

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

# The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

Rising Temperature; Probably Snow Flurries.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3906 BEEKMAN.

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## MADERO ESCAPES TAFT'S CLUTCHES

### Rebel Leader in Mountain Town—Mexican Troops Welcomed to Arizona.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 15.—Francisco I. Madero, provisional president of Mexico and leader of the insurgents, is at Guadalupe, thirty-eight miles south of Juarez, and he took refuge there when he fled from the federal warrant in El Paso Monday. With him is Abram Gonzalez, provisional governor of Chihuahua, the insurrecto board of strategy and about 300 insurrecto troops.

A troop of United States cavalry was moved to that point on the Texas side of the river today and an expedition is to be sent out from Juarez to shell the rebel capital and take the leaders prisoners, according to reports, but no Juarez troops have yet been sent out and Navarro and his reinforcements have now been in Juarez for twenty-four hours.

Navarro has only two small mountain howitzers in his artillery corps, but these are to be used in the attack on Guadalupe.

The whereabouts of Orozco and his rebel command is not positively known, although the Junta here says they are not far from where Madero is located. News from Chihuahua is that the insurrectos are gathering recruits near there and that a thousand armed men are between Chihuahua and La Junta to the southwest on the Mexican Northwestern line with 250 more under Captain Carabo at Guerrero, 125 at Madero, and about 100 at San Andre.

Several Americans are serving in the insurrecto army at Guadalupe, where Madero has established his headquarters, including Lawrence Converse, of Glendora, Cal.; George J. Gates, of Parsons, Kan.; P. A. Martin, of Denver, Colo.; A. A. Lee, late of the 23d Infantry, U. S. Army; J. Madison, of Winchester, Mass. Madison is forty-five years of age and a mimic man who believes foreigners have been mistreated in Mexico.

### Washington Makes Excuses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The State Department today defended itself from the charge of partially in its attitude toward the Mexican revolution by declaring that troops which Mexico will be allowed to send through Arizona to Mexico are strictly prohibited by agreement from taking part in any fighting between Mexican revolutionists and the federal troops.

The 200 soldiers will be limited, it was asserted, to the protection of the men at work on the Colorado river dam being constructed jointly by the United States and Mexico.

Revolutionary leaders here, however, say their presence in Mexico will have the same effect, no matter under what agreement they are sent there. In view of the rigid prohibition of insurgents from United States soil, they complain that the State Department is openly showing favoritism to Diaz.

### DURAND WINS NEW TRIAL IN FRANCE

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The General Confederation of Labor won the first round of its fight today to have the death sentence passed upon Secretary Durand, of the Rouen Coal Shovelers' Union, set aside. The case was ordered reviewed by the Court of Cassation, pending which Durand was liberated. Durand's conviction marked a step in France's criminal procedure. He was advised the striking dock laborers at Rouen to attack the strikebreakers. A fight followed in which a strikebreaker was killed. Durand had no part in this fight, but he was found guilty of murder.

The General Confederation threatens a nation-wide strike if the death sentence is executed.

## HENEY AND ENEMY ALMOST HAVE FIGHT

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—Francis H. Heney, graft prosecutor, and District Attorney Charles M. Fickert had a run-in at the Olympic Club today.

There is bad blood between the two lawyers and it boiled over today when they came together at the club. In the course of a hot verbal passage Fickert hit Heney's temper and seized Heney. Friends of both men interrupted and the near-fight was stopped.

## DEUTSCH IN BROWNSVILLE

A meeting will be held tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in Metropolitan Hall, 1770 Pitkin avenue, Brownsville. The speakers will be Dr. Feigenbaum and Leo...

## JEW ASK TAFT TO CUT RUSSIA

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Asking President Taft to urge the abrogation of every commercial treaty relation between this country and Russia because of the refusal of that government to recognize passports held by American citizens of the Jewish race, representatives of three Jewish organizations went into a prolonged conference with Taft this afternoon.

Russia holds that the Jews are a race, as are the Mongolians, against whom this country has legislated, and that the fact of a Jew's obtaining citizenship in this country does not change his racial status under the Russian law.

The government's representatives were: The President, Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel, and acting Secretary of State Huntington Wilson. The societies were Bnai Brith, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and the American Jewish committee.

Some of the delegates were: Jacob Schiff, of New York; Bernhardt Bellman, of Cincinnati; Judge Julian W. Mack, of the Court of Commerce; Judge Sulzberger, of Philadelphia; Lewis Marshall, of New York, and Simon Wolf, of Washington. They were the guests of President Taft at luncheon.

## CAP MAKERS STRIKE IN PHILADELPHIA

(Special to The Call.) PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—The Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union of this city is carrying on a strike against Kaplan Brothers, cap manufacturers, Arch and 3d streets, for recognition of the union. The firm was running its plant under union conditions until about two weeks ago, when they announced that they had determined to operate their shop without any "interference" on the part of the union. Twenty-five men and women are involved and they intend to fight until the firm changes its arrogant stand and runs the shop under union conditions. The strike was endorsed by the union and the strikers expect to get the backing of the international union.

Max Zuckerman, general secretary of the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union has been communicated with and he has promised that the general executive board will do everything in their power to help win the strike. All cap makers should keep away from Philadelphia until Kaplan Bros. grant the demands of the strikers.

## CHARGES VIOLATION OF EIGHT-HOUR LAW

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—State Engineer and Surveyor Bensen today gave a hearing on a complaint of Charles A. Yates, representing the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Syracuse, that James Stewart & Co., New York contractors, had violated the eight-hour law in their contract on the barge canal at Hinmanville, near Syracuse.

Affidavits were filed by Yates from employees of the firm. Representatives of the contractor, who were present, asserted that the complaint grew out of the finding of quicksand on their job which made it necessary to work its employees extra time in the day, as they had refused to work on night shifts.

The entire plant of the company, it was asserted, is now submerged as a result of the failure of the contractors to get men enough to save it. State Examiner Bensen will announce his decision later.

## LOS ANGELES TIMES SUSPECT CAUGHT

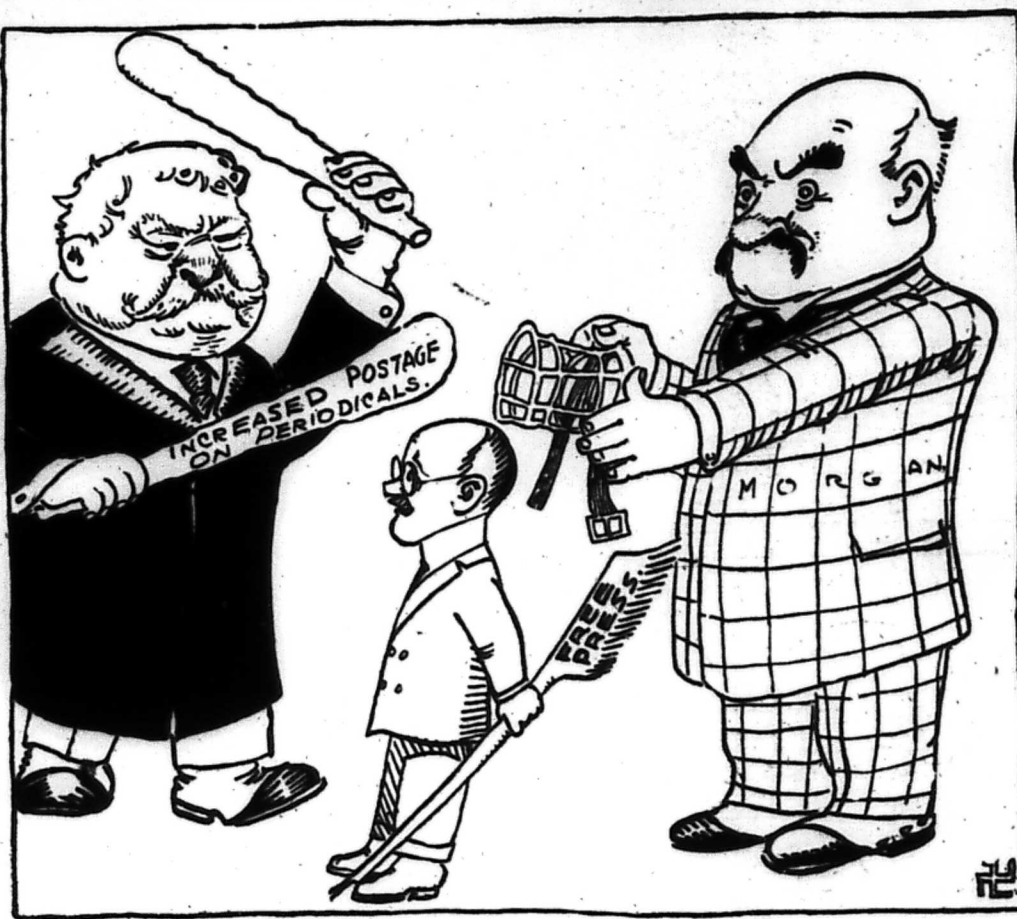
IDABELL, Okla., Feb. 15.—Detective Brown, of Los Angeles, identified yesterday as one of the men wanted in connection with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building a man alleged to be David Caplan, a prisoner in the local jail. The capture is said to carry a reward of \$15,000.

"Caplan" was arrested a week ago. Detective Brown arrived yesterday with requisition papers. After seeing "Caplan," he asserted that the prisoner fitted the description of the man wanted in Los Angeles.

The sheriff of Little River county, Ark., while in Oklahoma, caused "Caplan's" arrest from a description. "Caplan" refused to answer any questions or to make any statement, even refusing to give his name or to say whether he had ever been in Los Angeles.

## "CUSSED" JUDGE: NOW IN CELL

MOBERLY, Mo., Feb. 15.—Because he refused to take his hat off in the courtroom today and "cussed" Judge A. V. Walker when requested to remove the skypiece, David Farmer, a prominent citizen here, was sent to jail.



PUTTING THE FIXINGS TO HIM.

## INDICT 200 MORE IN CANNON'S TOWN

### Squealing Politician Recalled to Witness Stand to Tell More Secrets.

DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 15.—Nearly two hundred indictments were ordered drawn today against alleged vote sellers by the Vermillion county grand jury.

Twenty or more of these will be drawn by outsiders under orders from the grand jury and without the knowledge of the states attorney.

Material for the voting of 200 additional vote selling indictments, making the grand total approximately 400, is now in the hands of the inquisitors. These facts became known when the grand jury reconvened for its afternoon session. At the same time the report that twenty vote selling indictments had been agreed upon the previous day was confirmed.

From the same source came the information that the break between the grand jury and States Attorney Lewman in all probability would be permanent.

The grand juror who gave out the information also declared that the minority faction in the jury had not yet consented to the voting of the bills, and that there was a possibility of their being reconsidered before the time to take a final vote upon them arrived.

A subpoena recalling Fred Jahnke to the witness stand was issued this afternoon at the direction of Foreman Woodyard, Jahnke is the professional politician who was reported to have made a clean breast of important secrets of the Cannon machine when he was on the stand before.

## MANY MEN IN KEEN COMPETITION FOR WORK

Platitudinous "Work for All Those Who Want to Work" Belled.

A veritable seething mob of about 175 men with snow shovels gathered yesterday afternoon at the office of Celestino De Marco, at 239 Elizabeth street, a snow removal contractor. The great majority of them were strong and healthy.

When the foreman appeared, he was overwhelmed and surrounded on all sides by the clamoring, vociferating, pleading men. He finally extricated himself, and with two assistants rushed up Elizabeth street to Bleeker street, thence turned in to Lafayette street, where he halted near 4th street and formed the men who had followed him that far, about sixty in number, into single file.

He handed out about forty tickets and the rest were almost stunned by the sentence of "no work" passed upon them. One man in particular, of not too much physical robustness, who, with a few others, had been discriminated against for they had been well up in the front and middle of the line, was pitiable in his supplication for the privilege of earning a few cents. These men were puzzled at their dilemma.

One man thought he would solve the riddle by offering the foreman a bribe. But possibly this bribe giver was diplomatically unskillful, for with a loud disclaimer and a shocked countenance, the foreman dashed to earth the applicant's ambitions to shovel snow on the streets of New York.

## TO SEND FOOD TO STARVING CHINESE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Under the terms of a bill just agreed to by the senate and the house an army transport will soon be detailed to carry foodstuffs to the famine stricken districts of China. The bill was introduced last week and promptly passed by the house and the senate. Changes were made in the measure necessitating its reference to a conference committee. The conference report was agreed to today.

The bill now goes to the President for approval. As soon as he has put his signature to it Secretary of War Dickinson will send a transport to Seattle, where foodstuffs collected by the Red Cross and other organizations are in storage awaiting transportation to China.

President Taft tonight made a direct personal appeal to the people of the United States, as president of the American Red Cross, for aid of the starving inhabitants of China. Here is Taft's appeal:

"As president of the American Red Cross I appeal to the people of this country to aid the unfortunate multitudes who are dying of starvation because of famine in China, either by making contributions, which should be sent to the local Red Cross treasurer or to the Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or by assisting in raising a cargo of flour and other suitable supplies to be sent to these people. Congress has granted the use of an army transport to the Red Cross for this purpose. The Seattle Commercial Club of Seattle, Wash., is co-operating with the Red Cross and will act as receiving and forwarding agent for all supplies. Trust that our people will respond generously and that the transportation lines will aid in the delivery at Seattle."

## HER BABY DIES OF STARVATION

Mrs. Frances Cuttito, of 424 East 11th street, yesterday invited a woman whom she met on the street with three children to stay with her until circumstances became better for the four. She met the woman, who said she was Rosalina Schwartz, in front of 77 East 7th street insufficiently clad and with a crying baby of two months in her arms and a daughter four years old and a son two years old clinging to her skirts and crying from cold and hunger.

