

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

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

FAIR AND COOLER.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3000 BUREAU.

Vol. 4.—No. 53.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1911.

Price, Two Cents.

RED FLAG SIGN OF BROTHERHOOD, SAYS THE MAYOR

Orders Police Not to Interfere With "Intellectual Propaganda."

BRAVES SOCIALISM

Gaynor Also Takes a Shot at "Special" Policemen Who Attack Strikers.

In a message to the Board of Aldermen yesterday Mayor Gaynor delivered himself of some thought regarding police interference with Socialist propaganda, and the arrest of strikers. Said Gaynor in part: "I have particularly made the police authorities understand that those who entertain views of government, or of an economic or social order, different from ours, are not to be interfered with, or denied the right of freedom of speech and of assembly on that account.

Intellectual Propaganda.

"A propaganda by intellectual persuasion and peaceable means for changes in form of government or in the economic or social order is lawful and not to be meddled with, much less oppressed, by the police. The Socialists do not believe in individualism but in collectivism. In place of having the present condition of individual ownership of property, they would mass all land and chief products and the principal means, tools, and machinery of production under the control and operation of the state, in order, as they claim, to bring about distributive justice, namely, a just division of the total product of industry among all those who contribute to produce it by their physical or mental work, after first providing for the non-productive aged and infirm. That it clearly appears to the rest of us that this scheme would be doing away with incentives to individual exertion greatly reduce production, and thereby increase poverty and distress, is no reason for denying to those who advocate it, rights secured to every one by our system of government. And that their flag is red instead of blue or yellow or green does not annoy or alarm intelligent people.

Flag of Brotherhood.

"They chose the color red for their emblem, not to signify that they favor violence or the shedding of blood, as the unintelligent suppose, and as actions of those in official authority of ten lead people to believe, but for the purpose of typifying the common brotherhood of all men of all nations through the same red blood which flows through the veins of all, and to the end that all war and violence shall cease. Let the fundamental rights of all on which free government rests be denied to no one. Those who want to work changes peacefully through the ballot box have the right to try to do so. They may light in on them. As John Stuart Mill says, that which seems the height of absurdity to one generation often becomes the height of wisdom to the next.

Section 208 of the City Charter empowers the police commissioner to appoint any number of special policemen to be employed and paid by private individuals and corporations. They have to take the oath of office, and are public officers. For public officers to be employed and paid as such by private individuals or corporations, and made subject to their orders, is contrary to the first principles of government. So far as I know, this is the first law that ever permitted such a thing. A public officer should not solely in the public interest, and under no sense of duty, except to the public. This he cannot do as the said employees of a private individual or corporation. If he refuses to do so, his employer directs, he is discharged.

Employers' Thugs.

"These special policemen are in fact the armed retainers of their employers. Their acts of unlawful violence are many and continuous. "In the cloak makers' strike last week the employers had their special policemen. The employees appealed to me to have men of their selection appointed special policemen for their protection also. I admitted that they had much right to special policemen for the employers had, but pointed out that to furnish both sides with armed retainers would probably lead to violence in the streets. I took the special policemen away from the em-

REBELS CONTINUE TO ROUT FEDERALS

Los Angeles Prisoners Appeal to Berger and Others to Protest.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 21.—That the fight between insurgents and the advance guard of General Navarro's army from Jaurez last Thursday near Guadalupe pass, east of Jaurez, was fatal to the federals, is about established.

After many rumors of the fighting and as many stories of the result, Jose Olguin, a rancher, who resides at Saragosa, twelve miles east of Jaurez, came to El Paso today and told that he was present on the battlefield and had to lie down in an arroyo to save himself. He said the insurgents killed forty-six federals, stripped them of their guns and ammunition and left them.

The fight was near Saual, he says. This was the day before Navarro's army left Jaurez. Navarro's army has had no fight with the insurgents and is now camped in Guadalupe, which Madero and the insurgents abandoned last Thursday morning. Madero is now in insurrecto quarters near Samalayuca, thirty-two miles south of Jaurez, and several Americans left here today to join him there. One was a former colonel in the Nicaraguan army and is a machine gun man.

Federals Fled Again.

An American who was with Madero reached here today and told of a brush Madero had with federal cavalry just after leaving his camp in the mountains, twenty-three miles south of Guadalupe. The federals attacked the Madero supply train in the rear of the main army, but retreated when the main army of insurgents turned back. The American had his horse shot and the federal border from Jaurez fled into the United States. He went south this afternoon to join Madero at Samalayuca.

United States army officers have been advised officially that a band of Mexican federals rode into a settlement known as "The Island," Texas property on the Mexican side of the river thirty miles east of here, and terrified the inhabitants by firing their arms. A protest will be made by the American officials.

Navarro and his force are out of provisions and sent to Tornillo, Texas, last night, for a supply. Lieutenant H. W. Hall and a detachment of men arrested the federals, who wore civilian clothes, and they confessed that the food was for General Navarro's command. They were released and allowed to go across the river with their supplies.

Appeal to Berger.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 21.—Friends of W. H. Holmes, a magazine writer; J. H. McDonald, soldier of fortune, and Ferdinand Palomares, officer in the Mexican insurgent army, today bombarded Senator La Follette, Champ-Clark and Victor Berger with telegrams urging them to use their influence in obtaining their release from the jail at Calexico, Cal.

CANADIAN DEAL WAS FORCED ON PRES. TAFT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The sensational statement was made before the senate committee on finance this afternoon, that President Taft was driven into making the reciprocity treaty with Canada through the impossibility of enforcing the maximum rate section of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill against Canada.

Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, had explained to the committee how the New England fishing industry would be ruined by the adoption of the reciprocity agreement.

"Were you consulted in the making of this treaty?" asked Hale.

"I was not," answered Gardner. Under the new tariff law it was the imperative duty of the President to impose the maximum rates upon Canada," said Gardner. "Our people would not stand for that, and W. S. Fielding, the Canadian commissioner understanding that fact, used it as a club."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT LENIENT WITH FRAUDS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Abandoning its recently announced policy of pushing criminal prosecutions in all customs fraud cases, the Treasury Department today compromised its suit against Joseph Brooke and Company, of Bradford, England, charged with defrauding the government by under-valuing and accepting \$46,372.06 in full settlement. Twenty-four cases of merchandise, now under seizure, will be forfeited to the government.

MAURER EDUCATING PENNSYLVANIANS

Says People Will Want His Revolutionary Laws Two Years Hence.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—The Evening Bulletin, in a dispatch from Harrisburg today says:

James Maurer, of Reading, the one Socialist member of the house of representatives, said today that the bills he is introducing are not put in with any belief on his part that they will pass. They are introduced, he says, to draw attention to Socialist principles.

"I know many members are laughing at me and what they suppose are my efforts to have passed bills that I realize are revolutionary in their scope," he said today. "The ones that are foisted, are the members who think that I seriously believe that I can obtain the passage of these measures."

"I have put in these bills to show the people what they should have, in order that they can learn what they want. I am spreading word about these measures broadcast members of other legislatures even are writing to me for copies of my bills for introduction in other states, declaring them to be models of their kind.

"But it is the people of Pennsylvania I want to educate particularly. I would not like to see Pennsylvania today go Socialist all at once. The people do not yet understand it, and its operation under these conditions would not be successful.

"Next session my bills will be thoroughly understood, and the time will be ripe for their passage." Maurer has introduced bills for the initiative and referendum; for employers' liability, for the election by the people of the factory inspector; and he intends to present a bill for the pensioning of the blind.

"At this morning's session Maurer introduced a bill that he thinks would decrease pauperism to a great extent. The bill provides that any waiver of the benefits of the act of April 9, 1849, and its supplements and amendments, exempting property to the value of \$300 from the levy and sale on execution or by distress for rent, on the part of any debtor, lessee or sub-lessee, shall be absolutely null and void.

"A man will be sick, out of work or on strike," said Maurer, "he will go into debt. He is unable to pay his rent. The law allows the landlord to sell him out. The family cannot again go to housekeeping without its furniture, and in many cases it is hopelessly broken up, and never lives as a family again. It means pauperism. This bill is simply an effort to prevent pauperism."

TELEPHONE TRUST STILL UNDER WAY

The proposition to form a combination of the Bell and Independent Telephone interests is still alive, or reports dropped following the recent meeting of the independents, were intended for public consumption only.

Within a few days, it was learned yesterday, a "gentlemen's agreement" will be entered into between representatives of the warring corporations whereby rate cutting and "unnecessary competition" will be done away with. The result will be an iron clad combination, so framed, however, that the Sherman anti-trust law cannot touch it.

Stripped of its high sounding language, this simply means a complete division of territory and business, and the establishment of rates which will be maintained by all companies and which will be based on conditions in the various communities.

CHARGES FRAUD IN CENSUS RETURNS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—"Padding, overcounting, deliberate conspiracies and unintentional mistakes, all tended to complicate the determining of the correct population of various cities," said Director Durand in a bulletin issued from the Census Office to-day correcting final totals for the following cities:

San Francisco, 416,912, previously announced as 420,234; Boise, Idaho, 17,352, previously announced as 19,792; Minneapolis, Minn., 301,403, previously announced as 308,070; Portland, Ore., 207,214, previously announced as 222,930; Aberdeen, Wash., 13,690, previously announced as 15,598; Bellingham, Wash., 24,298, previously announced as 27,194; Seattle, Wash., 237,194, previously announced as 248,322; Spokane, Wash., 104,402, previously announced as 108,685.

TWO OF CREW LOST

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Feb. 21.—The schooner Matchless put in here this afternoon to report the loss of two of her crew. They were off Chatham fishing from a dory Monday and did not return to the vessel after the thick snowstorm and gale.



AUGUST BEBEL.

For forty-five years a leader of the Social Democracy of Germany and one of the greatest fighters and most untiring workers for the emancipation of the working class that the world has ever known. He is seventy-one years old today.

KNOX FOR SCHWAB FIRST; PATRIOTISM FOLLOWS BUSINESS

How Secretary Got Battleship Contracts From Argentina

FOR CHAS. SCHWAB

Gives Argentinos Access to Naval Secrets and Free Expert Advice.

Here is a chance for the plain people to see just how "patriotic" are our great statesmen and business men.

The following dispatch from Washington to the Cleveland Press tells the story of how far a man like Secretary of State Knox will go to serve the financial masters he is appointed to serve.

Two battleships, larger and more powerful than any in our navy, are being built in this country for Argentina.

The plans and drawings of the United States Navy Department, and the results of the labors of Uncle Sam's naval experts are being used in building these two ships.

It was because of the promise of open and free access to the secrets of our navy that the contract for the ships came here.

The promise was made by our State Department and the Navy Department has been called upon to make the promise good.

The Work of Knox.

The chief beneficiary of the contracts is Charles M. Schwab's Bethlehem Steel Company, which has the furnishing of the armor, armament, gun mounts, etc.

The hull of one ship is being built by the Fore River Ship Building Company, of Massachusetts, and the other by the New York Ship Building Company.

Secretary of State Knox used to be attorney for Charles M. Schwab.

When Argentina decided to build her two dreadnoughts, bids were asked for from the whole world. The bidding was finally narrowed down to the English, German, and American bids.

Then United States Minister Sherrill, at Buenos Ayres, interposed, and by pledging the secrets of the American navy turned the scales in favor of America. Argentina has the benefit of years of costly experiment and research, and of the plans, devices, patented devices and naval secrets that our navy has brought together for the purpose of making the American navy the best afloat.

Knox Is Silent.

Every effort has been made by your correspondent to see Mr. Knox and learn what explanation he would make of this transaction. He finally sent a note in reply to a letter saying that he would make no appointment.

In order to make good the pledge of our State Department, the technical men in the service of the United States government are being used.

MRS. HALL GIVES LIE TO HUSBAND

City Chamberlain Hyde Denies Knowledge of "Slush Fund" Dinner.

Sensational testimony was the rule yesterday in the trial of ex-Senator Frank J. Gardner before Justice Seabury and a jury in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court. City Chamberlain Hyde, who has been accused of being one of the leading figures in a "slush fund" conference at Delmonico's, denied that he had ever attended any such conference.

