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The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

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MAURER DEMANDS REAL FACTORY LAW IN PENNSYLVANIA

Socialist Presents Bill Taking Power From Governor.

TO OUTLAW STRIKES

Gang Bill Would Send Men to Jail for Belonging to Union.

By EDMOND M'KENNA. (Special Correspondence.)

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 15.—James H. Maurer, Socialist representative from Reading, presented in the legislature at the early session on Wednesday, February 15, a bill the purpose of which is to take out of the hands of the governor the appointment of the chief factory inspector for the state and to make the office an elective one.

The act empowering the governor to appoint a chief factory inspector was approved May 2, 1905, and is entitled, "An act to regulate employment in all industrial establishments by regulating the age at which minors can be employed and by fixing the hours of labor for women and minors; to provide for the safety of all employees in all industrial establishments, schoolhouses, seminaries, colleges, hotels, hospitals, office buildings, etc., and to provide for the appointment of inspectors who, with the chief inspector, shall constitute the department of factory inspection, fixing the term and the salaries of the chief factory inspector and his appointees."

Section 27 of the act of May, 1905, says: "The governor shall appoint by and with the advice and consent of the senate a chief factory inspector for a term of four years, at a salary of \$5,000 per year." It is the appointive power of the governor, set forth in this clause, that Maurer in his bill seeks to abolish, by amending it to read: "To more effectively secure the observance of this act and the fire escape law, the qualified electors of this commonwealth, at the general election in the year 1912 and quadrennially thereafter, elect a chief factory inspector for a term of four years from the first day of January next succeeding his election, at a salary of \$5,000 per annum."

Department a Joke.

Among labor officials and workmen the factory inspection department in this state is considered in the light of a joke. They assert that the head of this department, since he is not elected by the people of the state, is not responsible to them for his actions. The office, they say, is responsible only to its creators, the governor and the senate. Its absolute control by the political machine robs it of the power of any value that might come to the workers through the good intentions of any of its incumbents.

Maurer, commenting on the bill of 1905, said: "As a piece of legislation it is meaningless, except to dope the workers into believing that there is a state department supposed to represent them in a measure and to work in their behalf. It has managed to do this for the past two years, but the game is almost played out. The expense of this institution is enormous."

(Continued on Page 4.)

WOULD BAR APPONYI'S LECTURE IN CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 16.—Plans for a public protest against Count Albert Apponyi, the Hungarian "noblemen" who is lecturing in this country on international peace will be perfected at a mass meeting of non-Magyars in this city tonight. The non-Magyars declare that Count Apponyi represents the Magyars who are oppressing and denying liberty to millions of Slovaks and that therefore he is not a fit representative to speak on peace.

WHITE MUST EXPLAIN PORK BARREL CHARGES

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 16.—William Allen White, author and Kansas editor, who asserts there is a "pork barrel" in the state senate at this session, will receive a call to appear before the senate and explain his charges.

White today declared the members of the senate dare not under oath question and tell what they know about the pork barrel.

SENATORIAL FIGHT FROM SOCIALIST VIEWPOINT

"Sheehan, Shepard or Socialism" is to be the topic at a mass meeting to be held under the auspices of the Socialist party at Cooper Union on Monday evening, February 27.

Morris Hillquit will preside and Gustave Stebel, of Syracuse, and Algernon Lee have been asked to speak. Admission will be free.

The Socialist party in its national platform declares for the abolition of the United States senate, regarding it as an obstacle to all progressive legislation in the interest of the working class and as an agency of capitalist misrule.

The present situation at Albany, with the partisans of Sheehan, a corrupt machine politician and representative of Tammany Hall, holding up the election in spite even of the more decent elements of his own party, makes this a fitting time for workmen and all open-minded persons to think about the real significance of the United States senate.

WHOLESALE GRAFT IN PITTSBURG SCHOOLS

Janitors and Picnics Involved in Corruption—Boddlers Will Be Arrested.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 16.—The biggest graft prosecution in Pittsburgh's history is believed to be impending. The executive committee of the Voters' League reports that investigation of the public school system shows it to be even more rotten than were the city councils, of which more than 100 members were indicted last year as a result of a similar investigation by the league.

The graft extends to every feature of the school system, from the erection of buildings to the employment of teachers and janitors and the conduct of school picnics, says the report, and involved in the wholesale corruption are all ranks from the central board down. The report gives detailed conversations with alleged grafting members of the "system," leaving blanks where their names would appear.

It was the intention of the league to prosecute the offenders, but the evidence gathered showed the crookedness so widespread as to clog the law machinery. The league decided that its report should be published as "a warning to the wrongdoers that their criminality was known in detail." It adds that this will not effect the changing of methods of the school boards. Arrests will follow.

It aims by this exposure to strike down the entire school system in Pittsburgh and to force the state legislature to rip out of office every school director in the city. Failing in this, criminal prosecutions are to begin. It is shown that Pittsburgh has as school directors bartenders, saloon keepers, professional gamblers and men who get their living direct from disorderly houses.

School funds have been taken to buy beer for women of the Tenderloin, who were entertained with school children at picnics; some of these school picnics have been anticipated by the promoters as an annual debauch for Pittsburgh's underworld.

Here is the league's analysis, by occupations, of the men who manage Pittsburgh's educational system:

"Fourteen bartenders and saloon keepers, 35 directors holding public jobs, who have no legitimate occupation, such as professional gamblers and the like; 26 laborers, including the lowest type of unskilled mill workers, drivers, watchmen and waiters; there are 16 contractors and builders, many of whom are engaged in conducting small real estate and insurance businesses; 27 clerks, including bookkeepers, collectors and salesmen; 7 men prominent throughout the city in business life; 24 in professional occupations, 13 being physicians, 6 dentists and 5 attorneys; 22 holding higher positions, such as managers, secretaries, auditors, superintendents and foremen."

AND TAFT WILL SIGN THIS CONSTITUTION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The new constitution of New Mexico was labeled as "a product of saloonkeepers, drafted through the aid of fraud and corruption" by members of the Anti-Saloon League of America and the Women's Christian Temperance Union, who called on the President today.

S. E. Nicholson, for the Anti-Saloon League, told the President he had documentary evidence of wholesale corruption in the vote on the New Mexican constitution. In Ariva county, he said, sixty-one voters had been flatly refused the right to vote.

President Taft calls the proposed Arizona constitution an "attack on the courts," but regards that of New Mexico as acceptable.

CANNON'S FOLLOWERS FEAR INVESTIGATION

DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 16.—Followers of Speaker Cannon are in a state of panic today following the decision of the grand jury to throw the election of Cannon wide open for investigation. Rumors are afloat that the two Cannon leaders who stand close to the speaker will be asked to explain some things.



"A Little Child Shall Feed Them."

—From the "Socialist Number" of Life.

HALF MILLION FOR LABOR UNIONISM

A. F. of L. Issues Broadcast Appeal to Fight Bosses in Los Angeles.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—In the names of "justice and liberty" a fund of half a million dollars is being raised by the labor unions in the United States to finance the struggle for unionism in Los Angeles, Cal., where after years of fighting the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association has now undertaken to crush organized labor.

It was learned today at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor that contributions are being received daily by Secretary Morrison from all parts of the country.

The fight is one of national significance, according to the labor leaders, who say that the National Association of Manufacturers is actively behind the "M. & M." of Los Angeles. If the anti-union movement should possibly succeed in Los Angeles, it is declared, the fight would be extended quickly to other cities.

A general appeal is being sent broadcast to local unions over the signature of Samuel Gompers and a dozen other national labor union leaders, reading in part as follows:

"The toilers of Los Angeles have made, and are making, one of the most gallant and heroic struggles on record. The National Association of Manufacturers, through its subsidiary, controlled the offices of city government, who acted as puppets and passed ordinances denying the men the right of peacefully walking streets or talking with workers whom they may meet."

"Hundreds of union men have been arrested and persecuted, and through a system of refined torture of the third degree, the endeavor has been made to fasten crimes upon peaceable and law-abiding workers who have been thrust into prison, as well as threatened with violent demonstrations of lynching."

MINER, OUT OF WORK, BLEW HIS HEAD OFF

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 16.—Touching off a stick of dynamite that he held in his mouth, Steve Zellers, a miner, blew his head off today and badly damaged the boarding house in which the suicide took place.

Zellers was despondent because he could not get work.

ALBANY CREATURES ELECT NO SENATOR

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—No United States senator from New York was elected today.

William F. Sheehan got the regular batch of Democratic votes which Ryan carries in his vest pocket. The twenty-seven Democratic votes which Ryan, for reasons best known to Ryan's financial enemies, do not control, scattered their support about where it would do the least good and no harm.

The Sheehan crowd is very angry. They are now talking about the dreadful possibility of March 4 coming without there being any gentleman from New York among the senators who will take the oath of office at Washington on that date. And the anti-Sheehan men prove their faithfulness to the capitalists they serve by exclaiming dramatically, "Better no senator than that he be Sheehan."

And the public must wait until the financial masters of both crowds effect a compromise before these valiant statesmen will change their ready-made minds.

BAD DAY FOR SENATOR FOELKER ON STAND

Convicted Impersonator Brought to Face Him, Never Naturalized.

After testifying that Frank J. Gardner offered him \$12,000 for his vote, former State Senator Otto G. Foelker was forced to admit on the witness-stand yesterday that he lived, while taking his bar examinations, with Max Sosninsky, now doing time for impersonating others at the regents' examinations.

A dramatic incident followed. Sosninsky, brought down from Sing Sing to testify, stood upon faced the congressman in court. Foelker, who showed great nervousness, indignantly declared he lived with Sosninsky merely to be coached.

Got \$250 Check.

Foelker admitted that in 1906 while he was in the assembly and after he had been nominated for the senate, he got a check for \$250 drawn by J. S. Hildebrand, who had the contract for sprinkling the streets of Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn boroughs and whose business would have been destroyed if a bill killed by the assembly cities committee, of which Foelker was a member, had passed. Foelker insisted that he didn't get the check from Hildebrand direct, but

(Continued on page 2.)

COSSACKS GETTING READY FOR ACTION

New \$50,000 Barracks in Butler, Pa.—Workers Ready for Revolt.

(Special to The Call.)

BUTLER, Pa., Feb. 16.—Brand new barracks have just been completed here for the Pennsylvania cossacks. The new quarters cost \$50,000. Butler is a town of 12,000 people. It is located about a mile from Denora, the small village in which the Standard Steel Car Company is located. This company is part of the Pressed Steel Car Company, of McKees Rocks, and a branch of the steel trust.

A strike of the Denora car workers took place simultaneously with the McKees Rocks' strike nearly a year and a half ago, when a few riveters revolted against intolerable conditions, and the Cossacks were brought in to break it. And they did with the help of a Polish priest and the local authorities.