Mrs. Schwartz said that her husband had been discharged as janitor a month ago and that about that time she herself lost her job in a sweatshop because of sickness. The family lived in the cellar of 77 East 7th street and three days ago Schwartz left the house saying he was going out to look for a job. He did not return. Since then Mrs. Schwartz and the three children had had nothing to eat.

Mrs. Cuttito fed the family and put the youngest baby to bed. Three hours later when Mrs. Schwartz went to look at it, she found it dead. She took the dead baby in her arms around to the East 5th street station. An ambulance doctor said the baby had died of exposure and starvation.

## JOAQUIN MILLER CRITICALLY ILL

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—Joaquin Miller, aged poet of the Sierras, lies critically ill at Fabiola Hospital, Oakland, where he was taken today from his home on the Heights overlooking San Francisco bay.

## CAN A CITIZEN BE JAILED FOR DEBT?

### Sumner W. Rose Writes From Prison About Points in His Case.

In a letter from Harrison county jail, Gulfport, Miss., where he is in prison for his refusal to pay an unjust tax, Sumner W. Rose, Socialist councilman of Biloxi, Miss., writes to The Call as follows:

"I want to call your attention to two or three mistakes in your special about my case.

"First, I am not in jail for 'six months.' The law under which I am imprisoned says I shall stay in jail 'ill fine and all costs are paid.' If they are never paid this means not 'six months,' but a life sentence, you see.

"Then your special says: 'Socialists throughout the country are supporting Rose in this contest.'

"Except from the little bunch at Biloxi, Miss., no Socialist has given me the slightest support. The Socialists of the United States knew nothing of the case, so, naturally, they could extend no support.

"We have fought for two years, expended more than \$300 and now to get this case through the federal court will cost us anywhere from \$300 to \$600. A little help would not be refused, though we know how hard pushed the Comrades are, and heretofore have not asked any to come to our aid.

"We are now raising a fund to put these questions up to the federal court: "Can a state or city imprison for debt?"

"Is a tax a debt when unpaid? If it is not a debt, what is it?"

"Can a state or city so legislate as to compel men to work for less than the regular price received for such work when paid for in cash—10 cents per day, for instance?"

"Can a state or city compel free men to work for convict wages, board themselves and not receive the said wages?"

"There are other points involved which we hope to bring out.

"I have applied for habeas corpus and am awaiting the pleasure of the judge.

"Tell John Mitchell, of the Civic Federation, here is my menu:

- "BREAKFAST.
- "Three slices of bread.
- "Grits (ground corn).
- "Black coffee.
- "DINNER.
- "Beans.
- "Rice.
- "Lumpy bread.
- "Water.
- "SUPPER.
- "Just water.

"I am a union man, too, tell John, and I don't believe in the beautiful theory of 'Interdependence of Capital and Labor.'

"I believe in the possession of Capital by Labor."

## PRESSED STEEL CAR CO. "EARNS" \$2,043,651

The pamphlet report of the Pressed Steel Car Company, of unholly memory to the working class of this country, for the fiscal year ended on December 31, issued yesterday, shows gross earnings of \$2,043,651. The net return for the twelve months amounted to \$1,862,266, a decrease from the previous year of \$106,217.

The balance of surplus over preferred stock dividends is equal to 5.54 per cent on the \$12,500,000 common stock as compared with 7.68 per cent in 1909.

## RUSSIAN STUDENTS NOW FACE EXILE

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 15.—In order to intimidate the thousands of striking students throughout Russia the authorities are today planning to send scores of the ringleaders into exile in Siberia. The schools of many high families are involved.

Following the recent arrest of 1,000 students in this city for attempting to interfere with the lectures at the University of St. Petersburg, hundreds of other students were taken into custody today in this city, Kharkoff, Kiev and Warsaw. They attempted to break up classes in protest against the government's interference in the universities' curriculums.

Heretofore suspensions and fines have been the only punishment, but the authorities are now convinced that more rigid measures will have to be adopted.

## HYDE MAY TESTIFY IN GARDINER TRIAL

### Will Appear if Necessary. Hint of Accused Man's Defense Given.

An indication of the line of testimony to be offered by the defense in the trial of former Senator Frank J. Gardiner on the charge of offering a bribe to Senator Otto G. Foelker came out yesterday on the examination of the taleman before Supreme Court Justice Seabury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, when Max D. Steuer, of counsel for Gardiner, asked:

"If you were convinced that Otto G. Foelker was offered a bribe and actually accepted money for his vote to defeat the anti-race track betting bill and defendant had nothing whatever to do with the bribe, would that prejudice you against the defendant?"

The taleman said it would not, but the man was rejected by Assistant District Attorney Nott. The question was asked of other talemen by Mr. Steuer.

When the first taleman was called Nott asked him whether he could disclaim from consideration anything he had seen in the newspapers coming from the defense.

"I object," said Steuer. "This is unfair. If anything has come to the newspapers about this case it has come from the District Attorney's office. That is where the cases are tried—in the newspapers."

"Is it true that you have certain surprises in store for the state?" asked Nott.

### Jury Now Complete.

"I think so," replied Steuer. "At any rate, I do not think I would like to be in the boots of some of the men who may or may not give testimony for the prosecution."

The remaining six members of the jury were obtained, the twelfth just before court adjourned for the day. The complete jury in the order of their selection is:

Daniel W. McCahill, dry goods commission merchant; Alfred Beckley, real estate operator; Robert A. Van Dyke, clerk; Charles B. Kinney, manufacturer of artificial ice; John J. Hanlon, clerk; William Lee Owen, real estate broker; Charles B. Hovey, produce dealer; James F. Markham, real estate agent; Henry W. Bolles, jeweler; Charles C. Bostwick, insurance agent; Robert S. Burns, bank clerk; and Alberto R. Davis, real estate dealer.

In reply to questions as to whether the prosecution would call City Chamberlain Hyde to testify concerning testimony to be given by Assistant District Attorney Elder about an alleged \$500,000 bribe fund, Nott said that the state had no intention of calling Hyde, but Steuer said that the City Chamberlain is willing to appear if necessary and give evidence for the defense.

"Hyde is willing to come here and tell under oath all he knows of the fight before the assembly at Albany three years ago to defeat the Hughes-Agnew-Hart bill," said Steuer. "We have not served a subpoena upon him, but if we feel that we need his evidence we will certainly call him, and he will certainly come, and come prepared to make a full statement."

The case will be opened this morning.

## HENRY BARNA WILL BE BURIED TODAY

Henry Barna, a well known Brooklyn Socialist, who died at his home, 175 Atlantic avenue, of pneumonia on Tuesday, will be buried from an undertaking establishment at 1919 Fulton street at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The services will be very brief. Barna was ill only a few days, having been in excellent health until Friday or Saturday last week.

## CARPENTERS OPPOSE ILLITERACY TEST

### Philadelphia Union Demands Open Door, and Rebukes A. F. of L. Officials.

(Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Indignantly repudiating the campaign of officials of the American Federation of Labor in favor of restricting immigration, Carpenters' Union No. 1073 of this city has adopted a set of resolutions setting forth its views. The carpenters' action was provoked by resolutions received from A. F. of L. headquarters in Washington, with the addresses of local representatives and senators, with a request that the resolutions be adopted and forwarded to the representatives and senators from this district. The A. F. of L. resolution follows:

"Whereas the literacy test, just recommended by the immigration commission has been repeatedly urged by the American Federation of Labor as the most practical means for curbing the ever increasing influx of cheap labor, stimulated and induced to come against its and our best interests, as pointed out conclusively by the commission; and

"Whereas the house immigration committee has reported a bill, H. R. 15413, containing nothing but the literacy test, and substantially the identical wording of that which passed the senate in 1908, and for which the house substituted an investigating commission to ascertain its advisability and feasibility, which has been determined by the commission recommending it as 'the most feasible method of excluding undesirable immigration' and cheap labor; therefore be it

"Resolved, That Local No. 1073, located at \_\_\_\_\_, urge upon Congress the immediate enactment of H. R. 15413; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary send immediately a certified copy of this resolution to our representatives and two United States senators at Washington, D. C."

### Open Door Needed.

After considerable debate at the last meeting of the carpenters on the question of immigration, especially in its relation to the organization of the workers in this country, it was unanimously decided to send the following resolutions to the A. F. of L. headquarters:

"Whereas the tendency of the nativist elements of America, themselves children of immigrants, is to prevent immigration to this country, which has been established as a land of refuge for those oppressed and persecuted for political and religious causes; and

"Whereas the restrictive measures in practice today fall most heavily upon the shoulders of the workingmen, who are compelled to flee from the lands of oppression, such as Russia, Roumania, etc.; and

"Whereas the immigrating laborers partly enter the existing industry where they become good union men, and partly help develop the industries and other industries, where the supply of labor is scarce; and

"Whereas the A. F. of L., as a body, consists of a great many foreign-born elements strongly opposed to still more restriction of the immigration laws of the United States, by means of illiteracy and physical tests, heavy head taxes, etc.; therefore be it

"Resolved, That Local 1073 protest against the action of the officials of the A. F. of L. in agitating for restrictive measures and call upon the A. F. of L. to stop this agitation and the sooner the better."

The resolutions, signed by M. J. Benamy, secretary, have been forwarded to Washington.

## UNION DID TAKE UP THE "ANCON" MATTER

Secretary Samsen, of the Marine Firemen's Union, at 214 West street, said yesterday that The Call had been misinformed as regards the discharge of seventeen seamen from the Panama steamship Ancon, which it told of yesterday. The men were not discharged because they complained of the food, said Samsen, but because a combing steward had them fired in his anger at losing a watch which he suspected had been stolen. Samsen denied that the men had complained against their union, because the union took the matter up at once with the United States commissioner. It was the place of the men were with with scabs, he said, but this was with the full knowledge of the charged seamen, who are all union men and who are satisfied with the organization's action.



# MACHINISTS WILL DANCE TO PAY FINE

## Union Was Mulcted of Nearly \$5,000 on Outrageous Decision.

There will be a ball held soon in the city of New York in which every dancer will help to protest against the class justice, the class courts, and the class judges of this land. The dance will be given by District 15, of the International Association of Machinists, Tuesday, February 21, at the New Star Casino, 107th street and Lexington avenue. The proceeds of the dance will go to help pay the fine of nearly \$5,000, which was imposed upon that organization by the courts of Westchester county, and which was confirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The fine, which was imposed upon the union last December, and the money for the payment of which will be raised in part at this ball, came as a climax of a suit against the union and its individual members, whose origin goes back to 1907.

At that time there was a strike of machinists at the plant of the Jones Speedometer Company, in New Rochelle. The machinists, of course, stationed pickets, and the pickets did their duty well; so well, indeed, that soon no one in the neighborhood would house or feed any of the scabs imported by the Jones Speedometer Company. The company then went to work and lodged and fed the scabs in its own establishment. Later, however, it turned around and began suit against the union for \$50,000 damages.

### Company Assisted by Court.

In the Special Term part of the Westchester County court the court found the claim for \$50,000 damages of the Jones Company extravagant. It awarded the company \$4,746.97, which, perhaps, the court thought might recompense the company for feeding and housing the scabs.

Robert P. Bell, attorney for the machinists' union, took the case to the Appellate Division, but there the judge likewise decided that the union must pay for the housing and feeding of the scabs they were fighting, which is practically what the decision means. The fine was paid in December by the officers of the organization, who took the money from their own pockets and salaries, and who will now dance heartily on next Tuesday to get part of that money back.

"This decision," said James B. Wilson, secretary-treasurer of District 15 of the Machinists, "emphasizes once more the chasm which exists between the courts and the people. It shows emphatically how removed our judges are from the working class, how their environment and training are instinctively antagonistic to the interests of the common people."

"Our judges on the bench simply cannot see what is right and what is wrong when workingmen or a workmen's organization is on trial. Blow at All Workers."

"This decision establishes a precedent which will be of great detriment to the working class. Now every employer can get back at the union and collect a fine from its members for declaring a strike, for picketing or for anything the employer may desire."

Lawyer Bell was likewise outspoken in his view on the decision. In a letter to Secretary Wilson, immediately after the decision was announced, Bell said:

"It has been my habit during the twenty odd years of my practice to bow to the judgment of the duly constituted courts, and were it a question of law involved in this particular case I would make no comment, but it is not a question of law but of fact that the Appellate Court was called upon to determine, and in reaching a conclusion when fact only is involved even a layman is frequently as able and sometimes more able to do justice than a jurist. I regret that we can go no further with our appeal. The decision is unjust and unrighteous and it opens up a way by which the foe of organized labor can practically put any union out of business should any of the members of such union be engaged in a strike. It practically makes a union responsible for all acts of disorder and violence occurring during a strike, regardless of whether the union aided or abetted in such disorder or was even cognizant of it."

The final meeting of the arrangement committee will be held Sunday afternoon at 67 St. Marks place. Tickets for the affair are 25 cents. Twenty-five cents extra will be charged for reserved seats. The entertainment preceding the ball will be furnished by the Actors' National Protective Union.

## SOCIALIST GIRL WINS DEBATE MEDAL

(Special Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Socialism scores another victory in Washington. This time, the plutes and the plutesses had to listen and had to admit the victory. They were bearded in their dens, as it were, and licked bad.

The suffrage cause is quite respectable here, as the men are also disfranchised. "Votes for Men" is as pressing a cry as "Votes for Women." So workers for the cause include daughters and wives and mothers of representatives; except, of course, the folk who live on Connecticut avenue and live in fervent hopes for a White House invite, and boast that they never voted in their lives (the male animals, not the females). So the sassiest people offered two medals to the pupils in the local high schools for excellence in debate on the suffrage question.