Mrs. George Washington Hall, wife of the Wilkes-Barre man who swore on Monday that Gardner had confessed to him, gave the lie direct to her husband's testimony. Hall and his wife, who appears to be a close friend of Gardner and his wife, are separated, although Mrs. Hall denies that she and her husband are not on friendly terms. Mrs. Hall was brought from Scranton on Monday night by Mrs. Gardner, and she was the first witness sworn by the defense yesterday morning.

Gardner's attorney, Steuer, asked Mrs. Hall when she took the stand, if she had ever heard Gardner say anything about the Delmonico dinner or if she had ever heard Gardner tell about taking two hundred \$1,000 bills to Albany to defeat the anti-racing bills. She answered that she had not.

Mrs. Hall Gives Lie to Husband.

As she progressed with her testimony, Mrs. Hall gave the lie direct to each and every important point in the testimony of her husband. Mrs. Hall testified that she was present at the time her husband swore that Gardner told of his alleged participation in the distribution of the "slush fund," and she denied emphatically that Gardner made any such statements as her husband attributed to him.

Under cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Nott, Mrs. Hall admitted that she is not living with her husband. She also admitted that she had refused to come here to testify for the State.

Asked why she did come to testify for the defense, Mrs. Hall replied, "because my husband did not tell the truth."

The only thing Nott succeeded in getting out of Mrs. Hall in support of the State's case was that she is a close friend of Mrs. Gardner.

City Chamberlain Hyde, when put on the witness stand, was asked: "Did you ever attend any meeting at Delmonico's at which James Whitney, A. Vanderbilt, Parsons, Payne R. Keene, or any of those men were present?"

Hyde shook his head that he had not.

"Did you ever help to raise any corruption fund?" he was next asked, but the attorneys squabbled over the question, and finally it was dropped.

Hyde Opposed Racing Bills.

Hyde testified that he is a brother-in-law of the Engeman mentioned in the race track scandal, and as a lawyer has represented the Jockey Club. He admitted that during 1908 he represented the Brighton Beach Racing Association, in which Engeman was a stockholder, and it was his opinion that if the anti-racing bills were passed, racing would be ruined, and the holdings of Engeman and his associates rendered valueless.

Hyde admitted that he visited Albany when the bills were under consideration and that he met Gardner near the Hampton Hotel, but he denied that he knew anything about any conferences at the Hotel Knickerbocker in this city.

Asked how much the racing associations raised to fight the anti-race track gambling bills before the legislature, Hyde answered bluntly, "I don't know."

When Assistant District Attorney Nott put the question in another form, Hyde showed considerable anger, but admitted he thought Gardner was in Albany working for Engeman.

Nott asked Hyde if he testified before the legislative investigating committee. The city chamberlain's reply was a smile.

So ended the testimony of New York's Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde; he knew not much of anything important, except that he never attended any "slush fund" conference.

James Ray, of Flatbush, testified that Foelker told, on a train coming up from Jacksonville, Fla., that he had heard that some of the senators were paid for their vote, but that no money came his way. Ray quoted Foelker as having said, "no one offered me any money."

Magistrate Vorhees and Justice Forker, of special sessions, testified to the moral integrity of ex-Senator Gardner.

FRENCHMAN FLIES IN CHINA.

Crowd at Shanghai Delighted by First Aviation in the Empire.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 21.—The aviation had his last reached China. A French aviator made an ascent in a biplane near here at noon yesterday, much to the entertainment and delight of thousands of spectators. This was the first time an airplane in action has been seen in this country.

MAGISTRATE NAUMER IS TOOL OF BOSSES

Found to Be Counsel for Shoe Mfgs. Association. Tabs the Strikers.

The numerous convictions of striking shoe workers during the Brooklyn strike may be explained by the fact that the lawyers for the Shoe Manufacturers' Association were members of a firm with a Magistrate on the bench in Brooklyn.

The investigation of this state of affairs was caused through the holding of Vincenzo LaGreggo, a striker, in \$1,000 bail for the Grand Jury on circumstantial evidence by Magistrate Naumer sitting in the Gates avenue court. It was learned yesterday that Magistrate Naumer, who had proven to be an enemy of union labor by the decisions of cases of striking working men and women which he has handed down, is a member of the firm of Roy, Watson & Naumer, 44 Court street, Brooklyn.

LaGreggo was held on the testimony of scabs and he was also imprisoned for three days through the decision of Magistrate Naumer.

The striker was charged with beating a scab who was supposed to be in a hospital, but no medical certificate was produced to show that the scab was broken up so that he could not come to court. After holding LaGreggo in jail for two days without bail it had been proven that the scab was not confined to bed, but that LaGreggo was simply held in jail to frighten away the other strikers.

Since the strike started many strikers have been held in heavy bail and others sentenced to jail on charges of no consequence, and the fact that a lawyer for the bosses was a Magistrate who acted out "justice" to the strikers explains this.

The latest discovery explains the hostility of the minor judiciary to the striking shoe workers and for the sentencing to jail of several strikers on flimsy charges. During the period of the struggle of the shoe workers the strikers not only had to contend with the bosses, but also with the judiciary. The combination of the police judges and bosses is one reason of the sad wind-up of a part of the shoe strike.

Magistrate Naumer has not only proven to be a tool of the bosses in the shoe strike, but he has also shown himself to be an enemy of labor in the recent teamsters' strike in Brooklyn and many other strikes across the river when he held strikers on faked charges.

BLAME ANARCHISM'S GROWTH ON CABINET

(By United Press.)

TOKIO, Feb. 21.—Members of the Constitutional National party to-day introduced in the Diet a resolution impeaching the Katsura cabinet for responsibility for the growth of anarchism in the Empire and for causing complications by inserting objectionable passages in the new government school text book of national history.

The resolution declares the inserted passage is harmful to the morals of the people, inasmuch as it defends the royal pretenders who established the north dynasty in the fourteenth century, side by side with the rightful southern dynasty.

The objectionable passage, which is ambiguous and justifies both dynasties, has caused a schism throughout the country engendering great bitterness.

DALZELL WANTS TO KNOW ABOUT MATCHES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania reported to the House today from the Committee on Ways and Means a joint resolution authorizing President Taft to appoint a commission to investigate the use of white and yellow phosphorus in this country, and report back to Congress on the first Monday of next December. The commission is also to investigate all innocuous substitutes for phosphorus, all patents now pending in the United States with respect to match manufacture, and the general question of monopoly connected with them.

Recently the Diamond Match Company, which controlled the patent in this country for the manufacture of matches by the equisulphide of phosphorus process, cancelled its patent, and every match manufacturer may now use this process free of cost. However, the house committee on ways and means desired more information on the subject in general before enacting legislation. Hence the resolution offered today. As the bill will be voted on before the adjournment, it is not likely to be passed. It is believed that the administration will not support the bill on this subject.

Recently the Diamond Match Company, which controlled the patent in this country for the manufacture of matches by the equisulphide of phosphorus process, cancelled its patent, and every match manufacturer may now use this process free of cost. However, the house committee on ways and means desired more information on the subject in general before enacting legislation. Hence the resolution offered today. As the bill will be voted on before the adjournment, it is not likely to be passed. It is believed that the administration will not support the bill on this subject.

Recently the Diamond Match Company, which controlled the patent in this country for the manufacture of matches by the equisulphide of phosphorus process, cancelled its patent, and every match manufacturer may now use this process free of cost. However, the house committee on ways and means desired more information on the subject in general before enacting legislation. Hence the resolution offered today. As the bill will be voted on before the adjournment, it is not likely to be passed. It is believed that the administration will not support the bill on this subject.

Recently the Diamond Match Company, which controlled the patent in this country for the manufacture of matches by the equisulphide of phosphorus process, cancelled its patent, and every match manufacturer may now use this process free of cost. However, the house committee on ways and means desired more information on the subject in general before enacting legislation. Hence the resolution offered today. As the bill will be voted on before the adjournment, it is not likely to be passed. It is believed that the administration will not support the bill on this subject.

CENTRAL LINES REFUSE TO MEET BOILER MAKERS

2,000 Union Men on Strike Prepare for Bitter Struggle.

PIECE WORK MUST GO

Local Men at Highbridge Answer Call for General Walk Out.

(Special to The Call.) KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 21.—The compromise or arbitration proposition will be considered.

This was the meat of a statement received today by President Franklin of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders, from the officials of the New York Central railroad regarding the general strike of the boiler makers on that road. Two thousand boiler makers are out from Chicago to Boston. These men are fighting against the introduction of the piece work system by the road. They say that the introduction of piece work has reduced their wages from 25 to 35 percent. Many of the strikers insist that if piece work is permitted to prevail, their wages will decline still further.

The statement of the officials of the New York Central is considered by union officers as a challenge to the union, and they are preparing themselves for a fight to a victorious result. It is believed here in union circles that the strike of the boiler makers will extend further west than Chicago or east beyond Boston. Pres. Franklin believes that the New York Central will be the only road affected by the strike. He does not think any of the other roads will be drawn into the fight.

The following shops of the New York Central lines are affected by the general strike: Chicago, Toledo, Ashland, Ohio, Collinwood, Ohio, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, N. Y., Oswego, N. Y., E. Syracuse, N. Y., Utica, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Union Hill, N. J., Springfield, Mass., Boston, and Highbridge, N. Y.

Union Ready for Hot Fight. President Franklin said today: "We are prepared for a long struggle, and we will stay out many months, if necessary, to force the New York Central to abolish its piece work system, which they have introduced in violation of their agreement with us. We are not asking for a wage increase, and we will not at this time. We simply want the piece work system abolished."

Speaking of the response to the call for a general strike issued yesterday, President Franklin commented on the fact of the excellent response of men all along the New York Central lines:

"This means," Franklin said, "that about 2,000 are idle. Reports from the strike zone from Louis Weyand, vice-president of Cleveland, show that the men have responded promptly to yesterday's strike order."

"No arrangements have been made for a conference with the officials of the New York Central," he concluded, "but the outlook for an early settlement seems good."

CLEVELAND, Feb. 21.—Received by Louis Weyand, international vice-president of the boiler makers, state that practically every union boiler maker on the Lake Erie and Michigan Central, Pittsburg and New York Central and Boston and Albany railroads have walked out.

Announcement was made today the first effort of the New York Central lines officials to break the strike of the boiler makers. It was reported here that fifty strike-minded men have been brought from Chicago to the places of the men out at the Highbridge shop. It was also reported here that the New York Central officials intend to replace the men with scabs in all their shops at the end of the week.

Vice-president Weyand of the boiler makers' Union met this afternoon with the statement that the road officials do not grant demands of the men in the course of the next few days, a sympathetic strike of the mechanics and blacksmiths of the railroad shops will be called.

Such a sympathetic strike would affect 2,000 more men, and it would plainly cripple the repair work all along the line.

Highbridge Men Out. The men in the Highbridge shops of the New York Central at Highbridge, N. Y., are out on strike.

The men in the Highbridge shops of the New York Central at Highbridge, N. Y., are out on strike.

The men in the Highbridge shops of the New York Central at Highbridge, N. Y., are out on strike.

The men in the Highbridge shops of the New York Central at Highbridge, N. Y., are out on strike.

The men in the Highbridge shops of the New York Central at Highbridge, N. Y., are out on strike.

The men in the Highbridge shops of the New York Central at Highbridge, N. Y., are out on strike.

The men in the Highbridge shops of the New York Central at Highbridge, N. Y., are out on strike.

The men in the Highbridge shops of the New York Central at Highbridge, N. Y., are out on strike.

The men in the Highbridge shops of the New York Central at Highbridge, N. Y., are out on strike.

The men in the Highbridge shops of the New York Central at Highbridge, N. Y., are out on strike.

The men in the Highbridge shops of the New York Central at Highbridge, N. Y., are out on strike.

The men in the Highbridge shops of the New York Central at Highbridge, N. Y., are out on strike.

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on Page 1.)

After repeated efforts to get in contact with some of the strikers at Highbridge the reporter was forced to give up the task.

VOLKSZEITUNG HAS FOUGHT 33 YEARS

German Socialist Daily Will Celebrate Its 33rd Anniversary Today.

Today the New York Volkszeitung, the first Socialist daily newspaper in this city, celebrates its thirty-third anniversary.