The conditions among the car men, who number about 3,000, are becoming so unbearable that it is not many months until they will be compelled to break out in revolt again. So the masters are getting ready. During the last strike the Cossacks had to be sent from the Pittsburgh district.

As Bad as at McKees Rocks.

Much publicity was given the McKees Rocks strike and the conditions of the workers in Hoffstad's "slaughter house," but that of the men here was as bad. The fact is, the strike here was broken before it got well under way.

It is the belief of many workers here that the Cossacks are getting ready so that as soon as a strike breaks out they will be able to spill blood freely. The violence during the last strike, which lasted but two weeks and was not general because of a misunderstanding due to the several languages spoken among the workers, was caused by these Black Hessians. When they arrived in the little town of Denora they charged through the streets and clubbed right and left. Two troopers rode boldly into a fruit store after strikers.

The most aggressive men among the strikers were spotted and badly beaten. Stripped and Flogged.

On one occasion, it has been reliably stated, three strikers, poor foreigners who could not speak the English language, were caught, dragged into the

(Continued on page 2.)

TUCK'S CONVICTION SURPRISED OAKLAND

COURT UPHOLDS EIGHTY-CENT GAS LAW IN N. Y.

The last gun in the 80-cent gas fight was fired yesterday when Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court dismissed the suits of the Central Union, Northern Union, Standard, New Amsterdam and Mutual Gas companies to have the 80-cent law declared unconstitutional.

In 1900 the United States Supreme Court declared against the Consolidated Gas Company, and held the 80-cent law constitutional. The other companies, whose cases have been pending since 1908, were not necessarily bound by that decision, but might have tried their individual cases.

The New York city Corporation Council moved the dismissal of the cases, and in his words, "The companies threw up their hands and quit."

REBELS PREPARING TO TAKE CHIHUAHUA

Diaz Troops Desert and Surrender to American Cavalry Force.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 16.—Reports from the country in Mexico south of Juarez today indicate that the insurgents have opened their campaign for the capture of Ciudad Chihuahua. Large bodies of revolutionists are marching against that city from the east, north, west and southwest, evidently with the purpose of massing about the city.

Insurgents here were enthusiastically confident today that within ten days Chihuahua would be in the hands of the insurgents, putting Juarez at their mercy.

The insurgent sympathizers are now asserting that Orozco's campaign against Juarez, which apparently failed, was not a "bluff" after all. They declare that Orozco's apparent indifference to the advance of General Navarro's reinforcements was merely part of a general insurgent plan to draw Navarro away from Chihuahua and make that important city less difficult to capture.

With Chihuahua in their hands, the revolutionists figure, the seizure of Juarez would be easy inasmuch as Navarro would be cut off from communication with the south.

Diaz Men Desert.

MEXICALI, Feb. 16.—Insurgents blew up the bridge of the Inter-California railway in Mexicali last night. There was sharp firing down the river, where the fighters are entrenched in the federal fire by holding their hats up with sticks. At this point one insurgent was killed and two wounded.

When the firing was at its height, five Mexican soldiers rode off to the north, striking in a straight line for the boundary monument. They deliberately crossed the boundary and when the United States cavalry arrived the Mexicans threw down their arms and declared they were through fighting. They were brought into Calexico and are held as prisoners. It is reported that one of the deserters has acted as secretary for Governor Vega.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 16.—Governor Alameda, of Chihuahua, yesterday telegraphed Colonel Martin Casillas, the insurgent leader confined in the El Paso jail on charges of violating the neutrality laws, a message of sympathy. He offered him his former position as a member of the Chihuahua bar, his notoriety and commission and other preferment if he would quit the insurgent ranks and become neutral. He also pleaded with him on grounds of personal friendship. Casillas declined the proffered amnesty.

KENTUCKY INEBRIATE FLOGGED BY JUDGE

STANFORD, Ky., Feb. 16.—The whipping post was established in Lincoln county today in fact, if not by law, when Police Judge John I. Menefee, Jr., gave Lee Long, a young white man, a dose of lashes with a buggy whip in lieu of a fine for drunkenness.

Lee told Judge Menefee he would rather take a whipping than work out a fine on the county roads.

Judge Menefee is an ardent advocate of the establishment of a whipping post and accordingly administered a dozen lashes across Long's back while a crowd of spectators looked on.

(Continued on page 2.)

But Police Chief and Judge Had It All Framed Up.

RESULT OF CARTOON

Blind Editor Threatened With Rockpile—Makes Bold Speech in Court.

(Special Correspondence.)

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 11.—H. C. Tuck, editor of the Oakland World, was sentenced by Judge Mortimer Smith to ninety days imprisonment at this morning's session of the court. He is now in the city jail. Austin Lewis, his counsel, will attempt to secure his release on a writ of habeas corpus. The case has been appealed, but as the appeal cannot be filed till next Tuesday, Judge Smith took advantage of the delay to see that Editor Tuck should spend a few days, at least, in the city jail.

Captain Peterson has declared his intention of putting Comrade Tuck on the rock pile.

This case is the result of the publication in the World of a cartoon entitled "Murdered!" showing Captain Peterson, with a bloody dagger in his hand, standing over the dead body of Lizzie Wolgast. This girl had been dragged from her bed at night, lodged in jail, and not permitted to see any one. No charge was ever made against her; her character was above reproach. She was merely "detained" pending investigation into the cause of a fire in her neighborhood, without medical attendance of any kind. For exposing this crime the editor of the Oakland World goes to jail.

Verdict Surprises Community.

The Tuck trial has excited a great deal of local interest. The high handed methods of the police have excited a great deal of dissatisfaction and many people who could not be suspected of Socialistic sympathies have expressed their hope that they would win out. The verdict of guilty was a surprise to everyone. "His honor" had carefully excluded the more important testimony of the defense. Witnesses for the prosecution proved upon cross-examination all that the World had charged. Captain Peterson's only defense was that HE was not the man who did it. HE was not the one who kept the "small book" and ordered her detention. "In fact," as the prosecuting attorney naively stated in his closing argument, "one ordered her detention." Nevertheless, he hastily signed the order for her release when she was found to be dying. Prosecution attempted to prove that the girl died in the hospital after leaving the jail, but their witnesses had not been properly coached, and all but the jury could see that they were lying. The Socialist produced as a witness the woman, a fellow prisoner, in whose arms the girl had died. "His honor" attempted to exclude her testimony.

The prosecution controlled Judge and jury. They had every advantage, and at present writing they appear to have won out, legally. But public opinion is largely with the Socialist editor. And, as we are in the midst of a city campaign, the police department has really done us a favor. They have drawn public attention to their own rottenness better than the Socialists could possibly have done without their help. The World has made itself known and the local Socialists have been thoroughly aroused. Monster protest meetings are to be held in halls and on the street, and the police system will be given a thorough airing. Incidentally the next issue of the World will reprint the cartoon which gave Captain Peterson so much offense.

Such a Good Man.

In the meantime the chief of detectives, Captain Peterson, is in a double life. He is all that a detective can be in lawlessness, an advocate of the detinue system and the third degree; and he is also a follower of the meek and lowly, a teacher in a Methodist Sunday school, a man who is often requested to lecture before church societies of various kinds, the man who delivers pretty lectures on "Crime and the Criminal." This is the joke. Judge Smith, before pronouncing sentence this morning, allowed the convicted editor to speak. And this is probably the first time in his career that "his honor" has heard the truth told about himself by one of his victims.

The blind editor said: "This sentence you are about to pronounce will be known throughout the civilized world. It will become historic, and I ask that you mention the gravity of the matter in hand as you pass sentence upon me. You have fought the illegal conviction of citizens by petty police systems and officials, and I shall continue to fight as long as I have the power of speech and the strength to carry the dictates of my conscience into effect. I have no personal interest in this case."

min against Captain Petersen as a man, as I will have no animus against you as a judge, even though you should pronounce against me both the fine of \$3,000 and the limit sentence of one year in jail.

Part of Great Conflict. "This case is a mere incident in the world-wide conflict being waged between the two classes, the capitalist class, who own but produce nothing, and the working class, who produce but do not own. You are a representative of the capitalist class, you are here to guard its interests; you cannot well do otherwise, you will not dare do otherwise. The detestable system is used exclusively as a weapon against the working class. As a representative of the working class and as an editor of a working class paper it is my duty to expose the outrages which that system brings upon my class. So here I am, representing my own class, to be sentenced by the representative of another class.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO END BANK STRIKE

The state board of arbitration took a hand in the strike of the bank and office employees yesterday when Agents Bealin and Reagan, of the board, called on Organizer B. Weinstein, of the United Hebrew Trades, and asked him to call on S. W. Barash, 77 Ridge street, and explain the demands of the striking clerks and also to try to end the strike. Mr. Weinstein went to Barash to talk over the situation. Barash said that the case was in the hands of the bankers' association and that the committee would have to see them if they wanted to bring about a settlement. Weinstein refused to have anything to do with the association and said that the union would deal only with Barash individually.

GUGGENHEIM GAME TAGGED IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Guggenheim interests in Alaska formed the basis of a row in the house committee on territories today when Representative Lloyd introduced a bill granting postponement of a bill granting government aid to the Copper River and Northwestern railroad, a Guggenheim property in Alaska. Representative Southwick demanded a reason, and Lloyd said: "It would be rather hard on the member who had to urge the granting of aid to a railroad openly owned by the Guggenheims."

MAN CAUGHT IN RAID HELD.

One of the three men arrested in a police raid on an alleged gambling house at 50 East 8th street on Wednesday afternoon was held for trial yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Steinert in the Jefferson Market Court. He said he was Daniel Sheehan, of 211 Sixth avenue, and was held under \$1,000 bail on the charge of being a common gambler. The others booked as George Katz, of 428 East 14th street, and Harold Undermeyer, of 124 Second avenue, were discharged.

Westchester Clothing Co.

21st Ave. and 144th St., Bronx. Character Clothes, Union Made.

Regular Meeting OF THE Brooklyn Call Fair Conference

20 AND 4TH FRIDAY EVENINGS AT THE LABOR LYCEUM.

CLASS STRUGGLE GAME

"The Whole Family Can Play It." This game is played with colored markers on a chess board and is a path starting from Capitalism and leading to Socialism. The pictures and letters are full of suggestions, helping young people realize the facts of the Class Struggle. Price, 25 cents, postpaid. Agents Wanted.

The Discovery of Great Men

What are we doing, what can we do, what must we do, in order to develop the potential talent and genius which now lie hidden away and starved in the homes of the poor? This question will be discussed in a lecture to be given tomorrow (Saturday) at 8 p. m., in the reading room of the Board School of Social Science, 112 East 19th street.

