

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

The Call



The Weather.

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Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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Price, Two Cents.

EXPECT DECISION IN A. F. OF L. CASE

Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison May Learn Court's Action Today.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Supreme Court will resume its session tomorrow at noon after a vacation of three weeks. It is expected that some important decisions will be handed down. While the court has had under advisement the anti-trust cases brought to dissolve the American Tobacco Company and the Standard Oil Company and the corporation tax, it is not expected that the decisions in these cases will come tomorrow. It is possible, though, that the corporation tax may be handed down. It would not be surprising if the court announced a decision in the American Federation of Labor cases growing out of the Buck Stove and Range Company injunction. These cases involve the question whether the judgment of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, affirming the decree of the Supreme Court of the District, holding Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, officers of the American Federation of Labor, in contempt of court and sentencing them to jail, shall stand. Another important case in which an opinion is expected tomorrow is upon the petition for a writ of certiorari asked for by officers of the naval stores trust who were convicted for violation of the penal provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law.

LITTLETON WILL RUN FOR U. S. SENATORSHIP

The very last trump card has been played by Tammany Hall in its wild effort to send to the United States senate a man who would be true to the interests of the gang. At the end of the fifth balloting week the Albany gang have been unable to see fit to intrust the destinies of Tammany to the hands of Sheehan. Neither do they take kindly to Shepard. Therefore, it has been announced that Martin W. Littleton, congressman-elect from Roosevelt's home district, will be a candidate for the United States senate. In a lengthy letter sent to the legislature direct by Littleton, he announces that he "is willing to serve the people." Further on in this remarkable declaration of acceptance Littleton states that in the next six years the United States senate will have much to do with the tariff question. But, on the other hand, he hastens to add:

BOOKER T.'S STUDENTS BORED BY PIFFLE

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 19.—Jacob H. Schiff, head of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the New York banker, and a party of friends have just completed a two days' visit to Tuskegee. Speaking of the students, Schiff said: "I have long admired the work of Dr. Booker T. Washington, but now that I have seen it I cannot find words to express my gratification. It is far beyond that I had expected to see. As I walked through your grounds my heart filled with pride to find what had been accomplished by a single man. "It is an object lesson which I shall never forget. It has been an inspiration to me and when I return home I intend to send my son and my grandchildren here that they may get the same inspiration that I have. "Work," he said, "has become the blessing of the world. There is no greater happiness than that obtained through honest work. I do not pity you for your hardships; I envy you the opportunities you have here."

WORK TO RAISE MAINE IS NEAR COMPLETION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The work of raising the wreck of the battleship Maine from Havana harbor is about three-fourths completed, according to the estimate of officers of the War Department. Sixteen of twenty cylinders of the dynamite now being constructed around the hull have been put in place. It is expected that the cofferdam will be completed about the middle of April. When the cofferdam is finished, the next step will be to pump out the water to expose the hull of the wreck. Bodies of the victims of the wreck will remain in the Arlington national cemetery in this city. The mainmast of the Maine will be erected over graves as a memorial.

NEGROES SUFFER IN ALABAMA DISORDERS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 19.—A series of bloody incidents in which negroes participated and suffered was experienced in Jefferson Saturday and Sunday. At mine 16, in the western part of the county, Saturday afternoon, a white man killed a negro in self-defense. At Republic, another mining town, a negro from Colorado attempted to shoot up the village and he fell to the ground filled with lead when the officers took after him. At Trussville furnace, quarters A, a regular riot took place and one negro was killed and one fatally shot. Deputy sheriffs rushed to the scene and a running battle followed, and another negro was fatally hurt. The northbound Louisville and Nashville railroad train hit a negro at Pasqua, near Calera, today, fatally injuring him. Two other negroes became involved in an affray today in the city and one was fatally wounded.

ARE LAUNDRY WOMEN "DREGS" OF SOCIETY?

Civic Federation Woman Thinks So—A Vicious Statement.

By THERESA MALKIEL. Miss Edith Wyatt's article on "The Laundry Workers," printed in McClure's for February, has lifted the veil of secrecy from the trade. In spite of the storm of denials raised by the employers' association the lay public must at last realize the unspeakable hardships amidst which thousands of women spend their lives. Nearly all the laundry work is performed standing and on heavy days when work is rushed and hours long the workers do not get a chance to sit down at all, except to gulp down their meal. In ironing collars and cuffs there is risk of burns on arms and hands. Unguarded mangies present grave dangers—fingers once caught in them, through a slight miscalculation, are crushed. Though the New York state law forbids more than sixty hours' work per week for women, these laws are violated, while hotels and hospitals are exempt from them altogether. In the hotels the laundries are situated underground, very often in cellars and subcellars. Though the wages sometimes, in very rare cases, go up as high as \$25, they again fall as low as \$3 and \$4 per week.

And what is equally true in all other trades is also true in the laundry industry the smaller the laundry the more the employer tries to make on his workers' when he enlists the poor widows and women with children to support. These women are compelled by circumstances to work long hours and for small wages. The temperature amidst which they work is generally higher than that of the hot summer day, which, in conjunction with the long hours and standing occupation, quickly undermines their health. The Consumers' League first became aware of these conditions through numerous letters sent to it by various laundry workers who rebelled against the existing conditions, but could not at the same time individually overcome the difficulties of enforcing the law of the sixty-hour week nor proper guards for the machinery.

Club Woman's View. Aroused by the nature of the revelation concerning the laundry workers Mrs. Heath, a well known club woman, and member of the Woman's Branch of the Civic Federation brought the matter up before the Federation of Woman's Clubs and, as is unfortunately always the case with those who try to help the workers without knowing anything about the real situation, Mrs. Heath has with her report only added insult to injury in the plight of the suffering women and girls.

According to her statement the laundry workers are nothing but the down and outs of society who would not be employed in any other trade, who have fallen so low in the estimation of the workers themselves that the latter would not think of permitting them into the trade union ranks. A statement as vicious as it is untrue. The laundry workers are neither low, nor dregs, but part of the large working class, compelled to sell their labor power at any price, in order not to starve. The working class in general and organized labor in particular would be only too glad to help the organization of the laundry workers, as well as any other workers. Which they have proved in many Western cities, particularly in San Francisco.

Unorganized on Coast. In that city of the Golden Gate the laundry workers were even more abused than in our own metropolis. There they had the large Chinese population to compete with—\$10 per week.

(Continued on page 2.)



A PARABLE

'Twas in the time to come in the land of Everywhere, while Mr. Workingman was diving to the bottom of the great ocean life to hunt for pearls to make his living that a hideous creation of nature approached and slowly enveloped the terror-stricken man in its enormous, slimy tentacles. Mr. Workingman would have met his fate then and there had he not pulled on the lifeline just in time.

"KING" PATAUD HAS DISCIPLES IN AMERICA

Writers at "400" Blowout Call "Short Order Strike." Are Locked Up.

(Special Correspondence.) CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—"King" Pataud, the head of the electrical workers of Paris, was the first man to see the value of the "short order strike." When the players are in their places ready to act and the rich swells and nobility are in their respective private boxes ready to enjoy themselves, then is a good time for the workers to present their demands and, if they are refused, to turn out the lights. But "King" Pataud and his organization has not a monopoly on this new method of striking. Seventy writers at the Valentine cotillon at the swell South Shore Country Club, near Chicago, employed the same kind of tactics yesterday. They left Chicago at 3:30 in the afternoon, expecting that they were to serve supper only. When at 9:30, however, they learned they were to serve late lunch and were not to be paid for overtime, they threw up the sponge. Hurried telephone calls brought the cops and the seventy writers were marched down into the basement of the clubhouse and locked up. This left sixteen waiters, the regular ones, to serve the 400 guests. The band struck up the tune, "When Sweet Sixteen" and the "400"—well, they made the best of it.

PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC BANISHES NEWSPAPER

LISBON, Feb. 19.—The prefect of the capital has been notified by the government that a decree of banishment has been issued against Pinheiro Chagas, a well known monarchist newspaper writer, and Jose Coutinho, who was minister of public instruction during the regime of King Manuel. Both men will have to leave Portugal within three days, as their presence is considered a menace to the institutions of the new regime.

SAILORS' HOSPITAL OPENED

VALENCIA, Feb. 19.—The Hospital for Old and Crippled Sailors was inaugurated here today. The ceremony was attended by all the public authorities, many high personages, and a tremendous crowd of the public. Among the speakers was the celebrated Socialist writer and novelist Blanco Ibanez.

PASSENGERS ABLAZE JUMP IN BAY

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 19.—Hundreds of persons yesterday were on the water front watching the blazing steamer Benito Juarez, as she came toward the harbor under a full load of steam. One hundred and twelve passengers jumped into the shallow water of the bay and saved their lives, but lost all baggage. The flames were discovered by a pilot who boarded the steamer outside the breakwater. He found the coal bunkers on fire. The crew fought vainly with hose and pumps, while the captain got all passengers on the deck. The flames became so hot that sailors ceased playing water on the fire and turned the streams on passengers, whose clothing had begun to catch fire. Tugs and launches picked up passengers in deep water, but no one was drowned.

DU PONT'S WORKS KILL TWO MORE WORKERS

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Feb. 19.—Two men were killed and another so seriously injured he will die when an explosion occurred late yesterday afternoon in a department of the Du Pont Powder Company at Olyphant, in the mountains about six miles from here. The dead: John Phillips, married, body badly mutilated. William Walters, wife and three children, surviving; body badly burned. The injured: Herman Collins, single, fatally burned about face, head and body. The three men were the only persons at work in the department at the time of the explosion, which wrecked the building and rent the machinery asunder. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The loss is about \$5,000.

CORNELL STUDENTS HAVE THE MUMPS

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Because of the large number of cases of mumps among Cornell students, the university authorities are looking for additional accommodations for the sick and the assistants are now advertising for temporary contagious wards. There are over thirty cases of mumps now in the infirmary and its accommodations are taxed to capacity. Physicians say the number of cases of mumps in this city is extraordinary.