The Volkszeitung was founded in 1878 when the Socialist movement in America was in its infancy.

From the day of its birth there has never been a struggle of the workers that the Volkszeitung has not been found on the firing line championing the cause of the workers.

Both of the celebrations tonight will be very interesting, many of the older members of the Socialist and progressive wings of the labor movement will be present.

There will be dancing and a general good time for all at both the Grand Central Palace in Manhattan and the Labor Lyceum in Brooklyn.

DEATH ASCRIBED TO WHISKEY. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 21.—Pat M. Herlihan, an employe of the L. & N. railroad, was found early this morning lying dead on the street in New Decatur, Ala.

ARONSON BROS. & FIERST DRY AND DRESS GOODS. We Advertise No Special Bargains and Offer No Bait, but Guarantee Satisfaction.

HAAS SONS Coal, wood, moving and carrying done. Tel. 2100. 1247 Center st., Brooklyn, L. I.

Martin Derr MEN'S FURNISHINGS. 125-05 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN. Tel. 763-1111.

C. GRAU High-class Distillations and Groceries. 2510 FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN.

UP TO DATE CLOTHIER. PFEFFERKORN 107 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co. 33 Forest Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAYER'S HIGHWOOD BUREAU DRY GOODS STORE. 215 Broadway, Cor. Balgo St. Tel. 410 and 412.

C. H. DRAKE 225-227 8th Ave., N. Y. Between 21st and 22d Streets. Special Bargains in Women's Mouseline Underwear.

ASQUITH PRESENTS LORD'S VETO BILL

Feudal Barons May Have to Swallow Dose They Once Rejected.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The government bill to abolish the veto power of the house of lords was introduced in the house of commons today by Premier Asquith.

No one professes to foresee the outcome of the constitutional battle. If the Liberals have any thought of compromise they are keeping their intentions to themselves.

So the greatest controversy known in this country for several generations began with both sides apparently determined not to yield except to superior forces.

A full house faced Asquith when he rose to make the customary explanatory statement. Tickets for seats in the public galleries had been exhausted weeks before and the diplomatic and peers' balconies were thronged.

The premier lost no time in letting the opposition know that he felt the country was behind him and, therefore, did not hesitate to reintroduce the bill in the form in which it had its first reading last year.

Asquith declared that when the lords rejected the budget of 1909 they committed political suicide. History would say that it was the most stupendous act of political blindness ever perpetrated.

Hereditary is origin, irresponsible in the exercise of its powers and overwhelmingly partisan in its actual composition—that was the body to which the law entrusted the right to delay and check the considered decisions of elected representatives of the people.

Asquith was followed by A. J. Balfour, leader of the opposition, who commented upon the absence of a conciliatory spirit in the premier's speech.

All were agreed, he said, that there should be a modification of the relations of the two houses, but the re-constitution of the house of lords should be the subject of cautious deliberation.

The bicameral system must prevail, and the house of commons must be the predominant partner. Balfour said that he was convinced that some leaven of hereditary was necessary for the second chamber.

HAYWOOD TO B. OF M. ABOUT INDUSTRIALISM

At Great Ball He Declares Forces of Labor Must Unite.

Both halls of the Murray Hill Lyceum, 24th street near Third avenue, were jammed last night when the Brotherhood of Machinists turned out for their annual entertainment and ball.

The drawing card of the evening was Bill Haywood, who came direct from Detroit to address the brotherhood on the subject: "Industrialism, the Coming Victory of Labor."

He said he deplored the division in the ranks of labor and then he went on to show why these divisions exist. For examples he went over the history of the International Association of Machinists and stated that the membership of that organization several times through referendums decided on changes in the organization which if carried out by their leaders would have prevented the breaking away from that organization of the Brotherhood of Machinists about a year and a half ago.

Haywood said that labor had lost because it has always been divided against itself. He emphasized his remarks by saying that 3,000 members who are of one opinion and who are for the same principles are stronger than 30,000 divided in opinion, and he was glad that the Brotherhood of Machinists were of one opinion.

After a short sweeping review of the class struggle as it is taking place in present-day society throughout the world, the former secretary of the Western Federation of Miners pitched in to expose what he called the crime of craft unionism in America.

He said he could prove conclusively that the present leading exponents of craft unionism today do not want larger and stronger labor organizations. As examples he referred to the apprentice system employed by several trade unions which keep down the membership by making the initiation fee so large that only a few can enter.

According to Haywood this breeds the scabs that break the strikes. He said in the office of the Boston American there are 300 printers and only five apprentices. Some day, he said, there will be a whole lot of little printers, the sons of these same printers who now refuse to take in even a very limited number of learners.

Haywood said some time ago a father told him that his five sons were refused admittance to a labor organization and today three of them are in the army. Now, as soldiers, he declared, the workers have to support them, where, if they were given a chance to get into an organization they could be supporting themselves and at the same time strengthening the general organization of the working class.

He gave another example of a German photo engraver who was asked \$250 in order to get into the union. He told the secretary of the organization that he did not have the money and was told that there was a strike on in a non-union shop in Philadelphia and if he would go there and scab—the secretary called it work—he could probably get into the union by paying but a hundred dollars.

The speaker made the startling statement that if the capitalists of this country tried to evolve an institution to keep the workers in submission they could not do better than form such an organization as the present craft union movement of this country is.

The keynote of Haywood's speech was "one big labor organization broad enough to take in the entire working class." The Big Teachers. He brought a somewhat surprised expression to the faces of many workers present when he said that Moran, Rockefeller, and Carnegie were the greatest men in this country.

Haywood's explanation, however, brought considerable applause when he said that he didn't mean that they were personally admirable creatures, but that they have shown in the great

organizations, such as the steel trust, that the workers are able to run the industries. "Labor," said Haywood, "must organize along the lines that industry is organized on today. Organized in that manner there would be no lost strikes. The world would then belong to the workers."

Haywood wound up his speech by thanking the machinists and all the workers present for their assistance given him when he was in the shadow of the gallows. He said he only hoped they would now do for themselves what they did for him and his comrades in the West.

When he uttered his well known slogan: "Industrial unionism is socialism with its working clothes on," a shout went up and the monster gathering broke up to take part in the dance which had already started.

BOSS COX NABBED FOR PERJURY CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—George B. Cox, veteran Republican boss of Cincinnati, president of the Cincinnati Trust Company and theatrical manager, was indicted by the grand jury this afternoon on a charge of perjury.

A warrant charging perjury was served on Cox at his office. Immediately following this he appeared at the court house and gave bond for \$1,000 with Abe Funst, well known politician and office holder, as surety.

The charge of perjury is based on the fact that Cox, testifying before the grand jury in session May 24, 1906, denied that he had ever received any of the Federal interest money collected by county treasurers.

'T WAS A MATCH CAUSED EXPLOSION The coroner's jury which has been holding an inquest into the death of one of the men killed by the dynamite explosion on Pier 7, of the Jersey Central railroad, at Communipaw on February 7, gave this verdict at Jersey City early this morning, after being out one hour and twenty minutes.

"We believe that the explosion was caused by a lighted match or a cigar, or a cigarette stump carelessly thrown away at that point by some person, as the evidence shows that it was customary among men congregated at that point to do so."

B. R. T. PASSENGERS ALLOWED TO FREEZE While the inmates of a Ralph Avenue car, which was crossing Brooklyn bridge, were freezing slowly but surely to death yesterday, one of them ventured to complain to the conductor about the entire absence of heat. This merely drew an angry reply, as working for the B. R. T. is not conducive to good tempers and pleasant dispositions.

"Why not let us all complain to the newspapers?" said one man. "Complain nothing," answered another. "None of 'em will print anything to help the public. Their advertisers have got 'em sewed up tight."

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS HIT COUNT APPONYI CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Count Albert Apponyi has hearkened unto the agitation carried on against him by "Spravedinost," the local Bohemian Socialist daily newspaper, and has withdrawn his offer to speak before the Union League Club.

FAIRBANKS CAUGHT IN BIG SNOWBANK EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 21.—With no butter-milk in a thousand miles and only cherryless settled cocktails in the buffet, Charles Warren Fairbanks has been tied up several hours in a snowdrift in New Mexico.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 21.—With no butter-milk in a thousand miles and only cherryless settled cocktails in the buffet, Charles Warren Fairbanks has been tied up several hours in a snowdrift in New Mexico.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 21.—With no butter-milk in a thousand miles and only cherryless settled cocktails in the buffet, Charles Warren Fairbanks has been tied up several hours in a snowdrift in New Mexico.

I. A. M. HAS GREAT THROUG AT DANCE

Start of Movement for General Eight-Hour Day for All Members.

The eight-hour day movement for machinists in Greater New York and Hudson county, New Jersey, which has been launched by District No. 15 of the International Association of Machinists at its meeting January 29, was approved of in unmistakable terms last night by the rank and file of the machinists' union.

At the annual ball and dance, held at the New Star Casino, 107th street and Park avenue, yesterday evening, a huge throng of 4,000 men and women vigorously applauded the demand for an eight-hour day, which was made in various forms on a number of stereopticon slides.

Leaflets containing a copy of the resolution in favor of the eight hour day adopted by the local lodges of the machinists' organization at their meeting on January 29, were distributed among the crowds.

The administration of the police force has been gradually changed during the year 1910 in several respects. Illegals and abuses had gradually grown up therein during a course of years. The fault was not with the force, but with those who had ruled it.

The number of persons arrested in New York city in 1909 was 220,366, as against 112,642 in metropolitan London. Of these, 1,000 in this city, 79,000 were discharged by the magistrates as unjustified. We began early in the year to modify this great abuse.

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS HIT COUNT APPONYI CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Count Albert Apponyi has hearkened unto the agitation carried on against him by "Spravedinost," the local Bohemian Socialist daily newspaper, and has withdrawn his offer to speak before the Union League Club.

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS HIT COUNT APPONYI CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Count Albert Apponyi has hearkened unto the agitation carried on against him by "Spravedinost," the local Bohemian Socialist daily newspaper, and has withdrawn his offer to speak before the Union League Club.

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS HIT COUNT APPONYI CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Count Albert Apponyi has hearkened unto the agitation carried on against him by "Spravedinost," the local Bohemian Socialist daily newspaper, and has withdrawn his offer to speak before the Union League Club.

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS HIT COUNT APPONYI CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Count Albert Apponyi has hearkened unto the agitation carried on against him by "Spravedinost," the local Bohemian Socialist daily newspaper, and has withdrawn his offer to speak before the Union League Club.

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS HIT COUNT APPONYI CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Count Albert Apponyi has hearkened unto the agitation carried on against him by "Spravedinost," the local Bohemian Socialist daily newspaper, and has withdrawn his offer to speak before the Union League Club.

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS HIT COUNT APPONYI CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Count Albert Apponyi has hearkened unto the agitation carried on against him by "Spravedinost," the local Bohemian Socialist daily newspaper, and has withdrawn his offer to speak before the Union League Club.

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS HIT COUNT APPONYI CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Count Albert Apponyi has hearkened unto the agitation carried on against him by "Spravedinost," the local Bohemian Socialist daily newspaper, and has withdrawn his offer to speak before the Union League Club.

HOLZWASSER'S Open Evenings Until 9 o'Clock. WE PAY FREIGHT and R. R. FARE. WRITE FOR OUR 1911 CATALOGUE. Credit Terms \$20 worth \$75 weekly. 1417-1423 Third Ave. at 80th St.

RED FLAG SIGN OF BROTHERHOOD, SAYS THE MAYOR

(Continued From Page 1.) ployers and had the regular police keep order. This is the safe and orderly way.

The administration of the police force has been gradually changed during the year 1910 in several respects. Illegals and abuses had gradually grown up therein during a course of years. The fault was not with the force, but with those who had ruled it.

The number of persons arrested in New York city in 1909 was 220,366, as against 112,642 in metropolitan London. Of these, 1,000 in this city, 79,000 were discharged by the magistrates as unjustified. We began early in the year to modify this great abuse.

LABOR PARTY MUST COME--GOMPERS

(Special to The Call.) INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 21.—Gompers beginning to see the truth of the Socialists' argument for independent political action by the workers as a class? This question is being asked by many workers here to-day as a result of a speech delivered by President Samuel Gompers, of the A. F. of L., before the State Legislature yesterday.

