

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

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The Daily Worker

Devoted to the interests of the Working People every day in the year.

WEATHER: FAIR AND WARMER.

Price Two Cents.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1912.

WOMEN'S LETTERS TO BRANDT DESTROYED

Burned Notes and Photographs on McLaughlin's Recommendation.

The Grand Jury learned yesterday from records of the Police Department and the testimony of police officers that photographs and private letters belonging to Folke E. Brandt, and taken from his room by Commissioner Bingham on recommendation of Inspector McLaughlin...

Inspector John Taylor, who was charged with burglary in the home of Mortimer L. Schiff, were some of a number of women and girls of the letters in feminine handwriting were in English.

Chrystie, it was brought out, was at that time associated with Gans in the practice of law.

Three witnesses appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday. Augustus Heymert, a lawyer of Flushing, who was retained three years ago by United States Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, to look into the Brandt case, testified that an interview with Howard Gans was the extent of the investigation.

He reported that Brandt's sentence was not out of the ordinary for his crime, and that nothing could be done for him.

Hand Hearing Next Week. ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Richard L. Hand, special commissioner appointed by Governor John A. Dix to ascertain whether newly discovered evidence warrants a reopening of the case of the application of Folke E. Brandt for clemency...

Commissioner Hand received from the Governor a copy of the record in the case on which the Governor based his decision when he denied the application of the former valet of Mortimer L. Schiff for a curtailment of his thirty years' sentence.

Attorney General Carmody is of the opinion that the investigation will include the examination of every record in the case. Effort will be made to ascertain if absolute fairness was shown the prisoner in all stages of the proceedings, whether the action of the court was regular and whether the conviction was had "after due process of law."

HOUSE RESPONSIBILITY FOR R. R. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Legislation to increase the responsibility and liability of railroad companies with respect to bills of lading was urged by William Willison, law professor at Cornell University, and a representative of the American Bankers' Association and the National Associations of New York, before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce today.

PRISON FOR GREEK DEPUTY. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 16.—The Greek Deputy in the Turkish parliament, M. Comelida, who has been sentenced to a court-martial, has been sentenced to two months in prison. The charge against him was the circulation of inflammatory pamphlets.

BERGEMAN CABINET QUIT. BERGEMAN, Feb. 16.—The Swedish Cabinet resigned today.

COAL CRISIS AFFECTS STOCKS. LONDON, Feb. 16.—Chapel Court, the Wall Street of London, today was overshadowed by the coal strike outlook and home rails and home industries were accordingly...

HARRIS AND BLANK CASE IS POSTPONED

The suit of Max Calladro Levantino against Max Harris and Isaac Blank, Triangle bosses, who were acquitted of the charge of first degree manslaughter and the death in their factor of 147 girls and women in March, was postponed yesterday at the request of the woman's counsel, Kennedy, because he has another case in another court.

BERGER DECRIES STANDING ARMY

Socialist Congressman Urges Democratic Militia System Modeled After the Swiss. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—On the text that "a standing army is a standing preparation for war," Representative Victor L. Berger, the Wisconsin Socialist, today expounded to the House the Socialist view of the military branch of government. Berger urged a "democratic militia system" like Switzerland's.

MAYOR APOLOGIZES TO GEN. BINGHAM

Former Head of Police Accepts Gannon's Excuse and Will Discontinue His \$100,000 Libel Suit. Mayor Gaynor sent yesterday to Gen. Theodor Bingham a letter saying that he is sorry that he hurt General Bingham's feelings when he wrote Mayor McJannet attacking him in May, 1909, for the way the police handled young George Duffy, and he sincerely apologizes to the former head of the police.

EMILE AND GASTON, THEY FIGHT ONE DUEL

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Emile Mas, learned critic of the Paris theatrical publication, Comedien, and Gaston de Callave, co-author of the play, "Primrose," now being performed at the Comedie Francaise, they fight one magnificent duel.

FALLS TO HIS DEATH IN ELEVATOR SHAFT

James Johnson, of 2610 Jackson avenue, the Bronx, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by falling from an elevator in the office building at 42 Broadway as the car was moving upward from the sixth floor.

HOUSE GETS CHEMICAL BILL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Underwood bill, proposing a revision of the chemical schedule of the Payne-Aldrich Law, was presented to the House today. The bill will be taken up for debate Monday or Tuesday.