Of course, it would not do to have it in the school buildings. The ladies could never sit in a plebian building like that. So the contestants went "way out to 'Castle Henderson,' the home of Mrs. Henderson, one of the gentle people who took an interest in the proceedings.

Five of the contestants had laboriously consulted "authorities," for reasons why they did, or didn't want to vote. One or two even went so far as to seek out the President, who, since his well meant rebuke by the women last spring, is a strong anti. So they had the "authorities." But one, the sixth speaker, didn't have to look up reasons why she wanted to vote. She knows why, because she is a Socialist, and the daughter of a Socialist.

So the fine speakers told why they thought women ought or ought not to vote, because they had seen it in a book. And the sixth, little Miss Gershanick, told why she wanted the vote, because she is a child of the working class, and that she and her class need the ballot for their own protection.

They hated to do it. It was like pulling teeth. But they had to, and now Comrade Jennie is the proud possessor of a medal inscribed "first honors," and her parents are happy.

PLAN TO SUBSIDIZE WISCONSIN FARMERS

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 15.—A new scheme to meet the Canadian reciprocity act on behalf of the Wisconsin farmer, is proposed by Assemblyman Mahon, whose project is to subsidize the American farmer, and this plan is being considered by the legislature in the form of a joint resolution authorizing the state to make advances of money to farmers who wish to develop their properties.

The Wisconsin progressives in the legislature are as badly divided on the reciprocity question as the Wisconsin delegation in Congress, and this project may be a means of saving the day for the legislators who fear to lose the farmer support by favoring the reciprocity idea, and who still do not wish to be put in the position of opposing a measure for lower duties.

The Mahon plan is intended, it says, to give the Wisconsin farmer aid in the form of a subsidy, to counteract the advantages offered Canadian farmers by the provincial governments. The resolution says America's life blood is going to Canada's farms.

MISS ARNOLD NOT IN THAT HOSPITAL

Miss Dorothy Arnold, over whose disappearance the capitalist press in its tears, has not been found and her family and friends have no more definite information today than they had sixty-six days ago, December 12, 1910, as to what has become of her.

Inquiry among reputable people yesterday demonstrated that a story printed yesterday morning by a William street newspaper, to the effect that she had been in Flower Hospital, was untrue in every essential particular.

Miss Arnold's younger sister called at the hospital to see her second cousin, Dr. Harrison Arnold, which resulted in several thousand words of misinformation.

DEATH NOTICE

BARNA.—On Tuesday, February 14, after a short illness, Comrade Henry Barna, Branch 1, 5th and 23d A. D., aged 43 years. Funeral from establishment of William Biesel, 1919 Fulton street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, February 16, at 2 p. m., to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

WILLIAM DINGER, JR., Fin. and Cor. Sec.

COP CHARGED WITH ASSAULTING WOMAN

Magistrate Holds Policeman Under \$500 Bail for Special Sessions.

Another spotless cop is in the limelight, Policeman Louis A. Beaver, of the West 47th street station, having been held for Special Sessions on the charge of assaulting Mrs. Anna Fleming, of 423 West 52d street. Beaver is under \$500 bail, Mrs. Fleming having charged that he slapped her face.

Beaver was arrested about 7 o'clock Tuesday night while on duty on Ninth avenue. He was arraigned before Magistrate Appleton in Night Court and held.

Shortly before Beaver was taken into custody the lieutenant in charge of the West 47th street police station was called up on the telephone by the alleged victim of his blows, Mrs. Fleming, it is said, and informed of the occurrence. Sergeant Rooney was dispatched to the scene and took Policeman Beaver from his post to the Night Court. There, Mrs. Fleming asserted that the defendant had struck her twice in the face. She declared that Beaver had seen her entering the ice cream parlor on Ninth avenue, between 47th and 48th streets, and accosted her. She accompanied the bluecoat out of the place, the complainant stated, and they discussed an incident which had occurred a few nights prior. Mrs. Fleming refused to divulge the nature of the incident referred to when asked to explain.

Then, according to the story unfolded by Mrs. Fleming in the Night Court, another woman, evidently acquainted with the pair, passed them and remarked, "Oh, the war is over." Immediately afterward, so the complainant averred, the policeman struck her once on the cheek and again on the eye.

Beaver did not deny that he had hit the woman, but stated that it was purely accidental. The minion of the law further explained that Mrs. Fleming was involved in a flaccid argument with another woman. He endeavored to separate the two and in so doing his hand slipped and unintentionally struck Mrs. Fleming.

Magistrate Appleton inquired of Mrs. Fleming if it was true that the bluecoat had hit her accidentally. "It's all right if you say so," she replied, "but it all grew out of a 'spat' we had a few nights ago."

When pressed to reveal the cause of the "spat," Mrs. Fleming offered no other explanation than that the defendant had called on her and asked her to do a favor for him. The complainant said she had known Beaver for several years and had no desire to push the charge lodged against the policeman. The court, however, decided to hold the bluecoat for Special Sessions.

Later it was discovered, the police say, that Mrs. Fleming had been taken to the West Side Court yesterday afternoon by Policeman Barron for the alleged carrying of a loaded revolver, but was discharged by Magistrate Butts.

It is understood that considerable interest in Beaver's case has been evinced at Police Headquarters. First Deputy Commissioner Driscoll and Inspector Schmittberger called upon Magistrate Appleton to discuss the matter, it is said, although none of the trio would talk of the conference afterward.

TYPEWRITER INSULTED DOWN IN PORT LIMON

PORT LIMON, Costa Rica, Feb. 15.—E. J. Hitchcock, United States consul at San Jose, was insulted by customs officials upon his arrival this week. He has made official report of the incident and will not talk for publication as to details of the unpleasant occurrence, but it is said the case is similar to the affront offered the United States traveling consular agent, who was abused and roughly handled at the custom house here when he protested that his typewriter should enter free.

Hitchcock is manager in Costa Rica of the United Fruit Company, and has long been a resident there. Close acquaintance has made him popular, and even the local press, bitterly anti-American, is denouncing customs officials for their repeated insolent conduct to Americans.

In the first instance of the kind, the typewriter affair, the chief officer upheld his subordinate, refusing to accept the consular agent's word that the machine was old, even though the gentleman arrived on his rounds of inspection on a United States warship and was received at the pier by Chester Donaldson, consul here.

A smart rebuke from the Capitol rectified matters.

STONES MISS COUNT.

But His Automobile Is Hit by Men of Spain.

MADRID, Feb. 15.—Count Romanones, president of the chamber of deputies, while riding in his automobile today through Getafe, eight miles south of Madrid, was stoned by a number of men.

They succeeded in breaking the glass of the car, but Romanones was unharmed. No political significance attaches to the attack, which, it is believed, was promoted by the reckless driving of other automobilists through the town.

CARDINAL GIBBONS NAMED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The White House today announced the naming of Cardinal Gibbons to succeed the late Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, as a member of the Indian Commission.

SHOE BOSSES MAY TRY FOR AN INJUNCTION

Desperate Manufacturers Likely to Appeal to Old Friend, the Courts.

Facing defeat, the strike-bound shoe manufacturers are now going to play their last card by trying to secure an injunction against the strikers, according to statements made yesterday. It was told that the manufacturers have already applied for an injunction against the union, but were turned down, because they did not produce proof that the strikers were in any way violent.

As a result the agents for the bosses are now hard at work trying to obtain the conviction of strikers whose cases are still pending in the Brooklyn courts. While four strikers, who were arrested near the Cohen & Frank shop last Friday on a charge of felonious assault, were awaiting in court to be arraigned, the attorney for the prosecution told them that if they would plead guilty to disorderly conduct he would drop the felonious assault charge against them. The strikers immediately suspecting that the bosses were trying to get a conviction for the purpose of enabling them to get material for an injunction, refused to have anything to do with the lawyer. The trial was adjourned for Friday afternoon in the New Jersey avenue court.

The strikers who are charged with assaulting a "special" cop, say that while a policeman was holding them waiting for the "special" to press the charge, they were beaten up and when they asked the cop to arrest their assailant he refused. They will prefer a charge against the cop today.

B. of M. to the Rescue.

The Brotherhood of Machinists sent a letter to the strikers yesterday condemning the action of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union and the Central Federated Union in calling upon their affiliated organizations not to help the strikers. The letter stated that since the affiliated organizations have been called upon not to aid the strikers, it is their duty to help the shoe workers, and they included 100 tickets for their ball, to be held next Wednesday, offering to send more free of charge if the strikers can sell the tickets. The Brotherhood of Machinists has heartily responded to all appeals of the shoe strikers and they have promised to assist them until they win the strike. A total of \$182 came for the strike fund in yesterday's mails.

Felstein, the foreman of the Wicher & Gardner fitting department, quit work yesterday and joined the strikers. It was stated that the Wicher & Gardner shop is absolutely crippled. The strikers declared yesterday that the vice president of Local 465 of the Fitters is scabbing in the Wicher & Gardner shop.

The delegate of the strikers who went to Hazleton, Pa., to stop work in struck shops reported that not a single pair of shoes is being made there for New York and that a contractor named Rosen, who was charged with making up scab work, has refused to take any New York orders until the strike is over.

The case of Lagrange, who was arrested on Sunday, will be called in the Gates Avenue Court today.

BOSSES THREATEN CANVAS MAKERS

The striking canvas makers who are out against the Invincible Pad Company, 157 Mercer street, were paid a visit yesterday by a man named "Hum" Jackson who said he was asked by the company to try to effect a settlement of the strike.

After going over the propositions of the firm which were submitted by "Hum" Jackson, the men absolutely refused to make a settlement, saying they were out to have all their demands granted and that they would not surrender one point of their original demands.

The strikers say that they were threatened that if they did not accept the demands that their heads would be split. The strikers took the case over to Hugh Frayne, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who reported it to the District Attorney's office.

The strikers were promised police protection and they started the fight with renewed enthusiasm. They request all canvas makers to stay away from the Invincible Pad Company.

BROTHERS IN DUEL, ONE FATALLY SHOT

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Feb. 15.—Charles Avery, aged twenty-two, shot his brother, Calvin, aged thirty-seven, at the home of the latter this afternoon shortly after 1 o'clock.

A bad feeling had existed between the two brothers and when Charles went to the home of Calvin they were both prepared to meet each other with revolvers. Nine shots were fired. Calvin was shot through the right breast and a lung penetrated. He can live only a few hours. He is married and is the father of six children.

Charles Avery is unmarried. He escaped.

A CONDUCTOR'S JOB

\$8,000 Granted to Man Who Had Legs Broken.

A jury before Supreme Court Justice Delaney brought in a verdict for \$8,000 for Frank J. Hughes yesterday in a suit against the receivers of the Metropolitan railway because he was thrown off a Ninth avenue car by two drunken fellow passengers and was not protected by the conductor. Both his legs were broken.

The testimony was that the drunken men were in firemen's uniform.

Paintings at Popular Prices

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MERGERS GOING ON IN TAILORS' UNIONS

The custom tailors have opened a campaign to organize completely all the workers of their craft in a more industrialized organization. As a first step toward bringing about a thorough organization of their trade they have succeeded in amalgamating the custom pants makers, Local 210, with the tailors, Local 162, of the United Garment Workers into one local. They are also planning to get the vest makers into their organization. Heretofore they had three separate locals and the tailors say that this hindered progress toward completely organizing the force. A conference was called and the pants makers consented to amalgamate with the tailors. They are planning to hold a series of mass meetings for the purpose of getting the tailors to enroll in the union.

The tailors are carrying on a strike against Charles Kors, 344 Broome street, for recognition of the union. Twenty-five men are involved in the strike. The firm violated the agreement they had with the union by discriminating against men because of their union affiliation. The tailors maintain an office at 13 Second avenue, whence the work is being directed.

MINISTERS OPPOSE SUNDAY BASEBALL

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The assembly code committee, of which Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler is president, gave a hearing today on Assemblyman P. H. McGrath's bill permitting amateur baseball to be played between 3 p. m. and 6:30 p. m. on Sundays. The bill passed the assembly a year ago with the aid of Speaker James W. Wadsworth, Jr., who made a fight for it on the floor of the house. It was lost in the senate by nine votes.

A large delegation of clergymen from New York, Rochester and other cities appeared in opposition to the bill. They included the Rev. Henry Ward, of Buffalo; the Rev. F. J. Tower, of Rochester; Canon Chase and the Rev. F. W. Osborne, of Brooklyn; and George H. West, of Ballston. The Right Rev. William Crosswell Doane, Episcopal bishop of Albany, wrote a letter protesting against the bill.

Eugene A. Philbin, writing for Archbishop Farley, of New York, said the archbishop had no objection to diversions on Sunday that are designed merely to afford reasonable recreation and which are not calculated to disturb religious exercises. He objected to any attempt to commercialize Sunday baseball.

Canon Chase was inclined to agree with the archbishop in this respect and with others making protests, especially against the provision of the measure permitting an admission fee to be charged. McGrath agreed to eliminate that feature from the bill.

Several spoke in favor of the measure as it stood. The code committee will take up the bill again on Wednesday next, and if it comes out of the committee it will permit Sunday games where no admission fee is charged.

VESTED INTERESTS SAFE IN JERSEY

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 15.—Twelve speakers representing all the larger railroads and public utility corporations operating in New Jersey appeared before the senate committee on railroads and canals this afternoon in opposition to the public utility bills which have been introduced with a rate making power attached.

There was not a single speaker in behalf of the bills, and this fact led Frank Bergen, representing the public service corporation, to declare at the end of the hearing that there was no public demand in the state for the enactment of such legislation, and that the agitation was imported from other states by newspapers and self-styled reformers determined to attack all vested interests.

