.

JANITOR—With small family; wife must understand cooking. Call Monday, 630 p.m., Queens County Labor Lyceum, 437 Grand St., Evergreen, L. I.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

BARNES UNION, Local 28, meets every second and fourth Wednesday at Borden's Hall, 72d St. ELEVATOR OPERATORS UNION, Local 86, 1236 E. 4th St., meets every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 sharp, at 5 E. 17th St., until further notice. PAPER HANGERS UNION, Local 10, meets every first and third Wednesday each month at 144 White Ave., Bronx. PUNTERS AND PLAIN MOVERS UNION, Local 1, meets every second and third Sunday each month, at 229 E. 21st St., from 2 to 5 p.m. All members read "The Call" and "The Worker."

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The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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THE NEGRO AND SOCIALISM.

The two letters, which appear in another column on this page, discussing the relations of the colored people of this country to the Socialist movement, are written from two different standpoints. Nevertheless, the writers of both of them appear to entertain fears lest the adherence of large numbers of negroes to the Socialist party prove a hindrance, instead of an aid, to the progress of Socialism.

Comrade Putnam, of Chicago, is apparently ready to concede to negroes full and complete equality of rights with the whites. But he believes that the race prejudice among the white workingmen of the South is so strong that they would refuse to join the Socialist party if it carried on a special propaganda among negroes. And the most effective way to fight this race prejudice is to win the white workingmen over to Socialism.

In this, there is no difference in principle from the views expressed editorially in The Call. We, too, recognize that the fate of the colored people of this country lies chiefly in the hands of the whites, who constitute the immense majority of the population. And our remarks, at various times, on the negro question were designed principally to impart a right understanding of the relation of this question to the Socialist movement, and to rouse our Comrades to an active defense of the rights of the colored people. We are, of course, aware that a correct Socialist attitude toward this question will smooth the way for the propaganda of our principles among negro workers. But Comrade Putnam will hardly object to this outcome.

On the other hand, our Comrade Hardy, who is a Texan, is himself obviously imbued with anti-negro prejudices, notwithstanding his assertion that "this talk of the Socialist party neglecting the negro is all bosh." Does Comrade Hardy think that he can successfully propagate Socialism among the negroes by telling them that they will be granted political and industrial equality, but that they must not think of "entering the parlors of the whites, riding in the cars with the whites, or sending their children to the same school as the whites"?

Does Comrade Hardy object to negroes entering the kitchens of the whites? By no means. He does not object to negroes preparing in the kitchen the food of the whites, or waiting upon them in the dining room. There is nothing repulsive about the negro as long as he is engaged in ministering to the white man's wants and occupying a position of social inferiority. But to admit the negro to the white man's "parlor" argues an admission of his equality with the white man. And that is abhorrent.

But all this talk about the negro's entering the white man's "parlor" is entirely beside the question. Whether you are to associate on terms of personal friendship, familiarity, and intimacy with any particular person, whatever his color, is a matter of exclusively private concern. The law should have nothing to do with that. But whether negroes should, or should not, be permitted by law to ride in the same railway cars with the whites, or to send their children to the same school as the whites, is a matter of eminently public concern. In the North such race discrimination is prohibited; in the South it is enforced by law. And apparently Comrade Hardy is of the opinion that a man may consistently profess allegiance to Socialism, yet insist upon these and similar discriminations against the negro race.

In this he is sadly mistaken. The two beliefs are inconsistent in theory and mutually exclusive in practice. The democratic idea preceded the Socialist idea, and the latter includes the former. Socialism without the idea of democratic equality is unthinkable, except as a reactionary nightmare. The equality of all the workers in the struggle for emancipation from wage-slavery, as well as in the emancipated society, itself, lies at the root of the entire Socialist movement. But the practical impossibility of reconciling Socialism with any kind of negro disability is just as glaringly evident as the theoretical inconsistency. The present social inferiority of negroes in several states of the South, as expressed in Jim Crow cars and separate, inferior and inadequate educational facilities, is due entirely to the existing economic and political inferiority. It is a heritage of the days of slavery. Does Comrade Hardy really imagine that a people economically and politically free would tamely submit to such insults as Jim Crow cars and exclusion from the regular public schools? He might just as easily imagine the women of today, and even more so of the future Socialist society, tamely submitting to all the restrictions and disabilities of the patriarchal family.