"A constructive, progressive, radical labor party must soon enter the field of politics against the Republican and the Democratic parties. The Republican party, if it remains as it is now, will represent the power of wealth. And the Democratic party will compete with it for the same leadership, unless the Democrats turn to the people to lead them out of bondage."

"There must be a change. Discontent must find expression in a broader and more humane party than either of the old parties as they stand at the present time. The middle class, the business man and the humble toilers are willing to come into their own, but we believe in evolution, not revolution."

The Greatest Achievement of WOMAN'S DAY Will Undoubtedly be THE SUNDAY CALL FEBRUARY 26. It will be the biggest and the best. Nowhere else can you get such splendid, readable articles. Every phase of the question ably handled by able writers. Here is a partial list of those who will contribute and the names of their articles: Ellen Hayes, "Woman and Scientific Research." Ethel V. Carnie, "Why Women Should Be Socialists." Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, "Women and Unionism." Henry Frank, "The Logic of Votes for Women." Upton Sinclair, "What Have the British Suffragettes Accomplished?" Charlotte Perkins Gilman, "Fighting and Working." Frances M. Gill, "The Children's Socialist School Movement." Oscar Leonard, "A Man's View of Woman Suffrage." Josephine C. Kaneko, "Why Should Women Vote?" Edmond Peluso, "The Socialist School of Germany." Dr. William J. Robinson, "Why Men Do Not Marry." Lena W. Leonard, "Why Workers Should Be Socialists." George Willis Cooke, "Some Books About Women." James Ackland will be represented by two poems, "Hannah Mansfield Battell, 'Her Gifts.'" Helena Sharpsteen, "Silent Influence." Helen M. Parsons, "Ye Who Understand." Alla Greenberg, "Too Late." Meta L. Stern, "Dick's Revelation." Louise W. Kneeland, "Her Possibilities." Lavinia Dock, "The Skirmish Over the Page Bill." Andre Tridon, "The Return." Mason Dixon, "Tales of a Landlord Capitalist." "The Jews," a review of Dr. Fishberg's highly important book. Then there will be a page of special editorial contributions, an article of great interest by Roland D. Sawyer, a study by Theresa Malkiel, and a special news story by Carrie W. Allen. All told, there has never before been issued in America such a striking, important Socialist paper. It is worth buying, worth reading, worth circulating. Wide circulation of it means adding strength to the Socialist party, and necessarily through that the advancing of the cause of Votes for Women. THE PRICE HAS BEEN FIXED AT ONLY THREE DOLLARS A HUNDRED. Rush in your order today. Thousands of copies should be circulated at all the meetings held on Sunday. But to make sure of your copies SEE THE YOUR ORDER IS SENT IN AT ONCE. Remember the price—ONLY THREE DOLLARS HUNDRED.

MAURER TALKS TO SOCIALIST CLUB

Robert Bruere Also Speaker at Annual Dinner in Philadelphia.

(Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—James H. Maurer, Socialist member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and Robert Bruere, of New York, were the principal speakers at the annual dinner of the Socialist Club held here tonight.

There were over 100 guests present at the dinner and the words of the speakers were roundly applauded. Comrade Maurer told the story of his own career as a workman and a Socialist and of the long fight carried on by the workers of Reading before they succeeded in sending a representative to Harrisburg.

Maurer explained that the chief use of a single Socialist in a hostile legislature was to "thunder" forth the Socialist message from his commanding position and make the people acquainted with the fact that a new order of things was being inaugurated.

Comrade Bruere spoke at length of the work of organized charity in New York, in which he has been engaged, laying particular emphasis on the efforts that have been made to inaugurate municipal milk depots and of the opposition encountered.

MONTGOMERY GETS TWO-YEAR SENTENCE

A sentence of not less than two years and two months, nor more than five years and two months was imposed by Judge Rosalsky today on William R. Montgomery, former president of the Hamilton Bank.

Montgomery was convicted last week of having devoted to his own use just before the doors of the Hamilton Bank were closed on October 23, 1907, \$4,400 of the bank's funds. He insisted that this money was used for the benefit of the depositors and none of it was used by him personally.

Montgomery's mother, 87 years old, called on Judge Rosalsky in chambers and made a plea for her son. Montgomery's wife also tried to see the court, but Rosalsky refused to permit her to enter. In imposing sentence Rosalsky criticized the jury which convicted Montgomery for recommending mercy, and said it had "encroached on the province of the court."

"There has been so much of this using the money of depositors for speculation that distrust of our banks has come upon the people," said the judge. "This, despite the fact that some bankers have been sent to prison."

"The courts should not permit the confidence in the banks to be destroyed. The prisoner has robbed the bank and the depositors both."

He then sentenced Montgomery.

TO LOAN EX-REBELS TENTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The loan by the War Department of tents for the use of the Confederate Veterans' reunion at Little Rock, Ark., in May, 1911, was authorized in a resolution passed by the House this afternoon.



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

THOMAS G. HUNT
Maker and Importer of
Trunks, Bags and Leather Goods
430 6th Ave., cor. 26th St., Manhattan.



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

RESTAURANTS.
LITTLE HUNGARY 257 E. Houston St.
Table d'Hote, every evening concert; Hungarian Orchestral Band and Singers.

PRINTERS.
CO-OPERATIVE PRESS
112 Nassau St.

ED. J. SPEYER :: Printer
112 Nassau St., Cor. Spruce, New York.
Special Trade Union and Socialist Work.

WEB PRESSMEN GET SETBACK FROM ARBITRATION BOARD

Favorable Decision From John Mitchell's Committee Mysteriously Reversed by Another Board.

Another labor organization has discovered what it means to have anything to do with the National Civic Federation or any of its officers, whether they have a labor tag or not. This is Web Pressmen's Union, Local No. 25, which has been well stung in a conflict with the New York World and whose members are sore in consequence.

The results of the dispute are such that a finger cannot be laid on any one place where it can be said that the Civic Federation got in its work, but the outcome has been similar to the ending of every affair of the kind in which the Civic Federation has had a hand—that is, the union, in the end, suddenly wakes up to the fact that it has lost and yet does not exactly know where to put the blame.

Last fall a difference of opinion arose between the men in the press room of the World and the business office of the paper. The World had just put in a new Cox duplex press with a superstructure from which the paper unwinds. The men contended that this superstructure entailed an extra amount of labor and therefore more men were needed than their contract called for.

Wanted Easy.

The conflict went on until finally it was decided to leave the matter to an arbitration board. When names for this board were submitted the World seemed curiously anxious to have Ralph M. Easley, secretary of the Civic Federation, act as the third man on the board, which was to include one representative of the union and one of the newspaper. The union objected, but finally agreed to have John Mitchell, of the A. F. of L., of the Mine Workers, and also an official of the Civic Federation at \$6,000 a year, act as chairman. The World readily agreed, and sessions were begun with David Simons, vice president of No. 25, acting for the men and Arthur Billings, assistant business manager of the World, for the paper.

The decision, made on October 28, was favorable to the union, whereas the pressmen rejoiced and considered that John Mitchell had been a much maligned man. The finding of the board was as follows:

"Having considered all the circumstances in connection with this case, we are forced to the conclusion that taking a sixteen-page paper as the basis of our decision, there should be employed in the operation of the Du-

plex press one additional man, or seven men; on an eighteen-page paper one additional man, or eight men; on a twenty-page paper one additional man, or eight men," and so on; in short the union, according to this decision, was to gain one man on each size of paper that the press was capable of printing.

The World Appeals.

The men of course thought the victory was theirs, but the World still had a card up its sleeve. It appealed from the decision. A new arbitration board was then made necessary. H. N. Kellogg, of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, was chosen to represent the World, and Peter J. Dobbs, first vice-president of the international union, was selected to act for the men. For third man the union proposed Justice Samuel Seabury, of the Supreme Court, and chairman of the international board of arbitration. He was elected on the Hearst ticket.

Seabury's decision, made on January 21, but just now made public, was against the union, which is now in the position it was in the beginning, and the men are wondering how it all happened.

The Stabury decision declares that though the contract fails to specify labor increasing devices as cause for new demands, it was conceded that the contract should be construed to read that in case of labor increasing devices or machines being installed, the union should have a right to demand more for the men than the scale calls for. It was finally decided that the Duplex press, including the superstructure, is not by comparison with the Hoe press a labor increasing machine; that more men are not required to work the Hoe press; and that the scale now called for by the contract in relation to the Hoe press should continue in force and apply to the Duplex press during the life of the contract.

Curious Coincidences.

On the surface it appears that the union was treated fairly and has no reason to complain. But it so happens that in every labor dispute in which the Civic Federation has a hand, the first decision seems to be in favor of the union. That seems to prove that the Civic Federation is "friendly" to labor. But it so happens, also, that a later decision, from a court or other tribunal, comes along and leaves the trustful workman in the lurch. That has been the history of nearly every case of the kind in which the Civic Federation has been involved. Labor men admit it seems curious.

GOULD GOING TO ENJOY LIFE

Said a Wall Street report yesterday: "A syndicate is being organized to take over practically all of the Gould holdings in railroad stocks."

"This operation would involve nearly \$100,000,000 of underwriting, and would be one of the greatest transfers of wealth in the history of the country."

"This portion of the report was verified in official quarters—that the Gould holdings of Missouri Pacific have actually been offered at a fixed price—something above \$70 a share. A prominent banker is authority for the statement that all of the other Gould holdings will be offered within a short time."

"The present developments support the recent forecast in the Evening Journal of Mr. Gould's probable withdrawal from all active business to devote more time to his family, society, travel, sportsmanship and pleasure."

"The recent marriage of his daughter Vivian to a son of an ancient English noble family, and the marriage of his eldest daughter, Marjorie, to Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., whose family holds almost as high a social position abroad as at home, lend credence to the persistent reports that the distinguished head of the Gould family will spend much of his future time abroad."

MURPHY'S SHEEHAN CALLS ON GAYNOR

William F. Sheehan, Murphy's candidate for United States senator, called at the Mayor's office yesterday. Gaynor was out, so the candidate went away after hinting that he might call later.

Sheehan had no appointment with the Mayor. He said that his visit had no bearing on the Albany deadlock situation, but that he had called solely in the interests of the New York, Queens County and Surburban Railroad Company and the Russell Sage Foundation. The railroad company is now seeking a franchise to extend its lines to Forest Hills, where the Foundation is erecting model family houses.

Later the Mayor refused to talk about Sheehan's visit. Robert Adamson, Gaynor's secretary, said that the Mayor had not known Sheehan was to call.

THIRD DEGREE INQUIRY.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The life of the third degree commission is to be continued throughout the next Congress as the result of a resolution adopted today by the senate.

You are at home when dealing with
FRANK'S Department Store
N. E. COR. 63D ST. & AVE. A, N. Y.
Always Something New.
We handle all union-made merchandise.

LANGFORD WINS FIGHT ON FOUL

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The greatest interest was manifested in the fight which took place at the Olympia, tonight between Bill Lang, heavyweight champion of Australia, and Sam Langford, the negro pugilist of Boston, for a purse of \$17,500, because of the fact that McIntosh, the organizer of the match, promised the winner a match for \$45,000 with Jack Johnson.

Nearly eight thousand people watched the fight. The gate money amounted to \$45,000, which is a record for a fight in London. Notwithstanding Lang's superior weight, and reach, it was soon evident that he was outclassed by the quicker and more scientific boxer. Langford did practically all the scoring in the first round, keeping the Australian on the run.

In the second round the Bostonian dropped Lang with a right hook on the jaw. The fight seemed to be over, but the white man rose on the count of nine and the gong saved him. Langford knocked him down again in the third round, but Lang rose just inside the time, and by cleverly avoiding the negro's blows he kept his feet until the gong sounded.

The fourth round was a mix-up. Langford swung his left, and right blindly, trying to finish his man, but Lang again successfully lasted out the round.

Langford handed out more punishment in the fifth round and floored the Australian twice with swings on the jaw, but the latter, although groggy on his legs, managed to survive the round.