Prof. Franklin H. Giddings

An admission fee of 10 cents will be charged at the door to all except persons registered as students of the Board School for the present term.

FOES OF RECIPROCITY WOULD ANNEX CANADA

American Flags Barred From Theater in Ottawa by Jingoos.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Representative Bennet, Republican of New York, today introduced a resolution in the house requesting the President to commence and continue diplomatic negotiations with the government of Great Britain for the annexation of the Dominion of Canada to the United States.

Mr. Bennet also introduced a resolution requesting the President to inform the house whether negotiations are now in progress looking to the annexation of Canada.

WILLIE TAFT IS A BOY SCOUT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—William H. Taft is now a boy scout. He represents the assertion that the only "good scout" is an ex-scout.

FOR 'UPPER CLASS' ONLY

Fire Exhibit for Mayor's Son Not Unusual, Declares Battalion Chief.

MORE MAIL CLERKS

Kick by Boston Men Makes Hitchcock Yield.

ARONSON BROS. & FIERST

DRY AND DRESS GOODS. We Advertise No Special Bargains and Offer No Salt, but Guarantee Satisfaction.

M. SIEGELMAN

Shoes for all occasions, also a full line of Dress Shoes.

SHOES

For all occasions, also a full line of Dress Shoes.

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DRY AND DRESS GOODS. We Advertise No Special Bargains and Offer No Salt, but Guarantee Satisfaction.

M. SIEGELMAN

Shoes for all occasions, also a full line of Dress Shoes.

FINANCIAL GUN MEN STRIP GEORGE GOULD

Rockefeller and Morgan Drive Him From Control of Missouri Pacific.

When the sun went down in America on Wednesday that relentless process of financial amalgamation which is steadily driving the entire wealth of the Western world into the hands of J. P. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller had advanced another long stride and the two men named had supplanted George Gould in the control of the Missouri Pacific railroad.

AT POINT OF GUNS.

If Gould had not thrown up his hands when the financial highwaymen stopped him there is not the slightest doubt the international banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., with the representatives of John D. Rockefeller and Morgan would have precipitated a contest for the control of the property the results of which might have been far reaching.

Gould not only will retire as president, but practically will give up control of the property, although he will retain his large stock holdings for the present, at least.

INDUSTRIAL CHAINS NOW BIND NEGROES

Senator Borah Says Blacks Alone Can Destroy New Slavery.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Speaking in favor of direct election of senators today, Senator Borah, of Idaho, turned to the negro problem and said some things which contained more than the usual dust of grain of truth contained in the best of senate speeches.

COSSACKS GETTING READY FOR ACTION

(Continued From Page 1.)

PERKINS TICKET FAVORED.

Middletown Cigar Makers Vote for Administration Candidates.

COLD IN MOHAWK VALLEY.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The weather last night in the Mohawk Valley was the coldest of the season.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MASQUERADE BALL

OF THE Turn Verein Vorwaerts BROOKLYN.

ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1911

At the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum 549-555 Wiloughby Avenue.

Ticket, Including Wardrobe, 50 Cents

Doors Open at 8 p. m. Shadow Dancing, Tableau, etc.

CHANGE TRIES TO BLUFF 'OUR' MAYOR

He Says He'll See Who Gets Contract to Print City's Bonds.

Mayor Gaynor objects to coercion even though it comes from the Stock Exchange. He intimated this much yesterday in referring to the American Bank Note Company, who are, through their friends on the exchange, trying to secure the job for the city's engraving. The Stock Exchange for many years has practically forced the city to give this contract to the bank note concern.

When the words of the Mayor reached the officers of the exchange they promptly said that if the said company did not get the job they will refuse to list the city's securities.

SHOE STRIKER HELD ON ASSAULT CHARGE

His Alleged Victim Wasn't Badly Hurt—One Bosses' Offer Refused.

Magistrate Naumer, in the Gates avenue court, Brooklyn yesterday held Vincenzo La Greggo, a striking shoe worker, in \$1,000 bail for the grand jury on the charge of assaulting a scab employed by Wichert & Gardner, on Sunday afternoon.

INDUSTRIAL CHAINS NOW BIND NEGROES

Senator Borah Says Blacks Alone Can Destroy New Slavery.

NEW HAVEN ROAD'S VALUE IS \$496,280,181

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—A detailed report on the valuation of the properties of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad by a special commission of this state, with a view to validate the securities of the company, was filed with the legislature today.

CATHOLICS ATTACKED BY CROWD IN OPORTO

OPORTO, Portugal, Feb. 16.—There was serious rioting last night, following a meeting of the Catholic Association, and many persons were wounded.

HAAS SONS

Best Goods and Furnishings. BERGER'S LUCKY SHIRT.

WILLIAM KEEBAW

Shoes of Style and Quality. Reliable Repairing by Electric Machinery.

BERGER'S LUCKY SHIRT

225 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOTS AND SHOES

The Home of Satisfaction. Wear the TRIESTE SHOE.

A SUIT and OVERCOAT

At the price of one At RICKARD'S Suits, Overcoats, Trousers, Vests, etc. at One-Half Their Usual Prices

This is your chance to get W. S. Peck & Co.'s famous UNION MADE suits and overcoats at one-half the usual price

Among these are the very latest patterns and shades in Blacks, Blues, Grays, and Browns—light and dark, plain goods and mixtures.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS Were \$12.50 and \$10, now \$6.75. Trousers were \$3, now \$1.95.

HATS were \$3 and \$2, now \$1.75 and \$1.25. FANCY VESTS were \$3 and \$2, now 95c.

FANCY VESTS including Full Dress and Tuxedo, were \$5 & \$4, now \$1.40.

We guarantee satisfaction. If any purchase does not suit you when you get it home, bring it back and get your money. Sale on now.

RICKARD'S

430 SIXTH AVE. (26th ST.) NEW YORK CITY.

POINTS HORRIFIED FINGER AT SULLIVAN COURTS BILL

Chief Magistrate McAdoo doubtless meant no harm in a speech he made yesterday. He did not mean to besmirch the bulwark of our liberties, our courts, especially the police courts.

BAD DAY FOR SENATOR FOELKER ON STAND

(Continued from Page 1.)

FOELKER ON STAND

said that it was mailed to him by Robert A. Sharkey, former naval officer of the port of New York, an Assembly district leader in Brooklyn.

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225 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEMAGOGY IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Intercollegiates Warned to Pay No Heed to Anti-Intellectualism.

About two score of college men and women, comprising the New York chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, listened to a paper on "Socialism and the Intellectual," read by W. J. Ghent, at the handsome home of Miss Jessie Ashley, at 60 West 89th street, last evening. After this address an informal reception was held, the guests enjoying refreshments and social conversation.

Ghent said there is a distinct anti-intellectual movement in the Socialist party of America, that this movement is fostered largely by demagogues who are themselves intellectuals, but who have become "professional proletarians." This anti-intellectual movement, Ghent said, puts the intellectual men in the party on the defensive, as it were.

He told those present, however, that this might work to their advantage in the end, as college men and women need a few hard knocks to rid them of their "dilettantism."

Ghent said in part:

"We must first decline the term intellectual and a satisfactory definition is difficult. In different places and under different conditions the movement various meanings are given to it.

"In France it generally embodies a sinister meaning—that of the person who comes into the movement for a public career. The insignificance of the Socialist movement in America makes the employment of such meaning absurd in the extreme. The intrinsic absurdity of the thing, however, is no bar to its use, and it has been so used occasionally by the more frothy type of demagogues.

"When faction is quiescent and things in the party are moving with relative smoothness, the term takes on a certain gentleness and tolerance. It then means no more than the man and woman with a certain training or its equivalent in self-training who hang about the fringe of the movement without soiling his hands with party work.

A Chameleon Like Word.

"But when faction is rife, the word becomes inclusive and malevolent. It then includes virtually every one of more than average intelligence, or perhaps every one not employed in manual labor, every one, be it understood, except the particular demagogue who is raising the hue and cry.

"For here is the anomaly of the situation. The anti-intellectual cry is almost invariably the cry of a disgruntled intellectual. It is the cry of the fellow who believes he is wiser, more learned and more capable than other intellectuals who have received more notice than he. It is very rarely the cry of a proletarian—almost never, one might say, except when he is under the incitement of the disgruntled intellectual.

"No doubt the cult of ultra proletarianism has kept many useful men and women out of the party. By ultra proletarianism I mean that Socialist cult which makes a fetish of the word proletarian; which assumes the ability of the untrained manual worker to manage clinics and laboratories and observatories; which frankly tells the man of trained intelligence that he is not needed in the movement and that his intrusion is an impertinence and an affront.

Travesty of Socialism.

"Of course this cult is a travesty of Socialism. It is reactionary in the extreme, even though it clothes itself in the mantle of revolution.

Here Ghent read quotations from Kautsky and Marx, showing that they insisted that "intelligence" is one of the requisites for a Socialist society. The Socialist movement, Kautsky insists, "needs not only a constantly increasing intelligence in the mass, but the exceptional intelligence of individual men. It does not matter whether his intelligence is that of individuals from the proletariat's own ranks or of individuals from other classes who give themselves to the workers' cause."

Continuing, Ghent said: "Whatever suspicion has been created (against the intellectual), whatever antagonism has been awakened, has been accomplished through demagogues working for evil ends. It needs to be said plainly that there is no more shame in being a leader of the Socialist proletariat than the demagogue who tries to create antagonism against the educated men in the movement. In the bourgeois world the man of high intellectual gifts is

frequently a retainer of the capitalist class, and is thus an agent employed against the workman. But in the Socialist movement he plays no such part. He is simply a soldier in the Socialist army who happens to be furnished with better weapons for use against the common foe.

Needs Educated Men.

"Can you imagine what the Socialist movement would be without its educated men? Can you imagine where it would be today without its Marx, its Engels, its Lassalle, its Liebknecht, its Ferris and Labriola and a hundred others who would be named?"

"Where would the demagogues themselves have got the few ideas and the few phrases which constitute their mental and vocal machinery? Could any man working at the forge or bench have written 'Das Capital'? Who are they who formulate the inarticulate instincts of the working class, who carry its cause into the public arena? Are they the workers themselves? Rarely. The men who do these things are the intellectuals—the men of intelligence and ability who come into the movement from other classes. The working class is something greater and broader than the aggregate of persons who do manual labor. And the Socialist movement is even greater and broader than the working class.

"The prime thing needed is for the intellectuals to come into the movement and to give their best efforts to the cause. Trained intelligence is particularly wanted. Most of the best intellect is under contract to the ruling powers and the retainers of capitalism must be combated on every field."