There is no getting away from the stubborn fact that Socialism, the movement as well as the ideal, must include the entire human race. For Socialism is the heir and successor of capitalism, which has established a world-economy in place of the earlier national economies and local economies. China and Japan, Central Asia and Central Africa, The Polynesian Islands and the West Indies, are all of them tributaries to the same world-market. Soon they will all be dominated by the same capitalistic industry. It is capitalism that is making the whole world kin. And the sooner the white workingmen of this country, and particularly of the South, recognize this fact, the better it will be both for them and their fellows of the negro race. Both their present interests as wage-workers struggling for improved conditions of working and living under capitalism, and their future interests as members of a free Socialist society, demand that they combine with their fellows of the negro race on a footing of perfect equality of rights and duties, interests and aspirations.

That prostitution is always the result of poverty, or the fear of poverty, is a fact so obvious that no argument, it would seem, is needed to prove it. But obvious as it is, bourgeois reformers and moralists have been exceedingly loath to admit it. Last Thursday, however, the admission was made in a decision handed down in this city by Judge Lacombe, of the United States Circuit Court. Discussing the conditions under which "an estimable and virtuous girl" may be forced into prostitution, he said:

Then, just as she reaches womanhood, both parents die after lingering illnesses, which wastes away their little resources, and the young woman is left, it may be with no other relatives, to make her struggle for existence as best she can. She may for some years maintain herself, and then, at last, at some time when work is scarce and poverty is strong, may take the easiest way to keep body and soul together, and, falling, may slip rapidly down to the condition denounced in the act.

RENT STRIKES IN NEW YORK AND BUDAPEST

By L. B. BOUDIN.

Some of the readers of The Call will probably recall the rent strikes which took place a couple of years ago on the East Side and other parts of New York, and the fiasco in which they ended. We recall these pitiful failures now, because of the news that reaches us of the success of a similar movement elsewhere. In a recent issue of the Stuttgart Neue Zeit, Comrade Eugene Varga gives an account of a very successful rent-strike movement in Budapest, Hungary. It seems that the workmen of Budapest have felt the exactions of the landlords almost as badly as their New York brethren. But, unlike their New York brethren in misery, they managed to offer their landlords an effective resistance which has led in many cases to a permanent reduction of rents, and bids fair to make such reductions general, or at least, prevent a further rise.

Why this difference in result between New York and Budapest? A consideration of the reasons given by Comrade Varga for the success of the movement in Budapest will answer the question. As the principal reason for the success of the movement in Budapest Comrade Varga mentions the expense and delay incident to disposing proceedings in the courts, and the effective boycott carried out against the landlords resorting to such proceedings.

According to Comrade Varga the reductions demanded and usually obtained by the tenants amount to one crown (20 cents) per week, or 52 crowns per year, a formal agreement usually being entered into, as a result of the strike, between the landlord and "trustees" acting for the tenants that the rents would not be again raised for the apartments for a period of one year. With the type of tenement prevailing in Budapest, such a reduction means a loss to the landlord of about 2,600 crowns for the year. But the expense of disposing proceedings and the onus of fifty families, together with the loss of rent while the proceedings are pending, it takes in Budapest from five to six weeks from the time rent is refused until a tenant can be legally dispossessed—entails a loss of about twice that much. It therefore pays the landlord to agree to the reduction in rent rather than go to court.

Should a landlord be inensible to the money loss and attempt to fight it out with his tenants "on principle," deeming the temporary loss of less moment than the permanent keeping down of the rent which would result from a surrender to the strikers, he would be met by a well-organized and disciplined enemy. These strikes are conducted under the auspices of the Socialist party, which keeps the tenants well organized and carries on an effective boycott against such landlords, so that no tenant will move into a boycotted house, on any condition. As Comrade Varga says, "No one has either the

desire or the courage to hire a dwelling in a boycotted house and expose himself to the hatred of the tenants." And he mentions the case of a house which was still vacant at the time of his writing, after a strike of eight weeks, although the apartments had been offered to new tenants without rent!