Lang's eyes had been nearly bugged up since the fourth round, and his face was crimsoned with gore, and when the sixth round began he was very groggy. Langford, after administering more punishment, got Lang in a corner and suddenly shot out his right for his opponent's jaw. Lang ducked and the negro missed and slipped to his knees. Before he could rise Lang gave him an upper cut with his right. Referee Corri instantly gave the verdict to Langford, who had done quite four-fifths of the scoring throughout the fight.

In a fight between Lang and Curran at Olympia on Jan. 18 last for the heavyweight championship Lang drove Curran to the ropes in the first round and Curran dropped on one knee. Lang hit him while he was down, and lost the fight on the foul.

HURT BY EXPLODING AUTO TIRE.
John Prewitt, of 36 Cambridge street, East Orange, N. J., a demonstrator and mechanic for the Palmer-Singer Automobile Company at 1620 Broadway, was badly cut about the face and body yesterday by an exploding tire. He was showing a visitor how they pumped up the tires from a tank of compressed air. The tire exploded, smashing the rim of the wheel and driving fragments of it into the demonstrator. He was taken to Flower Hospital.

The 848th Day of The Call and Our Ad
UNION LABEL GOODS
MEN'S FURNISHINGS—Underwear, Suits, Ties, Linen and Linens, Collars, Umbrellas, Rubber Shoes, Sweaters, etc.
Waters and Coats' Outfits.
LADIES' FURNISHINGS—Corsets, U. S. Dressing Room, Hairdressing, Notions, Skirts, Rubber Shoes, etc.
Absolutely Reliable Price and Quality.
FREE CALL CARDS.
SIG. KLEIN and Assistants
50 AND 52 THIRD AVE. NEAR 10TH ST. N. Y. C.
Tel. 4685 Broadway.
Mail orders all over U. S.

KNOX FOR SCHWAB FIRST; PATRIOTISM FOLLOWS BUSINESS

(Continued From Page 1.)

states navy have been compelled to render every service asked by the South American government.

Once these ships are built, there is no guarantee that their guns may not be turned against our own ships, for they might be sold or by capture fall into the hands of any other nation.

Germany or Japan might buy them so far as anything the United States could do.

Two ships were built for Russia by the Cramps ten or twelve years ago. Both these ships are now in Japan's navy.

"Extraordinary Relations."

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Admiral Garcia, chief of the commission in charge of the building of two monster battleships for Argentina, says that it was the influence of the United States State Department that gave the contracts to America.

"I met Secretary Knox in Washington," he said, "and was introduced to Secretary Von Meyer. I was informed that confidential relations had been established between the United States and Argentina. The relations are extraordinary. The United States Minister, Mr. Sherrill, at Buenos Ayres, obtained remarkable concessions from your government. We have carte blanche to all information your Navy Department has, and we are free to call for drawings, devices, or expert advice. We can also use your proving grounds for testing our guns. We have been allowed to put our naval officers on board your ships to study your navy and methods."

TO TAKE FINAL VOTE ON LORIMER TODAY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The concluding chapter in the Lorimer election fraud case began today. A final vote will be taken before adjournment tomorrow.

The last long speech in opposition to Lorimer was made today by Senator Beveridge (Rep. Ind.), who proposed the resolution declaring Lorimer's seat vacant.

Beveridge asked that prejudice and passion be laid aside and the Lorimer case considered on its merits.

"The validity of an election held under a government whose very existence depends on the purity of its elections is the issue in this case," said Beveridge. "It is the integrity of the election and not the purity of the man elected. That is the only issue."

WATCHING TREASURY CLERKS' EXPENSE ITEMS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Among those who are not pleased at the recent reduction in the price of upper berths in Pullman cars are the government clerks, at least the clerks in the Treasury Department. For the clerks who travel, it will mean the measuring of a few more yards of red tape.

Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh has issued a circular requiring that hereafter traveling employees of the Treasury shall fill out plainly a blank specifying whether on their journey they used upper or lower berths. Under the reduction made by the Pullman company, the upper cost 80 per cent of the rate for lowers.

OFFICIAL SHOT; MANY WOUNDED IN PORTUGAL

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A dispatch from Lisbon which had been delayed in transmission reached here today reporting a serious outbreak at Guarda, a fortified town 209 miles northeast of Lisbon. The Minister of Public Works was shot by Royalists and later the troops attacked the people in revenge, wounding many of them. The dispatch says quiet was later restored, but the situation continues critical.

MUSIC

FOUNDER OF WAGE EARNERS' THEATER LEAGUE AUTHORIZED BY STOVER TO BEGIN PUBLIC PROPAGANDA.
By Harry Chapin Plummer.

Open air performances of opera and drama will be provided the people in the principal parks and recreation centers of Greater New York during the coming summer, under the auspices of the Department of Parks, and at merely nominal prices of admission. Julius Hopp, organizer and founder of the Wage Earners' Theater League, announced last night that he had been authorized by Charles Stover, commissioner of parks, to begin an active public propaganda for support of a plan submitted by Mr. Hopp a year ago, and which Mr. Hopp stated yesterday, had the heartiest approval of the park commissioner.

To discuss with the various committees the preliminary plans and to concentrate upon a definite working object, a special meeting of the associated leagues has been called by Mr. Hopp for tomorrow night at the hall of the Clara de Hirsch Home, 225 East 63d street. Delegates will be present representing the branches of the leagues throughout the lower and upper East Side, and the West Side of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn.

The Hopp plan, which has met the favor of the park commissioner, embraces the periodical representation in the open air of standard operatic and dramatic works, with complete scenic equipment, and enlisting full and thoroughly competent acting, choral and orchestral forces, and mechanical corps, recruited in many cases of the operas, from the Metropolitan Opera House, and in the case of the dramas, from the first class theaters of New York.

The operating details of the big project will immediately be undertaken by Mr. Hopp, and those supporting him in the movement, including several leading city officials.

Modest Altchuler, conductor of the Russian Symphony Orchestra, yesterday announced the gala festival program to be rendered at the initial concert of the Wage Earners' series, to take place Sunday afternoon, March 5, in the Hippodrome, and for which prices of from 15 cents to 75 cents for orchestra and balcony, and \$1.00 for box locations, will be charged. The soloists at this concert, which will engage the full complement of the Russian Symphony Society, will be Mmes. Dimitrieff and Hulce, soprano and contralto, respectively; Frank Ormsby, tenor; Bertram Schwan, baritone, and Nicolai Sekoloff, violinist. The important ensemble numbers to be prepared by the orchestra are the familiar Ipolito-dvanov "Caucasian Sketches," the scherzo and finale from Tschalkowsky's Fourth Symphony, Liszt's Second Rhapsody and the overture to Wagner's grand opera, "Tannhauser."

The vocal soloists named will be heard in concert in the quartet from Verdi's grand opera, "Rigoletto," while each will figure in separate arie, including the Prize Song from Wagner's comic opera, "Die Meistersinger," to be rendered by Mr. Ormsby, and the aria, "Mon coeur s'ouvre a ta voix" from Saint-Saens' grand opera, "Samson et Dalila," which will be essayed by Mme. Hulce. Mr. Sekoloff will render the Meditation from Massenet's opera, "Thais." The concert will conclude with Victor Herbert's "American Fantasia," played by the orchestra.

The program in full will be published in the Sunday issue of The New York Call on the day of the concert, with annotations prepared by the writer.

Membership in the Wage Earners' Theater League is available to working people, regardless of political, religious or social affiliations, an annual membership due of ten cents being assessed. The main office, located at No. 1416 Broadway, is open daily from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., (telephone Bryant 3875), and the downtown office, in the University Settlement Building, No. 184 Eldridge street, is open every evening from 7:30 to 9:30. Branches are located as follows:

Lower East Side Branches—89-91 Cannon street, Brightside Day Nursery; 151 Clinton street, United Hebrew Trade Unions; 186 Chrystie street, Recreation House; 184 Eldridge street, University Settlement; 197 East Broadway, Educational Alliance; 202 East Broadway, Wolkovisker Society; 265 Henry street, Nurses' Settlement; 95 Rivington street, College Settlement.

Upper East Side Branches—55 East 3d street, Music School Settlement; 53 East 4th street, Young Men's Educational League; 216 East 5th street, Portuguese Sisterhood; 209 East 6th street, Emanuel Brotherhood; 228 East 12th street, The Virginia; 221 East 13th street, Clara de Hirsch Home for Immigrants; 218 East 15th street, People's Club; 112 East 19th street, Rand School of Social Science; 356 Second avenue, United Hebrew Charities; 209 East 42d street, Bartholomew's Girls' Club (Mrs. Stockbower); 225 East 63d street, Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls; 445 East 72d street, Normal College Alumnae House; 540 East 74th street, East Side Settlement; 232 East 79th street, Nurses' Settlement; 318 East 82d street, Emanuel Sisterhood; 92d street and Lexington avenue, Young Men's Hebrew Association; 1576 Lexington avenue, Young Women's Hebrew Association; 142 East 163d street, Workingmen's Circle Educational Alliance; 237 East 164th street, Union Settlement; 112 East 164th street, Socialist party Branch 7.

Worthy of Your Support
7th GRAND ANNUAL
CONCERT and BALL
GIVEN BY THE
Consumptives' Sanitarium Aid Society
Saturday Evening, March 4, 1911
Grand Central Palace, 434 Street and Lexington Avenue
Professional Talent Will Take Part in the Concert.

Lecture on
"The Socialist Movement of the West"
Under the auspices of the Socialist Party of Local New York, March 4.
—BY—
May Wood Simons
Delegate to International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen.
Labor Temple (Main Hall), 247 E. 84th St.
Sunday, Feb. 26, 1911, at 2.30 p. m.
FRANK BORN WILL PRESIDE
MUSIC Admission 10c
Tickets can be procured at Party Headquarters, 229 East 66th Street, or Social Headquarters, 1661 Third Avenue.

FIFTEEN INJURED IN S. P. SMASH-UP
ELKO, Nev., Feb. 21.—Fifteen persons are in hospitals here today as the result of the ditching of the Southern Pacific combound China-Japan Mail east of Palisade, Nev., late last night. Southern Pacific officials reported today that none was killed and that twelve of the fifteen injured were not seriously hurt.

The engine ran into a broken rail and the smoker and one chair car overturned and slid down an embankment. The tourist cars, a sleeper and a diner also left the track, but remained upright and did not so far as the embankment. The engine backed along the ties, tearing up nearly 500 feet of track.

HIGH PRESSURE EXTENDED
Lower East Side Better Able to Cope With Fire Hazard.
An extension of the high pressure fire service on the lower East Side was put into operation yesterday at 1 o'clock in the morning by an order issued by the fire commissioner. The area thus added to the high pressure field is bounded by Chambers Street, Houston street, the Bowery and the East River. It is the most dangerous fire zone in the world because it is filled with tall unimproved tenements in which live many hundreds of thousands.

High pressure hose carts will be placed in the district, and it is planned to supplement all horse apparatus there with automobile vehicles. This will make it possible to respond to calls quicker and will result, Commissioner Waide thinks, in fewer accidents. At present many children run over in the street because the horses cannot stop soon enough. The auto trucks will have special emergency brakes that will stop them in a very short space.

New Music for the Young People
Arrival of the Gramophone.
Both are indicated, and used by all Teachers. They are light, handy, compact and instructive.
To call readers, etc. by mail for particulars, apply to
J. F. KATE
111 E. Broadway, New York, N. Y.
"The Gramophone" for piano and gramophone.

TRAVIS
Clean and Durable
Union Made Clothing, Furnishings and Millinery
Third Avenue and 16th Street, New York

The Berlin Hat
AND WILL ALWAYS BE THE BEST
1898 Third Ave., cor. 106th St., New York

CLEANING AND DYING
F. GUSENBURG
129 Second Ave., Tel. 174 and 175
DAIRY AND LUNCH ROOM
L. Schoenfeld
UPPER
DAIRY AND LUNCH ROOM
20 Livingston St., East Fourth St.

Paintings at Popular Prices
CALL AT STUDIO OR CONSULT BY MAIL
Louis N. Bromberg
223 EAST 86th STREET
HOURS 2 TO 7 P. M.

BOOKS.
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
409 PEARL STREET :: NEW YORK
Book Catalog Mailed Upon Request.

Excelsior Stationery Co.
112 HANCOCK STREET.
All kinds of Stationery, Law, Typewriting Supplies.