The speaker then gave practical advice and encouragement to the intellectuals in the movement or to those about to enter the Socialist movement. Addressing himself more or less personally to his audience, Ghent said:

"No doubt you will be criticized and occasionally sneered at. But you must be strong enough either to ignore such antagonism or else resolutely to fight it back. You are needed not only for combating the forces outside the Socialist movement, but also for combating the fanaticism and demagogues inside the movement. You will be told that you are not wanted—that the working class is sufficient unto itself; that what it chooses to believe and to do is its own business. But you are an ordinary citizen and will see the absurdity and the disingenuousness of this statement. For in the first place, the Socialist party of America is in no material sense the representative of the working class. Hardly a demonstrable fraction of the enormous class is within the Socialist fold, the rest being either passively or actively opposed to Socialism. And in the second place, the statement is of a class of philosophers—of book theorists—who happen to be already on the ground and who resent any invasion which may threaten to dislodge them from their positions or to invalidate their ex cathedra utterances of what is Socialism.

"You are needed in your devotion to Socialism. You will say small heed to such warnings, that is, you will not let them dissuade you. You will find that men who speak this language are really but an insignificant part of the movement—so insignificant that at any time they can be got rid of, or at least temporarily silenced by a resolute and concerted effort."

PANTCHENKO'S TRIAL DRAWING TO A CLOSE

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—The trial of Dr. Pantchenko and Count Patrick O'Brien De Lacy for the murder by poisoning of Count Vassili Botulin, is drawing to a close. Counsel for Dr. Pantchenko, the alleged wholesale murderer, last night made an eloquent plea for the acquittal of his client on the ground that he was dominated completely by the demagogical will of Count De Lacy in this case, the count being anxious to secure the "removal" of Count Botulin in order that his (De Lacy's) wife might inherit the fortune of the count's father.

The public prosecutor summed up today. He demanded that Count De Lacy be condemned to perpetual penal servitude. He admitted that Dr. Pantchenko was afflicted with senile decay, but declared that he must not be allowed to go unpunished. He demanded that the doctor be sentenced to lose his civil rights, and also to serve a term of imprisonment.

JUSTICES' SALARIES TO BE EQUALIZED

The Board of Estimate yesterday voted to equalize the salaries of the justices of the Special Sessions, those in Manhattan having been paid heretofore \$9,000 a year while those in Brooklyn received only \$6,000. They will all be paid \$9,000 now, the change involving the raising of salaries of the seven Brooklyn justices by \$3,000 each. The Board of Aldermen have still to ratify the increase by sixty votes in their body, but it is not anticipated that any snag will be struck there.

IS DR. ELIOT PRESENT?

Mother of Four Children Sent to Almshouse With Them.

Carrying a baby in her arms, a woman staggered into the Greenpoint avenue police station, in Brooklyn, early yesterday and asked for shelter. She said she was Mrs. Victoria Morosark, thirty-six years old, and came from New Jersey.

She also said she had three other small children besides the child, Peter, whom she carried. In the Manhattan Avenue Court today Magistrate Hyman sent her to an almshouse.

DULL DIX MESSAGE

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The message of Governor Dix to the legislature today outlining his economic policy concerning the construction of good roads and other state work was read in the senate and assembly today.

It created little interest, as its contents have been generally known for some days. The message was ordered printed and laid on the table in each house.

DECLARES RICH TRY TO DODGE SCHOOL TAXES

Alleging that forty-six millionaires who live in the Port Washington section of Long Island are trying to dodge school taxes by a "bureaucratic fraud," W. Bourke Cockran urged Justice Kelly in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday to sign an order preventing the secession of three villages, Mott's Point, Barker's Point and Sand's Point from the Union Free school district.

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RUSSIA ANGRY AT CHINESE EMPIRE

Charge Mongolians With Violating Treaty of 1881. Complications Threaten.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—Today's Retch prints a long story, filled with apparently official details, of the reported intention of Russia to reoccupy the III region of Chinese Turkestan. Kuldja will be the first town seized, the Retch says.

Further conferences were held today at the ministry of war, the purpose of which was not disclosed. It is generally accepted that they had to do with military preparations for the threatened invasion.

Russia is aggrieved over the alleged violation by China of the treaty of 1881, under which the Russians evacuated III province after having held it for ten years, in return for which Russia was to receive commercial concessions in III, Mongolia and Manchuria. It is said that these rights have gradually been curtailed until the treaty is practically at an end.

While the invasion, if undertaken, will be considered equivalent to a declaration of war, it is not believed here that actual hostilities will be engaged in, as it is considered certain that China will yield at the first show of military aggression. Should she resist, war will be inevitable.

Among the violations alleged against China are the hindering of Russian merchants from selling tea in Chinese territory and the refusal to permit Russian consuls in many Chinese cities.

The treaty of 1881, which Russia and China are now in dispute over, expires this month, and the fact that China has expressed some unwillingness to renew it without certain modifications may be as potent a reason for Russia's proposed hostile move as any rumor of China's disregard for the articles of the treaty. It has been known for some time that diplomatic negotiations were under way in reference to the treaty, but both the Chinese foreign board and the Russian legation at Peking denied that the situation was in any way acute. Until the announcement of an important conference at the war ministry in St. Petersburg yesterday, no hint of Russia's plan for an anti-Chinese military demonstration had been dropped.

The western part of the province of III was incorporated with Russia when the treaty was drawn up in order to serve as a residence for the inhabitants who, having adopted Russian dependence, would otherwise have had to abandon the land they held there. It is the people on this farthest frontier of Russia who have caused the charges of treaty violation. It is said.

PUNY FINE FOR QUEENS GRAFTER

Man Who Drew 'Velvet' Salary Gets Option of 30 Days or \$100 Fine.

Robert C. Kreuscher, of 31 Cortlandt street, Ridgewood, in the borough of Queens, who was last week found guilty in the Queens County Supreme Court of having taken money for salary as an inspector in the Queens borough sewer department for which he admitted he had performed no labor, was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 or spend thirty days in the Queens county jail.

He was let off with this light sentence by Justice Crane because, the judge said, he believed he was the last man in the graft line, and also because Kreuscher, since his conviction, has made a statement to District Attorney De Wit concerning conditions in the borough government of which he had knowledge. After the fine was assessed it was paid by Kreuscher's brother, John Kreuscher, of Rockaway Beach. As the convicted man was leaving court Justice Crane again called him before the bar and said:

"I wish to inform you that your conviction and sentence on this crime deprives you of your citizenship, so you must not attempt to vote at the next election. At the proper time, however, you can make application to the governor for a pardon, which, if granted, will restore you to citizenship."

SENATORS PREDICT AN EXTRA SESSION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—With Champ Clark's annexation talk disposed of, President Taft began his real fight today in behalf of Canadian reciprocity. Almost as soon as he got over from the executive mansion the President began conferring with senators regarding the reciprocity bill and he kept it up most of the morning. With the conferences came the prediction that an extra session would be necessary.

Senators Root, Smoot, Lodge, Burrows, Stone, and Jones were among those to whom the President expressed the hope that nothing would be done to interfere with a vote on the bill. Senators Smoot, Lodge, Burrows and Stone are members of the finance committee, to which the agreement has been referred.

The President was assured that the reciprocity measure would be reported out of the finance committee, probably within a few days. He was not assured, however, that it would come up for a vote, the senators who gave him the information remarking dolefully that owing to the press of business in the senate it looked as if it would be impossible to get up any legislation of much importance except the appropriation bills.

TAFT AND T. R. ADHERENT CONFESSES TO SWINDLE

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 16.—Robert Reynolds, who as president last year of the Ohio Valley Exposition, delivered addresses of welcome to both President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt when they visited the exposition, today confessed to \$47,000 defalcation in his accounts as president of the Cincinnati Ice Delivery Company. The money was lost in stock speculation.

CONFESSES TO LYNCHING

Third Man on Trial in Newark Case Pleads Guilty to Manslaughter.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 16.—A big surprise was sprung today at Newark, Ohio, when Clarence Oliver Timmons, the third man to be tried in connection with the lynching of Carl Ethrington last July, voluntarily pleaded guilty to manslaughter. Timmons was indicted on a first degree murder charge and several days had been spent in attempting to get a jury to hear the case when the prisoner came forward with his confession. No promise of leniency or concession of any kind had been made to him. Judge Steward, sitting in the case, will pass sentence on Monday. The penalty for manslaughter is from one to twenty years' imprisonment.

MORAH, AVIATOR, FALLS IN HUDSON

Morah, the aviator, fell into the Hudson river yesterday, 100 feet off the West 42d street ferry. He was flying from Guttenberg Park, with the intention of landing in Central Park, near Columbus Circle.

In crossing the river Morah's machine was fouled by the masts of a schooner. He got free from the ship, but the ship collapsed.

The machine fell into the river and the aviator was disentangled from the wreck by the crew of a tug.

He was taken ashore and seemed to be much hurt by the fall and the shock of his plunge into the icy river.

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BUFFALO AUTO MEN WIN THEIR STRIKE

After Satisfactory Settlement Men Return—The Call Is Thanked.

(Special to The Call.)
 BUFFALO, Feb. 16.—A settlement has been reached in the strike of about 800 of the employes of the Pierce Arrow Automobile Company, of Buffalo, who walked out in protest against the attempt of the company to introduce the piecework system. The men are back in the shop. The company, whose business came to a standstill as a result of the strike, could stand the loss no longer and complied with the demands of the men. The strikers were asked to return to work.

Now that the strikers have been successful, many of the non-union men are enrolling in the organization and it looks as if the entire plant will be unionized before long.

AUTOMOBILE WORKERS ARE GRATEFUL FOR AID RECEIVED

Regarding the ending of the Buffalo strike, President Mair, of the Carriage, Wagon, and Automobile Workers, writes to The Call as follows:

"In a spirit of justice and with much pleasure, I take this method of expressing my fullest appreciation for your able and very efficient manner of reporting the difficulties existing between the Pierce Arrow Motor Car Company and the loyal members of Local No. 45, Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers, and other unions in this city.

"The subsidized press of this city, as is usual in every city, refused to publish an honest statement of facts as they existed, and The Call was the only paper giving the public any statement, false or otherwise, covering the situation. Your statements as a whole have been a fair and honest exposition of the facts as they really are, and have been much appreciated by the rank and file of all laboring men.

"Brothers Frank Bohn, Cassidy and Curtis, and the many other good brothers whose name I am not familiar with, but lent their able efforts to our cause, I thank on behalf of Local No. 45 and the whole international union.

"I am glad to be able to inform you of a settlement in this difficulty with said firm and that the men will all return to their old positions. The terms of settlement are eminently fair to the men involved and there is no sacrifice of a single man or principle in this final adjustment of our troubles with the Pierce Arrow Motor Car Company.