The boycott is carried out by announcing the boycott in the party paper, and by big red placards which are posted on the walls of the boycotted house, as well as in its hallways and court yards. In addition, those tenants who have not been dispossessed decorate the house with red paper and red flags so that the flaming red announcing the boycott can be seen from a distance, and intending tenants are thereby kept away and the world informed of the "unfairness" of the landlord.

We can now readily see why these despised "Huns" from southeastern Europe, whom we are so very anxious to keep out from this country because of their inferior civilization and lower standard of living, manage to win strikes which we Americans lose. The barbarous "Hunky" landlords are still ignorant of the most perfect instrument of warfare in the struggle between capital and labor which our capitalists have invented—the courts. It takes their lumbering courts from five to six weeks to dispossess a tenant, where it hardly takes our courts that many days. And of the use of the injunction to suppress boycotts they seem never even to have heard!

And so, notwithstanding they have a king and nobles and a great military establishment, their "barbarous" workingmen can go on using that "dread weapon," the boycott, to the great detriment of the capitalist landlords. A truly barbarous nation! No wonder our great statesmen—conservative and "radical" alike—are so very anxious to keep these "Huns" out, so that they may not pollute our citizenship and degrade our civilization. And, by the grace of God and a willing Congress we shall keep them out and keep our American citizenry pure, and our republican institutions safe. And then we shall continue to live undisturbed in the shadow of Old Glory, and under the rule of the courts, the "unique contribution to the science and art of government" devised by our fathers for the benefit of our landlords and capitalists. And we shall be secure against rent-strikes forever. If necessary our Dispossess Mills, called Municipal Courts, will work overtime and grind out dispossesses not only in five or six days, but in five or six hours. And should anybody attempt to use in this civilized land that barbarous weapon known as the boycott, why, there are all the courts, federal and state, ready to grind out that highly explosive and deadly concoction known as the injunction, against which no such primitive weapon as the boycott can withstand for a moment.

BREAD AND CAKE AND FLAUNTING OF POVERTY

By GRACE POTTER.

This is about BREAD. For over four months there has been a strike on among the shoe workers in Brooklyn. Four thousand men are now out. They are not striking for enough to allow them a good living. They are striking for enough to buy BREAD. In a document sent out by their strike committee it says: "For several years we have been slaves and borne miseries untold and unbelievable . . . for starvation wages."

"We were not only exploited and injured, but insulted, and that for the reason that we had no organization to protect and advance our interests and position, and whatever semblance of an organization there was, was only a fraud fostered by the manufacturers so as to more effectively bind our hands and gag our mouths in mute silence and impotency."

"Rather than go home any longer on Saturdays with between six and ten dollars for a week's work and break the hearts of dear ones who cried for the lack of BREAD and other necessities, we demanded better pay and when it was refused we struck."

"We hope sincerely that our appeal will not reach deaf ears and cold hearts. These men are now organized as Industrial Workers of the World. They say further:

"We are striking for more BREAD and we appeal to you, all loyal members of the working class, to aid us. Many have large families depending on them for BREAD, so you should give as freely and liberally as your means will permit. Send all contributions to Charles Lufante, treasurer of the strikers' general committee of Shoe Workers' Union 168, N. W. W., 73 Troy Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y."

And this is about CAKE.

An ignorant little girl, Vivian Gould, was married this week Tuesday to an English lord. The newspapers have called her pretty, charming, sweet, unaffected, beautiful. None of them but The Call would dare point that she was ignorant. But knowing nothing of the what or who or where or why of all that has gone to make up her joyous wedding, troupeau and feast, she is more ignorant than anything else. Poor little girl! It is a fearful thing to be taken from humanity the toll which little Lady Decies has taken so blithely when that toll drips blood and sweat and soul-stuff from the workers from whom she received it. Her trousseau contained scores of dresses and for each a pair of shoes to match. We make better shoes here in America than anywhere else, and though many of the gowns and linguae came from abroad, the shoes were made here. Yes, I'm coming to the cake.