HARVARD PROFESSOR RAPS DGC ELIOT

Says Marriage Is Economic Contrivance for Controlling Birth Rate.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Professor Thomas N. Carver, who lectures on economics at Harvard College, disagrees with his former chief, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, as to the size of families. Dr. Eliot, a few days ago, argued that "no restriction of the birth rate can be supported either by morals or economics," and that "a mother should bear a child once every two years." "Granting that marriage should come at the average age of twenty-four, this periodical child-bearing should continue till the mother is forty, resulting in eight children. This high number, however, would be lowered by the death of either parent or two or more of the children." In reply to this Professor Carver says the size of salary should regulate the size of the family. "The entire progress of civilization has been toward this end. Every law which is made concerning the relationship between the sexes is made with the prime purpose of controlling the birth rate and providing that every child shall have support. The more a nation progresses the more its birth rate becomes restricted. "There would be no such thing as the family if it were not for the necessity of providing for the support of children, and further, there would be no such thing as the family if it were not for the express economic purpose of controlling the number of children and insuring their support. "Marriage itself is nothing more or less than an economic contrivance for controlling the birth rate. Its purpose is to make every person responsible for the offspring he produces."

JUROR PAYS FINE FOR BEING TARDY

FONDA, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Cornelius Curtin, the juror who on Friday was sentenced by Supreme Court Justice Henry T. Kellogg to pay a fine of \$25 for not being present at the opening of court, was released from jail last night, having paid his fine. Curtin at the time that Justice Kellogg imposed the fine informed the justice that he did not have the money to pay it.

INTERNATIONAL FIGHT ON 'ANARCHY' PLANNED

ITALY FEELS SLIGHT TREMOR OF THE EARTH

ROME, Feb. 19.—An earthquake, which from its violence led to the belief here that it must have been tremendously destructive, shook central Italy this morning, especially the provinces in the compartimento of Emilia, the Marches and Tuscany. The damage, however, was not great. Several buildings were damaged at Forli and Casena. One occupied house collapsed, and many chimneys fell. A child's shoulder and a man's arm were broken. A wild panic seized the people. Many were attending early mass. They rushed out of the churches and several were thrown down and crushed or bruised.

FEDERALS FAIL TO FIND MADERO

Navarro Has Departed From Juarez; Fighting Reported in Mormon Colonies.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 19.—There was some fighting at El Valle, south of here, near the Mormon colonies. A telegram came to Juarez this afternoon stating that 500 federals had gone out from Casas Grandes to El Valle and that there had been fighting there during the day. Blanco's command of the insurgents is known to be in that section. Last week he sent in word demanding the surrender of Casas Grandes. The federals sent out from Juarez to locate Madero and his forces have not returned, but it is known that they have not gone into the hills after Madero as yet. General Navarro has gone out from Juarez and is now in command. Neither railroad operating out of Juarez has yet been opened. The freight trains made up Saturday to be sent out are still in the yards. Seven big Mallet locomotives for the Mexican National lines are in the hands of the federal forces. The weather is freezing, but the federals keep guard on the roofs in Juarez. Saloons and gambling houses have reopened. A special dispatch from Cananea, Sonora, says scouts sent out by Mayor Arnold into the Ajo mountains discovered insurgents and were fired on, and according to the report they brought back they did not know how many armed men were there. Soldiers have been dispatched.

Czar's Agents Busy Inciting Alarm in England.

SOCIALISTS NAMED

Would Have the Powers Form Great Alliance Against Their "Enemies."

(Special Correspondence.) LONDON, Feb. 12.—That the leading powers of the world are planning a concerted move which they will call "a struggle of the forces of law and order against anarchy," and that this hostile demonstration will take in many Socialists, as well as open and avowed anarchists, may be stated with almost absolute certainty. Behind this plan is the bloody hand of the Russian czar. His secret agents are at work, not only in this country, but in nearly all the principal countries of Europe. They are spreading hatred and fear wherever they go. They are inciting alarm not only among crowded heads, but among the ignorant and cowardly middle classes. They are slyly instigating newspaper and magazine articles. They are gradually working England up into the same sort of acute hysteria, which was prevalent only recently in regard to "the invasion from Germany." The first move in the projected plan is to have England closed as any asylum for political refugees. Renewed revolutionary activity in Russia, following several years of inertia and reaction, has caused new vigor among the czar's secret agents. England has long been a thorn in the side of Russian officialdom. Her indifference to internal quarrels in other countries and her reception of ever increasing influx of foreigners into the East End of London, has more than once made the czar's police bite their nails in anger. But the recent anarchist scare involving the Houndditch outlaws has roused England's respectable element from its state of passive indifference. There is an increased outcry for more stringent regulations in regard to the entry of aliens, and the Russian police are making the most of this agitation. The secret agents here admit the revolutionary plot is beginning to boil again in an alarming degree just as they were beginning to congratulate themselves on the setback the revolutionists received some time ago in the exposure of the presence of spies in their own ranks, such as the unmasking of Azeff. Use Alarmist Stories. The secret agents here are also making full use of alarmist stories in the capitalist press. As proof of their contention that society everywhere is in imminent danger, they point to the recent arrest of more than 100 alleged anarchists in Russia; the "complot" at Charlottenburg for the alleged assassination of the kaiser; the arrest of Dr. Peter Seravino, of Moscow, at Budapest as a "suspect" in an alleged plot to kill the czar; the renewal of violent outbursts in Spain; the "discovery" of political plots in Italy; the restlessness of the working class in France, and the recent Kotlovsk demonstration in New York. They declare these incidents to be evidence of a world wide plot against the governing powers of the earth. So why, they argue, should there not be an international alliance of all governments against their common enemies? It is perhaps not without significance that the current fortnightly Review contains an article on "Anarchist Propaganda in England," which is calculated to throw the conservative elements into a fit. Among the dangerous propaganda which the writer enlarges upon he drags in several forms of Socialist activity and agitation. Socialists Named. Not content with naming such persons as Peter Kropotkin and Emma Goldman, the author drags in such peacefully inclined Socialists as J. Ramsey MacDonald and Edward Blatchford, and tries to make it appear that all are dangerous agitators. This is a sample of the world articles that are now common, not only in this country, but in Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Russia. Above all, the czar's agents seem to have England closed as an asylum for refugees. It is here, they declare, that the worst conspiracies against society are hatched. If only England will not allow herself to be used as a haven for the fleeing enemies of continental governments, they assert, they will do the rest.

GIF PINCHOT RAPS "THE" STATESMEN

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Before 2,000 people in the New Rochelle Theater this afternoon, Gifford Pinchot, well known throughout the country because of his conservation ideas in opposition to Richard A. Ballinger, of President Taft's Cabinet, spoke on "A Report of Progress." "The 4th of March will make the close of an era as well as the end of Congress, and for many a man and many a project, this is the final chance. Water power men are in Washington eager to acquire without due compensation the property of all of us, as in the case of the Long Sault project of the St. Lawrence river, where 800,000 horsepower is at stake. "In a word, Washington is crowded with men who are trying to get from Congress what they ought not to have. It is small wonder that there is distrust."

OLD PRINTERS' UNION HAS 75TH BIRTHDAY

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 19.—Mobile Typographical Union, No. 27, the oldest union of printers in the United States, celebrated their seventy-fifth (diamond) jubilee anniversary this afternoon in Central Trades Council Hall with a sumptuous banquet. There were over one hundred members besides invited guests, among the latter being members of the typographical unions of New Orleans, Pensacola and other cities. Fyre Pamer presided as toastmaster and addresses appropriate to the occasion were made by a number of those at the festal board.

JACK LONDON NOT IN MEXICAN REVOLUTION

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19.—It has been rumored here for the last day or two that Jack London, the socialist, had gone fighting in the ranks of the Mexican insurgents, and later that he had been wounded and made prisoner by the Diaz forces. Today the revolutionary junta located here denies positively that London has been arrested. Its members say that a Mexican author has been mistaken for him. London's wife says he is not in Mexico at all, but in San Francisco.

HUNGARIAN COUNT ON SOCIALIST MOVEMENT

Apponyi Compares America With Europe; Says U. S. Is "Step in Advance."

Count Apponyi, the Hungarian statesman, who is traveling in this country in the interests of "universal peace," gave his views yesterday in the New York World on the Socialist movement in his country. And, as usual, the reporter of this capitalist sheet, with the characteristic ignorance of capitalist reporters, regarding Socialism and the acquiescence of their editorial bosses, questioned the Hungarian count as if he were a full-fledged believer in Socialism, and approved of by the Socialists of this country.

As a matter of fact, Apponyi is only a social reformer—perhaps, less aggressive than some of the insurgents in this country. He has not only been repudiated by the Socialist party of his own country, but in several cities in the United States he has been denounced. Last week the Hungarian Socialists of New York repudiated him.

Count Apponyi, however, seems pleased to be called a "great Socialist leader," though he does admit that the Socialist party of Hungary looks upon him more as an enemy than as a friend.

The following is in part the questions put to Apponyi and his replies:

Reporter—Socialists in this country often speak of you as one of the great leaders of the Socialist movement abroad. It is true, is it not, that you have taken a leading part in the Socialist movement in Hungary?

Becomes Attitude Toward Him.

Count Apponyi—Yes, I suppose that at one time I was one of the most active advocates in my country of Socialistic theories. Now, however, because I am more conservative than the leaders of the Socialist party, the Socialists of my country look upon me more as an enemy than a friend. They seem to have completely forgotten the long years I was one of the few who publicly favored their cause.

Reporter—What has really been the growth of the Socialistic movement? Count Apponyi—In Hungary, more than in the rest of Europe, and here in America I believe Socialism is still in its infancy. Apparently its growth has been decidedly noticeable, but actually I do not believe that it has grown anywhere near as much as its advocates claim.

Reporter—What are the Socialists in Hungary seeking to obtain?

Ultimate Purpose International.

Count Apponyi—The ultimate purpose of the Socialists in Hungary and in every other European nation is practically the same as the purpose of the Socialists in America. Their immediate objects for the present are struggling are different in practically every country, depending, of course, upon the conditions that exist in the various nations.

Regarding the immediate issues in which he differs with the Socialists of his country, Apponyi said:

In Hungary, for instance, the Socialists are struggling for an equal enfranchisement of all male voters. And, incidentally, that is the rock upon which the Socialist leaders and myself have split. The demands of the Socialists in Hungary, if granted, would mean that instead of a male enfranchisement of about one million voters, which there is now in Hungary, there would be an enfranchisement of three times that number. To give the vote instantly to so many voters who have never before exercised suffrage, without providing at the same time for some guarantee of a rational exercise of such suffrage, I believe would be a fatal error, and it is my insistence on such a guarantee that has made the Socialist leaders forget all that I have done in the past in the interest of social reform and extension of franchise.