Men Stood Firm.

"To the honor of the individual members of every local union involved it is said that with an approximate roll call of 600 men, not a single unpleasant affair has been recorded, and the whole affair was so quietly and honorably conducted that the average dweller in the city of Buffalo was not aware of any difficulties existing. I cannot fully express the respect in which each and every man has indelibly stamped upon my mind his personality. I appreciate the extreme irritation at times the men were subjected to. Big, broad, honorable men, every one of them, they accepted everything in a spirit born of an honest endeavor conscious of right, and were never once swayed from the path of an honorable victory.

"I would be unfair if I could not find it in my heart to commend the management of the great Pierce Arrow Motor Car Company. I fully understood that the cause of this trouble did not emanate from the general management, but from the subordinate authorities during absence of the general management. In the heat of battle it is not uncommon for those holding the power to force conditions without discussion, and as is natural, this course was pursued by those in control, but with the kindly intervention of the state board of arbitration a general full and frank discussion of all the questions at issue was had, with the result that the management was impressed to the extent of becoming agreeably disposed to consider each and every question and reach it out with the head of the concern has acted with reason and wisdom, and while a reconciliation, complete and lasting, of the various forces is too much to expect, I am, however, so convinced that the management has given some consideration for their attempt at an amicable adjustment of this matter.

Parting Word to Men.

"A last word to the men: 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.' Zealously must you guard the future and remember this, the measure of success will be in proportion to the individual effort you make. You can work for good or evil. Which will it be? You owe it to yourself, you owe it to your God, to safeguard the future, and only through thorough education can you do it. Begin now, today, and lay the foundation for future action and political advancement. Education—let that be the keynote in your onward march.

"President Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers' International Union."

CITY COMPROMISES WITH BRADLEY CO.

There was a compromise settlement by the Board of Estimate with the Bradley Contracting Company yesterday for work done on the foundation of the new municipal building and the Duane street sewer. This work was done in order to complete the subway loop line. Counsel for the Bradley firm asked for \$250,000 for the subway work and \$24,000 for the work in connection with the sewer. The board agreed to pay \$250,000, and that figure was accepted by the representative of the contractors.

DIES AFTER JUMPING BEFORE SUBWAY TRAIN

Mark Fox, a bricklayer, of 254 East 112th street, jumped in front of a subway express train at the 116th street station of the Lenox avenue branch yesterday afternoon and died last night in Harlem Hospital. He was about fifty years old, and had been ill for some time, his son said.

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PRIVATE LETTER TELLS OF BARBAROUS MEXICO

The best idea of just how near Porfirio Diaz is to the end of his bloody reign in Mexico, and of what methods he pursues to postpone the inevitable, is contained in a letter published in the World yesterday.

The writer does not sign the letter, but writes at its end, "I am not signing this for obvious reasons." This seems to mean that some letters to the United States mailed in Mexico City are opened there. The recipient wishes his identity to be unknown. After discussing some personal and business affairs the writer expressed his intense desire to leave that place, and goes on:

"Well informed people consider the government's situation very critical, in spite of the optimistic reports sent out by Foreign Minister Creel. Over three-fourths of the army is now on the northern frontier, the city being nearly depleted of troops. There are outbreaks all over the country of which you never hear anything in the United States, and the whole population of the republic is in a very discontented condition, ready to welcome even a revolution, in the hope that economic conditions will be bettered. They cannot possibly be worse than they are at present.

Diaz Discredited.

"The old man who you think is so strong, is strong neither mentally, physically, nor in the estimation of his people. If he had got out even as late as the last so-called election he would have been a hero and an idol in the eyes of the majority of the people; but now it is safe to say that he is almost universally hated, and while still feared to some extent, nothing like formerly. It is universally reported and believed that his mind is giving way and that he is really a tool of the so-called Scientific Party."

"This latter is the 'System' which has monopolized everything in the country with the possible exception of the mining industry. The principal of this group are Carral, Creel, Fimental y Fagoaga, Limastour, Rosendo Pineda, the two Miradas, Reyes Spindola and other less lights. If the revolution does succeed—a thing which is not at all unlikely or impossible—you will see these parties hunting the tail timbers. The success of the revolution would be the very best possible thing for American interests, as they would be compelled to look to the United States first of all for recognition and to a great extent be dependent upon the good graces of the United States government. There would be a great influx of Americans and American capital and altogether the conditions would be more favorable to American interests than they have been for the past few years. The common people are beginning to realize that if the revolution is successful it will be due to a great extent to the assistance the revolutionists have received from the people of the United States. These feelings in this respect are increasing a gradual but decided change.

Would Shoot Yankees.

"As far as the Mexican government is concerned, and in spite of the protestations of the Mexican minister at Washington and those of Carral and Canasus, its policy for the last few years has been decidedly and at times offensively anti-American.

What Local Labor Bodies Are Doing

BED MAKERS REORGANIZE.

There will be a meeting of the reorganized Bed Spring Makers' Union at their headquarters, Astoria Hall, 82 East 4th street, at 8 o'clock to-night. Organizer Hugh Frayne, of the American Federation of Labor, stated yesterday that since the union has been reorganized, many old members have rejoined the union and that there is new life in the organization. Joseph Tytkoff, special organizer of the American Federation of Labor, has greatly assisted the bed makers in reorganizing. All bed spring and couch makers are invited to attend the meetings.

CARPENTERS' UNION, No. 476.

At the last meeting of Carpenters' Union, No. 476, the members of the organization paid their last respects to their deceased brother, Charles S. Lutz. The following are on the sick list: Richard Vincent, Frank Seeger, Jacob Ruch, Berger Seaber, Gus Lattner, William Bernhard, Frank Schmolitz, P. Nielsen, Thomas Lee, and Frank Lehne. Members should take note of the labor bureau at 1466 Second avenue, phone 1318 Lenox.

STAGE EMPLOYEES' UNION.

The Theatrical Stage Employees' Union is still carrying on the fight against Milton Godoford's Odeon Clinton Street Theater for recognition of their union. The firm is employing non-union stage carpenters and all attempts to unionize the place have been without avail. The United Hebrew Trades is assisting the stage employees in their fight and committees are visiting organizations every night requesting them not to patronize the theater.

MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS.

The Moving Picture Operators' Union No. 1 is carrying on an energetic campaign to organize all the workers of their craft and their work has met with success. The union is represented in the Brooklyn Federation of Labor and this organization is helping them.

GAYNOR MAY LAND ON TICKET SCALPERS

The theater ticket speculators have protested to Mayor Gaynor against the ordinance adopted by the aldermen on Tuesday last with a view to putting the speculators out of business, and the Mayor has told them that he will call a public hearing to get both sides of the matter. A committee of four speculators visited the City Hall and laid their case before him.

Although the Mayor declined to express an opinion on the ordinance yesterday, little doubt was around the City Hall that he would approve it. It has been the Mayor's desire for some time to abolish the nuisance of the sale of theater tickets by speculators, and it is understood that he has been at work on a plan of his own to accomplish that end through the Police Department.

DIRECT ELECTION OF SENATORS VOTE TODAY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The senate today considered the resolution for popular election of senators. Senator Borah, of Idaho, who has been the champion of the resolution, spoke at length in support of it, being interrupted frequently by Senators Nelson, Cameron and Sutherland.

An agreement was reached by which the resolution will be taken up immediately after the morning session tomorrow. It is expected that a vote will be had on the resolution before adjournment tomorrow.

LINEMAN KILLED BY TRAIN

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Feb. 16.—C. J. Taylor, a Western Union telegraph lineman, who resides on Washington street, Utica, was struck by a New York Central fast freight train just east of Ponda, this morning and instantly killed. He was fifty-five years of age and had a wife and daughter.

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

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"TACT" NEEDED BY A WHITE HOUSE CLERK

Congress Refuses Taft's Secretary \$4,000 Increase in His Salary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—By a vote of 52 to 130 the house this afternoon refused an increase of \$4,000 per year to the secretary to the President. The vote came after heated debate on the report of the conferees on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, announcing a disagreement on the action of the senate in making the salary \$10,000.

"These secretaries seem to have one duty in particular," said Rainey Democrat, Illinois. "That is to prevent members of Congress who have incurred the displeasure of the President from seeing him even on a visit. As for the tact necessary to that position, why, only a short time ago a woman (Mrs. Minor Morris) went to the White House. Because she did not leave the anteroom as soon as one of these secretaries wanted her to, he had her dragged screaming across the White House grounds. If that is the kind of tact needed, Jack Johnson or John L. Sullivan could do the work very well."

Representative Rainey declared that the present secretary (Charles D. Norton) had himself invited members of Congress to his private office and there urged them to vote for the increase. Norton had announced that he would retire before the increase would become effective.

GUGGENHEIM SEES "FINANCIAL PEACE"

Benjamin Guggenheim, the millionaire, said yesterday that good times would soon appear in the United States. Then he sailed for Europe.

This member of the great smelter family, which rules undevoted over several millions of men in the Rocky Mountain and coast regions, and has a patent on a senator from Colorado, started for Paris aboard the Provence. In France he will organize the International Steam Pump Company. He expects to strike a financial gusher soon among the frugal peasants of that fair land.

"It is generally conceded," he said, "that as soon as the Supreme Court decision on the Standard Oil case is out of the way there will be a decided change for the better, brought in by a new confidence. In some lines of activity the improvement has already shown itself. The long rest which the country has had from business strain has done an enormous good. The country, I believe, has never been in better shape to reap the benefit of financial peace."

VIRGINIA HAS MONTE CARLO.

Police Rout Gamblers From Cities, So They Float Their Game.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 16.—A systematic crusade against gambling in Norfolk has been in progress for the past year, and as a result of police activities the card shufflers, who heretofore have defied the minions of the law, have sought more peaceful abodes in several cities in this state.

O. W. Wurtz PIANOS

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SPORTS

ZBYSZKO AND PILAKOFF AGAIN.

Zbyszko, the mighty champion wrestler of Poland, who recently proved his ability against George Hackenschmidt, the "Russian Lion," at Madison Square Garden, has been matched to meet Pilakoff, the "Finnish Lion" to a "finish." The latter has been persistently endeavoring to secure a return match with the redoubtable Pole since their last meeting, which took place at Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, in which Pilakoff was forced to succumb, but acting only on the advice of six reputable physicians, much against his will, as the ligaments of the right elbow socket snapped, after forty-seven minutes of desperate wrestling. Pilakoff had previously wrestled an hour to a draw with Zbyszko at Fitchburg, Mass. The contest will be decided at Sulzer's mammoth Harlem Casino, 127th street and Second Avenue, on Thursday, February 23d, 1911, where Frank Gotch, the world's champion wrestler, is billed to appear on Monday, February 27. Pilakoff is eager to win in order to get on a match with Gotch.