The wedding CAKE was five feet high. It took four months—it's just four months the Brooklyn shoe men have been on strike, too—to bake it. A Scotch woman came from abroad to assist the New York woman in making it. Cupids, lighting baskets filled with incense, and lighted orange blossoms, form the general decoration. Topping the CAKE is a statue of Aphrodite, the Greek goddess of love and beauty. Immense little

white doves, the birds of peace, hold tiny orange blossoms in their bills, on the second layer. On the top layer, beside two Cupids holding each a tiny slipper filled with rice, was a complete Cupid orchestra, the leader blowing a minic horn. Lillies of the valley were scattered over the other decorations.

It took four men to carry it out on a specially prepared platform, about which one newspaper made a slip and said it looked like a stretcher. The CAKE weighed 200 pounds.

This about FLAUNTING OF POVERTY.

Young Anthony Drezel doesn't like it. He told the newspapers so the day his wife's sister, Vivian, was married. This young Mr. Drezel, who has just begun business as a clerk to a Wall street firm is heir to one of the Drezeles, who was a partner of Morgan and died leaving a fortune of \$25,000,000. As Morgan's partner, this Drezel made his money the way Morgan did, who, beginning by fleeing the United States government during the civil war by selling it 5,000 condemned rifles, climbed the ladder of finance till he now sits atop of the upper rung, where he controls banks, railroads, coal fields and steel works (see Gustavus Myers' "History of Great American Fortunes," Vol. III).

Some of those down below, suffering from the exploitation necessary to build up the Drezel fortune, have said something that seemed to the young Drezel like the FLAUNTING OF POVERTY. And he doesn't like it at all. He wants to enjoy in peace the loot his honorable ancestor bagged for him. These are his words reported in one of the daily papers Tuesday:

"I would like to see FLAUNTING OF POVERTY in this country, also. Germany does much better than we do with the operation of poverty."

"One thing I think we could do for our country and one thing the papers could help in, is the keeping of undesirable aliens away from the country."

"I don't believe in clerks riding to work in automobiles. That is why I join the rush every day." [He had just ridden downtown in a street car and then in the subway.] "I find the work mighty pleasant. It all depends how you look on things and people. If you look on the sunny side you'll be happy, and if you go around with a grumpy you'll be unhappy."

So, workmen of New York, even if you haven't got a fortune of some \$25,000,000 back of you, even if your wife and babies are hungry and wanting BREAD, even if you think such a CAKE as Vivian Gould had and all that it typifies of vulgar flaunting of wealth at your expense, does that of wrong somewhere, remember there must be some FLAUNTING OF POVERTY.

But if you happen to meet young Anthony Drezel in the subway some morning step up to him with a sunny smile and tell him you are learning to look on the bright side of life, and that the brightest thing you know is that Germany, where they have less FLAUNTING OF POVERTY than here, has over

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

AGITATION AMONG WOMEN.

Editor of The Call:

I hope you will grant me space to express my sentiments concerning the attitude of our New York Comrades to the work of Socialism and suffrage among the working women of this great metropolis.

I will not say, as some ventured to say, that it is hostile, nor could I conscientiously affirm as to its enthusiasm. It is worse than either, it is indifferent.

In their active work for the abolition of wage slavery, for the realization of Socialism, the New York Comrades seem to consider woman's enfranchisement of no importance to the main issue, of no consequence so far as the class struggle is concerned, and therefore hardly worth while for any true Socialist, be he man or woman, to spend time and energy upon; hence this listlessness and unconcern wherever the woman's movement is in question.

But let us pause and reason out whether it is really so—woman's enfranchisement of no consequence to the outcome of the class struggle?

It has been a long acknowledged fact that the liberation of the working class must be accomplished through the efforts of the workers themselves. The sooner we succeed in enlightening the proletariat, the sooner may we hope for the Socialist regime.

Now, proceeding from this point, every true Socialist will have to acknowledge that woman at present constitutes a great part of the proletariat. Already the census gives us almost 3,000,000 engaged in earning their own living, of whom at least 5,000,000 belong to the proletariat class. These numbers do not remain at a standstill but grow with an alarming rapidity.

The economic condition of these wage-earning women is by far worse than that of the wage-earning men. Capitalism cares for neither men nor women; it craves for cheap wage slaves. Is it not the chief duty of those pledged to work for the whole effort to awaken these wage slaves to an understanding of their condition?