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

HARRISBURG RAKES IN LOT OF PIFFLE

Representatives Introduce Bills to Raise Their Salaries. Child Labor Measure.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 21.—The North resolution protesting against the Barnard statue, was reported affirmatively from the Centennial Affairs committee of the house today.

NEW YORK IS MAKING CRIMINALS OF CHILDREN

Thousands of Young Boys Are Annually Herded Among Hardened Victims of "Justice"—Sing Sing Shown to Be in a Beastly Condition.

That the state of New York is turning youthful delinquents into criminals through the want of a proper state reformatory, where boys between the ages of sixteen to twenty, convicted of misdemeanors, could be sent, is charged in the sixteenth annual report of the state commission of prisons, an abstract of which has just been made public.

least five times during the preceding two years on any offense whatsoever.

REP. HOBSON WANTS THREE BATTLESHIPS

War Advocate of Congress Says Nation Must Have More Armaments.

(By The Call's War Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Following the outbreak of yesterday by Representative Hobson, of Alabama, the war advocate of the house, who declared that this country would participate in a gory scrimmage with Japan within ten months, the same gentleman arose in the house today and demanded that the country provide three more battleships as a means of providing peace to the nation.

Speaker, I stand here I have always stood, with my two feet on the floor, and oppose any measure that is to perpetuate the increasing of the armaments of this nation.

Classified Advertisements

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

Sick and Death Benefit Fund UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

TRACTION COMPANY'S MECHANICS STRIKE

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 21.—The discharge from the company's service of W. H. Tilton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., vice foreman of the Wilmington and Philadelphia Traction Company, and John Wood, of Chester, the electrical inspector for the company, has precipitated a strike among the employees of the mechanical department of that company.

THIRD DEGREE INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A resolution was adopted by the senate today extending the life of the committee appointed to investigate the administration of the "third degree" by police, to continue its inquiries during the coming Congressional recess.

DR. B. L. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE

300 East Broadway, Tel. 2365 Orchard, Beach, 103 Lenox Ave., Box 118th St., 14th St., 14th St.

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST

Special Liberal Prices for Comrades. 100 E. 24th St. Tel. 2907-1900.

DR. P. L. LEWIN DENTIST

350 Brook Ave. Cor. 149th St. Bronx.

DR. ROTHENBERG DENTIST

100 E. 24th St. Tel. 2907-1900.

LONG TERMS FOR MINOR OFFENSES

Another of the flowers of our present day justice pointed out by the report in the manner in which police justices and magistrates treat offenders charged with intoxication, breach of the peace, train riding, and other such trifling offenses.

SPORTS

BROWN VS. HOGAN TONIGHT

Conqueror of Wolgast Will Fight 'Frisco Wonder at Madison A. C. Members of the Madison A. C. will enjoy a rare treat in the ten-round battle which will be held tonight, introducing Knockout Brown, the phenomenal local lightweight, and One Round Hogan, of San Francisco, who has been heralded as a wonder.

ZBYSKO REMEETS PILAKOFF

The result of the big international wrestling match, which will take place tomorrow night, at Sulzer's Harlem Casino, 127th street and Second Avenue, New York, will be awaited with keenest interest.

CONFIRMS CALL'S EXPOSURE

As to the condition of the prison with reference to the health of the prisoners the recent expose of The Call is confirmed in the following paragraph: "The cells are deficient in ventilation and light, and have only 168.87 cubic feet of space in each."

GIANT VETERANS OFF

The first detachment of Giant veterans to set out for the training camp at Marlin Springs, Texas, will sail for New Orleans, La., today at noon, aboard the steamer 'Creole'.

WILL TONY LOSE HIS JOB?

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—Packer McFarland is going to have his hands full this afternoon. The stunt he is going to perform will act perhaps as a sort of oxygen on the nerves of the sports in this alleged lethargic city.

TRUSSMAKER HENRY FRAHME

1499 53 Ave. Cor. 84th & 85th Sts.

OUR SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST

March 1 is the date set for the opening of our next subscription contest. The features of this contest are calculated to draw the largest number of contestants that have ever participated in any of our previous contests.

ARNOLD FAMILY SAYS GIRL IS DEAD

That he has evidence which will prove that certain persons were criminally responsible in connection with the disappearance of his daughter Dorothy, was the statement yesterday of Francis E. Arnold, father of the missing girl.

LOWER TELEGRAPH RATES IN ADIRONACKS

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The efforts of the boards of trade of Lake Placid, Tupper Lake, and Saranac Lake, to secure through the public service commission, a reduction of telegraph rates from these and other points in the Adirondacks have been successful.

FAMINE MENACES OVER TWO MILLIONS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—An urgent appeal for aid for Chinese famine sufferers was sent out by the American Red Cross today, saying: "Recent advices from China indicate that conditions in the famine district are as bad as have been rumored and are growing worse as days go by."

CONTEST DEPARTMENT

New York Call, 409 Pearl Street, New York City. Kindly enter the following name on your list. I intend to join in the subscription contest:

Name Address City State

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 subscriptions 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, 409 Pearl Street, New York City.

Name Address City State

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 subscriptions 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, 409 Pearl Street, New York City.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

Manhattan. 410 2nd St., near Broadway—Nestly furnished rooms, large, small; hot water; \$1.50 up.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED

BRONX. Two young men desire furnished room between 160th and 170th street, Bronx, with good family; \$8.00, Box 281, care of The Call.

ARNOLD FAMILY SAYS GIRL IS DEAD

That he has evidence which will prove that certain persons were criminally responsible in connection with the disappearance of his daughter Dorothy, was the statement yesterday of Francis E. Arnold, father of the missing girl.

LOWER TELEGRAPH RATES IN ADIRONACKS

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The efforts of the boards of trade of Lake Placid, Tupper Lake, and Saranac Lake, to secure through the public service commission, a reduction of telegraph rates from these and other points in the Adirondacks have been successful.

FAMINE MENACES OVER TWO MILLIONS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—An urgent appeal for aid for Chinese famine sufferers was sent out by the American Red Cross today, saying: "Recent advices from China indicate that conditions in the famine district are as bad as have been rumored and are growing worse as days go by."

CONTEST DEPARTMENT

New York Call, 409 Pearl Street, New York City. Kindly enter the following name on your list. I intend to join in the subscription contest:

Name Address City State

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 subscriptions 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, 409 Pearl Street, New York City.

Workmen's Circle Directory

BRANCH NO. 2, Arbeiter Ring, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening at 305 Bushwick Ave. Our officers, John J. McKeibin, Sec.; Aaron Rosenthal, Pres.; Joseph J. McKeibin, Treas.; and Joseph J. McKeibin, Sec. 2.

THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

General Office, 89-91 Delancy St., N. Y. City. Tel. 236-0800.

ADIRONACK EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY

Branch 42, Workmen's Circle, meets every Friday evening at 228 N. Houston street, New York City.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 24, BRONX

meets every Friday at the Bronx, Precinct 10, Fulton Ave. 24 and 4th Fridays, for routine business, and 2d and 4th Fridays for discussion and social work.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BROTHERHOODS AND MARCHES OF AMERICA

Local 2, 8th St., New York City, meets every Monday evening at 243 E. 8th street.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 24, BRONX

meets every Friday at the Bronx, Precinct 10, Fulton Ave. 24 and 4th Fridays, for routine business, and 2d and 4th Fridays for discussion and social work.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BROTHERHOODS AND MARCHES OF AMERICA

Local 2, 8th St., New York City, meets every Monday evening at 243 E. 8th street.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 24, BRONX

meets every Friday at the Bronx, Precinct 10, Fulton Ave. 24 and 4th Fridays, for routine business, and 2d and 4th Fridays for discussion and social work.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BROTHERHOODS AND MARCHES OF AMERICA

Local 2, 8th St., New York City, meets every Monday evening at 243 E. 8th street.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 24, BRONX

meets every Friday at the Bronx, Precinct 10, Fulton Ave. 24 and 4th Fridays, for routine business, and 2d and 4th Fridays for discussion and social work.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BROTHERHOODS AND MARCHES OF AMERICA

Local 2, 8th St., New York City, meets every Monday evening at 243 E. 8th street.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 24, BRONX

meets every Friday at the Bronx, Precinct 10, Fulton Ave. 24 and 4th Fridays, for routine business, and 2d and 4th Fridays for discussion and social work.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BROTHERHOODS AND MARCHES OF AMERICA

Local 2, 8th St., New York City, meets every Monday evening at 243 E. 8th street.

The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.		Sunday Issue Only.		Week-Day Issue Only.	
For One Year	\$2.00	1.50	2.50	1.50	2.50
For Six Months	1.00	.75	1.25	.75	1.25
For Three Months	.50	.38	.63	.38	.63
For One Month	.15	.11	.19	.11	.19

In addition to the above rates mail subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage.
Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. 4. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, No. 53.

GOVERNMENTAL "PATERNALISM."

A few days ago the minister of the Central American republic of Honduras to the United States signed contracts with several bankers in this city for a loan, the total amount of which may ultimately reach the sum of \$10,000,000.

The banks and bankers concerned are the same ones whose names recur again and again whenever large financial transactions are reported, namely, J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Bank, the First National Bank, and the Guaranty Trust Company. The four first mentioned firms will participate in the loan, while the last mentioned one will act as the fiscal agent of the Honduran government.

The contract provides for an immediate loan of \$7,500,000 to settle the debt of Honduras, which has been for many years past in a chaotic condition, and to prosecute some improvements in the country, such as the construction or completion of an interoceanic railroad. A future loan of an additional \$2,500,000 is also provided for, whenever the customs receipts of the republic would appear to "justify" advancing the money, that is to say, whenever the revenues of the republic would increase to such an extent as to enable it to pay the interest required for the additional sum. The loan, by the way, is understood to be taken at 88.

Now, this little transaction between the New York bankers and the little republic is by no means a private transaction between the two parties concerned. Although the contract was signed in New York, the news of the transaction was announced at the State Department in Washington, which transmitted a copy of the contract to Congress. In fact, the consummation of the loan is contingent upon the ratification by the American Senate and the Honduran Congress of the treaty recently negotiated between the executives of the two countries. This treaty provides for the proper guarantee of American loans to Honduras, and for the protection of similar future contracts having the approval of the two governments. In other words, the New York bankers will advance money to Honduras only on the condition that the government of the United States assumes some sort of a financial protectorate over the former country. And our government is perfectly willing to assume that protectorate, in order to enable the New York bankers to make a few honest dollars in commissions. And in fact, why not? Is not Honduras much smaller, much nearer, and much more amenable to control and discipline than China? And did not our State Department officials work and toil like Trojans in order to secure "our" share of the \$30,000,000 railroad loan forced upon China by Great Britain, Germany, and France?

To secure the safety of American capital abroad, as well as "equal treatment" in large international transactions, is a recognized and universally admitted function of all governments, including our own. And naturally, in their laudable efforts to fulfill this function, the various capitalistic governments occasionally become involved in little difficulties, which now and again result in wars. One little difficulty of this character has now been raised by the German government. Germany has the most valuable potash mines in the world, and American fertilizer companies have invested considerable capital in some of those mines. But the German government passed a law restricting the amount of potash that may be exported, thus interfering with the business of the American companies. Our State Department has been trying to prevail upon the German government to relax its restrictions, but apparently without effect. And so, there has been introduced in Congress an amendment to the Pure Food Act, the sole purpose of which is to put in the hands of the President a weapon for use in the negotiations with the German government. According to Senator Curtis, the mover of the amendment, "the measure is entirely protective in character, and in motive is non-partisan, non-sectional, and non-political, and should become a law in the near future." Of course, when the profits of capital are in danger, all non-essential differences between capitalist parties disappear, and their true essence is laid bare.

But the touching solicitude of our government for the safety and profitability of American capital is by no means confined to that portion of it which is invested abroad. On the contrary, nothing that the government can do in this direction is left undone because of "constitutional" scruples. Every department of the government is in the service of capital, but the Department of Agriculture is perhaps more serviceable than any other. The numerous experiments it is conducting in all sorts of directions are, of course, supposed to be intended to benefit the farmer. In reality, however, they are of advantage chiefly to the wealthy farmers, and frequently only to industrial capitalists. Thus we are informed that at Wausau, Wis., an experimental wood pulp mill has begun operations under the direction of the Department of Agriculture. The object is to ascertain the relative value of various plants and woods for paper manufacture. The appropriation for the mill was made at the last session of Congress.