GIANTS GET GOOD DATES.

The Giants fared very well in this year's arrangement of dates. They have thirteen Saturdays on the Polo Grounds and three holidays. On Memorial Day, Labor Day and Columbus Day the New York team plays double-headers at home with Brooklyn, Boston and Brooklyn respectively. Brooklyn has twelve Saturdays and one holiday date at Washington Park. Boston comes to the Superba's grounds for two games on July 4.

Several Giants started for St. Louis yesterday to join the squad which is to leave that city for Marlin on February 22. The Giants open here with the Phillies on April 12.

TILLMAN WEPT AS BAILLY ORATED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Senator Tillman announced today that he will vote against the resolution to unseat Senator Lorimer. The South Carolinian stated that he has reached this decision after a careful study of the record in the case and as a result of the speech by Senator Bailey in behalf of Senator Lorimer.

"A week ago I would have called the man a liar who said that I would vote for Lorimer. I was bitter against him and I had intended to help to expel him from the senate. If there was any bribery Senator Lorimer was not connected with it."

Senator Tillman seemed deeply affected by Senator Bailey's speech and wept once or twice during its delivery.

"JOHN D. NOT DEAD, JUST IN GEORGIA"

A bulletin in one of the big commission houses yesterday noted the selling of stocks on rumors that John D. Rockefeller was dead, and followed with an absolute refutation.

"Mr. Rockefeller," the bulletin said, "is in Georgia."

JOAQUIN MILLER DYING.

"Poet of the Sierras" Unconscious and May Not Recover.

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 16.—Joaquin Miller, the "poet of the Sierras," can live only a few hours, according to statements of physicians attending him at Fabiola Hospital here today. He is suffering from general senile debility, and owing to his advanced age the doctors hold no hope of recovery.

Miller is unconscious most of the time and talked incoherently of the "early gold days" of California.

WITH SALARY OF \$15,000.

Nomination of Huppuch to Public Service Commission Approved.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The senate finance committee today decided to report favorably for the confirmation of the state senate, Governor Dix's nomination of Winfield Huppuch to be a member of the up-state public service commission to succeed John N. Carlisle, of Watertown, at a salary of \$15,000 and a term of five years.

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MAURER DEMANDS REAL FACTORY LAW IN PENNSYLVANIA

(Continued From Page 1.)

and its value to those whose lives it is supposed to safeguard is nil. The cost of running the office includes salaries for the chief, a chief clerk, a statistician, an assistant clerk, messengers, and thirty-nine deputy inspectors, and reaches the sum of \$97,500, besides enormous traveling expenses for the thirty-nine deputy inspectors, all for little benefit to those for whose benefit the department was ostensibly created.

"Workingmen throughout the state," continued Maurer, "should insist on making this office an elective one, if for no other reason than that of taking some fraction of its power from the Pennsylvania machine."

Labor unions throughout the state will be very much interested in a piece of proposed legislation, by Edwin H. Fahey, of the eighth district in Philadelphia. Mr. Fahey represents in the legislature what is probably the whole of the slum and red light district of the Quaker City, the 10th, 13th, and 14th Wards. It is eminently fitting that Mr. Fahey's proposed act should have been engendered in this district. The following is the proposed act:

"Making it a misdemeanor for any two or more persons to enter into an agreement to control the price of any article or commodity, to prevent or curtail the production, manufacture or sale of the same, or to prevent or interfere with free competition in the production, manufacture, or sale of the same and prescribing the penalty therefor."

Section one, says: "If any two or more persons engaged or interested in the production, manufacture, or sale of any article or commodity, shall enter into any combination or agreement to control the price of such article or commodity, or make any agreement whatsoever, the effect of which would be to prevent or curtail the production, manufacture, or sale of such, whether acting as individuals, co-partners or officers of any corporation or any unincorporated association, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year, both or either at the discretion of the court."

Workers Must Act.

Mr. Fahey's proposed bill, were it enacted into law, would make it a misdemeanor, the penalty for which is a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for one year, to belong to a labor union and take part in a strike. This is the Philadelphia slum politician's answer to decent workmen endeavoring to better themselves and their families by acting as officers or members of a corporation or unincorporated body, or to making any agreement whatsoever, the effect of which would be to prevent or curtail production or manufacture, etc.

If the workmen of Philadelphia and elsewhere do not exert themselves in the killing of this bill, Mr. Fahey and his friends may assume that these men would enjoy the experience of having their unions broken up, of being fined \$1,000 and of being put in jail for one year.

An act providing for the collection of judgments by attachment executions against wages of \$12 or more per week, was introduced by Mr. Rockwell, of Wellsboro, Tioga county. Mr. Rockwell prays the legislature that it be enacted: "that hereafter when a judgment has been recovered and execution thereon been returned, wholly or in part unsatisfied, and where any wages due and owing on which shall hereafter become due, in the amount of \$12 or more per week, the creditor may, without notice to the debtor, apply to the proper court and upon proof such court or any law judge thereof must issue an order directing an attachment against the wages."

The amount specified in the proposed act is a 10 per cent levy, continuing until the full amount and the costs of collection are fully satisfied and paid.

Three bills on this subject are before the present session. Two of them perait the attaching of 10 per cent of a man's wages. Two are senate bills, one presented by Senator James L. Adams, of Allegheny, and another which calls for 25 per cent attachment, by Senator John E. Fox, of Harrisburg.

The State Merchants' Association is understood to be behind these measures. A bill for a 25 per cent attachment on wages was passed in the last legislature, but was vetoed by Governor Stewart on the grounds that it permitted the attachment of too large a part of a man's earnings.

MANUFACTURERS OPPOSE BILL

In Albany Which Provides for Keeping Record of Sales of Firearms.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Letters from Henry Clews, Hudson Maxim, Lyman Abbott, Jacob H. Schiff, Marcus M. Marks, Bishop Greer, Isaac N. Seligman and others were read before the senate code committee today in support of the Senator "Big Tim" Sullivan's bill compelling dealers to keep a record of the sales of all dangerous weapons and prohibiting the carrying of concealed arms without a license. Many said they had been giving the Sullivan bill particular attention, because they believed it better care had long ago been taken to guard against persons getting hold of revolvers the attempted assassination of Mayor Gaynor and the killing of David Graham Phillips would have been averted.

Representative manufacturing concerns opposed the bill.

KING NICHOLAS VERY ILL.

Members of Family of Montenegro's Ruler Summoned to Bedside.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Dispatches from Cetinje, Montenegro, say that King Nicholas is seriously ill. He has become very weak, owing to persistent hemorrhage of the nose. The members of the family of the Montenegro monarch have been summoned to his bedside. Nicholas is seventy years of age.

BUSINESS MAN SAYS SOCIALISM MUST WIN

It is next to impossible for an avowed Socialist to convince an avowed capitalist that the people of America are about "through with business for profit. Perhaps some of them will listen while a professional business man tells them the same thing.

"Rodger W. Babson is a commercial and financial forecaster. From his home in Detroit he has addressed a "special letter" to business men, telling them that Socialism is inevitable. Says he:

"Although I am conservative in both training and environment and am vehemently opposed to much of the present day 'Socialistic' doctrines, yet I feel obliged to emphasize to bankers, merchants and investors the importance of recognizing these Socialistic tendencies, and preparing for a social change which seems almost inevitable. The so-called 'radicalism' of ex-President Roosevelt and others is common knowledge, as well as certain social experiments now being tried in Germany, France and England. I do feel, however, that the average merchant and investor looks upon such movements as the temporary flights of irresponsible labor leaders who have accidentally acquired political power.

"That 'this progressive movement is of vastly wider scope was most firmly impressed upon me at the recent annual meeting of the American Economic Association. Here were gathered not a body of labor leaders nor hot-headed Socialists, but rather the finest intellectual products of our greatest universities, including such men as Professors Taussig and Carver, of Harvard University; Professors Fisher, Farnum and Day, of Yale University; Professors Dewey, Seligman, Doten, Haney and others of well known reputation.

Concerning Highways.

"When one of the leading professors of a great Massachusetts institution stated that 'no man can honestly with his brain make more than \$100,000 per year,' he was asked about a certain great merchant of national reputation, who has organized and is operating a mammoth business. The

professor, however, replied: 'But there is also a difference in highway-men. Some have the ability to hold up only one person in a night, while others can hold up an entire train!' Of course, if these were the remarks of ordinary men, they might not be worth repeating; but considering from whence they came and that almost the entire body of the convention was in accord with this same spirit, I believe these remarks are of great significance.

"Although government ownership of almost everything was advocated by many, yet the majority seemed to favor the Roosevelt policies of government regulation, instead of government ownership of operation, although carried to a much farther point than our ex-President ever suggested. These men, who are teaching our boys, apparently believe that the business of all of our 'trusts' should be under as close government scrutiny as our national banks, and that the prices of many commodities should be under federal control.

Some Hope Here.

"On the other hand, they emphasize the point that the American people may be depended upon to be fair; and even in this present rate discussion, if the people felt that the railroads really needed an increase, it would cheerfully be granted. The troubles, they say, came from the fact that the people think the railroads are 'bluffers.'

The Terrible Suffering.

"Of course, these statements by themselves may not seem reasonable, but when one hears of the terrible sufferings and wretched social conditions in almost every section of the world he must realize that present methods have not accomplished much up to the present time, and, although conditions are continually improving, yet this improvement is very slow.

"As to what the political future is to bring forth, no one knows, but assuming that these men are partly mistaken, it nevertheless is apparent that our nation is in a transition period such as has not been witnessed since the discussion of the slavery question, although the full fruition of these men may never be realized, yet their influence upon the coming generation cannot be overlooked and it behooves all bankers and investors to study these questions and watch the progress and development of progressive economic and social thought, remembering that it is useless to try to block any movement which is fundamentally sound.

BANDIT CONFRONTS HYPNOTISM IN ROBBERY

A masked man entered the Hotel Frederick, 210 West 56th street, yesterday morning, and while his companions awaited him on the outside with an automobile, the desperado demanded of the clerk, Robert G. Barnard, sixty-two years old, to hold up his hands at the risk of having his brain blown out. Barnard waved his hand in front of the revolver and the bandit fired, inflicting a deep wound in the clerk's hand. Barnard had just placed about \$400 in the safe.

Realizing that he had attracted wide attention in the vicinity by the report of his weapon, the masked man bolted through the doors to the vehicle and was dashed through the streets at high speed. Several cops were lingering about doorways to keep out of the cold and when the shot was fired they were aroused into action. But the men, and all trace of them, were gone. Barnard, who has been a student of hypnotism, says he thinks he did the right thing by waving his hand in front of the gun, and that by so doing he attracted the robber's attention from the money to his hand.