NEW STATUTE ENDS RACING IN CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—After having flourished almost without interruption since the early pioneer days, the horse racing game in California became a thing of the past today, with the coming into effect of the Walker-Young anti-racetrack law. The new law absolutely prohibits betting of any description. Profiting by the experience of racetracks in other parts of the country, the California track owners will make no effort to conduct meetings with the betting eliminated.

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ing and give you a thorough knowledge how to better the conditions in the trade.

Now is the time for the workmen of this trade to organize. Come all to the mass meeting and hear what the speakers have to tell you.

Leo Deutsch at Brownsville

A Great Mass Meeting in Honor of Our Distinguished

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WILL TAKE PLACE

Friday Evening, February 17

In the great METROPOLITAN SAUNGER BALL

1175 Pitkin Ave., Corner Watkins

PROMINENT SPEAKERS WILL ADDRESS THE MEETING

Come to meet our old Veterans of the Russian Revolution.

ADMISSION 15 CENTS

The proceeds of this meeting will go toward the establishment of the Russian Socialist paper.

YEAR IN STORAGE NOT LONG ENOUGH

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Francis C. Winslow, representing the poultry and game interests of New York city; Henry Rowie, of the New York City Poultry, Butter and Egg Association, and Frank Harvey Field, representing the New York City Wholesale Fish Dealers' Association, suggested amendments today at the hearing before the senate code committee on Senator Ramsberger's bill regulating the sale of cold storage products.

The bill provides that any unsalted, unspiced or fresh fish, poultry, meats or eggs kept in cold storage or packed in ice for a period longer than a year shall be deemed tainted and makes it a misdemeanor to sell or offer such food for sale.

There was not so much opposition to the specification of a year period, but it was suggested that the bill should be amended so that goods in cold storage longer than a year could be sold if it could be shown that they were in good condition, and it was suggested that the bill should be further amended so as to provide for an inspection of cold storage food locally by municipal inspectors. Senator Ramsberger finally agreed to have the bill rerafted with these suggestions in mind.

SENATE MAY KILL RECIPROcity BILL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—After having slipped through the house with loud but negligible opposition, the Canadian reciprocity bill, according to leaders today, is likely to run against an insurmountable barrier in the senate.

It is by no means certain that so large a majority of the Democrats in the senate will support reciprocity as in the house. Senator Bailey is not satisfied with representing the progressive wing, has voiced his aggressive opposition. A gag rule, such as hastened the vote on the measure in the house, is not possible in the senate, and reciprocity leaders fear that opponents of the measure may get together and filibuster.

President Taft today began a special campaign to smooth the way for the bill in the senate. His threat of an extra session and the penalty for no action on the bill was again circulated about the capitol.

BOLD BURGLARS ROB MAN IN JAIL

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 15.—Two masked men broke into the town jail at Warrior Run, Pa., near here, today, and, bursting open the door of the cell in which Stanley Jandus, the only prisoner, was held, robbed him of \$29, at the point of a revolver. They then escaped, and Jandus, who was being held on a trivial charge, finding himself free, went out and notified the police. Like nearly all such places in small towns, the jail was not guarded.

PULLMAN COMPANY PAY ITS DIVIDEND

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Stockholders of the Pullman Palace Car Company today received the usual quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on their holdings. Though it is said that the forced reduction in Pullman berths just put into effect will lessen the company's earnings by several million dollars a year, it is not expected that the annual \$8 dividend rate will be affected. The company anticipates the increased business will eventually more than make up for the reduction in price.

FRISCO GETS THE SHOW.

Taft Signs Kahn Bill With Pen Made of California Gold.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—President Taft today performed the last act necessary on the part of the United States government to assure the Panama Canal Exposition to San Francisco when he signed the Kahn bill inviting foreign nations to participate in such an exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915.

The President signed the bill with a gold pen made from California gold in the presence of Senators Perkins and Flint and several California members of the house of representatives. The pen was captured by Representative Kahn, who intends to take it back to the Golden Gate city for preservation in its archives.

MYLUS WITHDRAWS APPEAL

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Edward F. Mylius, London agent of the Paris Liberator, today withdrew the appeal which he entered following his conviction for seditious libel in having circulated a report that King George, while a cadet, had formed a morganatic alliance with a daughter of Admiral Sir Culme-Seymour.

NOT A SOCIALIST, BUT WANTS TO SEE JUSTICE

"Nature's Laws Applied to Income" was the theme discussed at the regular monthly meeting of the Comopolitan Society of America held last Monday night at the studio of Miss Mary W. Orvington, in Brooklyn. The subject was ably presented by the speaker, John W. Batdorf, who says he is not a Socialist, yet holds with open arms any movement that can first reach the economic goal to golden rule justice for the masses. He says the age of tariffs has passed away, that the next thirty years will go down in history as the economic age—economics now being the preeminent topic considered by all political parties.

He fully perceives the potency of Socialism, yet at the same time realizes that the psychological habits of a large percentage of the people will prevent their ready acquiescence in the pungent truths of this economic doctrine. Therefore, he feels a divine call to awaken such unconvertibles to a standard of economic justice, not affecting the wealth of yesterday and today, but that of tomorrow, to the benefit of the producing class, and should his efforts, which are sanctioned and directed by some of the most prominent men of the nation, redound to the glory of some form of Socialism—then he will have been amply repaid for his concentrated efforts in presenting this economic solution, which he bases upon article 5 of the United States Constitution. He would not tear the Constitution into pieces; he would amend it, believing this can be done with less friction, considering the divergent nationalities in a cosmopolitan nation. He states that he has been working upon his economic philosophy since 1882, but brought it before the public only three years ago.

George E. Wibecan, Jr., a cosmopolitan and a prominent member of the colored Republican club of Brooklyn, and a postoffice employee, gave a message through the branch president, Rev. George Frasier Miller (a Socialist), recommending the purchase, regularly, of the New York Call by all colored people, since the Call had proven itself to be the only metropolitan daily newspaper in the English language treating the negro problem fairly and squarely from all points of view.

PASS APPALACHIAN BILL FOR CONSERVATION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The senate today passed the bill authorizing the creation of a White Mountain and Appalachian forest reserve. This measure has been before Congress in one form or another for several years, and is one of the propositions advocated by President Taft. It was passed by the house at the last session and will therefore go direct to the President for his signature.

The legislation is regarded as one of the most important conservation enactments that ever has been put on the statute books. Its general purpose is of course the protection of watershed of navigable streams. The bill carries an appropriation of about \$10,000,000 for surveying and acquiring the necessary land.

The bill was debated in the senate for nearly five hours. Senators Burton and Heyburn vigorously opposing it. Senator Heyburn said that the bill would lead eventually to expenditures in excess of the cost of the Panama Canal, and Senator Burton quoted an authority as estimating that the estimate expense would exceed \$50,000,000. Supporters of the measure scoffed at the foreboding, pointing out that the bill carried a limitation on the amount to be expended.

Senator Heyburn insisted, however, that the present bill was merely an entering wedge and that other expenditures would follow. He characterized it as "the most fancy piece of legislation ever proposed in Congress." At another time he referred to the bill as a "farce."

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POLITICIANS MUST CONSIDER SOCIALISTS

Old Parties in Wisconsin Up Against It in Legislature.

(Special Correspondence.) MADISON, Wis., Feb. 13.—With the introduction of joint resolutions providing for constitutional amendments, establishing the initiative and referendum, members of the legislature have found an unexpected issue injected in the problem. This is due to the strength of the Social Democrats in the state, and especially in Milwaukee. Their numbers, and the fact that they have had an excellent organization, are likely to mold the action of the legislature in deciding on the percentages required on petitions. Should the percentages be made low, some of the members urge, the Social Democrats will be in a position to submit many laws and constitutional amendments at each election, by securing signatures within their own party. Naturally the adherents of other parties do not look on the promise of this situation with favor, while the Socialists are just as enthusiastic for a percentage that will enable them to carry on Socialist propaganda throughout the state at every election. They believe the fight the old parties would have to conduct in each campaign in combating proposed Socialist laws would result in winning converts. There being no mutual ground for those who believe in Socialism and those who do not, the prospect of this program is not received half as cheerfully by those who believe it would be necessary to arouse enough voters at each election to defeat Socialist measures. The Gettle resolution, from the Republican side, provides for an 8 per cent initiative and a 5 per cent referendum. For a time this percentage excited no comment, but now there is a sentiment in favor of the Huntington bill, which plans for a 15 per cent initiative and 10 per cent referendum. Some believe that the latter is not too high, in view of the facility with which the Socialists could secure signatures, through their organizations. The provision requiring that signatures of 2 per cent of the voters in thirty-four counties must be secured to any petition, in the Gettle resolution, is regarded as being aimed to stop Socialist activity.

ENGLAND THINKS "WE" ARE AFTER CANADA

LONDON, Feb. 15.—England is aroused over the fear of ultimately losing Canada in case the American-Canadian reciprocity agreement is ratified. The press is particularly disturbed because of the statement made by Speaker-elect Champ Clark in the house yesterday that he had no doubt that the time would come soon when England would gladly look forward to the turning over of her possessions in North America to the United States. The conservative press is exhibiting the nearest approach to "Americanophobia" that it has ever displayed and even the papers friendly to reciprocity are censuring Clark for his so-called indiscretion.

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O. W. Wuerz PIANOS 1518 THIRD AVENUE, near 86th Street (Manhattan), 2020 THIRD AVENUE, near 131st Street (Bronx), 1790 FITKIN AVENUE, near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn).

MEETING HALLS. Astoria Schuetsen Park (Swedish and Danish) Astoria, L. I. Largest and most beautiful Park in Greater New York. J. LINE, Pres.

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Key West Co-operative Cigars Union Made by Comrades. No pack. \$2.25 per box of 50. Better than sold at 10c in Non-Union Trust Stores. TRY THEM.

LEGAL NOTICES. CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, SS: I, Moses H. Myers, do hereby certify that I am engaged in bottling and selling soda, mineral and aerated waters and other beverages in bottles, siphons and boxes with my name and other marks and devices, which I use and have the sole right to use, branded, stamped, or engraved, on said bottles, siphons and boxes, as follows: MOSES H. MYERS. My principal place of business is in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

REPORTER'S AWFUL FATE. Must Not Enter House Press Gallery for Ten Days. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Exclusion from the house of representatives and the press gallery for ten days was the punishment meted out to Walter J. Fahy, reporter for the Washington Times, by the house today, as a result of his near-encounter with Representative Macon, after the house had adjourned on February 4. The judiciary committee declared that Fahy admitted that his attempt at assault was a violation of the rules. The other newspaper correspondents who were on the floor at the time were absolved of charges of intimidation.

MAINE COMMEMORATED. HAVANA, Feb. 15.—The final memorial services to be held over the wreck of the Maine were conducted by the Havana Camp, United Spanish War Veterans today, the thirtieth anniversary of the destruction of the battleship. It was the first time that Cuba has shared officially in the anniversary ceremony.

WHAT NEW CHARTER FOR CITY PROPOSES

Albany Asked to Make Over Civil Administration of New York.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—A new charter for New York city along lines suggested last year by the charter revision committee was submitted to the legislature today by Assemblyman Hammon, chairman of the committee. Provision is made for a vice mayor and the Board of Aldermen is retained. The membership of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is changed so the board will consist of the Mayor, Vice Mayor, the Controller, and five commissioners, one from each boro, to be elected by the voters of the entire city. The Mayor, Vice Mayor, and Controller are to have three votes each, the commissioners from Manhattan and Brooklyn two each and the others one each. The Boro Presidents are eliminated from the Board of Estimate and are to devote their entire time to the administrative affairs of the boro. Provision is made for a fiscal supervisor to be appointed by the Mayor to standardize specifications for purchases and fix prices. The Coroners are retained and provision is made for a bureau of fire prevention and for the consolidation of the bureau of combustibles and the fire-marshal's bureau. The proposed charter wipes out the Board of Education as a separate corporate entity. The new board is to be composed of twenty-one members to be appointed by the Mayor and to be removable only for cause.

ASQUITH PROMISES IRISH HOME RULE

LONDON, Feb. 15.—During the preliminary home rule debate in the house of commons today, Premier Asquith reiterated his declaration that the government's first task, after the "veto bill" had been disposed of would be to carry out a policy of self-government for Ireland. The Nationalist members of the house of commons came across the Irish channel in force today for the preliminary skirmish on the question, which arose in consequence of an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne moved by Ian Z. Malcolm, Conservative member for Croydon. Complaining that the obscurity of the ministerial statements on the subject of home rule, "which avowedly was one of the main reasons for altering the existing constitution," hampered an effective deliberation on the proposed changes of the nation between the two houses of parliament, Mr. Malcolm asked on what terms peace had been patched up between the Liberals and Nationalists. He asserted that the land purchase act, permitting Irish tenants to acquire property, had knocked the bottom out of the demand for home rule and protested against an attempt to smuggle home rule through by a single chamber government. Premier Asquith followed, and, in a brief speech, which drew forth vigorous cheers from the Irish and Liberal benches, declared that every one voted at the general election in December with the full knowledge that when the lords the great obstacle to the achievement of liberal legislation, were cleared away, the first task of the government would be to carry out a policy of full self-government for Ireland. "We have never for one moment retracted or receded from that position," said the premier.