Socialists at least should realize that the movement for woman's enfranchisement does not rest on woman's natural rights as human beings, but is the outcome of woman's economic position in present society. In New York city, with a population close to 5,000,000, we have almost half a million wage-earning women. Do our New York Comrades realize of what help these women could be to the Socialist movement. Already we have the spectacle of 30,000 women belonging to the middle class suffrage movement. How much we could have gained by having them enlisted in our ranks I leave to the Comrades themselves to judge.

The mere fact that the middle class women, with scarcely a wealthy argument to present, with no definite principles, no further hope than the mere granting of the vote, could within one year gain a membership of 30,000 shows that woman is in a state of transition from the old to the new.

And at this crucial moment, if we only adopted the proper means, it would not be hard to arouse the many thousands of proletarian women to a clear consciousness of their position, and to the necessity of their alliance with the Socialist movement.

And it is because of this possibility that our New York Comrades, be they men or women, must take up their place in the vanguard of the class conscious movement for woman's enfranchisement.

The recent organization of the Socialist suffrage clubs gives them a good opportunity. It is not hard for every one of the 30,000 members to belong to Local New York to see to it that through his or her efforts at least one working woman should be enlisted as a member of the club where she will have an opportunity to learn something about the close connection existing between the economic and political movement; where she will be given to understand that woman suffrage should and must be achieved, but that it is only one of the steps to the goal and that woman's complete independence can be accomplished only under Socialism. Where she will be taught not only the necessity of obtaining the ballot, but the way to use it. And from where, it is hoped, she will emerge a full-fledged Socialist, a member of the Socialist party.

Another means of gaining woman's help in the distribution of literature, especially written for women and by women. The woman's department at the national office has any number of such leaflets addressed to women. Why should not each branch deem it its duty to distribute this literature as it is distributing the literature addressed to the male workers? And last, but not least, why should not each party member commence the agitation for Socialism in his own home, and try to enlist his wife or any other female member of his family into the Socialist movement.

THERESA MALKIEL.
New York, Feb. 10, 1911.

THE NEGRO AND SOCIALISM.

I.

Editor of The Call:

We have been discussing the wrong angle of the negro question. There is no dispute worthy of notice among Socialists about the attitude of the party toward the negro. We all agree that his race, color and previous condition of servitude are not entitled to the least consideration in determining

3,250,000 Socialist voters, who compelled the passing of law protecting labor somewhat. Then, some agitator and tell him that the next brightest thing you know is that Victor Berger, who is our first representative at Washington, probably comes under the head of "undesirable aliens" according to the Drezel standard and that perhaps Mayor Siedel of Milwaukee does, too, but that the Socialist party in America wouldn't trade either one of them for all the \$25,000,000 ancestors in any family in the country. And tell him that we are going to damn poverty just as long as it exists, because that will help us to get rid of it. But now dig down in your pocket, if it isn't too empty to be a futile dig, and send over to the striking shoemakers in Brooklyn something to prove that your hearts are neither cold nor hard, as their appeal urges. Address Charles Lufante, 73 Troy Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

his status in the movement. He is a workingman or capitalist and is to be considered accordingly.

But when we come to the problem of making converts to Socialism we have many things to consider. Since we are spending many thousands of dollars annually through press, propaganda and organization work, it is fair to assume that we do most earnestly desire to make as many converts as possible and as soon as possible. I trust it will be granted that in attempting to make converts we should proceed along the lines of least resistance.

If a whole town has a strong prejudice against one workingman therein (no matter what the cause of the prejudice), it would be neither a matter of duty nor good policy for the Socialist to attack that prejudice before he did anything else. It might be that Socialist philosophy liberally administered would remove that prejudice, but the medicine would have to be administered to the persons having the disease, not to the lone man. And, if it were announced that this Socialist medicine were being given out free for the purpose of removing the prejudice, would any one in the town take it? Most certainly not.

We have on the one hand in the South a large body of white workingmen, many of whom possess a deep prejudice against a smaller body of negro workingmen.

If this body of white workingmen are converted to Socialism they will lose practically all of their prejudice. The body of negroes will be pleased by this and will become a good field for Socialist propaganda. Result, we will get both whites and blacks.