ALSACE-LORRAINE STATUS IS HALTED

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg today requested a postponement of the discussion of the constitution proposed for Alsace-Lorraine, in order to give the government opportunity to consider the amendments adopted by a committee of the reichstag. This is a direct outcome of the differences between the Bundesrath and the reichstag, as the conditions under which the new state shall enter the German empire and the move of the chancellor is believed to be preliminary to the withdrawal of the government's proposal of political equality for Alsace-Lorraine.

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RAILROADS TO NAME TAFT'S INSPECTORS

Practical Boiler Makers Not Wanted by Corporations to Inspect Locomotives.

(By Pan-American Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—All of the applications made to the President of the United States for locomotive boiler inspectors have been secretly forwarded to New York and are now in the desk of Mr. Deems, general superintendent of motive power on the New York Central lines, who is expected to pick out the men for the jobs in accordance with railroad interests.

This startling charge, exposing the grip of the railroads upon Taft, is made by a union boilermaker, who made application for an inspectorship, and who, upon receiving proofs of the facts related, vigorously protested to the President.

Deems is not only the head of the motive power department of the New York Central lines, but he is also chairman of the safety appliance committee which represents the joint interests of a majority of the railroads in the United States. It was Deen who practically placed Superintendent Robinson at the head of the New York state-boiler inspection department.

It goes without saying that the recently enacted law, which says that "experienced and practical" men shall

be chosen for these positions, will never be enforced as long as Taft is in office, because the only practical and experienced men in this trade carry union cards.

Union men point out that it is one thing to have a law enacted and another thing to make it effective for those it was intended to protect.

CHARGES DISCRIMINATION.

Scribbler Gets Injunction Against Mayor and Chief of Police.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 16.—Mayor Edward E. Crump, Chief of Police W. C. Lewis and Commissioner of Police J. A. Reichman were cited today for contempt of court on complaint of Albert C. Field, a reporter of a local newspaper. Field charges that the police officials are discriminating against him by withholding regular police reports and further excluding him from the police station where other newspapermen are admitted.

Several weeks ago Field obtained an injunction against the city commission and police department requiring them to give him equal access to police records and dockets. He says this injunction is now being violated.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY

Private Property and the State, by Frederick Engels, 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, 65c. Sent post paid, and if this offer is mentioned we will include a three month's subscription to the Review. Address Charles H. Kerr & Co., 116 W. Kinzie st., Chicago.

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J. E. Haber, 150 7th St.

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BOSTON, MASS.<

The Call

Dedicated to the Interests of the Working People.
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VOL. 4. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, NO. 48.

WHEN YOU WANT THE TRUTH.

There is only one way in which you can get the truth, and that is through The Call. In Buffalo, at the other end of the state, there was fought a really important fight between Local 45, of the Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers, and the Pierce Arrow Motor Car Company. No local paper would say a word in favor of the men, and no local paper would give a word of the real news of the strike. They were all held in check by the fact that they might get more advertising from the company than they could hope for from the union. It was not the fact that they were subsidized, but the fact that they were "careful" that influenced them.

Yet there was a story to be told to the world. The strikers had something to say. The only place in which they could say it was The Call. Its pages were really impartially open and through them they gave the real facts to the world.

There have been many and striking illustrations of the necessity of a working class press, of some organ that really gave the news. But seldom has it appeared in more forceful and concrete form. The strikers in Buffalo had to travel many miles to make known their just grievances. But they made them known. They made them known through the medium of the only Socialist paper in this great state, and the effect was noteworthy.

In this issue of The Call will be found a resume of certain facts in connection with the strike. It shows how necessary is a free and untrammelled press. In the East there is no other such daily paper except The Call. Buffalo workingmen had to go to it to have the truth told, and when the truth was told it was of the utmost importance.

If there is anything that should put the Comrades to work for The Call it is an instance such as this. If the workers of the East wish to have access to publicity—the most important factor in winning a victory—they must have a daily paper. So far there is none other than The Call, and for that reason they should support The Call. Up in Buffalo workers with a just cause of complaint fought as best they could, but they had to seek The Call to make the facts in their case known. Others will find the same difficulties arising. Fights are now won on the basis of publicity.

Here is an absolute means of it—and there is no other.

THE CASE OF SUMNER ROSE.

Many men have before this gone to jail in their protest against paying certain obnoxious or unjust taxes, and more still have gone to jail because they could not pay them. But the fight in which Comrade Sumner W. Rose, of Biloxi, Miss., is engaged has more than a mere personal basis. He and a little body of Socialists are fighting to test a law that can be used by the capitalist class prettily effectively to crush or restrain the working class.

Up to the present they have fought the fight alone. But it is an interesting and a worthy fight, and there is a note of real heroism in Rose's remark, "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."

They are engaged in testing a matter that is of importance to every workman in Mississippi and in a great many other states. The fight is of moment because it opens the way to other tests that will show the real standing of the working class before the law. That one portion of the questions raised, "Can a state or city compel men to work for convict wages, board themselves and not receive the wages," refers to one of the biggest inequities that exists anywhere. Mississippi is not a state in which we receive many votes. It is not a state that has a large wage working class. Yet here is an important fight on, a fight that lays bare another criminal phase of capitalism, and those engaged in it should receive the hearty and enthusiastic support of all Socialists.

WHO OWNS AMERICA?

There was published yesterday an item that is highly illuminating. An English judge ruled that as the directors of the American Thread Company resided in England and as most of the stock was held there, an income tax on \$500,000 must be paid in England, even if the company is chartered under the laws of the state of New Jersey, and even if the thread is produced in America and most of it is sold there.

We have grown indifferent to hearing large sums mentioned. Companies with no assets issue millions of dollars "worth" of stock, and huge figures are so cheerfully juggled and in such an airy manner that the mention of millions does not surprise us. But \$500,000 a year, actual money, is a tremendous pile. All of it is made from little spoils of thread. All the thread is produced by American workers. But all the profit goes to people thousands of miles away from the mills, thousands of miles away from the stores, large and small, in which the thread is sold. Few of those who receive the income ever saw the mills. Probably many of them do not know where they are located. But they know they are getting incomes from them, and as they are American mills, the stockholders fought against paying an English income tax.

Then, the case of the directors is interesting. They do their directing from a distance. They do not have to get fluff into their lungs. They do not have to stay in ill-ventilated buildings. Their directing probably consists in repeated and vehement questions as to why dividends are not larger.

This case could be duplicated and reduplicated hundreds of times. The workers of America do not own America. They do not even own their jobs in America. America, jobs included, is owned by international capitalism.

CANADIAN FEARS.

In the discussion over the proposed reciprocity treaty there are many Canadians who express the fear that annexation, not reciprocity, is wanted by Americans. They further say that American capitalists may ruin Canadian industries. Not while there is a cheap labor market there. At present much American money is invested in Canadian industries. English money is invested alike in American and Canadian industries. Financial capital knows no boundaries and no "patriotism." It is in pursuit of dividends and is therefore cosmopolitan.

But the capitalists who promote these industries and profit by them well understand the advantages of artificial dividing lines. Even in the United States they work the game between the states, between North and South, between East and West, and by appeals to local "pride" keep the workers divided and get away more easily and with a greater amount of profit.

It is hardly probable that they will push the question of physical annexation. Canada is already annexed as far as its most valuable wealth, as far as its forests and as far as its power sites are concerned. Canada, like the United States, has been pretty well looted by the powers of capitalism, and as long as the capitalists possess the means of wringing wealth from the toilers they will not bother about rubbing out a foolish line that seems to separate people.

When the serfs were exploited for the benefit of the lord of the manor they could look with suspicion on outsiders and they could look to their lord for some sort of protection. When nations were really local affairs there could be local spirit, that feeling which is called patriotism. But as all nations are now exploited by the same power, the international alliance of capitalism, as the working class labors to enrich that power, there is scarcely any such thing as a nation left. Capitalism is absolutely international. The working class is, also, if it only knew it.

FINLAND'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

By LOUIS H. WETMORE.

How Finland exists is a miracle. Not only the czar, but all the forces of Nature are allied against the little nation. There is not a bit of the country that lies outside the Arctic regions—its farthest points jut far into the Arctic circle. Ice and cold strive to keep man from producing enough to keep the spark of life burning in his soul. The soil is poor, sandy—hopelessly poor. It takes exceptional years to get the wheat to ripen in the fields, so that the country's chief resources are its trees, great pines and rugged spruce. Fire and sword, as well as ice and snow, have played their part in keeping the country desolate. Russia and Sweden fought for the possession of its unproductive soil. Sweden gave Finland its culture. The Russian occupation gave it nothing.

And yet Finland has given Europe part of her most perfect literature. The wind sang in the ruffled pine to the Finnish poets, and the Kalevala, one of the world's greatest epics, fit to be ranked with the Odyssey, came into being. From a badly educated million at the beginning of the last century, her people have become almost the best educated in the world; they have trebled in numbers, a happy sign in such a wild country; their commerce is growing; their cities are beautiful and great, and—this to their eternal credit—they have not bowed their necks to autocracy—Finland will yet be free!

Finland is once more engaged in her periodical struggle for independence, a struggle that has lasted a hundred years already. The Russian bureaucracy is engaged in suppressing the revolt at whatever cost, for if the Finns were to win their freedom, if they were to get the measure of autonomy that the desire, it would mean that a great movement would at once start among the Poles, Czechs, Lithuanians, and Georgians for a constitution like that which Finland is at present trying to win. The power of the czar, inseparable from the strict union of the whole Russian empire, would then be at stake. A self-governing Finland would show by comparison with the present bureaucratic Russian system, how vile and stupid and corrupt the whole Russian government is. That must be avoided at all costs.

It is interesting to study the way in which the Finns have developed a policy that seems as if it were at last to be crowned with success. They have taken up their old policy of fighting the czar with force; they have learned the lesson that is hardest for any revolutionist to learn, to refrain from the use of a futile violence. Now they fight with their brains; and they are tiring out the Russian giant with an extraordinary policy of non-resistance. They have spent years finding out what was the best policy to follow, and a terrific work it was, too; it took two whole generations to prepare the people for the struggle.

I have found in a recent issue of a magazine some interesting facts about the evolution of the Finns' fight for freedom; part of it I am going to tell over again here for those of the Comrades who know little or nothing of Finnish history.