ANNEXATION TALK RILES A CANADIAN

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 15.—The Canadian newspapers printed long dispatches from Washington this morning to the effect that Champ Clark had said yesterday in his speech on the reciprocity bill that the United States was planning to annex Canada. When the house of commons met this afternoon Colonel Sam Hughes, a former army officer and the military member of the opposition, called the attention of the prime minister to these startling annexation dispatches and asked if the government had anything to say on the subject. Sir Wilfred Laurier replied: "I have not had my attention drawn to it until this moment. I have only to say that the policy of the government is already settled, but if some nefarious intention of the kind mentioned in these dispatches should be put in action and the worst comes to the worst I shall call upon my honorable friend and gallant soldier to dispose of it and guard our interests." "Does the prime minister place the matter in my hands?" asked Colonel Hughes. "If so I will proceed to Washington at once."

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BURGLARS BRUTALLY BURN POOR COBBLER

Flaming Newspaper Used to Make Victim Give Up Money.

Brutally burned by a torch made of a newspaper by two burglars in his cobbling shop at 213 3d street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, Joseph Wisnook later identified two young men arraigned before Magistrate Hylan in Manhattan Avenue Court as his assailants. Wisnook's face and neck were badly burned by the two burglars in an effort to force him to tell where he had hidden his money. The burglars got \$12 in cash and three pairs of shoes worth about \$4. Wisnook sleeps on a cot behind his shop, the rooms being separated by a curtain. He went to bed at 10 o'clock. The burglars hunted around the shop, but found nothing of value. Then they went behind the curtain. The shop is in a basement. Wisnook was asleep, but the noise made by the burglars awakened him. They pounced upon him in the darkness and demanding his money. They told him they would kill him if he didn't tell. Wisnook still insisted he had no money. One of the men slipped his finger about the cobbler's throat to choke off an outcry and the other scratched a match and set fire to a newspaper. He held the flame against Wisnook's neck and face. The cobbler tried to yell, but couldn't. Finally, he made signs that he would tell where his money was. The men warned him not to cry out, put out the flame and released him. He gave them \$12, which he had tucked away under his pillow. Wisnook promised he wouldn't shout and for two minutes he didn't. Then he began to yell and moan and tenants upstairs came rushing down. A short time later Sergeant Cassidy and Patrolman Rappelt saw two men walking, with shoes under their arms, across the Williamsburg Bridge Plaza. The men were questioned, and said they had found the shoes on a stoop of a Roebling street house. They were arrested, and later in the Manhattan Avenue Police Court, they told a similar story to Magistrate Hylan, who remarked that it was an unusual time of night for men to be taking a walk with shoes under their arms. He said he believed them to be guilty of assault and burglary, and held them without bail. Wisnook could not identify them, but he said the shoes they had were his. Wisnook's neck and face were severely burned. He was attended by a surgeon and his head was wrapped in bandages. The men described themselves as James Matheo, twenty-five years old, no home, and Louis Witt, nineteen, of 225 Roebling street. They were held without bail to await the action of the grand jury.

"COMIC" POSTCARDS MAKE IRISH MAD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Postmaster General Hitchcock today received a petition from the Ancient Order of Hibernians asking him to take steps to prevent the circulation through the mails of post cards offensive to the Irish race. In the petition it is set forth that St. Patrick's Day is seized upon by enemies of Celts to slander the race, individual members of which have no redress, save through an appeal to the postal authorities.

SHIPPING NEWS

To Arrive. TODAY. America, Naples, Feb. 5. Atlanta, Algiers, Feb. 5. City of Columbus, Savannah, Feb. 12. Comus, New Orleans, Feb. 11. Excelsior, Hamburg, Feb. 11. Iroquois, Jacksonville, Feb. 13. Mauritanica, Queenstown, Feb. 12. Metapan, Kingston, Feb. 11. Panama, Colon, Feb. 10. Princesa Laetitia, Algiers, Jan. 21. Zulia, Curacao, Feb. 9. TOMORROW. Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Feb. 7. Lucy Neff, at Brunswick, Feb. 12. Monterey, Vera Cruz, Feb. 9. Re d'Italia, Palermo, Feb. 4. Sikh, at Boston, Feb. 13. Texan, Puerto Mexico, Feb. 8. Tinteretto, Barbados, Feb. 10.

To Sail. TODAY. Advance, Cristobal, 3 p.m. Campanella, Rotterdam. Hellig Olav, Copenhagen, 2 p.m. La Provence, Havre, 10 a.m. Morro Castle, Havana, 12 m. Room, Bremen, 10 a.m. Oceana, Bermuda, 3 p.m. Santa Maria, Jamaica, 12 m. Sabine, Brunswick, 3 p.m. TOMORROW. Arapahoe, Jacksonville, 3 p.m. Camaguey, Tampico, 12 m. Madison, Norfolk, 3 p.m. Prinz Sigismund, 1 p.m.

CAVE-IN KILLS

Laborer Is Dead and His Brother Driven Insane. ATHOL, Mass., Feb. 15.—Tons of frozen earth caved in on several men excavating for the new Y. M. C. A. building here, killing Peter K. Nazelli. His brother, Frank, escaped and went temporarily insane, assaulting Foreman Smith.

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REPORTER'S AWFUL FATE

MANY DEPARTMENT STORES NO BETTER THAN FIRETRAPS

Lives of Thousands of Workers and Customers Constantly Menaced, Declares Inspector for State Department of Labor.

The big department stores and office buildings of New York, whose owners spend thousands of dollars annually to get their names at the head of the list of various charities and philanthropies designed to aid the poor are daily exposing the lives of thousands of their employes and of scores of thousands of their customers to a horrible death by fire or a fire panic. This charge is contained in the tenth annual report of the New York state department of labor just issued. James L. Gernon, chief mercantile inspector, who has made a study of the department stores in a lengthy report charges gross negligence not only on the part of the department stores, but also on the part of the Fire Department. The Fire Department, he charges, is giving attention to theaters, but practically no attention has been given to mercantile establishments, many of which have as many or more employes than the average theater will seat. Inspector Gernon's study is referred to by Commissioner Williams in his introduction to the report in the following significant paragraph: "We have no desire," says the commissioner, "to cause alarm nor to pander to senseless sensationalism, but if we were blind to the possibility of a catastrophe we would richly merit censure. I think the note of warning sounded so clearly by Mr. Gernon should be carefully considered and adequate provision made for regulation and enforcement. During certain periods the business instincts of our merchants seem to absorb every other consideration, but the personal safety of employes and patrons should at all times be paramount. The fact that in recent years no serious fire has broken out in any large mercantile establishment is no assurance that such a thing will not happen. Ample provision for safety in case of such an occurrence would be far better than sweeping measures thereafter, accelerated by remorse over things neglected." Gernon's review of the conditions prevailing in department stores with regard to the lack of protection from fire or a fire panic are in part as follows: "This year there were inspected 165 mercantile and other establishments, each employing over 100 persons. The maximum number of employes in one office was 1,714, and in one mercantile establishment 6,105. Many of the office buildings are considered fireproof. In many of them there is not ample provision for escape in case of fire. In mercantile establishments the conditions are much more serious. Few of the buildings are fireproof and it is questionable if any of them are properly equipped with exits and fire escapes from all parts of the buildings. It should be borne in mind that even in the most modern building the fixtures and the merchandise exposed for sale are of the most inflammable nature. When you consider the precautions taken as to exits and escapes in theaters one must marvel that practically no attention has been given to mercantile establishments, many of which have as many or more employes than the average theater will seat, to say nothing of the thousands of patrons who, with the employes, are distributed all over the different parts of the building or buildings of such establishment. "It is a very conservative estimate to say that during the greater part of the day there are two patrons in these stores to each employe. This would mean that many of the large stores have more people within their buildings at one time than could be seated in Madison Square Garden. I have given this subject careful attention for two years and from conservative estimates know that some of the stores have, at many times during the year, 55,000 persons in the store at one time, while during the Christmas season many of them will have 50,000 or more. There are many employes and patrons in the basements of these stores, and in some of them it would be next to impossible to get them out in the event of fire. "In many of the large stores the main stairways adjoin the elevator shaft, and in some instances wind around elevators that are not inclosed in fireproof shafts. Such stairways would be useless in case of fire. One can see from casual observation that the aisle space in many of the stores is not sufficient for the number of persons using the same. The fact that permanent and temporary bargain counters are placed in the aisles would lead to serious trouble in case of fire or panic. "In cities of the first class the building code seems to give ample power to change existing conditions. Some one should be responsible for changing them in order to afford proper protection to the thousands of patrons and employes of such establishments, at least by properly designating all fire exits, having all doors open outward, and providing ample means of escape from all parts of buildings."

GIRL CHARGES TWO MEN WITH ASSAULT

Edward Sullivan, twenty-seven years old, and James Ruddy, forty-eight years old, both living at 20 Columbia place, Brooklyn, were arrested Tuesday night by Detectives McDonough, Conroy and Donnelly, who were accompanied by Charles Blood, of the Children's Society, and Gertrude Teichert, sixteen years old, living with her parents at 42 Stannope street. The men, on the girl's complaint, were charged yesterday morning in the Butler street court, with abduction, and each held in \$1,000 bail. Sullivan had also a charge of criminal assault made against him. They pleaded not guilty.

CAMBRIA STEEL COMPANY OPENS NEW PLANT

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 15.—The Cambria Steel Company, one of the largest of the independent plants, today started mills which put it in the wire manufacturing field.

DIAMONDS AND GOLD ON DEAD ARCHBISHOP

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Garbed in purple pontificals, on his breast the majestic pastoral cross wrought of pure gold and blazing with diamonds, wearing miter and stole, and his amethyst ring upon his finger, the body of Patrick J. Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia, today lay in state on a casket draped in white in the Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul.

A PAPER THAT MEETS EVERY REQUIREMENT, THAT STANDS EVERY TEST WILL BE

The Sunday Call FEBRUARY 19

"The Making of a Socialist" is a fascinating bit of autobiography by Roland D. Sawyer. At the same time it is one of the greatest etchings of New England life of a couple of decades ago that was ever written. In a long time there has not appeared a more intimate, charming, and suggestive piece of work. Here is a picture of New England—here, also, is a serious study showing how New England can be bettered. By all means read it and send it to any American you know. Then there is a terse and telling dissertation on an important subject by Richard Battle. It is short, but it hits the center. "Socialism in Greece," another of the informing accounts of what is being done in other countries, written by Felix Rudolph. AND HERE IS SOMETHING TO REMEMBER—Mason Dixon has written some true sketches, full of fire, full of color, full of compelling truth, and the first of them will be published in this Sunday. It is called "The Man on Horseback," tales of a Kentucky landlord capitalist. "The Return"—Here is a throbbing American play by Andre Tridon, and the first act is printed in this issue of The Sunday Call. "La Maison du Peuple," a first hand study of the most successful and striking co-operative movement in the world. It was written by Thomas G. Connolly, an accurate and trained observer, and a fluent and picturesque writer. "August Bebel," a beautiful sketch of the great German Socialist. "Fleischmann's Bread Line," a vivid bit of work by Jack Britt Gearty. "Who Owns the United States?" Not you. But John D., the ablest of all financial writers tells you does. "An Editor Who Forgot Himself." Just a true bill drawn on journalism, by Dave Fulton Karner. "Theories of Property." The conclusion of this able paper by Professor Murdock. "Race Suicide." A thrilling little lecture by Oscar Leonard. Woman's Sphere. "A Birthday Party." A new Six Penny Piece, and several other stories will give a big feast of fiction. That is but the beginning. Very often The Sunday Call is unable to announce in advance its most telling feature. But buy it, read it, circulate it. No other paper gives as much or gives as good. And the price at which you can get it for a whole year is only \$2.

BIG "G" FURNITURE WORKS

A LARGE WHOLESALE FACTORY We sell to private parties at real wholesale prices. No store can sell as cheaply as we. \$20.00 Brass Beds, Heavy Styles... \$7.50 \$10.00 Mahogany Parlor Sets... \$7.50 \$15.00 Genuine Oak Extension Tables... \$7.50 \$3.00 Leather Best Dining Chairs... \$1.50 WRITE FOR BOOKLET. The Big "G" Furniture Works E. GREENBERGER & CO. OWNERS. Factory and Show Rooms 203-205 East 76th Street. Open daily till 7 p.m. Saturday for your convenience till 10 p.m. BUY DIRECT FROM FACTORY. SAVE DEALERS' PROFIT.

SCHOOL CHILDREN FORM PROGRESSIVE SOCIETY

(Special Correspondence.) PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 13.—The pupils in one of the rooms of a public school here last week formed an organization which they named the Pupils' Progressive Literary Society. The society has for its object the discussion of all progressive thought. The average age of the pupils in the room is thirteen years. The following themes were suggested by the children for discussion at the next meeting, the teacher not interfering at all. "Woman Suffrage," "Who Was the Greatest Benefit to the American People, Washington or Lincoln?" and "Socialism." The meetings are held during regular school hours. It is of great significance that children so young should interest themselves in such questions and shows the growing influence of progressive thought.

J. HAYS HAMMOND WILL HELP CROWN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—John Hays Hammond, diplomatically speaking, has not been offered the post of special ambassador to the coronation of King George V of England, because the United States government has not yet discovered whether or not he would be persona grata to that country.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY

Private Property and the State, by Friedrich Engels, is one of the most important works in the literature of Socialism. It is full of scientific facts, new to most readers, which are of vital interest to wage-workers, and especially to women. Cloth, 217 pages, fifty cents, postpaid, and if this offer is mentioned we will include a three month's subscription to the Review. Address Charles H. Kerr & Co., 118 W. Kinzie St., Chicago.

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS

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Call Advertisers' Directory

Convenient for the Reader. Profitable for the Advertiser. Read It Daily—Before You Spend Your Money.