Ultimately I do believe in universal male suffrage, but I believe that it should be brought about by a gradual process rather than a sudden one. I always thought that suffrage should be extended to a certain reasonable number within short epochs. Had this been done, as I advised some years ago, we should now be near universal suffrage without a leap in the dark. Of course we must now make a more radical advance than was necessary some years ago in order that we may make up for lost time.

America and Europe Compared.

He recognizes that the fight for universal suffrage, which has taken up much of the time and energy of the Socialist movements of the Old World, has found very little attention among the Socialists of this country. He says that the struggle here in many respects is a more fundamental one.

CLASS STRUGGLE GAME



"The Whole Family Can Play It."

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

SOCIAL PLAYING CARDS. A fine deck of 52 playing cards, standard size and extra quality, with which any ordinary card game can be played at night. But the Kings are the Trusts, the Queens are the Capitalists, the Jacks are the Police, the Aces are the organizations of the working class. The other cards stand for all the different types of working men and women. Each card carries a bright verse by Mary E. Marcy; the drawings are by R. H. Chapin. The cards will afford no end of entertainment, particularly if you can induce a non-socialist to take a hand in the game. Price, 25 cents, postpaid. Agents wanted.

Special Offer.—For thirty days from the date of this advertisement we will send a dozen copies of the cards and a dozen of the Class Struggle Game, by express, prepaid, on receipt of 75c. Address: **WORLD'S BUREAU OF CLASS STRUGGLE**, 110 West 42nd St., New York.

He calls it a struggle for an equalization of labor and capital.

Here are his words: Now in this country there is a different situation confronting the Socialists. They already have almost universal suffrage. They are not obliged to begin their fight for equal rights at that stage, and in consequence they are one whole great step in advance of the Socialists in Hungary. Their fight here in America is for an equalization of labor and capital.

Because of the difference in the positions of the Socialists in America and abroad, because the Socialists here are so far in advance of their brothers on the other side of the water, their every movement is watched with the greatest interest, though at the present time they do not seem to be a real power in American politics.

Reporter—Do you believe in Socialism as it is today?

Count Apponyi—I believe in many of the claims advanced by Socialists, but I do not believe in the theory of Socialism.

When asked if the question of suffrage for women has reached a stage in Austria where it has become a question of importance, he said: It really has not. As I said in discussing Socialism in Hungary, suffrage in my country is greatly limited. The struggle that is now going on to extend male suffrage is of so great importance that the people have really given no thought to speak of to the question of female suffrage.

Whether it will ever be a leading question in Hungary is not for me to say. Should it be present today, however, I would oppose it, for exactly the same reason that I oppose universal male suffrage.

ARE LAUNDRY WOMEN "DREGS" OF SOCIETY?

(Continued From Page 1.)

month for work which lasted from 5 a.m. to 2 a.m. the next morning during one-half of the week, and from 7 a.m. until 8 p.m. the other half of the week was their lot. This slavery lasted until one day, no longer able to bear the terrible conditions, the suffering laundry women turned for help to organized labor. The result of that action was not a denial of admission, but on the contrary—organized labor took up at once the cudgels of the several thousand laundry women who have in this succeeded to organize a strong union, establish a \$7 per week minimum wage and a nine-hour workday.

In contradiction to Mrs. Heath's statement, permit me to quote Miss Sarah Weorshoff, the treasurer of the Women's Trade Union League of New York City:

"All the illegal defects discovered in the laundries were ordered remedied by the factory inspectors. New York legislation, no matter how excellent, cannot be enforced by the present number of inspectors. Further, it is difficult for employes to disclose the violations, as they are being discharged for complaints. In addition, moreover, to this danger, bringing a charge means that the complainant must go to court, thus losing both time and money. A union organization would be the only means of settling this matter. Made up of workers themselves, it always presents to the employer a strong and effective force. It offers to the workers the advantage of reporting to the state in a body. The co-operative spirit present among the workers in the laundries should make organization feasible."

Miss Weorshoff knows wherefrom she is talking, for she has spent three hot summer months working in many of the New York laundries, so as to find out from first hand the conditions prevailing. And most of the facts concerning New York laundries were taken from her testimony.

Let us hope that this sudden unveiling of hardships existing in the laundry trade would serve as a means of starting a strong bona fide trade union. Let not the laundry workers of this city be dismayed by anything said to them by their employers or supposed friends. Organized labor is always willing to give them a helping hand. A label attached to everybody's laundry is not a dream behind possible accomplishment.

According to the statements of the investigators the long hours of labor result fatally not only to the workers, but to the material they are handling as well. Women are known for their quick perception of things and, with a little systematic agitation, every selfish housekeeper would realize before long that it is to her own advantage to demand a label on her wash.

ENORMOUS INCREASE IN VIENNA SUICIDES

VIENNA, Feb. 19.—Figures just published of the suicides during the past year show that the Viennese killed themselves at the rate of four a day—a total of 367, the highest ever recorded. In addition, there were 581 attempted suicides. The police have discovered the existence of four "suicide" clubs, the members of one being boys and girls. Of the successful suicides, more than one hundred were of children under eighteen years of age. The men suicides outnumber the women three to one. The majority of the victims of the mania for self-destruction hanged themselves. The oldest victim was a man of ninety, the youngest a boy of twelve. Love troubles were the motives for most of the suicides, and after these came family differences, mental disorders, sickness, poverty and general weariness of life.

The Salvation Army has been appealed to to establish an anti-suicide bureau in Vienna as it has done in other cities, and the public school teachers have instructions to impress upon the children the wickedness and cowardice of self-destruction.

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SEES "US" IN WAR TO ASSIST CHINA

Japan and Russia to Oppose. Overproduction and Unemployment the Terror.

By O. W. LEY.

That the big capitalists realize that overproduction is a peril that will become more and more threatening to their hold upon the workers, and that they realize that the best means to ward it off, for a time at least, would be a war, there is no doubt. A great international conflict in which millions of dollars in property would be destroyed and thousands of lives lost, seems to be a very effective method of keeping the lid on the boiling pot working class discontent. Hence the present talk of a great war in the Far East, in which the United States and China against Russia and Japan may be the participants.

This sentiment is now openly expressed by the press of Germany. In a special cable to the New York Times yesterday from Berlin we read: "The German press scents danger of an American-Chinese war against Russia and Japan as a result of Russia's present aggressive procedure toward China in the matter of the threatened demonstration in the province. This cheerful forecast is ventured by the conservative Post on the basis of Washington telegrams declaring that it is the opinion of the United States government that Russia must submit her Mongolian claims to arbitration."

"We" Must Help China.

"If Russia rejects arbitration, the Post thinks, America will have to place her army and navy at the disposition of China, unless the arbitration suggestion is to eventuate as a mere bluff."

Whatever the result of the Mongolian imbroglio, the Post is certain that the relations of America, as well as England and France, with the Russian-Japanese combination are destined to be vitally affected.

The Vossische Zeitung asserts that Russia's sudden initiative in the Far East is a sign that her recently effected friendship with Germany permits her a freedom of movement which her partnership with England and France was never able to give."

That Japan is facing the same conditions which the great industrial nations of the world have been facing for several years, namely, "overproduction," unemployment, and the ill-effects of highly developed capitalism, no one denies. That's why the little Island Empire is looking and preparing for war. In a report from Tokyo yesterday we read:

"In the last four or five years the cost of living has almost doubled, and the fact that the lower classes have not been able to increase their earning powers in the same proportion has resulted in dire poverty with a proportional increase in crime. The situation among the middle classes is scarcely better, for in the professions and those occupations that require intellectual labor the supply far exceeds the demand."

"The graduates of universities and higher schools belong from the social point of view to the middle class, and the difficulty which they experience in obtaining situations constitutes a very serious economic question in educational circles of Japan. As this difficulty is immediately associated with the difficulty of living, it will exercise a far-reaching and bad effect upon the morals and good order of society as well as on the economic status of the country, and ultimately conduce to the national degradation, both materially and morally."

"In reviewing crime in the light of present economic conditions, the Toyo Jiron apprehends that grave danger is menaced in official Japan, where the wages of civil servants show a very slight increase since the war. According to this paper, the average number of convicts for the three years ended 1907 was about 52,000 per annum, only a fifth of 1 per cent being from the official class. In 1909 the total increased to 60,500, and during the last financial year again increased to 73,309, an increase of nearly 40 per cent on the figures of three years ago. Of the 73,309 criminals registered in 1910 nearly 5 per cent were from the official class."

"Therefore, the Toyo Jiron is of opinion that the whole cause of the present alarming increase of crime may be sought in the economic pressure on the poor, which is fast becoming unbearable."

FAMILY OF SEVEN IS KILLED BY EXPLOSION

SUTTON, W. Va., Feb. 19.—But one member of a family of eight lives to tell the story of a fire attended by a gas explosion last midnight in which the home of J. D. Harden, a prominent oil and lumber man, was partly destroyed. His wife and their five children and an adopted daughter were burned to death. The dead: Mrs. Harden, aged forty; blown out of the house and horribly burned and bruised; Pembroke, aged eleven; Margaret, aged nineteen; Reva and James, twins, aged seven, and Paul Harden, aged two, and Dessie Green, aged fifteen, an orphan adopted by the Hardens. Harden was blown down stairs and fell unconscious outside from bruises and burns. A fire in the lower part of the house and a roomful of gas in the upper part is believed to be the cause of the disaster. Just as the family was ready to escape from the burning home the explosion took place, blowing the mother out the window and throwing the father down stairs, the children left above to be roasted beyond recognition. Harden was unconscious for several hours.

RETURNS FROM THREE MASS. CIGAR MAKERS' UNIONS.
WESTFIELD, Mass. Feb. 19.—Cigar Makers' Union No. 28 gives Perkins 62 votes and Parker 16. No. 69 of Springfield, shows 110 for Perkins and 161 for Parker. No. 54, of Suffield, goes for Perkins by 27 to 17.