But if the main body of negroes is converted to Socialism first, will it make the propaganda among the white men referred to easier or more difficult? It will make it extremely difficult. It will make these white workingmen include the Socialist party in their prejudice and it will take years longer to convert them. I do not say keep the negro out of the party, nor do I say keep Socialist literature out of his hands.

Be normal—that is all. That may not be very clear but it carries the germ of my idea.

Do not make a SPECIAL appeal to the negro just because you know he feels the prejudice against him. Prejudice is a boomerang, always. Mention this race prejudice with great care, lest every negro converted to Socialism may mean two white men turned away.

Keep agitation among the negroes at a normal temperature. The proportion of whites and blacks in the Socialist party should be about the same as it is outside the party. If it varies or the party attempts to vary it by forced propaganda among the negroes, barriers will be raised that only future generations can destroy.

Let national organizers and propaganda by the national headquarters be used among the white workingmen of the South first. Then let the white Socialists of the South themselves do the propaganda among the negroes. For a speaker from outside states to direct his attention to the Southern negroes in a special appeal is to stir up the prejudice.

Now, Comrades, Socialism is inevitable, we know. It will come, but as every little thing or act has its part to play in evolution, so do we play our little part in the transition from capitalism to Socialism, namely, to help it along a little or to retard a little, a small measure of influence compared with the whole evolution, but since it fills up our little lives it is mighty important to us.

Therefore these questions of how to make converts and how to avoid making enemies are of the greatest moment to us.
E. VAL PUTNAM.
Chicago, Ill. Feb. 1, 1911.

II.

Editor of The Call:

There has been much discussion of the negro question in The Call of late, and, for the most part, it seems that the participants know little about the conditions of the race question where it is a problem—in the South. I, as a Southern man and a Socialist, would like to say a few words on the subject.

In the first place, several of the letters deplored what they termed the neglect of the negro by the Socialist party; now has the Socialist party left the negro out in its appeal to the workers of America? I hardly think that the negro has anywhere been barred from sharing the Socialist banner or spreading the Socialist propaganda. I would like those who are objecting to cite some instances where white Socialists have shunned telling the truth about the economic and industrial conditions to the negroes. It seems that this talk of the Socialist party neglecting the negro is all bosh. Unless they think there is some special appeal we should make to the negroes. If there is, what is it? Socialism offers economic equality to everybody, the full product of one's labor and a voice in the government of his job. That is what we preach to the whites. Should we preach something else to the blacks? Should we go out and tell the negroes that if they come into the Socialist party we will fix it so they can enter the parlors of the whites, ride in the cars with the whites, send their children to the same school as the whites, in short, guarantee a general mix-up with the whites? If that is what we must do, excuse us Southerners.

The Socialist party has always protested against discriminating against the negro in voting and all legal matters, just the same as it has protested against the discrimination against the poor whites. It has always promised the wage-working negro just the same as the wage-working whites, complete industrial freedom. What more can we promise the negro that we could give? We could not give association with white people should we promise it.

What has the negro ever done to show that he was anxious for an invitation to join the Socialist forces? Very little, I must say. He has ever shown himself to be the willing tool of the capitalist politicians; ready, at all times, to be bought with a price, and a very cheap price at that.

One writer spreads herself out over two long articles in The Call recently, and evidently all she knew of the negro question was what she read in a book written by a sentimental white. He writes about the suffering of the blacks because he is not satisfied to the culture of the whites. If the negroes were such intelligent people

as he would have us believe, he should they pine for the culture of the whites, why not establish a culture of their own? There are nearly 10,000,000 negroes in the United States, does not look like they ought to be Joneses.

Just so far the negro question is an economic question. Socialism will solve it; just so far as the negro is economically oppressed, will Socialism free him. As for myself I share the belief of the more thoughtful of the Southern Comrades that the truth about Socialism and the truth about capitalism should be told to white and black alike, and every effort the negro makes toward freeing society should be encouraged. But I do not think that we owe it to the negro or to ourselves to show him any preference.

The problem has many local peculiarities and can best be solved by those on the ground. New Yorkers may not want steps they think necessary to reach the negro, but they must not try to dictate to the South. The recent move of the N. E. C. along these lines was very unwise and will bring great injury to the cause should they try to push their ideas in the South. We don't propose to have any one who knows practically nothing of the conditions here to bring discredit upon our movement by sending negroes and sentimentalists here to inflame the colored population with a desire for social equality in the name of Socialism.