MANHATTAN. BOOTS AND SHOES. The Regent Shoe Co., 140 2d Ave., near 10th St. B. H. Lefkowitz, 83 2d Ave. CLOTHIERS AND GENTS' FURNISHERS. Joe Levy, Successor to Levy Bros., 2100 2d Ave., near 120th St. CLOTHIERS AND MERCHANT TAILORS. Levy Bros., 45 Canal St. DEPARTMENT STORES. C. H. Drake, 225-227 8th Ave. (Flat St.) Frank A. Kane, 225 2d Ave. and Avenue C. M. & A. Katz, 221-23 3rd Ave. DRUGGISTS. G. Oberdorfer, 2200 8th Ave. Also 107th St. & 8th Ave. DENTISTS. Dr. S. Berlin, 120 E. 100th St. Dr. M. S. Linn, 1125 Madison Ave. Dr. A. Carr, 127 E. 94th St. FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Royal Furniture Co., 2100 2d Ave. GENTS' FURNISHINGS. I. Kuperband, 112 Delancey St. S. Katz, 225 2d Ave. and Avenue C. H. Klein, 221 3rd Ave. HATS. CALLAHAN THE HATTER. 140 Bowers; nearly 50 years' reputation. Hattie Velen, 225 2d Ave., cor. 104th St. MEN'S HATS. G. GANN'S HATS are the best and cheapest. 225 Bowers. OPTICIANS. E. J. Becker, 225 E. Broadway. Dr. T. E. Emery, 225 E. Broadway. OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN. Dr. S. L. Becker, 225 E. Broadway. PRINTING INKS, COLORS AND VARNISHES. J. E. Haber, 120 West St. PIANOS. O. W. Wuerz, 1518 3rd Ave. Also 2025 3rd Ave. STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD TICKETS. Paul Traub, 120 E. 140th St. TRUSSERS. Henry Fahn, 1400 3rd Ave.

RESTAURANTS. MACFARLAND'S PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANT, New York City. 65 Bleecker St. 61 Walker St. 218 Seventh Ave. 220 Fulton St. 120 E. 54th St. 215 Nassau St. 120 E. 54th St. 515 4th Ave. 215 W. 42d St. 27 W. 17th St. BOSTON, MASS. PHILADELPHIA, PA. New address, 220 Chestnut St. As an experiment take home a loaf of Pure Whole Wheat Bread, 1 lb., 10c. TRY NATURE'S DIET TODAY.

MASSACHUSETTS. Patronize The Call Advertisers Show Them Call "Add's" Plan. Use Your Purchaser's Card. ATTORNEYS, COUNSELORS AT LAW—Boston. Muel & Weaver, 225 2d Ave. BARBERS' SUPPLIES—HAZON'S REPAIRING. C. F. Stamp, 121 Pearl St., Boston.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Boston. Kerman Street, 1215 Washington St. CLEANING, DYEING, PRESSING, DRESS SUITS TO LET—Boston. S. Goodman, 121 Pearl St., Boston. CUSTOM TAILORS—Boston. O'Brien & Anderson, 3 School St., Boston. HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. E. Marcus, 1207 Washington St.; 7th Street & A. & E. J. Levy, 225 2d Ave. HARDWARE AND TOOLS—Boston. A. & E. J. Levy, 225 2d Ave. UNION MADE HATS—Boston. ATKINS - 4 Tremont St. SHOE REPAIRING—Boston. Sweeney St. Repairing Co., 81 Sweeney St. SURGEON DENTIST—Boston. I. Traubman, 120 E. 140th St. SOCIALIST BOOKS, PERIODICALS—Boston. E. Anderson, 225 2d Ave.

UNION MADE BADGES—MONTGOMERY UNION BUTTONS—CELLULOSE NOVELTIES. A. E. Lopez & Son, 1215 Washington St. UNION MADE, READY AND CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING—Boston. E. Dean & Co., 1112 Columbia Ave. UNION MADE CIGARS, BOX TRAYS, WAIT, OTTOMANS, Footstools. UNION LABEL. PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO. L. Hoffman, 120 E. 140th St. UNION LABEL. PRINTERS. A. E. Lopez & Son, 1215 Washington St. GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Lynn, Mass. Roberts, Union-Made Cigars, Cufflinks, Buttons, Cigar Cases and Stationery. UNION MADE HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Lynn, Mass. Ash & Fishel, 1215 Washington St. UNION LABEL. HONEY. L. Hoffman, 120 E. 140th St.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Classified Advertisements

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

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

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Branch 3. An important business meeting of Branch 3 will be held tonight at 272 East 10th street.

Branch 5.

The library committee has received several new and valuable additions to the list of books, and will be on hand, ready to loan them out, this evening.

Branch 6.

A regular meeting of Branch 6 takes place this evening at headquarters, 1461 Third Avenue.

Branch 7.

A regular meeting of Branch 7 will take place this evening at the headquarters, 112 East 104th street.

New York Chapter, I. S. S.

The New York Chapter of the Inter-collegiate Socialist Society will have a meeting at 60 West 89th street this evening at 8 o'clock.

Romanian Socialist League.

A general meeting of the Romanian Socialist League will be held today at 3 p. m., at Room 6, University Settlement, 184 Eldridge street.

BROOKLYN.

19th A. D., Branch 2—At Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue.

THOMAS G. HUNT. Maker and Importer of Trunks, Bags and Leather Goods.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. NEW YORK.

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

Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL PLACE. 303 East Broadway, Tel. 2365 Orchard.

DR. L. H. KRAMER. From The Pavilion Opt. Co., 279 Grand St.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. BROOKLYN.

I. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician. 1000 Broadway, Brooklyn.

DENTISTS—Manhattan and Bronx.

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST. Special Liberal Prices for Comrades.

DR. P. LEWIN. Surgeon Dentist. 250 Brook Ave., Cor. 149th St., Bronx.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 20 West 106th St., Cor. Madison Ave., Tel. 640-L Harlem.

DR. MATILDA SINAI LEE SURGEON DENTIST. 1100 Madison Ave., Corner 87th St., Telephone 5926 Lenox.

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

CHANKIN & WEIMAN. 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 23.

BROOKLYN BRANCH, 5122 THIRD AVENUE.

20th A. D., Branch 1—At 196 Hamburg Avenue.

21st A. D.—At 113 Moore street.

Lecture on "Women in Industry."

Bertha Malley will speak on "Women in Industry" tomorrow evening at the People's Forum of Brownsville.

The Merry Company.

In place of the regular sessions the classes of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Sunday School were combined in one last Sunday and a talk was given by our well known and better loved pioneer teacher, Mrs. Fraser.

G. WEILL, Secretary and Teacher.

Socialist Suffrage Meeting.

A Socialist suffrage mass meeting will be held under the auspices of the women's committee of Kings county on Sunday, February 26, at 2:30 p. m., in the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue.

Jersey City.

The 5th Ward Branch meets tonight at 169 Monticello Avenue. All members should attend.

At Socialist headquarters, 256 Central Avenue, Sunday evening, the chairman announced to the audience assembled to hear George R. Kirkpatrick on "War—Its Meaning to the Working Class."

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Comrade Fieldman declared George R. Kirkpatrick, the author of "War—What For?" the only man eminently fitted to handle the subject of the evening, therefore, he would not attempt it.

The second annual masquerade carnival under the auspices of the Mystic Socialist school was a success artistically and financially, over 150 being present.

The regular Sunday lecture will be held at Iroquois Hall, 264 Washington street, Newark, on Sunday, February 19.

A Giordano Bruno commemoration meeting will be held in La Follia

INSURANCE.

EDWARD J. DUTTON FIRE INSURANCE. Write for Rates. 77 William St.

DENTISTS—Brooklyn.

DRS. L. & I. HERMANN SURGEON DENTISTS. Have removed to 1208 49th St., Cor. 12th Ave., Brooklyn. Phone 237 Bay Ridge.

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Theater, 239 Eighth Avenue, on Sunday, February 26. State Secretary James F. Carey, of Massachusetts, will speak at headquarters on "Socialism and Human Nature."

New Haven County.

On Tuesday, February 19, delegates from all the locals in New Haven county will meet at party headquarters in Derby to organize the New Haven county committee.

Waterbury.

The Warren protest meeting held here Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock was a huge success.

On Monday, February 20, at 8:15 p. m., May Wood Simons will lecture on "Child Labor in the United States," at 154 Main street, third floor.

On Monday, February 20, at 8:15 p. m., May Wood Simons will lecture on "Woman Suffrage," at the Y. M. C. A., under the auspices of Local Passaic.

On Monday evening a Warren protest meeting under the auspices of Local Schenectady was held in Red Men's Hall.

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Hogan's terrific arraignment of the corrupt capitalist courts was applauded to the echo again and again.

At times, when the speaker reached a climax, the silence was as profound as the grave. This was especially so when the speaker, in a very impressive manner, made the following contrast:

"It is written that Paul, like Warren, once stood before a puppet on the bench. This tool of the ruling class, the judge, looking down upon Paul, commanded them that stood by him to smite him on the mouth. Then said Paul unto him, 'God shall smite thee, thou whited wall, for sittest thou to judge me after the law, and commandest me to be smitten contrary to law?'"

"That is the way to talk. And if that was holy and righteous for Paul, how does it become anarchy and treason for Fred D. Warren to say and prove similar things under similar circumstances?"

Pittsburg.

William Maritzer, secretary of the Young People's Socialist League of Pittsburg, writes as follows regarding the work of the organization:

"From the first day we organized, which was about seven months ago, we began planning how to get a good firm hold on the young people and acquaint them with the principles of Socialism.

The work of the organization has proven to be a success. We have debates and speeches every week. We have succeeded in educating our members, teaching them how to stand up and talk to an audience, and those that knew nothing about Socialism and have been in the organization for three months or more can put up strong arguments for Socialism.

"We have had one public debate with a member of the Young Folks' Civic League of this city and now have challenged one of Pennsylvania's foremost elocutionists, Professor T. B. Beatty, of the Pittsburg High School, to a public debate. We have received no reply as yet."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Lenox Art Academy, 19 West 118th street, is founding an orchestra for young people of either sex from the ages of twelve to eighteen years for the production of symphonies. All string, brass and other instruments are welcome.

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

Mrs. May Wood Simons will speak on "The Vote for Working Women." James F. Carey will act as chairman. Admission is 15 cents.

A concert will be rendered from 7:45 to 8:30. Following is the program: Trio (selected). Cello solo, "Capriccio" (Golttermann). Miss Beatrice Marden, of Weber Concert Company.

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There will be a parade, and the line of march will form at headquarters, 14 Park Square, at 7:15, and all men and women Socialists and sympathizers are urged to join this procession and go to Beacon Hill, where open air speeches will be made by Socialists.

Two thousand miners have been on strike there since last April because of the refusal of the operators in that district to abide by the terms formulated at the Cincinnati special convention which went into effect last April.

At the joint conference of operators and mine workers in Canton last week another disagreement took place and President Lewis threatened to call out all of the men employed by the operators in the Tuscarawas field, which would include nearly 10,000 miners in Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio.

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UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

ST. NICHOLAS AVE. 348—Beautiful 3 room apartment, hot water supply, \$10. Inquire, 212.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

LEXINGTON AVE. 1190, near 90th—5 light rooms, newly painted, hot water, \$15.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brook.

COURTLAND AVE. 706 (154th), Bronx—3 light rooms, hot water, fine condition; low rent, \$12.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

20TH ST., 307 W.—Is newly furnished, heated room; running water; porcelain bath; \$1.50 up.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

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

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY.

Public School 33, 415 West 25th street; "Morocco and Its People," Henry Collins Walsh.

A LETTER NOT PRINTED.

New York Press Declines to Publish Protest Against Misrepresentation.

SUPREME JUDGES GET MORE PAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The house today voted to increase the salary of the chief justice of the United States Supreme Court from \$13,500 to \$15,000 a year.

SUES A. F. OF L. ORGANIZER.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 12.—Nicholas Klein, legal advisor of the United Garment Workers in Cincinnati, and well known among Socialists, has started suit for \$10,000 damages against Frank L. Rist, national organizer for the American Federation of Labor.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS' UNION, Local No. 1008, of A. F. of M., meets Sunday afternoon at 2:30 sharp, at 4 E. 17th st., until further notice. Phone, 2004 Streetway.

REGULAR BUSINESS MEETING OF THE UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. Local No. 1008, of A. F. of M., meets every Sunday at 2:30 sharp, at 4 E. 17th st., until further notice.

FURNITURE AND PLANO MOVING UNION. Local 275, meets first and third Sunday each month, at 320 E. 21st st., from 2 to 5 p. m.

BROOKLYN FEDERATION OF LABOR meets every 2nd and 4th Sunday, 10 a. m., at 400 Labor Lyceum, 949-501 Willoughby Ave., C. 2-5.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS LOCAL 476, meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., in Labor Temple, 260-262 10th Avenue, New York City.

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# The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl street, New York. Warren Atkinson, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer; and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone No. 3303-3304 Beekman.

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For One Month	.20	.40	.60

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VOL. 4. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16. No. 47.

## THE TIMBER MONOPOLY.

The first part of a report on the lumber industry of this country, prepared under the direction of the Commissioner of Corporations, has been submitted to the President and made public. This part deals only with the amount and ownership of standing timber. A discussion of combinations in the manufacture or sale of lumber is reserved for a further part. We herewith present a summary of the "letter of submittal," which is itself a summary of the report as published.

And the facts disclosed in this summary should be known to every student of American political and economic conditions. The "great metropolitan dailies" have, with one or two exceptions, suppressed all mention of this report in their news columns. All the more reason for the Socialist press to give the leading facts of this report the widest possible publicity.