TWO LECTURES BY MRS. LUCY PARSONS

Widow of Martyred Worker Speaks on Revolution and Woman's Status.

Lucy E. Parsons, of Chicago, widow of Albert R. Parsons, martyr of the Haymarket tragedy, delivered two lectures at the hall of the Women's Trade Union League in East 22d street yesterday afternoon and evening. In the afternoon Mrs. Parsons spoke reminiscences on "Thirty Years in the Revolutionary Movement."

In her talk Mrs. Parsons traced the history of the American Socialist movement and pointed out the real facts in the case that culminated in the murder of her husband by the state of Illinois.

She declared that the S. L. P., a remnant of which still exists, did not come to the aid of the condemned men. Its press, she said, refused to take up their case, saying the men mentioned were after all only anarchists.

In the evening she lectured on the woman question. Her talk covered the past, present and future status of woman. Only through a social revolution, she said, could woman hope for complete emancipation.

As illustrating the quote recent subjection of women, she quoted from the famous English jurist, Blackstone, who said: "The husband by law has power of dominion over his wife, and may keep her by force within the bounds of duty, and may beat her, but not in a violent or cruel manner." Again, in 1852, the English lord chief justice, Coleridge, said: "The husband has the right to confine his wife within his own dwelling, and restrain her from liberty through a certain period."

In the past household drudgery had been the only occupation open to women; but since the introduction of steam in industrial processes she has taken an increasing share in the world's work. When a man began some seventy years ago, to come into industrial and professional life, she had been told that true virginal delicacy was incompatible with learning. But in spite of bitter opposition she had proved every field of life, and was proving herself competent in them all.

The only thing that made her on a different social level from men today was her lack of a vote, and she was now demanding the vote in order to assert her absolute equality.

Marriage, said Mrs. Parsons, has passed through many stages—polyandry, polygamy, monogamy. We live in the last named stage, and she could only say that if God could not make a better hand of things he ought to go into business for a bit. In a sane state of society women would be as economically free as men, and that freedom would enable them to choose the husband they loved, not the husband whom they thought could "keep" them, as was the case today. Women would demand freedom to live the lives of human beings first, and only secondly as women.

Some form of marriage would, she believed, always exist, but a form much more rational than the present. Women would refuse in future to act as mere "child incubators." The size of the family would probably be smaller than today, but that was a matter for each woman herself to decide, and concerned nobody else. Quality, not quantity, would be the standard and the object.

Family life, she urged, was perhaps the most beautiful and sane of all human relations. She saw the time coming when man and woman would enter freely into the state as lovers and companions. As the years passed they would tend their children as babies, and as they grew up and ran about the house, taking joy from the childish prattle. They would watch them through youth, and youthful voices ringing through the house would make them glad and bring them ever closer to each other. In the end their children would marry and the house would become still and silent. In that day, as old people, they would look into each other's eyes and be lovers yet, and when it came to one to die the other would say: "This is the love of my youth and of my old age."

ENGLISH EXPERTS ON PLAGUE IN ORIENT

LONDON, Feb. 19.—English experts do not generally share in the hopeful view expressed by physicians in the Orient, to the effect that there is little danger of the spread of the present plague epidemic from Manchuria to the Occident.

With the advent of warm weather, at the latest, the majority of British authorities agree, it will be a miracle if the disease does not appear in Siberia. Once it gains a foothold there, in view of Russia's primitive methods of quarantine and sanitation, the event is certain to break out quickly in the European portion of the vast realm, and from there they doubt if all the effects of the authorities of neighboring countries can prevent it from reaching western Europe.

The English viewpoint is especially pessimistic from the fact that there were four undoubted cases of pneumonic plague—the type now prevalent in Manchuria—from which there are said to be absolutely no recoveries—in East Anglia last autumn and that the epidemic of the same disease among rats, rabbits and hares is spreading all over the island. Dr. Sambon, lecturer to the London School of Tropical Medicine, goes even farther than other English authorities, pointing out that modern sanitation, so effective in the prevention of most other diseases, hardly even checks plague. "The vehicles of the plague germs," he explains, "are not sewage or drinking water, but rats and fleas, and wherever they are to be found, there the conditions necessary for a plague epidemic exist."

"The claims of the plague upon the world's attention," says the London Morning News, commenting upon Dr. Sambon's utterance, "are unappreciated as all previous experience shows that the winter is far less favorable to its spread than the summer. At this moment Manchuria, with a winter climate much like that of Canada, is experiencing an appalling visitation with scarcely any more scientific resistance to the disease's progress than could be attempted in Europe in the middle ages."

TUBERCULOSIS WAR WAGED BY NATIONS

Drastic Measures Enacted to Crush Fearful and Deadly White Plague.

The National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, with offices in New York, has given a report of valuable information collected from foreign countries with regard to the spreading of the "white plague" and the means which are being employed to obliterate it, or at least to check its progress, which is growing with startling rapidity.

Associations for the prevention of tuberculosis have been formed in Cuba, Porto Rico and Trinidad. In Cuba there are over 40,000 deaths from tuberculosis every year, and the death rate from this disease is nearly three times as high as in the United States. In Porto Rico there are over 6,000 deaths every year out of 1,000,000 inhabitants. In Trinidad the death rate from tuberculosis in Port-of-Spain, the only place where figures are available, was 4.75 per 1,000 in 1909, nearly three times the rate in New York city. Conditions in the other islands of the West Indies, where no active campaign against tuberculosis has been undertaken, are even worse. The chief reason for this high mortality is found in the insanitary, dark and poorly ventilated houses of the natives of the islands.

In Denmark the campaign against tuberculosis has been carried on systematically since 1895. The reporting of living cases of tuberculosis in Denmark has been more successful than in almost any other country of the world. The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis has fallen from 19.32 to 13.33 per 1,000 from 1895 to 1908. There is now one sanatorium for every 1,244 inhabitants and every tuberculosis patient is assured of treatment at a cost within reach of any one. The state pays three-fourths of the expense of treatment and the patient or his community the remaining fourth.

Italy Building Sanatoriums. The Italian government, on account of the number of tuberculosis cases among the Italian emigrants sent back from America, has appointed boards of examiners in the seaports, whose duty it is to report the arrival of tuberculosis persons. These are then kept under observation in those places where they settle to prevent further spread of the disease. The erection of new sanatoria and other tuberculosis institutions is being urged in Italy and the number of beds for consumptives has been considerably increased in different places. Consumptives in Syria are treated today much in the same way as the lepers have been for the last 2,000 years. Tuberculosis is a comparatively recent disease among the Arabs and Syrians, but so rapidly has it spread that the natives are in great fear of it. Consequently, when a member of a family is known to have the disease, he is frequently cast out and compelled to die of exposure. A small hospital for consumptives has been opened at Beyrut under the direction of Dr. Mary P. Eddy.

Japan Fighting Plague.

Japan is not lagging behind in the fight against tuberculosis. The Japan Health Association has over 200,000 local members and carries on a campaign of lectures in the cities and towns of the country. Tuberculosis is increasing in Japan, due chiefly, Professor S. Kitasato, of Tokio, says, to the rapid development of the factory system of industry, the introduction of modern methods and manners of civilization, and the increasing acuteness of the struggle for existence.

When the International Congress on Tuberculosis meets at Rome next September, representatives of over thirty national and provincial associations organized to fight tuberculosis will be present. Among the associations which will be represented are the United States, Canada, Cuba, Trinidad, England, Wales, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Germany, Belgium, Holland, France, Switzerland, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Hungary, Austria, New Zealand, Japan, Cape Colony, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Newfoundland, Roumania, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Korea Takes Precaution.

Tuberculosis is being fought even in northern Korea, according to a recent report from Dr. Edwin M. Kent, received by the Methodist board of foreign missions. Dr. Kent, who is a medical missionary stationed at Haiju, says that since he established a dispensary at the little hospital in that city, the people of the entire community are leaving their doors open at night, for few of the houses have windows. The native attendants at the hospital are now accustomed to the regular instructions about fresh air that they call this sort of advice "fresh air" and at a sign from the doctor will dispense volumes of it to the unsuspecting sufferer. Such has been the hospital's reputation for fresh air advice that a native living in Haiju expressed himself as only wanting for warm weather before going to the hospital, "for," said he, "the doctor will urge me to leave the door open and that is very hard in cold weather."

MINER BURIED UNDER TONS OF EARTH

DOVER, N. J., Feb. 19.—The giving away of some timbering in the new shaft of the Upper Hibernia mine, operated by the Wharton Steel Company, yesterday afternoon resulted in the burying of Frank Smith, a miner, twenty-four years old, under tons of earth. After several hours' work the body was uncovered. It was found that both legs had been severed from the trunk by a slab of rock which had fallen from the hanging wall.

WHAT THE BOOKS ARE LIKE.

Those of you who intend joining our subscription contest and want to know just what the book prizes are like should read this notice very carefully.

As already announced, our subscription contest for four splendid sets of books opens on March 1 and closes on April 1. During that time you are to hustle at sub-gathering and if you are fortunate enough to win you will be presented with a magnificent set of Shakespeare's immortal works.

Remember, there is more than one prize. There will be three other sets of valuable books that will be a credit to any one's library.

The first prize consists of thirteen elegant volumes. Every line that Shakespeare ever wrote is there. The explanatory notes make the poet's plays comprehensible to all minds. The volumes are bound in pure morocco leather and the gold decorations tend to produce a truly artistic effect. The illustrations are made from oil paintings done especially for this edition. Altogether, this set of Shakespeare's plays is one of the best that can be found anywhere. These thirteen volumes cost US no less than \$40.

The winner of the second prize gets a complete set of Alfred De Musset's masterful poems in ten volumes. This set, it might be mentioned, is No. 352 of a subscription edition of only 1,000 sets. The greatest Parisian artists lent their aid toward making the pictures in this edition worthy of such a supreme poet as De Musset. This set cost us \$35 and is well worth striving for.

As a third prize we will give a ten volume set of the world famous Standard History of the World. There are 7,000 pages to this set with splendid illustrations, historical maps, double-page charts, documents and state papers, all printed in large, clear type on the best paper obtainable, and all this in sumptuous bindings.