Thus does the national government in a thousand ways serve the interests of the capitalists. The army and navy are maintained to protect their interests abroad, their investments and their markets. The State Department exists almost exclusively for the purpose of safeguarding their interests. The consular service exists exclusively for the purpose of gathering information useful to them, and to facilitate their commercial transactions abroad. Experiments and tests of all kinds are being made under government auspices and with the people's money, in order to enable them to carry on their business in the most scientific and profitable manner. But if we proposed a national workmen's compensation law, or a national old-age pension law, or a national law for the protection of the life and limb and health of the workers in the mines, mills and railways, or a national law limiting the hours of labor, we would be promptly told that this is gross paternalism and that the Constitution, as interpreted by the courts, forbids the government to do these things!

And the most discouraging part of the whole business is that the working people themselves submit to this invidious distinction and permit themselves to be fooled by the scholastic subtleties and "constitutional" arguments of those capitalistic lackeys, the lawyers and judges. The working people themselves almost appear to be indifferent to their own terrible sufferings, and while the capitalists know how to get anything done whenever they want it done, the working people and their leaders are groping about helplessly in the dark and wondering how the wholesale slaughter of themselves can be stopped. It can be stopped. But it will be stopped only when the working people force the national government to pass thoroughgoing drastic measures covering the entire nation, every mine, mill, factory, and every railroad in every state of the Union.

RESTRICTION OF OUTPUT.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

Among many other things of which labor organizations are accused by mouthpieces of capitalism is the restriction of output. That is held up before the world as one of the most wicked and indefensible tricks of labor leaders.

Isn't it worth while to take up this indictment for consideration? For the sake of argument let us admit that certain labor unions practice a restriction of output, though the field for that practice is limited to branches of work where the individual worker and his ability still count as factors, like bricklayers, clothing cutters, typesetters, and so forth. Where, on the other hand, the process of work is in the main determined by machinery and the worker simply has become the servant and appendage of the machine, he is practically powerless to regulate or restrict the output.

But in so far as the workers of today are still able to restrict the output they by no means are able to restrict or prevent the production of commodities. Capital, controlling machinery, raw material and labor power, settles that point. It can and does determine how much of any kind of production it wants. It regulates the output by the use of more or less machinery and labor power.

What restriction, if any, is then chargeable to labor? Surely not the restriction complained of. Whenever organized workers effectively practice what is called restriction, they are actuated by two laudable motives: to place a limit on the intensity of labor, in order to husband their own strength, their ability to work; also to obtain a more equitable distribution of the work among the ready workers.

In other words, workers do struggle against overwork that would use them up prematurely, as slave drivers of a certain type used up the slaves; or they look out for their unemployed brothers in an effort to secure employment for them.

What they restrict, therefore, is not the output of commodities, but the

profit of the capitalist class derived from overwork through the process of speeding. They resist slave driving. Hence, the rage.

Real restriction of output that is detrimental to the welfare of society, is the restriction for which capitalism is responsible. For to capitalism, restriction is absolutely essential. It is part of the system. It is a most important element in the production of profit. As has been shown time and again, the life principle of capitalist production is not the creation of an abundance of useful commodities, but the creation of profit for the capitalist. The welfare of society may go to the devil as long as fat dividends come out of the process of production as regulated by capitalism.

Hence capitalism never for a moment is troubled by conscientious scruples when profits can be secured by a restriction of output. That sort of restriction is one of the life principles of the modern Trust. Nor is it an innovation in the capitalist code of ethics. It was already practiced advisedly centuries ago by the Dutch East India Company, when that concern had secured a monopoly in the trade of spices. The output was carefully limited so that high prices could be maintained. Plantations were destroyed and acreage limited in order to achieve the desired end.

In our own day, time and again shiploads of vegetables arriving in New York harbor when the market was already supplied were dumped into the sea in order to prevent a sudden drop of prices. Here is even more than restriction—destruction of the created product.

For several years the capitalists interested in the supply of coffee have worked the game of restriction of output to the limit.

Among the coffee growing countries, Brazil nowadays occupies the most important place. She produces about three-quarters of the total world supply. One of the states of Brazil, the state of Sao Paulo, produces about 50 to 60 per cent of the whole supply. During the last dec-

ade of the nineteenth century the production of coffee was extended enormously in Brazil, and consequently the price of the product decreased rapidly. The coffee planters thereupon became alarmed. They called upon the state for aid. Steps were taken to limit the planting of coffee trees. A heavy tax upon new plantations was imposed.

But that seemed not sufficient to keep up prices. So the state was induced to levy also a heavy export tax upon coffee and to limit the quantity that could be exported to 10,000,000 lbs. Exports above that quantity had to pay an extra 20 per cent of export duty.

Still the price kept on sinking. Now the coffee planters went further. They prevailed upon the state to create a regular Coffee Trust. The state of Sao Paulo negotiated with a group of international bankers for a large loan to finance this trust. With the money thus obtained, the state bought gradually 5,000,000 bags of coffee to the value of about \$80,000,000.

This coffee is stored away in state warehouses. Only small quantities of it are allowed to come into the market at times when such sales will not make the prices go down.

Of course, if the coffee harvest is poor, the stored coffee will command a good price. But if the stored coffee cannot be sold, since it would tend to make the quotations for coffee drop, the price of coffee is artificially kept high. The bankers interested in the scheme must see to it that the world supply of coffee remains limited, restricted. Their profit depends on that restriction. A committee controlled by them regulates the whole scheme of sales.

There you have capitalist-monopoly production for profit in all its essentials: restriction of output, regulation of sales, fixing of prices. There you have also the machinery of the state acting as the tool of the profit takers.

Do you see the difference in the two kinds of restriction of output?

THE DYING OUT OF MYSTERY IN LITERATURE.

By ANDRE TRIDON.

Dreamers, who do not worship realism as the ultimate word in letters, should find much gratification in the thought that Poe, Hoffmann, Anderson, and other chroniclers of the great unknown, lived in years past, instead of in this our present. For Mystery and Romance have suffered greatly at the hands of modern science and inventions. Electricity is the worst offender in that respect, for it has killed more goblins than all the grandmothers ever created. How much richer in unearthly beings the world was in the day of the tallow candle, of the oil lamp and the flint lock! Imagine your great-great-grandfather coming home at, say, 1 in the morning; the house he returned to was one of those immense stately mansions built, wing after wing, of timber that creaked and moaned when the night wind rose, or when the worms were gnawing slowly, stubbornly the heart of the beams into impalpable foam. His conscience, your great-great-grandfather's conscience, I mean, may have troubled him a little, for he had partaken a trifle too much of some cheering draught. . . . When the street door's lock had clicked behind him, he stood enshrouded in the hostile darkness of the endless corridors; echoes magnified the noise of his every step; his breath sounded like a cyclone. A match finally consented to burn and its flicker only helped him to realize the thickness of the velvety pall.

The lamp was located; its chimney stuck, and only yielded when the match was but a short winking ember; another match was struck and this time the wick, with much spluttering, emitted a little light; back went the chimney to its socket; the shade that surmounted it, divided the mystic world of darkness into two regions; the table and a part of the floor were immersed in a soft yellow gleam; above the shade, however, ghosts and goblins, frightened an instant by man's intrusion, resumed their play.

Back of the heavy armchairs they disported themselves; on the ceiling they must have been pursuing each other, for waves of shadows seemed to be flowing and ebbing. And, oh! the strange, pallid faces that appeared in the mirrors and disappeared suddenly when one stared at them. . . . The heavy, sticky oil lamps of our grandfathers, were such magicians. Poe's lamp was, perhaps, the most marvelous of all; for, if I remember rightly, the raven, although perched on Pallas' bust far above the lamp, managed to cast its shadow on the floor.

Now you come home from the club at any time of night; a phalanx of hall boys greet you at the entrance of your apartment house; no squeaky stairs, no endless corridors crammed with velvety darkness; a glaringly lighted elevator whisks you to your door; a switch is turned; a savage, tactless, pitilessly even cataract of light falls from the ceiling, spurs from the corners, flooding the room, the table, the chairs, drowsing all the unknown things that must have been hovering over your books, your papers and your bed. . . . Try to read then the mystery of the haunted house. . . . "Oh, piffle!" I hear you say. "Piffle!" If you could turn off a dozen of those pitiless forces of light and, half waking, half sleeping, stretch your legs before smouldering logs on which leaping tongues of blue and yellow flame would dance! The gent of the hearth would by and by accustom themselves

to your presence, tumble about in the ashes or even pelt you jestingly with handfuls of tiny sparks.

Did not a queen's lover, Ruy Blas, climb down a chimney pipe, once upon a time. . . . And then there was the Cricket on the Hearth; there was the frightened young swallow fallen from its nest that brought luck to the family. . . . And during the chill autumn nights did not the shrieks of lashing gales, blowing the smoke and cinders into our faces, reveal to us that the wild hunt was galloping through the windswept clouds. . . . Who will read those tales now to the family seated around the matter-of-fact radiator with its angular gills and its regular, commonplace, good-natured wheeze?

No longer will the villain emerge from a secret passage, no longer will the hard-pressed hero make his escape through a door concealed by portraits of ancestors, no longer will the hunchback arise from a trap to snatch the deadly draught from the heroine's hand.

We know that against the west partition wall there stands the Smith's piano. Variegated noises have demonstrated that the Browns' bedroom forms our natural frontier on the east. On the southeast the Jones' shower bath rages after 11 p.m. In front, the street; in the back, the fire escape; above, the Wilson children play toboggan with dining room chairs; on the floor below, Mr. Williams' alarm clock (tintinnabulates) with a vengeance from 6:45 to 7, every morning of the week.

The man of mystery in a long ulster, the tearful woman who begs the chivalrously inclined to save her from her tortures, could not sneak in undetected; we read of burglars' exploits now and then, but we know they are fancies of reporters working on "space."

Even if the mysterious stranger and the tearful woman faced us with their visit, what would become of the famous scene? . . . "Who are you, woman?" . . . "I am . . . I am . . . a tortured soul!" . . . For the telephone boy would have announced Mrs. A. B. Smith . . . and then we would not have received her, suspecting her of being an insurance or book agent. She could not have waited hidden like Polonius behind heavy hangings; heavy hangings have long ago been discarded for sanitary reasons.

What chance has the seion of a royal house to pose as a clerk and be loved for himself alone, when commercial agencies supply you very promptly with complete details of any post, present, and "prospects" of any of your acquaintances for a fee ranging from 25 cents to \$1.

In the golden eighteenth century, adventures like Castiglione's could stride court after court, kings after emperors, by assuming a new identity every time they trod the streets of a new capital; it took three or four months then to look into their "references," and in three or four months their harvest had been reaped. . . . Telegraph and long distance phone have blasted forever the hopes of would-be impostors.

Gone, gone forever, the melancholy woman slowly wasting away, victim of some mysterious disease. . . . We would today call it consumption, tuberculosis, faulty metabolism; we would, with this present day's information or misinformation touching medical matters, advise her to live on nuts for a month or to overfeed on raw eggs and meat juice. . . . Pity her? Never; we would despise her for her ignorance. Bring her flowers? No, sirree; disinfectants, pocket cuspidors for her.

which now blaze their way into the London slums, what hope is left for Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde to slink catlike around a corner and disappear into a baffling haze of an obscure lane?

Even country roads have been despoiled of their wild peace by automobile clubs anxious to minimize the danger of collisions. How easy it was a hundred years ago to tell a thrilling tale of the will of the wisp that laylaid the stranger into treacherous bogs; every one has seen the mysterious flame; no one has ever succeeded in getting close to it because it was very likely a lantern carried five miles away by a farmer trudging along the pike.

A story of this kind would cause a Far West farmer to cancel his subscription to the periodical publishing it. The powerful front lights of his automobile bare all the secrets of the road for a mile ahead. . . . Will 'o' the wisp!