It is estimated that only forty years ago at least three-fourths of the timber now standing was publicly owned. Now about four-fifths of it is privately owned. The great bulk of it passed from the government to private hands through enormous railroad, canal, and wagon-road grants by the federal government; government sales at \$1.25 an acre of lands now worth from \$50 to \$200 and more an acre, and the assembling of great tracts in spite of the legal requirements for small holdings.

The results of two special investigations are cited, showing how the government has been making gifts of hundreds of millions of dollars to land speculators, and how the legal requirements for small holdings have been defeated. Under the Timber and Stone Act over 12,000,000 acres of timber lands were sold, fully 10,000,000 acres having been taken over by corporate or individual speculators. These lands brought to the government a gross sum of \$30,000,000. At the date of sale they were reasonably worth \$240,000,000. Thus the government made a gift of over \$200,000,000 to wealthy investors. Again, in 1900 and 1901, there were withdrawn from the Olympic National Forest 705,000 acres, the alleged reason being that the land was chiefly valuable for agriculture and that the settlement of the country was being retarded. Of this total, 537,720 acres passed ultimately into the hands of owners who are holding it purely as a timber speculation, three companies and two individuals owning over 178,000 acres. On the other hand, the timbered homestead claims on this area, held by one hundred settlers, total 570 acres!

The total amount of standing timber in the continental United States is 2,800 billion board feet, of which 2,200 billion is owned privately. How is this ownership distributed?

The Pacific-Northwest region contains five-elevenths of the country's privately owned standing timber—1,013 billion feet. One-half of this is now owned by thirty-seven holders, several of whom are closely connected. The holding of the Southern Pacific is the greatest in the United States—106 billion feet. The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company owns 96 billion feet, exclusive of very extensive holdings of the Weyerhaeuser family and associates. The Northern Pacific has 36 billion feet. The holdings of the two railroad companies are direct government grants. Four-fifths of the Weyerhaeuser holdings were purchased from the Northern Pacific. Many other large holdings, here and in other regions, were mainly purchased from some land grant.

The Southern Pine Region contains 634 billion feet of privately owned timber. Concentration here has not advanced as far as in the Pacific-Northwest territory. There is, however, a high concentration in the more valuable species. Sixty-seven holders own 39 per cent of the long-leaf yellow pine, 29 per cent of the cypress, 19 per cent of other pines, and 11 per cent of the hardwoods.

In the Lake states (Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan) there are 100 billion of privately owned timber. Taking all three states, 215 holders have 65 per cent of all the timber.

It must further be considered that many holdings, here counted as separate, are connected through corporate and personal interests; that smaller tracts, totaling a large acreage of timber, are so scattered that larger holdings as to be "blocked in" or controlled by the great interests; and that the concentration is highest in the more valuable species.

The effect of concentrated holding is, of course, to increase the price of lumber. The present annual drain upon the supply of saw timber is about fifty billion feet. But the policy of the great holders is to cut little of their timber. They thus reserve to themselves those incalculable profits which are still to accrue with the growth of the country, the diminishing of the timber supply, and the further concentration of its control. Many of the very men who are protesting against the national forest system and conservation because of the "tying up of national resources," are themselves deliberately holding off the utilization of their own vast holdings for increased profits in the future.

These, therefore, are the foremost results of this investigation:

- (1) The concentration of a dominating control of standing timber in a comparatively few enormous holdings, steadily tending toward a central control of the timber industry.
  - (2) Vast speculative purchase and holding of timber land far in advance of any utilization of it.
  - (3) An enormous increase in the value of this diminishing natural resource, with great profit to its owners, who, of course, have created none of it but are able to charge monopoly prices.
- Together with this timber monopoly there goes a concentration of land ownership in certain sections, including also very valuable mineral lands. The Southern Pacific has 4,318,000 acres in Northern California and Western Oregon. The Union Pacific, which controls the Southern Pacific, has many more millions of acres. The Northern Pacific owns 3,017,000 acres of timber land and millions more of un-timbered land. The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company owns 1,945,000 acres. Nearly one-half of the land area of the state of Florida is owned by the 187 largest timber holders, who have 15,800,000 acres. In the area investigated, which comprises 80 per cent of the total privately owned timber land, the 1,802 largest holders of timber have 88,579,000 acres, exclusive of the un-timbered lands of the Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific.

And with timber and land concentration goes also railroad concentration.

The combination now forming in the lumber industry, based upon the timber monopoly, is thus caused by a public policy of long standing. The lands were given away, or sold for a song. And the result is that in forty years concentration has so proceeded that 195 holders, many of them inter-related, now own practically one-half of the privately owned timber in the area under investigation.

Thus far the report. And now what are our "reformers," "regulators," and anti-monopolists in general going to do about it? Take possession of them in the name and for the use of the people of the United States? But that is Socialism, and therefore impossible!

## OUR "FREE" PRESS.

The Evening Post gave a full and adequate summary of the government report on the existing Timber Monopoly. Of the morning papers of this city, only the Press and The Call gave adequate abstracts. All the other morning papers, including the Times, Sun, Tribune, Herald, World, and American, gave either the most meager and inconspicuous account of it, or suppressed all mention of it. No reasons asked.

## LEST WE FORGET.

By L. B. BOUDIN.

The other day there appeared in The Call an account of the gallant fight that Comrade Sumner W. Rose, the Socialist councilman of Biloxi, Miss., is making against an unjust tax. In going to jail as a protest against a tax which is so laid as to be discriminatory and oppressive on the poor, he has shown the right conception of the duties of a Socialist—always to be in the forefront of every fight against oppression—and has proved his mettle as a revolutionist.

Unfortunately, our admiration for his courage, self-sacrifice and tenacity of purpose cannot but be tinged with a certain feeling of sorrow for what we cannot help considering an unfortunate choice of means in the preliminary stages of the fight. It seems that before going to jail Comrade Rose appealed to the courts to declare the law in question "unconstitutional," and that even now, while in jail, he has not as yet given up this end of the fight.

In so resorting to the courts, Comrade Rose has made a serious error, and one which, if his example be followed, must have baneful effects upon the cause of the working class in its fight for emancipation, as well as upon the cause of democracy in general. By appealing from the representatives of the people to the courts for the protection of what he conceives to be our "constitutional rights" he has followed the example of the capitalists who are striving to abolish, and have largely abolished, popular government by appealing from the people to the Constitution, and from the representatives of the people to the courts. The setting up of the Constitution above the people, and of the courts as the alleged guardians of the Constitution, above the people's representatives, is admirably calculated to accomplish the purpose of the capitalist class—the abolition of popular government, but it ill befits a Socialist who believes in popular government as the foundation upon which the structure of industrial freedom is to be reared.

A Socialist ought therefore never to make such an appeal, no matter what the provocation, and no matter what the chances of the success of such an appeal. For, if the appeal is unsuccessful, as it has so far been in Comrade Rose's case,

we have gained nothing and lost a great deal by giving the enemy credit and authority in a disputed sphere of competence. For then we cannot deny the right of the capitalists to similar appeal to the courts for the protection of what they deem their "constitutional rights." We thereby acknowledge the competency and authority of the courts to override the will of the people. And if the appeal is successful, we are not in any better position. For the "victory" is then bought at a price entirely too dear for us to be able to afford to pay it. Then we would certainly not be in a position to complain of a system which we ourselves have invoked in our own behalf, and the benefits of which we have been glad to receive. And no momentary advantage which we might possibly derive from an appeal to the courts could possibly compensate us for the loss of popular government, which must inevitably follow the setting up of the courts as censors of the actions of the people's representatives.

Of course, the people's representatives today are not what they should be. And the provocation in Comrade Rose's case was, perhaps, great. But the cure chosen by Comrade Rose is worse than the disease. The ills of democracy cannot be cured by having less democracy, but by more democracy. Our entire hope is in democracy.

When the people's representatives betray the trust committed to them by the people and enact unjust and oppressive laws, our appeal from them must be not to the courts, but to the people themselves, as the only source of all political power, and the only tribunal to whose judgment legislators must be amenable. When that appeal fails, our only remedy is to educate the people so that they may understand our appeal. But we have no right to appeal to any agency beyond or above the people. We have no more right to appeal to the courts to enforce or preserve our "constitutional rights," or any other kind of rights, than we would have to make such an appeal to a military dictator. Lest we forget, it is well to repeat as often as possible that our political philosophy begins and ends with the cry: Democracy, Political and Industrial.

## SOCIALISM AND THE FORCES THAT MAKE FOR IT.

By H. S. BAKER.

Socialism is the objective point of the race, the goal toward which the nations with more or less understanding are pressing, the haven toward which institutions through reforms and revolutions are struggling. Socialism is the greatest human concept, a desert in extent, an ocean in profundity, the cordillera of the world of thought, a concept whose content, although somewhat indistinct, is clear in the main features of public ownership, co-operation and social order. Socialism is the next stage in the process of human development, the next inevitable and unavoidable step in man's ascending scale, a state of society toward which all signs point, to which all roads lead, to which all forces impel. It is of the forces that we have now to speak.

What force is, we cannot say. We know of its presence only by resistance of its action, by effects. How many forces there are in the universe, we cannot tell; we suspect one, and judge that all the so-called kinds are but variations of the one original energy. This energy manifests itself in the forms and motions of things and thoughts. For convenience we arrange the kinds of force into three groups—physical, social and individual—and say of them, that taken collectively they will bring Socialism. Let us examine the working of the three in turn.

Observe in the first place, then, how physical force works toward Socialism. Out of the Solar nebula it has evolved the earth, out of the earth the living organism, out of the organism plant and animal, out of the animal man in all his perfection. The method of its progress has been the adaptation of the organism to the ever changing environment. The process is not yet complete, however, for men, thick upon the earth and the earth by environment continues to change which, as in the planet Mars, may necessitate concerted efforts to maintain life, a systematic conservation of earth's resources to prolong life and an orderly system of production and distribution of goods to enrich life, which is Socialism.

Observe, in the second place, how the small force works toward Socialism. Out of the man it has evolved the family, out of the family society, out of society succeeding systems, Communism, Feudalism, Capitalism. Out of society it has evolved class distinction and class struggle; and the method of its progress is the adaptation of the class, mentally, morally and spiritually to the environment of its economic status. But the process is not yet completed—Capitalism is not eternal—for the inequality of wealth, the concentration of capital together with the want of the many and the dependence of the workers, will necessitate a new order, one of national ownership of the means of life, that is Socialism. Through the working class it will bring the change about, the class that is now getting

awake and becoming conscious of itself, and it will work in harmony with the physical force studied above.

Observe, in the third place, how individual force works toward Socialism. Out of the mass it evolves initiative, independent and progressive action. The method of its progress is adaptation to increased knowledge which furnishes the motive. The individual consciousness becomes alive to injustice and bright with the ideal of Socialism and the will forces toward it. While the Social revolution is not an arbitrary event, and while the will is moved by derived motives, yet much of the force that makes for Socialism operates through the individual.

These three forces, like the strands of a mighty cable, are drawing society inevitably toward the state or order called Socialism. In their constant action and ebullition the process of evolution is made plain, a ceaseless scene shifting, a ceaseless flow of being, a ceaseless coming and going of forms, a drama that never drops the curtain, the drama of the universe. In all this, however, there is no chance, no departure from law, no suspension of cause and effect, for the reign of law is universal. The process, reasoning from our knowledge of the past, is toward that which is higher and better, and in the world of human beings toward a state of society in which justice shall prevail. It is for us to become conscious of this onward and upward progress, to fix our thought upon the goal and to put ourselves into conscious relation with the movement.

Will Socialism come in your day? Your soul is bright with the vision of it, your heart leaps with the hope of its speedy advent, but it may be that, like Moses on the top of Pisgah, you are destined to see it only in a vision. What then, shall you cease striving for it? No, for it shall be for your children. The pleasant land lies there for them, and yours is the glory of leading them thither. Already the day is breaking over the fair land and your eyes begin to discern more clearly its beauties and its fruits! Already the fair wind is swelling your sails, and the harbor of content and harmony is opening to view! Already the banners of the supporting hosts are visible behind you, and the shout of victory comes to encourage you! Then cheer up, Comrades, and put the best that you have into the fight, for the world is yours and your children's!

EDWARD VAILLANT.

In a letter to Camille Huysmans, published in the Brussels People, Vaillant remarks that he is really not seventy, but seventy-one years old. He regrets it because it lessens by one year the chance of his working for the cause. He also states that it was owing to his emphatic requests that his French Comrades desisted from organizing a celebration of his birthday. But the German Comrades in their kindness, not knowing his feelings, went ahead and celebrated, making a mistake about his age. He appreciates their sentiments as a token of the international fraternity of the militant Socialists of the Fatherland.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

IN DEFENSE OF CORBITT.

Editor of The Call:  
Comrade Dutton's letter in reference to our imprisoned brother, Richard Corbitt, should be taken up at once at all of our branch meetings and everything possible should be done to free that man from the clutches of our "courts of justice."  
Comrades, we know that hundreds of lives are destroyed daily in this damnable system of production, and I can hear the cries for help from those unfortunate ones who are left behind this victim, and we are in duty bound to act and see that this terrible destruction of life and limb should end.  
So let the Socialist party everywhere help and get others to help us to forever wipe out this terrible loss of lives. Comrades help our colored brother, Corbitt. Inclosed find \$1 for this cause.  
S. BASS.  
New York, Feb. 13, 1911.  
We now hold \$2 for this purpose.  
—Ed. The Call.

FASTING AS A CURE-ALL.