Socialists will be especially interested in knowing that this Standard History of the World gives splendid essays on Labor and Socialism. The story of Socialism is told clearly, compactly and without bias. This entire wonderful work has been prepared by an editorial board of experts—men who know the subjects on which they write. We would like to describe this great historical work more in detail, but lack of space forbids.

The fourth prize needs no explanation whatsoever. Any one in the least acquainted with Socialist literature knows the value of the following books:

Table listing book titles and prices: The Chasm \$1.25, Barbarous Mexico \$1.50, History of Great American Fortunes 3 vols. \$4.50, Marx's Capital 3 vols. \$6.00, Ancient Society \$2.00, Ancient Laws 2 vols. \$4.00, Socialism for Students \$0.50, Socialism (Spargo) \$1.50. Total \$21.25.

There you have the four prizes. Can you think of any improvement on them? Don't you think it worth while getting busy in this contest and trying to carry one of the prizes off? We think you do.

In order to win any of the above four prizes each contestant must have at least \$50 worth of subscriptions to his credit. But should you have less, your labor will not go unrewarded. For example, should you manage only to get \$20 worth of subscription you will be presented with \$10 worth of books of your own choice. In other words, you will get 50 per cent of the amount you gather.

Now, then, you see that it is to your immediate advantage to get into this contest. Be sure to send in the following blank NOW:

CONTEST DEPARTMENT, New York Call, 405 Pearl Street, New York City. Kindly enter the following name on your list. I intend to join in the subscription contest. Name, Address, Town, State.

ENGLISH PRINTERS STEADILY WINNING

Though Employers Are Strongly Supported, Men Are Gaining Ground.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The past week has been a week of alarms and excursions in the dispute of the printers with their employers. Some masters have anticipated the men's notices and have locked them out before their time has expired. A little vindictiveness and unnecessary bitterness has been imported into the movement by the precipitate action of certain employers, and only the good judgment of the men has checked them from reprisals and recriminations. As usual, the police have been used to protect property and degrade humanity. The mercenaries of the masters have been led forth, and the people, "rightly struggling to be free"—for a few more hours a week—have been subjected to buffetings and persecutions in the usual way. It seems to be an axiom with the dominant class that the master is always right and the men are always wrong. The law, the police, and the press are on the side of the employers because they own and control them. The justice or equity of the claims put forward by the men never count; the fact that the men are making a claim at all is sufficient to put the men in the wrong. A patient submission to the dictates of their masters is the only "right" the men are entitled to, and to ask for more leisure or better conditions of employment is considered an act of arrogant impudence. But the men have demanded a reduction of hours in spite of it all.

Triumphs for Men.

According to London Justice, the Socialist organ, the week's record is a record of triumphs for the men, and a justification of their determination. The number of firms that have now conceded the fifty hours (some with the promise of forty-eight next year, and others with the promise of whatever may be gained from the final settlement or from the Masters' Association), totals up to nearly 400, and it may be safely computed that those still remaining obstinate will soon be won over.

What appears to be the disturbing element is the idea that the committee agree not to present any fresh demand for a reduction of hours for five years—that is, if no further reduction is conceded. But it is reasonable to assume that no further reduction will be conceded when the representatives of the two sides meet to draw up the terms of peace? It may be so, of course; but even then, the committee reserves to themselves the right to demand an increase in wages or any other improvement in

the condition of their members that may be desired in the future.

The period of skirmishing and sniping at long range is now over. The two armies are at last face to face, and the issue is to be tried in earnest. The conditions are rigid and unalterable. On the one hand the masters are trying all they can to continue their respective businesses with the aid of strikebreakers, a few renegade and imported non-unionists. Scant success has crowned their efforts so far. One firm is reported to have lost thirteen papers, and all the others they have contracted to produce have been so delayed, and present such a woeful appearance when they do come out, that the proprietors are considering the advisability of withdrawing them. Inside these firms there is an odor of great dissatisfaction. The men are not pleased with their bargain, and, in some cases, have given up and joined the union.

In certain quarters the provincial branches have come to the aid of their London comrades by refusing to do the work sent down for them to do; and later news from the provinces is still more encouraging.

HAAS SONS Coal, wood, gravel and carting done. Tel. 2198 Bushwick near Cooper St., Brooklyn, L. I.

Excelsior Stationery Co. 118 NASSAU STREET. All kinds of Stationery, Law Books and Typewriting Supplies.

Martin Derr MEN'S FURNISHINGS. 405-406 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN. Ret. Manhattan Ave. and Debevoise St.

C. GRAU High-class Dollmakers and Crochets. 5610 FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN.

UP TO DATE CLOTHIER, B. PFEFFERKORN 427 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

Where to Buy Your Books Cheap

The Book Department of The New York Call was greatly enlarged lately. Like many other Call departments, it has undergone a great change. The old stock was given away as premiums. A new and more up-to-date stock of books on Socialism was put in. It is aimed to make the Book Department of The Call the clearing house for all party members and Socialist organizations in the East. Special Discount to all Socialist Party Locals and Branches, so as to enable Socialist organizations to derive extra revenue from the sale of books. Very low prices to individual Comrades and Sympathizers.

Write or call at once to **BOOK DEPARTMENT THE NEW YORK CALL** 405 PEARL ST., NEW YORK CITY. Book Catalog Mailed Upon Request.

LAND FAKERS SKIN THE DISCONTENTED

Hopeful Wage Slaves Bounced by Sharks of Florida and Texas.

By THOMAS F. KENNEDY. (Special Correspondent.)

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 18.—The land sharks who are peddling Texas and Florida lands must be reaping a rich harvest around this section of the country. Judging by the advertising in the magazines and the amount of space given to booming Texas and Florida in the part of the magazines outside the advertising pages there must be just as rich a harvest all over the country. These articles, which have been appearing for two or three years, first in one magazine and then in another by different writers, are written in the most fascinating style of the most popular and gifted magazine writers. To the discontented wage slave, who is hard driven these last few years to keep the wolf from the door, they are almost irresistible.

Of course, it is the advertising graft that prompts magazine managers to print this false, misleading stuff. That it is misleading any one with a particle of brains can see without leaving the chair in which you sit to read the article or advertisement.

The Frisco lines, which travel the Gulf coast country of Texas, furnish the sharks with advertising pertaining to that section. I secured a ream or so of their literature yesterday and I offer some of it in proof of my assertion that on its very face the pamphlet from which it is clipped is a fraud and a swindle.

The Price of the Land.

Generally speaking, good land can be had at from \$25 to \$60 per acre and upward. You can make it worth \$200 or more in a very few years.

Mr. Fred Warren is a well known civil engineer, who is used to figures, so when he raised three acres of onions on his place at Kingsville he charged against the total receipts \$1,147.71, the expenses per acre as follows: Cultivation, \$40; crates, 25¢ at 17 cents, \$4.25; cutting, packing and delivering to station, at 10 cents, \$28.50; total, \$116.95 per acre. Total profit, \$796.86, or \$265.62 per acre.

"I wish I could give you the cost of the land, and then you would have the story complete, but you can get the same kind of land, with water privileges, for \$10 or \$20 an acre.

"At Sebastian last year, Mr. Remi Poussele made from two and a tenth acre 539 crates of string beans (the might have squeezed out another crate and made it an even 600), which netted him \$185 per acre. Mr. Chamberton estimates a net profit of \$275 from a patch of less than two acres of string beans. He gets 80 cents to \$1 a crate of one-third bushel. His neighbor, Mr. Rowell, figures a net profit of \$290 from his patch of a little over two acres, also in string beans. This is all without irrigation.

"Another Olmito man, H. D. Jones, made a net profit of \$103 on a quarter

60c RUSSIAN-TURKISH BATHS

Our 7th St. & Lexington Ave. Baths. Gent's daily 2 p.m. to 11 p.m., except Mon. Wed., Sunday, 5 a.m. to 1 p.m. Ladies' Mon. Wed. 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.; other days 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.; Sat. Sundays.

INSURANCE

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

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HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER. 1400 3d Ave. Det. 84th & 85th Sts.



Trusses, braces, bandages, elastic stockings, crutches, suspensories. All stock guaranteed. Comrades are allowed 10 per cent off all purchases.

MEETING HALLS

Astoria Schuettens Park. Broadway and Broadway Ave., Astoria, O. I. Largest and most beautiful Park in Greater New York.

George Stein's West End Park. Jamaica and Van Wyck aces, Jamaica, L. I. Largest and most beautiful picnic grounds in Queens borough. Tel. 140 Jamaica.

Labor Lyceum. 940 Willsburgh Ave., Brooklyn. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations. Owned and controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone 2241 Williamsburgh.

Labor Temple. 242-247 E. 84th St., New York. Workers' Educational Association. Baths for Meetings, Entertainment and Balls. Telephone, 1080 7th St. Free library open from 2 to 10 P. M.

ARLINGTON HALL. 1921 St. Marks place (5th St.), New York. Large hall for balls and concerts. 2nd floor and balcony; modern bowling alleys. A. Hollander, Prop.

Casino Hall. Large Meeting Rooms for Clubs and Societies at low rates and best treatment. 65 E. 6th St., N. Y. Tel. 5661 Orchard.

CLINTON HALL

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

SOCIALISTS AFTER LABOR AGENCIES

Will Regulate Fees for Employment and Will Stop Usual Fleecing.

By H. BRUNIS. (Correspondence of The Call.)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 9.—That he can prove that a Waukesha quarry foreman lined up his men on every pay day with a revolver in his hand, demanded from them the \$2 fee which the men owed a certain employment agency, was the statement made by a representative of a local employment agency at a hearing before the judicial committee of the common council last Wednesday.

The committee had under consideration a bill to regulate the fees that may be charged by employment agencies and the discussion was on an amendment by Alderman Welch to compel the employer instead of the employe to pay the fee. This, the agency representatives said was impossible. One of them claimed that it is not the business map, but the workingman who is benefited by the employment agency. Another said: "Our service is to the employe, not to the employer."

Certain employment agencies, the testimony showed, enter into agreements with foremen, whereby the fee paid by the employe is divided between the two, the former discharging the men when they refuse for any reason to pay the fee, or in order to make more graft in cases where the entire fee is paid at the beginning of the term of employment. The fees of the agencies, however, vary from a lump sum of \$7 and up, paid at the end of the first week, or month, to a regular payment of \$5 per month during the entire time the employe holds the job.