The reverend gentleman who disturbed so deeply the existence of Hester Prynne could no longer, if his maker granted him permission to mistake meteors for celestial signs; the Daily Salem Observer would have forewarned him of the coming of the sky-boaz, months and months ahead.

Fakers of all kinds that added to our geographical misconceptions such a touch of hopeful sentimentalism will no longer be allowed to sell us remotely located paradises. And this will be a pity.

Old is the saying: "Whoever has traveled far can tell many a lie." We know that Marco Polo and Vasco de Gama have greatly embellished their observations of travel in far away Cathay, or around the imprecisely located Cape of Tempests, but we do not resent their frauds. We love to think that somewhere on earth there is a privileged land where natural laws are given a gentle twist. But the horror of being rudely interrupted, when we are gloating over an explorer's fabrications, by the voice of a dried-up scientist asking the speaker: "What was Saturn's elevation that day at 10:47 a.m.?"

The recording machine is another killer of romance. Professor Muensterberg of Harvard, threatens to supply lovers with accurate diagrams of their beloved's heart flexes, or of her amatory vibrations. He threatens to deliver to the beloved one scientific reports showing the young man's faculty for gathering loose gold, his inhibitory state when confronted with cocktails, racing sheets, or golden haired chorus girls.

Scientific methods have driven us to looking under tables which mediums were "levitating." Instead of alighting our eyes on the top of said table as medium begged us to do, we turn incandescent searchlights on the famous cabinet, with the result that the poor blinking ghost of our brother-in-law no longer dares to venture outside of the fluttering curtain. . . .

The white horses of Rosmerahim have vanished in the glare of the acetylene lamps the mill owner has certainly installed; the "white lady" who heralded the death of Hapsburg emperors would be blinded by tungsten bulbs.

And those ships becalmed at sea, off miraculous isles, what a tragedy to think that a tugboat summoned by wireless will snatch them away from the death dream of a Tropical escape! . . . No longer will the unquenchable thirst of a barkentine's feverish crew delineate, on the steel blue desolation of the Pacific, the undulating spine of the world-honored sea-serpent.

Freak ships, buccaniers' frigates, from which the long-lost son escaped some day; overture vessels from which Enoch Ardens landed too late to prevent domestic disturbances—no more will they thrill the stay-at-homes, no more will they be "stiff" for the illustrator with a gloomy crayon. . . . Should the Ancient Mariner button-hole us on our way to the wedding feast, we would merely berate him for the useless risk he took in sailing the high seas without X. Y. Z.'s portable wireless outfit at \$99.50.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE DEATH OF KOTOKU AND COMRADES.

Editor of The Call:

When a man is brave enough to go out into the world and explore a new country, it shows that the vital force, the "Spirit of the Race," is still alive, and that within this man the force is at work. He has a vision, a dream to make real. He will go forth and make great discoveries, cross seas and continents, and explore rivers, delve in mountains, meet strange people and die, without ever miserably and alone, the vision still before him, the dream unfulfilled. We may not know just what the dream was that led him on, but we do know that Time brings forth a reality far greater than the dreamer ever conceived.

So with the radical, a pioneer in the world of thought. He is all alive with this "Spirit of the Race"; he, too, has a vision, a wonderful vision of a new world wherein no one may be called master, wherein all men are as brothers, a world filled with children happy at play. So he goes forth with this intense ideal before him and, like the explorer, dies for it. But there is to the ideal die? Is that there is to the dream? No. Look back into history and you will find that any thought that proved to be a good thought could not be killed and exists today a living, tangible thing.

All men who love liberty should not lament Kotoku and his band, but rather rejoice that their death but proves that the "Spirit of the Race" moves within his people, that the touch of liberty is afire in the East and will burn brighter and brighter until its light will unite with that of the West, and there shall be no more Japan or Russia or United States, but one great brotherhood of man.

N. E. E.
The Palisades, N. J., Feb. 15, 1911.

DEMOCRACY IN HIGH PLACES.

Editor of The Call:

The men in the high places have shown their true colors. If we even thought that we were ruled by real democratically inclined people, we have another thing coming. In the first place, dear Elihu became a hero when he lambasted Lorimer. But the paste affixing the halo to his brow had not become dried before he tried again. This time he performed even more brilliantly. He assumed a shocked expression when Beveridge demanded the repeal of Lorimer's election and expatiated upon the glorious line of senators indirect election has given us (including Elihu and Lorimer, not to say Guggenheim). Then the pained expression grew and it positively hurt, he said that the demand for popular election indicated a distrust on the part of the people, and the implied assumption that the legislatures are corrupt.

Not to be outdone by Elihu, Kaiser William performed for our edification this week. If there was any doubt that he is for the pee-pul that doubt is dispelled now. Arizona adopted a constitution. The federal Constitution guarantees to every state a republican form of government, and therefore the federal government must review the constitution of every new state before it is admitted into the fair sisterhood. Taft threw a fit at the Oklahoma constitution, but he could not help it. But during the campaign for delegates to the Arizona and New Mexico constitutional conventions he himself and his cabinet officers excited against "insanity" in the new states. The result is gratifying. The people at large, and the delegates who drew up a constitution embodying every single item of the really democratic Oregon plan. There were direct election of federal senators, referendum, recall, proportionate representation and other new-fangled schemes, the purpose of which was to narrow the chasm between the people and their agent, the government. But the worst of all was the recall for the Judiciary. Upon this rock the ship of Arizona's statehood will founder. Taft, ex-Judge, pet' of corporations, saw red. His rage at this provision is truly pathetic. It is "lawless," "wild," "anarchistic," and he called upon the people of Arizona to reject the instrument. They responded nobly; 75 to 80 per cent voted for it. Only one county shows a plurality against it. So, for her temerity, Arizona's constitution will be vetoed and she will "wait a little longer." The little limbs are stronger, they shall try again.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, 1911.

THE GOLDEN MEAN.

Editor of The Call:

It seems to me that in the controversy about fasting, both contestants have erred in claiming too much and in failing to recognize the limitations of their own arguments.

Both seem to be considering the substitution of fasting for the entire activity of the medical profession. There is a middle ground—a path which both can stand—that fasting is good when the digestive tract is unable to function, and that anatomy, physiology, surgery and obstetrics are necessary sciences. In addition to this, if not too much excited, both might allow that skill in diagnosis and experience in conducting fasts would be worth hiring. The medical profession need not fear extinction. Dr. Dewey, of Meadville, prescribed fasting and some other dietetic specialties and managed to make a living.

Many medical innovations, which have been bitterly opposed by the orthodox, have been based on some practical benefit perhaps unknown to the innovators themselves. Thus homoeopathy forced the old school to moderate their doses. Fletcherism has caused some amelioration of gluttony; and it is to be hoped that the present craze for fasting may force the regulars to learn whether it may not be good in some cases. Many Twain wrote that a 48-hour fast would break up a cold. My experience is that it will change it from a fever to dry catarrh. If Dr. Robinson knows of any carefully conducted experiments in fasting in cases of fever, bowel complaints, etc., in modern times, it would be more to the point than to question the veracity of other experiments. It will do no good to call names. Produce data.

A. G. CRAIG.
Creskill, N. J., Feb. 15, 1911.

ANOTHER PROTEST.

Editor of The Call:

As another victim of the same injustice that Comrade Algernon Lee complained of some time ago I wish to print this protest. Besides being a lecturer and teacher, I happen to be (fortunately or unfortunately) an en-

tertainer. I cheerfully give and receive services to most every branch or local that has asked for them, and will continue. Instead of appreciation for any time and expenditure on some branches and clubs, I am startled by their deliberate misuse of my liberality.

At least three issues of The Call preceding February 12 announced my appearance at the Progress Debating Society to render "The Life of Abraham Lincoln in Fantomime," an absurd which was printed at first before, was even asked to appear, and which I strenuously objected. On February 17, Branch 4 announces without even the decency to ask me to appear before or after. The complaints of disappointment regarding the former affair are gradually reaching my hearing, and what's most terrible, I hear a splendid audience has gathered there.

I have never asked nor gotten penny for my services from any club or local. Comrade Lee's case would have been mighty welcome at some time, but gained a little now and then from outsiders coming to our affairs, and securing me for theirs. Thus you see the double injury done to me by your method. I shall never again favor certain organizations with my services, and the same holds good for any other organization that dishonestly uses my name. The Call readers with the names of my name.

AUGUST CLAASSENS.
New York, Feb. 20, 1911.

WHAT KAUTSKY SAID.

Editor of The Call:

In the report of my talk to the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, your reporter or printer has inadvertently included in quotation marks certain statements of my own as though they were Karl Kautsky's. The Kautsky quotation (pp. 184-187, Kerr's Edition of "The Social Revolution") should read as follows:

"The problem that we have to solve presupposes intelligence, discipline and talent for organization. These are the psychological foundations of Socialist society. . . . The social revolution requires high intelligence, strict discipline and complete organization of this great mass, and these must exist simultaneously with, and be indispensable to, economic life if it is to attain strength to overcome an extremely powerful an opponent."
W. J. GHENT.
New York, Feb. 17, 1911.

SOCIALISTS AND THE CHURCH.

Editor of The Call:

From a theoretical standpoint no one could disagree with the logic of John Burke, in his letter of January 12, when he states that one ought to maintain connection with the Church, and do all his power to effect the anti-Socialist propaganda of the clergy. The idea of Socialist mingling amongst A. O. U. W. K. O. U. 'men is a sensible one. It is true that if a Socialist withdraws from the kind, abandons his natural constituency, he is of little use to the movement. It is natural to suppose that an agitator who presenting his views to workers of his creed or race will receive a more attentive hearing than if he were a stranger. Burke's theory, when applied to nationalities or races, is undoubtedly correct. German speaker is best fitted for a German audience, an Irishman for an Irish audience, and so on, but we can hardly apply that logic when it is carried into the religious field. It is fairly, but justifying by the same, it is impossible for other reasons, than that it would not be permitted by the ruling powers of the church.

The rank and file of the Roman Catholic church must listen to their spiritual directors, not argue with them or interrupt their sermons or discourses. If one does, woe unto him. . . . Burke's complaint of the Roman Catholic Church to Mr. Gompers and the American Federation of Labor is unfortunate and unjust. The American Federation of Labor is a democratic organization; the smallest or newest member has a voice in the government and policy of it, and whatever his faults, great as they are, Gompers represents the majority of the American Federation of Labor. From year to year he is elected by the rank and file through the ballot, and the church is it is the opposite. It is feudal and autocratic in its organization and government. No account is ever properly rendered of the funds subscribed to it. The parish priest is appointed by the bishop, the parishioners have no voice in the matter. The bishop is picked out by the pope from a list of names sent him, and as a rule he is the most conservative on the panel. The Americans have been shouting for a second cardinal, as the growth of the church warranted it, all to no avail. The pope must decide for them. Who appoints the pope? "God knows." For a long time the papacy was a football between France, Spain and Austria. France grew tired of the Vatican and withdrew, Spain and Austria find they can work as well through an Italian—he is the "middle of the road" man and will injure either.

As to the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Knights of Columbus, a Socialist has no chance of boring them. What chance has a Burke, a Flynn or a Walsh in the Knights of Columbus alongside of a Judge Sullivan, a Senator Sheehan or a Supreme Court Justice White? The Knights of Columbus and similar bodies are honeycombed with big little Democratic and Republican politicians who are, as a rule, suave, polished and agreeable, always looking out for delegateships to conventions and other forms of self-advertisement. A Socialist would be always out maneuvered, his time, energy and money wasted, and finally he would be ostracized or "banned out."

If a Socialist retains his religious or national affiliations and uses them to the good of the movement he should appeal to his fellow Catholics, or fellow countrymen on the broad economic question, the uplifting of his class, the triumph of the proletariat. Theological discussions, no matter how tempting, commendable they may be at certain times, should be tactfully avoided. It is good policy to ignore the clergy, and when the Socialist position is flagrant misrepresented by them. They should only be replied to when the agitator sure of his audience, or in reply to some question. The behavior of Socialists among church members would, eventually, diminish results if he spent his time in the societies and lodges. . . . But such piffles, such constant addresses are rare among Catholics or Irishmen; no half way; no give and take, in matters of religion or politics the explanation is inevitable.
PATRICK L. QUINN.
New York, Feb. 15, 1911.