NAT L. HARDY.
Hallettsville, Tex., Jan. 26, 1911.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC EDUCATION.

Editor of The Call:

We were taught in school that all wars, struggles, etc., were brought about by man's inherent love of liberty. That was education. Now we know that is not true. It is as easy to educate the working class wrong as it is right, as experience with the old political parties proves. It is also just as easy to teach a fallacy on the economic as on the political field, viz., that employers and workers' interests are identical, as taught by the A. F. of L. and kindred organizations. Education, in the main, will spring from economic interests of the teacher, i. e., the bosses of political parties and the bosses of the A. F. of L., etc.

We are witnessing a revolution in educational methods all along the line. For years foremost educators simply arranged a cut and dried curriculum and rammed the raw material through it so you would make a bologna message, putting no thought into considering the proper ingredients. It never penetrated their skulls that they should study the child and find out what it wanted to do. When the child "cut" school or had to be punished to be made to go, and chomped dirt factory, with ten long hours of drudgery, it was thought to be pure devilishness, and it ought to be hammered out. Now they are beginning to wonder why the child prefers the factory to the school room, and are taking natural tendencies as a basis for their curriculum.

Would it not be well for all Socialists who desire to "educate" the working class to study the worker and see in what direction he instinctively turns? Too many of us will offer him a dose of economic substance, expect a workingman to gulp it down, and then curse him for being a dumb-head when he refuses.

Observation has led me to believe that the ignorant worker, if carried to the point of rebellion, will instinctively act industrially; that is, they will strike against the boss in a mass, regardless of what their individual occupations may be. There are also many cases where the conditions have had to be denied all support, even had their charters rescinded, because they struck in sympathy with their class.

Education of the working class rests entirely upon our power to interpret to the worker what he needs. The worker is the only one who can save us. However, I believe the majority of the Socialist Party will recognize this fact: That in order to abolish wage slavery the economic and political must move forward hand in hand to victory. We must also remember in deciding what is the most important, that the economic forces of Nature created all social needs, and that it is not possible for the creator to control the Creator.

W. H. BROOKS.
Syracuse, Feb. 6, 1911.

OH, FOR A SENSE OF HUMOR.

Editor of The Call:

"The happy pair set sail on a big ship for the lord's own land, far, far away."
"So the people came in great numbers to see the lord. He had often heard of the lord and knew he must be a big brother to God. He had never seen God, either, but they knew God was some kind of a grandpa to a priest or a Gould-Dezies wedding in The Call, February 1, 1911."

Granting the fact that many Socialists are not church members, is that reason why such of The Call readers are religiously disposed should have the sort of stuff thrown in their faces, in an attempt on the part of a news editor to be funny about an unimportant bit of the day's news? To one who has been brought up in a truly religious, Christian home, this kind of thing is revoltingly disgusting. Is this paper for me to read to my friends, many of whom are religious, and recommend as being the "best and cleanest and fairest" daily newspaper in New York? I think not.

Have we not enough real battles to fight, enough real enemies to conquer, enough blind prejudices to dispel, enough gross evils of our way to attack, the sacred rights of many, the sacred religious and moral rights of all, still believe that there is a God? And yet we profess the intolerance of our opponents.

Comrades, for the sake of the cause, let us all have at heart, let us learn to be tolerant. Let us be as fair to those who differ from us in religious opinions, as we would desire those to be who differ from us in political opinions.

Let us be more than a gang of knaves. Let us be constructive, not destructive. If a brother has a living faith (to him) sacred belief, let us not offend him by ridiculing that faith or trying to shatter that belief. Let us rather seek to show him that we have something new for him to add to that which he already has.

Some day when we materialists have succeeded in providing for the material needs of men we shall have leisure to reflect on the spiritual side of our nature, and shall discover that food, clothing and shelter are not all of life.

EDWIN W. WHEAT.
West New Brighton, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1911.

He—Flirting is a dangerous business.

She—Yes; it sometimes leads to marriage.—Ally Specter.