Fee Is Paid to State.

Milwaukee employment agencies are compelled to pay a license fee to the state, because there is a state free employment bureau in this city.

The fee of 50 per cent of the first month's salary allowed by ordinance in both Minneapolis and Chicago was characterized by the agency representatives here as simply robbery.

The fee charged locally for common laborers is \$1, and the highest fees ever charged, except in cases where unusually high salaries were secured, was claimed to be \$2.

A representative of one of the agencies stated that his firm carries life insurance, and that he had been allowed to be inferred from a statement made that since public opinion compels the Milwaukee employment agencies to be fair with their clients, they have lost the railroad business, and other large business, and are now being forced to take to graft on the workers in Milwaukee. The statement was made in such a manner as to imply that the speaker meant it as a rebuke to the Socialist administration, on the usual ground that they are interfering with business.

The ordinance, which was referred to the city attorney, will provide for a maximum fee of \$1 for common labor receiving not over \$2 per day, the highest fee to be allowed being \$1.

To Repeal Label Ordinance.

The ordinance adopted by the common council last year compelling bakers to label every loaf of bread offered for sale will be repealed, if a recommendation to that effect from the judicial committee is adopted by the council.

The existing ordinance stipulates that no loaf shall weigh less than the weight stated on the label, and of this the bakers took advantage by labeling all loaves twelve ounces, the minimum weight of a five-cent loaf.

A new ordinance, probably passed by the council when the present ordinance has been repealed, in which the objectionable features of the existing ordinance will be eliminated.

The bakers recommend that the new ordinance require a scale of weights per loaf, corresponding with the price per loaf, the scale to be posted in the bakeries and stores where bread is placed on sale.

The claim made by bakers that it is impossible to come within the limit of weight required by the ordinance, was characterized by Ald. Welch as ridiculous. "We are legislating for the people," continued Welch, "and it is not for our interest to come here and demand that their interests shall be considered above that of the public." He said that when the ordinance regulating coal dealers was before the committee many of the dealers appeared before it protesting that assessments ranging from 25 per cent of their full value to 100 per cent were given by the professor. The reason for the high tax for workmen, according to the professor, is that it is easier to tax him on his account of the material pressure brought to bear on the assessors by the capitalists. The farmer, too, suffers on this account.

Compares Taxes of Rich With Poor.

That existing assessment laws result in the assessment of the poor man's property at from two to three times as much as that of the rich, was one of the statements made by Professor Thomas H. Adams, of Washington University, St. Louis, speaking under the auspices of the university municipal bureau in this city. Instances of assessments ranging from 25 per cent of their full value to 100 per cent were given by the professor. The reason for the high tax for workmen, according to the professor, is that it is easier to tax him on his account of the material pressure brought to bear on the assessors by the capitalists. The farmer, too, suffers on this account.

CIGAR MANUFACTURER

CHAS. GACKENHEIMER. Cigars, Wholesale and Retail. 197 MYRTLE AVE., BROOKLYN.

CARL SAHM QUARTET CLUB, BRONX

Masked and Civic Ball Tuesday, February 21, at 8 P. M.

AT THE Bronx Labor Lyceum 703 Courtlandt Ave., near 134th St.

MUSIC BY PROF. RUDOLF LION. Tickets, 25 Cents. Hot Check, Gents, 15 Cents; Ladies, 10 Cents.

REV. HENRY FRANK DENOUNCES CHURCH

Method of Winning Souls Characterized as 'House of the Guileless Fool.'

Rev. Henry Frank, pastor of the Independent Liberal Congregation, in delivering a lecture yesterday morning at Berkeley Theater, 19 West 44th street, on "The Significance and Symbolic Meaning of Rostand's Chantecler," prefaced his remarks by emphatically denouncing a St. Louis preacher who inserted an advertisement in a newspaper for "men wanted," in order to introduce them to "the Kingdom of God."

Mr. Frank said in part: "How shall we bring salvation to the masses? Who will carry the Gospel of Glad Tidings to the poor and needy? Who will go out among the highways and byways of life and bring men by violence unto the banquet of the Lord's salvation?"

"This is the profound problem that is now and has been for some time stirring the hearts of ministers and Christian leaders as they mourn over the loss of their congregations and the ghastly array of empty pews in costly and splendid cathedrals. Many methods have been conceived and executed for the purpose of drawing the ever desirable crowd, whose shekels shall fill the churchy coffers, whose multitudinous gathering shall cheer the woful laborers in the Vineyard of the Lord. Some have sought the crowd with the lure of the concert hall. Others have imitated vaudeville and introduced Sunday specialties in interludes between the trums and sermon and slightly brightening the somberness of the solemn benediction. Others again have imitated the beer garden and supplied pipe and tobacco and a mug of beer, which the auditors may soothingly sip whilst they also imbibe the liquid resonance of the sacred desk.

Advertised for Souls. "It remained, however, for a simple minded man and woman in our day and generation to outwit these timid gossipers by inventing a trap that would at once seize all the soulless laggards who wantonly refuse the kindly overtures of God. Out yonder in St. Louis yesterday appeared this very innocent advertisement: 'Men' (50) wanted at 2150 Easton avenue at 3 p.m. 'Come early for work.' The man and woman who placed this alluring ad in a daily paper had prayed long and ardently to their Saviour, beseeching Him to multiply their wisdom that they might know how to escape the snares of the devil and rescue his victims unaware.

"But what happened was even more wonderful than what they anticipated. Indeed, the bait had lured the crowd, the trick had done the work. The crowd was there to greet the gossipers, a crowd so great its presence stunned their senses. And what was best of all, it was the very kind of a crowd they prayed for: a crowd of workmen, those poor outcast, unhappy, begrimed workmen, men in sympathy with whom the devout of the church are always engrossed.

"But strange to say, when this crowd of nearly a thousand workmen demanded the thing for which they came—work—the thing that the advertisement had promised them, the unsophisticated 'children of light,' the dainty Cultivator in the Vineyard of the Lord, were so dumfounded, so dazed, bewildered, horrified, they were forced to call in the aid of the police to protect them from the venereal ire of the angered crowd which they had so willfully yet unwittingly deceived.

They Fooled Honest Children. "Oh, you pitiful children! You offered work to hapless, hungry, unemployed workmen; you made them think suddenly the gate of opportunity had opened to them and instant blessing had come like a windfall from heaven. They ran to you from neighboring and distant towns, from immediate and remote vicinages, and gathered breathlessly at your door, awaiting not your charming Christian charity, or a bite of bread and a cup of coffee while they listened to your laburibus prayers—but for work that like honest men they might not receive alms and blush at their shame, but a wage that they might justly claim. And you, nor your splendid Lord, could aught avail to help them; all you could do was to lift up your hands and pray to your God to protect them from the infuriated crowd or scream hysterically till outraged men and nightsticks swept back the multitude whom you had cheated.

"Men are not looking other worldward for a chance to work; men are not seeking the appeasement of their hunger at lunch counters in heaven; men are not sitting at the church steps expecting priests to come forth and feed them while they wait. Men are looking for work; praying for a chance to earn an honest living; crying for an opportunity to smite the wolf at their doors and save their wives and children from the pauper's grave.

"But, no; churches will pray only that men saved from hell's unseen, whilst they remain unconcerned of their damnation in hell all too apparent! They will cry over their lost souls, but gaze indifferent at their famished bodies. Yet, what is the most repellent, is that while they will in naught assist them to be freed from human suffering and shame, they mourn that they will not attend their services.

Taught the Age a Lesson. "But these silly gossipers in St. Louis have unwittingly taught a lesson that the age should heed.

"Unthinkingly they lit the fuse that shattered the citadel of human hypocrisy. Eight hundred or a thousand men clamoring for work that they may live in their own God has thrust them; and all the work of church can offer is resistance to the police it has summoned to protect her sacred property.

"O House of God, for shame! Henceforth let us call thee House of the guileless Fool."

ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL

District 15, International Association of Machinists TO BE HELD AT THE STAR CASINO, 107th Street and Lexington Avenue

Tuesday, February 21, Washington's Birthday Eve

PROCEEDS TO BE USED TO PAY AN UNJUST COURT AWARD AND FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE EIGHT HOUR DAY.

Vaudeville Artists of National Reputation Will Appear Under the Management of Prof. James L. Barry.

The Orchestral and Terpsichorean Harmonies Will Be Conducted by Prof. William F. Connelly.

Tickets, 25 Cents Each. Reserved Seats, 25 and 50 Cents Extra.

The Weekly Pledge Fund.

The Weekly Pledge Fund have been received during the week ending Saturday, February 18. The total for the week amounts to \$387.50, which is even better than the good showings made the previous week. Quite a number of sustainers have not been heard from and it is expected that those who can afford will remit before the end of this week, as owing to several holidays during February and the general falling off in the business receipts during both January and February, the help which the contributors on the Pledge Fund can render will be of lasting benefit to the Call.

Report all errors or omissions to the manager of The Call, 409 Pearl street, and make all remittances either in checks or money orders. When cash is sent by mail the letters should be registered.