Editor of The Call:  
Let me say right at the start that I esteem and admire Upton Sinclair above almost all other men I know. I was neighbor to him for months at Fairhope, Ala., and I think that he is wonderful. His writing—some of it—can shake my soul like it was a rag in the wind. And some of his writing is punk.  
That some of it is punk does not prevent me from recognizing the rest of it as so close to the work of genius that there's no use talking.  
Similarly, my cheerful acknowledgment of his super-eminence does not prevent me from thinking that in some respects he is kind of be-added. For every hill there has to be a hollow. It wouldn't be fair if he were all around sound and superior. We're all a little bit that way, I fear.  
I should like it a little better if he never gave me cause to suspect that he has one part of his head made out of potato. I should like it a little better if there weren't so many Socialists who have eccentric notions. It queers their Socialism. It makes people think: "Oh, they just talk that way to be different from other folks."  
But I will say for Comrade Sinclair that he puts up a fine argument to prove that the one, the only, and the never-failing way to become well and strong is to stop eating for a month or two, until your tongue is beautifully coated, a sure symptom of rugged health. Then, anything on earth that ails you, from gunshot wounds to gonorrhoea, will vanish like dew before the morning sun.

It certainly seems reasonable. It would seem a whole lot more reasonable if, instead of appearing in The New York Call, whose sole reason for existence is that the working class may gorge themselves with food if they want to, it appeared in some publication whose motive was the exact reverse. It would need a little further working out to be sure, but it would be easy to do that after this fashion: "Since diseases are cured by putting the patient into the most favorable condition for regaining health and strength, and since eating without food is that favorable condition, then, to be at their best, working people ought to go without food. And to make sure that the workers, so often blind to their own best interests, do fast, deduct from their pay envelopes the money they are accustomed to fritter away at the grocer's and the butcher's."  
There are lots of things that a good argument can be put up for if you leave out a few facts of human experience. For example: Anybody with half an eye can see that we live on a fairly flat surface, and that the sun appears on the eastern edge of it, crawls along overhead, slides down the western hill and disappears under the opposite edge of the earth. And the ridiculous notion of anybody here that we live on a ball that spins like a top. Yet I believe just that ridiculous thing.  
"Prove it," says you.  
"I can't. I can't do one thing to demonstrate it certainly. I can only take the words of those who have specialized on the matter. I can only take the word of those who say that they have sailed around the globe. Any one of them might lie to me. Without doubt every one does lie to me a little bit. But bump them all together, and the sum total is the truth.  
Similarly, nobody, taken by himself, can tell the truth about how sick he was and how he got well. Oh, he was terribly sick, the doctors all gave him up. I know he lies; he wasn't half as sick as he thinks he was, and doctors don't give up till the heart has stopped half an hour or so. And just as soon as he took this or that remedy, or did this or that thing—why, the pain was all gone as quick as that. And I know he's lying. It took a good while longer than the snap of your finger. Nobody can tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth about being sick and getting well again. Even I cannot.  
But I believe universal experience. Even Comrade Sinclair cannot shake my faith in that, and he can if anybody can. And universal experience is that going without food for an considerable length of time is bad for the health. Fasting, and vigils, and such prolonged attempts at suicide, are classified as—what? "Vivifications of the flesh," death makers, not life givers.  
"Fasting is not like other remedial actions or drugs, difficult to come by, expensive, imported from away off yonder some place. Fasting is the cheapest thing going. And its effects have been tried many, many thousands of times, voluntarily and involuntarily. And whenever anybody wants to see visions and hear voices that nobody else can hear and see, all he's got to do is to fast and he'll be as dippy as the make 'em. The end of that trip comes out somewhere near Ward's Island."  
No matter what Comrade Sinclair says, we all know that what killed David Graham Phillips was that he was shot with bullets. It wasn't the doctors that killed him; it wasn't beef tea that killed him; but the shock that comes from certain wounds. I saw a man die once that didn't lose a pint of blood and had only one bone of his leg broken.  
I am just enough of a mud-head and a tory to believe that no quack, no person of mere ordinary intelli-

gence without special learning and practice could have done any better by Mr. Phillips than was done. The physicians, I believe, recognized that they had to steer in between two difficulties: The exhaustion that would result from failure to feed the injured man, and the overtaxing of his digestive powers weakened by the shock. Either one, they knew, to be fatal, the one not less so than the other.  
Tell you what let's all do, all of us Socialists. Let's pretend we're sane.  
ENGINEER WOOD.  
Northport, L. I., Feb. 9, 1911.

## SOCIALIST ORDER VS. CATHOLIC THUGGERY.

Editor of The Call:  
At the Boston Ford Hall meeting last Sunday evening, Father Gasson, in opening his lecture on "Dangers of Socialism," stated that he had been offered a double barreled revolver for his possible protection before the close of the meeting. While the remark elicited much merriment from the audience, yet the insidious significance of the priest's remark left its insulting imprint upon the minds of many present, as they realized how constantly the opponents of Socialism endeavor to convey to the general public an impression that Socialist behavior, as it is to Socialism, is an element of physical danger to whatsoever individual may oppose them.  
The Boston papers were a unison in commenting upon the decorum and manifest courtesy extended to the priest by the vast assemblage, of which, according to the press, four-fifths were evidently Socialists.  
In contrast, I recall an incident of a few years ago, during a banquet of the Catholic Literary Union of Charlestown. Father Doyle, the New York Paulist missionary, was the principal speaker on that occasion, and made a passing reference to Socialism in a manner that caused Stephen O'Leary, a Socialist party member present, and held in high esteem by the community, to take exception in a question put to Father Doyle at the close of the latter's address. Immediately the banquet was in an uproar at the presumption of questioning a Catholic clergyman! After adjournment of those outside the hall and brutally let into it to the reader to draw his own conclusions.  
As to father Gasson's address, aside from his evasive replies to the avalanche of questions suggested by the repetition of threadbare argument against Socialism, the Ford Hall meeting will be memorable from the fact that the Socialist movement has been thereby elevated from the "miserable insignificance" once contemptuously ascribed to it by Archbishop O'Connell to the dignity of serious consideration accorded by one of the most eminent Jesuit dignitaries in the United States.  
Yet with all the insidious reference calculated to despise Socialism of its practical relationship to the solution of industrial evils, nothing of a substitute was presented by the clerical apologist for capitalism. How his adherents, workmen most of them, must have blanched with despair at the appalling prospect of facing the industrial hells of the morrow, to go down in the relentless struggle of economic slavery.

With what joyful countenance, indeed, must the Socialist champions of industrial emancipation have emerged that evening into the refulgent light of Socialist hope, singing the paeans of gladsome tidings—Call it! Call it! It will come!  
BARRY ROYLE.  
Revere, Mass., Feb. 9, 1911.

## RELIGION AND SOCIALISM.

Editor of The Call:  
In your issue of February 9, H. F. W. attacks Mr. William J. White for some statements he made in a lecture in Columbus' parish at Greenpoint. H. F. W. says: "Every one familiar with true Socialism knows that it interferes with no religious belief or practice," and then he proceeds to call clergymen "expensive parasites" who would be free to preach under Socialism but would have to do something else to earn a living. Isn't this the kind of an argument that goes to prove that Socialism will have a good deal to do with religion? Do we Socialists gain anything by misrepresenting our antagonists? Isn't it bad enough that our views are so frequently distorted and wrong motives attributed to us not to do the same thing ourselves? What- ever we may think of the Catholic Church, her priests at least work for a living. They do a good deal more than preach on Sunday morning, and Socialism is not going to gain anything in declaring that one of the ethical reasons for the Catholic Church's position is the fear that the priest may lose a job.  
As a matter of fact, a Socialist of twenty years standing who was present at this parish meeting got up and said that Father White's presentation of the economic side of Socialism was fair. What the priest did was to quote from a number of books that he said he had purchased from Kerr, of Chicago, as being works on Socialism. He made much of the fact that in the catalogues both of Kerr and Wilshire the books attacking religion and marriage are called books on Socialism. Isn't it about time we got rid of this literature? For as long as we put it forth as Socialist literature we must expect to be attacked. I believe that Socialism is an economic movement, but I feel hampered when I discuss the question with non-Socialists to find them quoting from books like Carpenter's "Bax's" and showing me catalogues where these books are called Socialist.  
A. C. K.  
Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1911.

ANDY.

Editor of The Call:  
Regarding Carnegie's claims to have made forty-three millionaires, touched on in your editorial today, I need only read "The History of the Carnegie Steel Company," by James Howard Bridge, to realize how boastful and reckless of truth Carnegie has always been. This book shows from a capitalist standpoint that your editorial does from a proletarian one: to wit, that, instead of making others, others have made Carnegie, and that back of them all was the industrial evolution of the country.  
This book is dedicated as follows: "To recall the forgotten does from the memory of a great business is dedicated to the memory of the men who founded it, saved it from early disaster and won its first successes: Andrew Klonan, David McCandless, William Coleman, Thomas Mor-

ison Carnegie, William R. Jones, W. P. Shinn, David A. Stewart, Henry Curry."  
In this array of names there are no financiers and two engineers. These men were really the rocks on which most powerful constituent company of present steel trust was reared. Carnegie entrusted into the company was accident. A quarrel among the original partners brought him into their affairs as a mediator. He employed his office to his advantage. This was the characteristic capitalist beginning of the vast steel trust which gives Carnegie's boasted standing in a society of millionaires. Innumerable facts are cited in Bridge's work to show that Carnegie was opposed to the engineering innovations which he claims to have either invented or reared. His one constant lament, in early days of the company bearing name, was that "pioneering didn't pay." He was then willing to let others reap the results by devious methods, and partners opposed this stand and went ahead regardless of his protests.  
Carnegie's standing among his associates is well illustrated by Bridge in the following anecdotes:  
"One closely associated with the being asked to define the functions of various partners in the Edgar Thomson Company, recently made the following comic comparison: 'I have indeed been Mr. Carnegie's partner in the business. Phipps took in the pennies at the bank and kept the payroll down; Tom Carnegie kept every body in good humor, with Stewart as his understudy.' And Carnegie, he was asked, 'Oh, I looked after the advertising and drove the band wagon, was the ready reply to the More illuminating still is the following: 'You can't imagine the abundance of freedom and relief and ease as soon as I get on board a steamer and sail past New York, once I see Andrew Carnegie to Captain Jones, God, think of the relief to us!' exclaims Jones with his usual bluntness. The remark was not all in jest."  
Not only does "The History of the Carnegie Steel Company" lay bare Carnegie's pretensions as a founder and innovator, but also his claims to be a captain of industry, whose individual genius made possible the steel industry of the country. Says Bridge in his preface: "The Carnegie Steel Company, as will be seen from this narrative, is not the creation of any man, nor indeed of any set of men. It is a national industry and the conditions of its growth are of the same general character as those of the 'flower in the crannied wall.' Andrew Carnegie has said somewhere in effect: 'Take away all our money, our goods, our works, our mines and our lands, and leave our organization and in four years I shall have re-established myself. I might have gone a step further and eliminated himself and his organization, and in less than four years the steel industry would have been re-created. This is not the popular conception of industrial evolution, which demands capitalists, corporals and other heroes, but accords with evolutionary conceptions in general."  
The inevitableness of industrial growth is frankly recognized by the farseeing but least talkative member of the group. "The demands of modern life," says Mr. Frick, "called for such works as ours, and if we had not met the demand, others would have done so. Even within the steel industry of the country great men have been just as great as it is, the men would have used other names speaking of its leaders." This is a frank acknowledgement from one of themselves that the kings of industrialism have a divine right.

When the working class realizes the truth of the philosophy embodied in the quotation Carnegie's ability to stuff his stories of what he made or did or made, will be rendered null and void. It is the power of him to be a capitalist, it is the power of him to come to multitude of fraud which he perpetrates on a gullible people.

JUSTUS EBBERT.  
Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1911.

## A CONUNDRUM.

Editor of The Call:  
Apropos of Comrade George Allen England's two articles on the "Brow" question, I desire to submit the following conundrum:  
Why is it that when we set out to convert the proletariat we send among them straightout, Socialist agitators, speakers and literature?  
On the other hand, who is it that our Socialist societies and institutions, seeking to reach college students and other professionals, try them out on great extent, with "near-Socialist" "radicals," "radicals" and "ethical teachers?"  
Are we to deduce that the working class, as distinguished in mass from the professional, is more intelligent, or more susceptible to the fundamentals of the Socialist doctrine?  
Or is there a caste spirit in the average professional that requires quite a different treatment?  
GUSTAVUS MYERS.  
New York, Feb. 13, 1911.

## NAMELESS.

By HERBERT BATES.  
("Dead"—Twelve longshoremen—names unknown—known only by numbers.—Morning paper.)  
Twelve poor laborers—mangled, blood-ous, pitiful—  
Murdered by our carelessness (the bitter is the shame!)  
Their wives are vainly waiting them—  
Their little ones are weeping them—  
Twelve men—Just known by name—  
ber—who hadn't any name!  
One bought them by the dozen, new packages of working men!  
Dull instruments of flesh and blood—  
—for so we play the game—  
They sold their dreary days for bread—  
—Jull slaves of sweat and grief—  
Twelve men—Just known by name—  
ber—unworthy of a name.

We taught them neither craft nor trade; we bound their lives in bitterness.  
Then, cursed them for their pain, and laid on them the blame.  
We drove our herded brother like like beasts within the slaughter pens.  
And told them off by name!  
Why trouble with a name?  
Ah, God! that men should be to man a chattel and a merchandise.  
These brothers—these whose lives whose fears, whose anguish and the same—  
To list them in our ledgers, to check them in our credit sheet,  
Poor items of our counting house—unworthy of a name!  
Sweet be their sleep—poor Polish nameless laborers.  
(Though bitter be our burden, the burden of our shame!)  
Darkling they lived and strove and died, poor aliens, in their day.  
Ah, God of Suffering Man! that heart knows each by his name!