Up to the beginning of the last century Finland was a part of the Swedish kingdom. In 1809 Czar Alexander I marched an army into the country and annexed it. He called together in the same year a general diet of the four estates of Finland and entered into an agreement with them that hereafter their country was to be a part of the Russian empire. The Finnish constitution is based upon the doings of this diet and upon certain manifestos of the czar that followed after that. Strictly speaking, Russia did not conquer the country; at the diet mentioned above, it was an act of union that was carried out. The Finns merely renounced their allegiance to the King of Sweden and chose the czar to be their grand duke. The constitution of the country still remained, especially that part of it that said that no new law could be enforced in Finland that had not at first received the approbation of the representatives of the four estates—the nobility, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants. The czar solemnly promised to "ratify the religion and the fundamental laws of the realm" and "to maintain all these benefits and laws firm and unshaken in their full force."

For fifty-two years after the union of the two countries no meeting of the seima or national parliament was held. It was Alexander I who convened the first meeting of the parliament in 1832. It was during this period of practical somnolence, when politics were all but forgotten, that the first Finnish National party arose. Among its chief members were three great and noble men, Snellman, the philosopher; Runeberg, the poet, and Lonnrot, the modern Homer. These men started with the idea of building up in the minds of their people the ideal of Finnish freedom, without which they realized that all revolutionary methods would be vain.

The material they had to work with was hardly promising, as only about one-seventh of the population, and these of Swedish descent, were what one could call educated. The rest of the population, the pure Finns, the descendants of the original non-Aryan occupiers of the country, were illiterate and spoke a barbarous language that could hardly be reproduced in writing. Naturally in their methods of education the leaders found this question of language a difficult one to settle. The only available literature was in Swedish, which was the language of the schools and polite society. The leaders of the movement were themselves Swedes. To teach the people to give up their vernacular and to learn Swedish was clearly an impossible task. So the leaders sacrificed their own language and decided that the barbarous Finnish of that day should be refined and fitted for an instrument of learning. They translated books into Finnish, they started Finnish newspapers, and they gathered the people round them. For nearly fifty years the Finnish national movement was one of education and nothing else.

It was through Snellman, the statesman of the movement, that the czar, Alexander II, was persuaded to let the seima meet annually. Also it was through the great man that the Finnish language was granted equal rights with Swedish in official matters. The Finnish statesman, through this annual parliament, have secured more and more influence in the country. The Russian parliament has alternated between that of coercion and that of playing off the Finnish party against the Swedish party in the country. At the beginning of the national movement the Russians encouraged it, as they believed that it would alienate the country from Sweden for good and all. But the rapid progress of the movement worried the czar and in 1859 he forbade the printing in Finnish of any books or periodicals. To show the way in which the Russian policy changed from year to year, it is only necessary to say that five years later a Russian governor general was saying that "if the Finnish national movement did not exist it would be necessary to invent it!"

The worst attempt at coercion, not counting the present crisis, was in 1898. The great success that the Finns were making in self-government worried the Russian bureaucracy. It was resolved to curtail the power of the seima and to reduce the country to the same position as that of the other possessions of Russia. The czar first of all announced that he was going to enlarge the Finnish army, and that hereafter the people of the country would be liable to serve in the army outside of Finland, something that the Finns had never had to do before. The people of the country objected on the ground that before these laws could be enforced the consent of the Finnish parliament would have to be secured, according to the agreement made at the diet of 1809. The czar announced his intention of not keeping this pledge of his predecessors, and declared that hereafter the assent of the seima would not be necessary for a measure to become a law.

The country at once protested and General Bobrikoff was sent to reduce the country to submission. He muzzled the press; he established elaborate systems of spies; he raided private houses indiscriminately in his search for nationalistic plots; he imprisoned hundreds of his subjects. In 1904 his career was cut short by a young Finn of noble family, Eugene Schaulman, who shot the barbarian and then himself. A successor was chosen and the Russifying of the country was about to proceed when the Russo-Japanese war started. The terrible battle that the bureaucratic forces were forced to fight in the East took all the czar's strength, and he was forced to give up his idea of driving the spirit of freedom from Finland; the press was freed from censorship, the Finnish army was disbanded, the political prisoners were released, the seima was reconstituted on a far more democratic basis than formerly, public political meetings were allowed. For a few years Finland enjoyed as much freedom as the average British colony.

But now that the revolutionary movement in Russia itself has been temporarily stopped, the old struggle for the Russifying of Finland is going on. The czar has decided that a greater part of the legislative powers of the seima will now pass into the hands of the Russian duma. Again are the Finns aroused; they are determined not to give into this iniquitous law. And there is little doubt that they will succeed in tiring the Russian giant out. For as a writer said not long ago: "There is but one way of Russifying Finland, and that is to exterminate every Finn."

LAW VS. LAND

By JOHN D.

Wall Street is looking for a decision in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco anti-trust cases, and financiers, in the meantime, are discussing their effects. Just how they view it is told in a speech delivered a few days ago by the representative of a big banking firm in New Orleans. The gentleman said, "What is the sense, my friends, of being concerned about these decisions, soon to be handed down by the Supreme Court? We talk as if the prosperity of the country rested wholly upon the law rather than upon land and labor. With crops aggregating \$300,000,000 of products per annum, labor quiet, how under the sun can the construction of the law really affect the capitalists of this nation?"

"Property rights won't be injured by any decision that the Supreme Court may hand down."

It is getting so that at every big dinner I attend questions like the above always crop up, with this difference, that at present the business men and capitalists know what they are talking about. A few years ago their talk was of an insipid character; today they are in the fourth round on economic questions.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ROAD WORKING IN THE SOUTH.

The arrest of Comrade Rose for refusing to work on the public roads in Mississippi brings back to my memory some of the experiences I had on this same subject while in Mississippi. I lived for ten years in thirty miles of Biloxi, and must say that if any place needs a few Socialist missionaries it is this same benighted locality.

According to the law at that time, every male from eighteen to fifty had to work on the public roads from four to ten days a year and more if necessary. It made no difference if he ever saw the road except at road working time. I have in mind numbers of men who lived miles away from the road they were called to work upon, and never traveled it except when they worked out their taxes. Then again, it made no difference if the man had any property or not or had anything to travel the road with except his two feet. The man whose sole belongings on this earth were one pair of overalls and a shirt was required to do the same amount of work as the man with three horses, ten oxen, a wagon with luggage, a carryall, a horse mower and rake. Convenience was another factor that was never consulted in summoning the men to work on the road. In fact, I have known road overseers to select days which were most inconvenient for some men they had a grudge against. The men so summoned would retaliate by hiring the laziest and most worthless man they could secure for a substitute.

The office of road overseer was a compulsory one and carried no salary. He was selected by the board of supervisors annually. All this had an effect to discourage the road workers. They did little more than look over the road, figuring that they were the ones who least benefited by their money. The day was a sort of social seminar filled in by smoking and stories and but very little manual work done.

I have in mind a man who came from the Northern states to settle in the South and visited some friends in Alabama, near the Mississippi state line. He had been there but a few days when he was summoned to work on the road. He took the affair good naturedly and worked a day. In a few days he crossed the state line to visit friends in Mississippi. Before he had been in Mississippi two weeks he was again called upon to work on the road. He objected, telling the overseer he had just worked on one road, that he was not a voter or voter of either state and that he owned no property in either state and was a beneficiary of the public roads. The overseer replied that he was required to summon out every male of the right age who had been in his district ten days at the time of working the road, and threatened him with arrest if he refused. My friend did not work on the road; he returned to the North with all speed possible. You Southern improvement associations, boards of trade, etc., take notice.

Now, as for my personal experience, I had frequently boasted that I would not work on the road between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, and for some time after I was eighteen I refused and the bluff worked. But a very energetic overseer was appointed and he resolved to make me work, although he and I were of the best of friends. The first time I pointed out that a short time before I had chopped a tree out of the road, and according to custom, this exempted me from one day's work. While this got me off, I immediately saw I had lost my point of refusing to work before I had become a citizen. The second time he compromised by asking me if I would work on that portion immediately in front of my home. As this part was always kept in good condition, I did so. After that I became a school teacher and was exempt from road working during the term. At the close of the term I took my earnings, \$30, and left the Southern states forever.

What is the result of this hazardous road working? A twisted, crooked road that points to every point of the compass and obstructs instead of having them removed, a road of ruts, gullies and hollows, a road that is strenuous to travel by day and dangerous to travel by night.

LOUIS V. MIDDLETON.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 13, 1911.

CONDICIONS IN FLORIDA.

Editor of The Call:
It is safe to say that no part of the United States has been more extensively advertised in the past year than Florida and the Gulf coast country. Thousands of dollars have been paid for small tracts of land by hard working people, with the intention of making these holdings produce living incomes in the near future.

Capitalism invariably puts the best side out. Thousands of these investors will be doomed to disappointment. The climate here is fine, but people can't live in climate alone. The soil is the main drawback. It is sand, and almost everywhere. There are thousands of acres in Florida that I would not pay taxes on if the land was given

OUGE.

Jacques loves the English tongue, although
He finds the spelling tough,
And when he does not really know
He does a little blough,
And spells the termination tough—
Making the queerest stough.

For when he tries himself to plough
His way with trouble through
The words he jotted down but nough,
He finds it will not do;
He gazes stupid as a cough,
And fails to find a cough.

When back across the channel's trough
He sails, as pale as dough,
He fears his countrymen will scough
To see his spelling tough,
Even in French a little cough,
And hardly come it tough.

—Punch.

THE GOULD WEDDING REPORT.

Editor of The Call:
The irreverent treatment of a religious concept held in devout reverence by a majority of our people is not humor; it has no relation to humor. One's sense of humor may be overpowering and still recoil from ribald paragraphs in a newspaper which, more than any other newspaper in the world, should be free from such offenses. There is nothing alien to Socialism in the belief in and reverence for a supreme intelligence, and all who look to Socialism as the means of freeing the church from superstition, false dogma and perverted philosophy, as it is to free men from the tyranny of a vicious economic system, should protest against such stuff as appeared in The Call's report of the Gould-Becker wedding. Socialism is coming as the liberator, not the destroyer, of every institution in which there is fundamental good, and the most severe critics of clericalism, of which I am one, will not deny to the church the right of matrimony. The Call should be the most powerful instrument of Socialist propaganda in this country; certainly it can attract to Socialism no class of people by the Gould-Becker wedding. Socialism is coming as the liberator, not the destroyer, of every institution in which there is fundamental good, and the most severe critics of clericalism, of which I am one, will not deny to the church the right of matrimony. The Call should be the most powerful instrument of Socialist propaganda in this country; certainly it can attract to Socialism no class of people by the Gould-Becker wedding. Socialism is coming as the liberator, not the destroyer, of every institution in which there is fundamental good, and the most severe critics of clericalism, of which I am one, will not deny to the church the right of matrimony. The Call should be the most powerful instrument of Socialist propaganda in this country; certainly it can attract to Socialism no class of people by the Gould-Becker wedding. 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