- Henry Wenke, Westfield, N. J. .25
Sam Knapp, Westfield, N. J. .25
Robert Otto, Westfield, N. J. .25
Paul Tuerschmann, Garwood, N. J. .10
William Rook, New York .2.00
W. A. Sinclair, New York .1.00
H. Bode, New York .1.00
Bro. Carpenters and Joiners, No. 32, Brooklyn .12.00
Dr. H. Gifford, Omaha, Neb. .30.00
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Robert England, Schenectady, N. Y. .2.00
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John Brandow, New York .1.00
J. A. Behringer, New York .1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Shapiro, Brooklyn .2.00
H. E. Sabine, Linden, N. J. .1.00
Harry T. Smith, New York .1.00
H. Schwabe, Astoria, N. Y. .50.00
Dr. Wm. Rachlin, Brooklyn .1.00
S. Aronson, New York .2.00
B. Greenbaum, New York .1.25
Mr. and Mrs. U. Solomon, New York .6.00
R. W. Weeks, New York .26.00

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY

- Stuyvesant High School, 16th street, near First avenue: "Phases of Life in Persia," Albert B. Tait.
Public School 46, 150th street and St. Nicholas avenue: "Cordova and Granada," Professor Charles U. Clark.
Public School 51, 523 West 44th street: "The First Years in Wage Earning," Mrs. Lillian W. Betts.
Public School 62, Hester and Essex streets: "Greece," Frank W. Jackson.
Public School 119, 133d street, east of Eighth avenue: "The City of Washington," Edward Justus Parker.
Public School 135, First avenue and 51st street: "Democrats vs. Whigs," Miss Jennie M. Davis.
Public School 158, Avenue A and East 77th street: "Henry IV," Mrs. Minnie L. Sallinger.
Public School 158, 241 East 119th street: "Life in Turkey," William S. Murray.
Public School 165, 108th street and Amsterdam avenue: "The Life of Sir Walter Scott," Charles H. Govan.
Public School 188, Lewis and Essex Houston streets: "Unconsciousness," Dr. William H. Happe.
St. Luke's Hall, Hudson street, north of Christopher: "The Practical Sociologists of England," Dr. Paul Klapper.
St. Peter's Hall, 20th street, west of Eighth avenue: "Union and Democracy in Germany," Dr. Jacob S. Schapiro.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

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

FREDERIC H. ROBINSON, Secretary.

WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, President.

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For Six Months .50
For Three Months .25
For One Month .10

A TRIUMPH OF "JUSTICE."

Caswell McCatten, a negro of Georgetown, Ky., has been sent to prison for life for stealing a turkey. McCatten had been convicted twice before of trivial offenses and the wise and benign judge before whom he just appeared decided that he was an habitual criminal.

In the fifth chapter of the fourth book of Henry Fielding's "Joseph Andrews" is a striking and true picture of how things were carried on in those aforesaid good old days in Merrie England from which we get some of our law. Joseph and Fannie have been arrested for walking in the field of Lawyer Scott and cutting a hazel twig.

"Jesu," said the squire, "would you commit two persons to Bridewell for a twig?"
"Yes," said the lawyer, "and with great lenity, too; for if we had called it a young tree THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN HANGED."

That indeed was a time when the course of justice was unimpeded. McCatten would have been sent to the gallows, and no questions asked, and no protests from any one.

But the Georgetown judge is hampered. A turkey is worth two or three dollars, or, if it is an unusually fat one, is worth more at certain seasons. Now, this negro stole the turkey at a time when prices were unusually high. Therefore, his crime was unusually dastardly. If he took a turkey once he might take one again. So the judge evidently looked upon him as a menace to the nation and a threat against the home, and has sent him to prison for life.

Of course, Kentucky is a state where the law is loved and obeyed. Killings are not infrequent there. But they seem to be looked upon as temperamental and personal affairs. Robbery and swindling are not unknown. The punishment, if any, for these seems to be rather light. But the horrible crime of turkey stealing is one that makes the upholders of the law assume their sternest mien and hand out their stiffest sentence.

Or it appears so. Perhaps the real reason McCatten got life was that he is a poor, ignorant negro, without money to hire a lawyer to make known to the judge what really would be justice in this case.

But the law is not quite uniform throughout the country. On the same day in New York city Judge Malone imposed the extreme penalty for the crime of "white slaving." James Connaughton had been caught and convicted of this meanest of all crimes. But the limit of sentence is one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$800.

It is evident, therefore, that you can steal human beings, subject them to all possible degradation, drive them to disgrace and death and you get off with a small fine and a short term in prison. Turkeys in Kentucky are worth more than women in New York. Turkeys in Kentucky are so protected that a man may even be sentenced to life imprisonment for stealing a dead one. But a live woman is an inferior sort of creature. The risk of stealing her, abusing her, exploiting her, is not so very great.

Judge Malone regretted his inability to give Connaughton more than he got. But the law prevented it. The Kentucky law stops just short of capital punishment, evidently, where the crime of turkey stealing is concerned.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Last week was almost a dull one in news circles, or rather in capitalist news circles. If it had not been for a boxing bout that either took place or did not take place between A. J. Drexel, Jr., and Hon. Seaton Robert Beresford things would have been in a bad way. There is some doubt as to whether or not the fight actually occurred, but the rumor that it did was sufficient to bring out columns of slush and yards of vivid description. The blooming foreigner is credited with the victory—but then his social position is so much higher than that of Mr. Drexel.

Then somebody gave another lift to the news by heaving a brick through Helen Gould's window. The damage consists only of a broken pane of glass. But evidently the police look upon it as a matter of great importance, as a dastardly outrage and are working hard on it.

Something must have gone wrong that they did not make it an anarchist scare and arrest a few hundred people. It was really a good foundation for one. Miss Gould is worth millions of dollars, and though her windows are no more valuable than those of other people, the fact that a brick was hurled should indicate at least the existence of a widespread plot.

What other reason could a man have for flinging a brick through the window of a rich woman except the fact that he was prompted by an insidious hatred of property and a feeling of animosity to our better classes? The papers as well as the police did not live up to the opportunity. They published a few columns on the dastardly outrage, but none of them demanded that the national guard be brought out or that the police detail in the vicinity of the house be doubled.

Had that brick been bounced off the head of a working man or woman it would not have been news either worth printing or fit to print.

HORNY-HANDED FARMERS.

"The New York Farmers" has been incorporated as a strictly agricultural club. Chief in the list of its performances, or tasks, will be three dinners a year at which important papers on agricultural topics will be read. Morgan, Vanderbilt, Reid, Hill, Stetson, Sloane and other multimillionaires make up its membership.

Of course, none of them work on the ground, or produce anything or perform any strictly agricultural duties except that of watering stock. But they do hold some of the most important farm lands in the state. They have not only fertile land, but they have land that is so situated that it is highly valuable. But all that is raised on it will be consumed, or wasted, by the millionaire farmers themselves. Thus the farms are a drain, not a benefit, to the state.

There is another thing—any callouses that appear on the hands of the farmers will come not from handling the spade, but from coupon clipping, though really rich men have this important and delicate work done now by automatic machinery.

STEP LIVELY NOW!

By MARY S. OPPENHEIMER.

The excited crowds that rushed heading into the streets downtown when the shock of the Communipaw explosion shook Manhattan were hardly more than typical of the ceaseless hurry and the overstrain that characterize our modern unrest. We live to the tune to which we travel on our street cars, our "L" roads and the subway, the tune of "Step Lively Now!"

Speed is the key to the work of the man and woman in the factory, to that of the clerk at his desk, often even to that of the capitalist and financial magnate. Of all these slaves of haste, the woman who must earn a living for her children and herself, and be mother and housekeeper besides, probably suffers more than anybody else from the mad speeding up of industrial life, but the woman who is a home-staying housekeeper feels it too. She must gear her housekeeping to meet the needs of the horde of speeders who are forced to start bedtime on the day's task. She must be up and doing early to have their breakfasts ready for them, of if she does not do this herself, she must worry over seeing that somebody else does it for pay, often for pretty poor pay, too. The very children at school catch the contagion and feel the strain of the examinations, the dread lest they fall of promotion and have to pass an extra year or so in school; their small foreheads are wrinkled with premature care and their young eyes take to spectacles. That the feverish activity is not even keener than it is in every branch of industry is due to the efforts of the unions to maintain something like reasonable hours and fair conditions of employment.

The only normal people who do not suffer from this state of affairs are those who are out of work, and they must eat their hearts out in a desperate effort to resume their frantic activity, or else sink by degrees into the army of the hardened tramps who force a wretched, semi-criminal living from the world.

The rich who have no real work to do seek all sorts of amusements and makeshifts to fill up the long hours, rushing from one thing to another in a kind of delirium without definite purpose or any real pleasure, squandering in luxuries and foolish extravagance or vice the money that others are earning for them, till they end by killing within themselves all capacity for wholesome enjoyment and wholesome industry.

Our very amusements are signalized by furious haste. Our automobiles run at breakneck speed. If they chance to run over an unlucky pedestrian and kill or maim for life, why, so much the worse for the pedestrian. He ought to have kept out of the way. The possibility that such an accident may happen lends a keener zest to the desperate pace; one might fancy that we were living in the decadent days of Rome. Even our moving pictures, the theaters of the poor, tell their tales with the utmost brevity and dispatch, keeping up all the time our feeling of the breathless rate at which the action represented is carried on.

A superficial view of life, a morbid desire for excitement, are a part of the curse now laid upon us all. Utterly gone is that old style workingman who found cheerfulness and complete satisfaction in doing well that work by which he earned his daily bread. There is no room for that type of artisan in industry today. The infinitesimal amount of really artistic and careful work that is done is the fate of the wealthy who pay well for it. But the workers thus employed, or skilled enough to be capable of such employment, are few indeed.

Meanwhile our insane asylums are full to overflowing with the nervous victims of capitalism, with its greed, its utter unconcern for the human tools it uses and flings away when broken and worthless from the terrible strain. They lead a living death, far worse than if they had died from the White Plague or from some one or another of the many occupational diseases. They are human wrecks while they live and their physical existence may be a long one. If they recover sufficiently to be discharged from the asylum their recovery is only partial. A renewal of the strain brings back a renewal of the malady.

These people, and the sufferers from our occupational diseases and from tuberculosis, are hastily factors in our boasted modern civilization. In their cases the cry "Step Lively Now!" falls upon unheeding ears, for they have lost the power of speeding. The main spring is broken. But the rest of us continue to dance to the tune.

WHO GETS THE PROFIT?

By MORRIS KORSHET, M. D.

Since I have become a member of the Idle Rich Class I receive many confidential circulars from business houses that give away the game of capitalism in pretty plain English. The following quotations from a circular of the United Motors Company, New York city, ought to pull the wool from the eyes of anyone outside of a home for feeble minded: "We own a controlling interest in the Rutherford Rubber Company, of Rutherford, N. J., manufacturers of Sterling tires, and each of our stockholders will receive with his stock a certificate, duly executed by the rubber company, guaranteeing him on all of the tires and tubes he buys for his exclusive use the lowest manufacturers' and jobbers' prices. This will represent a net saving of 30 to 35 per cent.

"When you buy an automobile tire, this is about what you pay for: Raw material, 26 per cent; labor, 15 per cent, and 49 per cent for general overhead expense, cost of selling and profit.

"This last 49 per cent adds nothing whatever to the value of the tires, but under ordinary business methods it is a necessary part of your cost. The dealer who sells you your tires must make a profit, and a good one, and the jobber or branch agency that he buys from must make another profit. There is large expense to the manufacturer in handling his accounts with dealers and agents, and the cost of selling, including advertising, is considerable.

"By dealing directly with our stockholders we eliminate all of this expense and all of these unnecessary profits."

This is a frank, brutally frank admission that 49 per cent of unnecessary profit is stolen directly from labor. We have the word of the manufacturers that the 49 per cent adds nothing whatever to the value of the tires. Therefore, the only things of real value in the tires are the raw material and the labor.

And labor is such a kind-hearted philanthropist that it continues to give away 49 per cent of its earnings to a lot of useless idlers. But, of course, as long as labor is satisfied with starvation wages we cannot blame the idlers for making the best of the game and working labor for all it is worth.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MAKING THE CALL SELF-SUSTAINING.

Editor of The Call:

I was much interested in the letter by Comrade Sol Bromberg in your issue of Saturday, the 11th inst., giving a plan to make The Call self-sustaining.

But few readers realize what the patronage of the Socialists of the Eastern states really amounts to—not to mention friends and sympathizers. Let us say there are 30,000 heads of families that regularly read The Call (there may be twice this number for all I know).

The family that does not spend \$500 a year for the necessities of life on the average is living very economically. This makes a total of fifteen million dollars annually.

The usual profit on this amount of trade should be sufficient to maintain an advertising patronage which would easily support The Call, if there was not one cent paid on subscriptions.

For two years or more I have been laboring to make the readers of the Chicago Daily Socialist see that the most practical way to make the Daily Socialist self-sustaining is to build up a good advertising patronage by trading with the friends of the paper, instead of its enemies. This idea is growing in Chicago. It is safe to say that in most cases those who advertise in either of these struggling Socialist dailies are even more trustworthy and make even lower prices than those merchants who would gladly crush both dailies if they had the economic power. Yet many Socialists will pass the advertisers of their paper and give their money to the merchants who were really glad that Japan murdered Dr. Kotoku and his comrades. Is this business sense?

I have frequently gone ten miles in Chicago in order to trade with an advertiser of the Daily Socialist, and many others in Chicago are forming this habit. I have not only made money by doing so, but those advertisers appreciate such favors, and they come to be the best friends of the paper. I sometimes doubt if the Socialist who throws his money to a business enemy instead of a business friend is made of the right kind of stuff. Does it look that way? The patronage of the Socialists of New York is not less than twenty million dollars a year. Turn this to those who advertise in The Call and your paper will be on easy street within a month.

HENRY E. ALLEN, Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 14, 1911.

MEDICINE AN INEXACT SCIENCE.

Editor of The Call:

What animal is there, besides the human animal, that will not abstain from eating when ill? Of course, the human animal is much more highly organized than any of the lower animals, but that is no reason why he should, when in a diseased condition, be compelled to resort to methods of cure radically different from those nature employs in the rest of the animal kingdom, from monerion to chimpanzee, and, surely, the biggest gap in the line of evolution is not the one that separates man from the other primates.

To my mind, one of the main reasons why the human animal is afflicted with so many ills is because of his intelligence—an intelligence that becomes most manifest in the genus M. D., and even more so in the dupes who willingly offer themselves as victims to these unconscious vampires. Instinct, or nature, dictates to the lower animals what course to follow when something is wrong with its organism, and the animal automatically obeys. With the human animal it is otherwise. His intelligence countermands the orders of nature and,

in consequence, he seeks short cuts such as cures through incantations, leeches, blood letting, pink pills, electric belts, filthy cow pus, and poisonous drugs and infinitum ad nauseum. My personal experience, my observation of the experiences of many others, and an understanding of anatomy and physiology as well as general biological laws, have all helped to convince me that about the sanest and most reasonable method of cure for disease is adherence to exercise, outdoor life, regulation of diet, hydropathy (bathing, etc.), and various other drugless means, fasting and sanitation contributing as largely to either the prevention or cure of disease as any of the means mentioned.

I won't waste words defending these methods; they are not on the defensive. The so-called medical profession occupies that position and I propose to state a few facts about medical practice and practitioners that will interest both sides in the controversy started by Upton Sinclair and Dr. Robinson, in the columns of The Call.

In The Sunday Call of January 29, Dr. Robinson defended medical science against the charge that it is mere guesswork because no two physicians prescribe alike for the same ailment. He answered this contented by explaining that there are any number of specifics or remedies that produce similar results and can be used effectively for the same condition. I'll grant this. Certainly, it ought not to be so very difficult to get the right remedy for the diseases then prescribe these when a patient needs curing. But it is not so easy to positively determine just what ill afflicts the patient. Right here is where physicians demonstrate their inferior kind of guesswork. No two physicians diagnose a case alike. With the doctor it is a case of "guess," and if you guess correctly all will be well, but if you guess wrongly, so much the worse for the patient.

In proof of this assertion, I wish to draw attention to the experience of Charles Graham, who, in an affidavit made before Charles P. Rogers, notary public, on the date of November 8, 1907, at a time when he was in the best of health, states that he had a number of New York physicians (I can furnish the names and addresses of these if required to do so) for consultations, and that each one put him to certain tests in order to ascertain the facts of his case. The results of each of these tests were contradictory to establish the truth. Yet, in spite of all this, each of the physicians involved made a diagnosis contradicting the findings of every one of the other doctors. This procedure is a very common one. The results called for in the prescriptions are in themselves evidence sufficient to convince any medical man and most laymen, that the same ailment was not prescribed for in any two of them.

Another case, somewhat similar, is that of John E. Huling, a Chicago pressman whose trouble was diagnosed by six different ways by as many prominent physicians. I can establish the truth of this case also by furnishing fac-similes and a copy of Mr. Huling's sworn statement.

These two instances certainly incline me to the belief that the "science" of medicine is little else but a chaotic system of guesses.

There are, indeed, several chemicals that are indispensable to mankind, but the use of these is for definite and well understood purposes, such as to disinfect wounds or produce anaesthesia. These uses have, however, little relation to the old but still popular theory of drug medication.

Drugs may, due to the sensibility of the nerve cells, they may stimulate or check the action of certain organs or glands; they may be used to kill germs externally, and, in rare cases, internally; but science has found no remedy that can positively and definitely cure and restore the essence of life of which chronic ill-health is the lack. Only right living can do this, and the medicine chest has small place in right living.

The idea that the best form of illness has its "specific," which an all-wise Nature provided and left for an Indian squaw to find, and the beliefs that run-down people need tonics and pale people pink pills have no place in modern science of health preservation.

The drug superstition originated in the theory that disease was caused by an evil spirit, charms, tom-toms, and prehistoric brass bands were among the early methods used to drive disease demons out of the human habitation. Then vile-tasting, repulsive, and poisonous substances were given to the patient for the same purpose. For a long time, the "all-tonics" and "tonic" skins were among the early prescriptions, and were followed by thousands of varieties of bitter herbs and poisonous minerals still listed at the modern apothecary's.

It is the duty of the representative of patients, and still prescribed by physicians, who, knowing that the patient expects to "take something," write out these ancient and meaningless prescriptions because they are too honest to prescribe blood pills, and too poor to tell the truth.

The contention has been made in these columns that Upton Sinclair has no more right to criticize medicine than he has to comment disparagingly on the civil code, or to denigrate that of an expert chemist, on the ground that he is not a medic himself. Very well, in that case let the physicians themselves, some of them, at least, be representative of the medical profession, state the true case. Let them condemn themselves out of their own mouths.

Professor Valentine Mott, the great surgeon, says: "Of all sciences, medicine is the most uncertain." Sir Astley Cooper, the famous English surgeon, says: "The science of medicine is founded on conjecture and improved by murder." Dr. Jacob Bigelow, formerly president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, says: "The premature death of medical men brings with it the humiliating conclusion that medicine is still an ineffectual speculation." Professor Gregory, of the Edinburgh Medical College, said to his medical class: "Gentlemen, ninety-nine out of every one hundred medical facts are medical lies, and medical doctrines are, for the most part, stark, staring lies." Dr. Charles Fere has said: "Disease is unnatural. Its cause is unnatural living habits. Sick-nature is nature's revolt and attempt to cure. Right treatment insures and restores health. The servile drug treatment tends to prevent recovery, and by denuding the vital force shortens life at any event. Poisoning the sick, injecting vaccine, 'anti-toxin,' etc., will ultimately be made a penal offense."

CHARLES STOLBERG, Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1911.

MEDICINE AND DISEASE.

Editor of The Call:

I have been both amused and edited by the discussion in your paper

A TWICE TOLD TALE.

By MARGERY.

"Is that you, uncle?" said a voice from the nursery, as I hung my coat up in the hall. "I've only got my skin on, but you can come up."

However, she was sitting up in bed with her nightgown on when I found her. "I was having my bath when you came," she explained. "Have you come all the way from London?"

"All the way."

"Then will you tell me a story?"

"I can't; I'm going to have my dinner. I only came up to say good night."

Margery leapt forward and whispered coaxingly: "Will you just tell me about Beauty and the Beast?"

"But I've told you that such a long time. And it's much too long for tonight."

"Tell me half of it. As much as that." She held her hands about six inches apart.

"That's too much."

"As much as that." The hands came a little nearer together.

"Oh! Well, I'll tell you up to where the Beast died," she corrected eagerly.

"Yes, Well—"

"How much will that be? As much as I said."

I nodded. The preliminary business settled, she gave a little sigh of happiness, put her arms round her knees, and waited breathlessly for the story she had heard twenty times before.

"Once upon a time there was a man who had three daughters. And one day—"

"What was the man's name?"

"Margery," I said reproachfully, annoyed at the interruption, "you know I never tell you the man's name."

"Tell me now."

"Orlando," I said after a moment's thought.

"I told daddy it was Thomas," said Margery casually.

"Well, as a matter of fact, he had two names, Orlando and Thomas."

"Why did he have two names?"

"In case he lost one. Well, one day this man, who was very poor, heard that a lot of money was waiting for him in a ship which had come over the sea to a town some miles off. So he—"

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