COURT OVERTURNS BIG COLLIER VERDICT

Finds for Post. Arch Labor Hater, and Orders New Trial.

By a divided opinion the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday reversed the judgment for \$50,000 obtained by Robert J. Collier for alleged libel. The suit was based on various advertisements of the Postum company, of Battle Creek, Mich., published in reply to criticism in Collier's Weekly of the Postum company in advertising its products.

The Postum company is controlled by Charles W. Post, who is notorious as a labor hater. The case was argued before the Appellate Court by Senator O'Gorman for the defendant, and by Morgan J. O'Brien, for the plaintiff. The judgment was the largest ever returned in a libel action in this State.

AINSWORTH ROW REACHES LAST ACT

Major General Retires After Thirty-seven Years' Service and Matter Will Now Be Dropped. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Major-General Fred C. Ainsworth, as a result of the charges preferred against him by Secretary of War Stimson, voluntarily retired from the army this afternoon, after thirty-seven years of active service.

LAUNDRY WORKERS TO PROSECUTE BOSSES

The Laundry Workers' Union, through its attorney, Jacob Hillquist, yesterday sent out notices to all hand laundries to turn in their union signs to the union within three days or the union would start court proceedings against them. The union is also drawing up papers for a conspiracy suit to be started by the union against the bosses.

A. F. OF L. HEADS SCORN JUDGE WRIGHT'S OFFER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—American Federation of Labor officials in conference today decided to make emphatic reply to Justice Daniel Thew Wright's intimation that Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison might secure immunity by pleading future obedience to court orders.

CONVICTED BANKERS FREED

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 16.—Charles E. Mullin, formerly cashier of a national bank at Pittsburg, Pa., and Clarence C. Waller, formerly connected with a bank at Fort Smith, Ark., are among ten prisoners for whom paroles were received at the Federal penitentiary here today.

KAISER BILL'S MAN DEFIES SOCIALISTS

Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg Tells Reichstag That Government Won't Change Its Policy.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg made a speech to the Reichstag today in which he said that the recent Socialist victories at the polls only strengthened the reasonableness of the government's policy.

The peace of Europe, said the Chancellor, was never more endangered than now. Germany was internally disorganized.

REVOLT SPREADS TO LOWER CALIFORNIA

Victories for Both Rebels and Maderistas in Chihuahua.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Disorders in Mexico have spread to Lower California, according to advices received at the State Department today.

In the attack on several stores near Cananea by marauders three officers of the local guard were killed. The leaders of the bandits, who are believed to be former labor agitators, fled to the mountains.

Federal soldiers are reported to have left Magdalena for Cananea. On the afternoon of the departure of the soldiers several prisoners escaped from the jail at Magdalena.

The War Department today denied to Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, who is in command of a squad of American soldiers made the mistake of crossing into Juarez, Mexico, from El Paso, Tex., yesterday.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 16.—Chihuahua rebels today took possession of Cuernavaca in the western part of the State, near the Pearson lumber plants. Several were killed on both sides.

The bill as passed by the House all reduction in the defensive power of the army was made in the army appropriation bill passed by the House today.

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DESCRIBES CAMPAIGN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

The campaign against tuberculosis in the State of New York was described yesterday by Prof. George F. Canfield, vice president of the State Charities Aid Association, at the association's annual meeting yesterday. Professor Canfield intimated that at the present rate of progress the program of "No Unchecked Tuberculosis in 1915," adopted at the "mass meeting held in Albany two years ago, would be carried out.

JUDGE LANNING DEAD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—That the death of Federal Judge Lanning, at Trenton, before whom the Steel Trust dissolution suit was brought, would not delay the prosecution of the case, was announced at the Department of Justice today.

PLAN TO BREAK LAW AT ACADEMY SUNDAY

Mayor to Be Officially Notified of Ten-Act Program.

Emboldened by the failure of William J. Gaynor, Mayor of the City of New York, to perform his sworn duty in upholding the laws of State and city forbidding theatrical performances on the Sabbath, the management of the Academy of Music has announced a bill for its two vaudeville shows tomorrow, almost every act of which involves the costuming and makeup of performers, the setting of scenery, and otherwise violating the specific prohibitions of the statutes and ordinances.

The Mayor may be made officially cognizant of the bally announced intention of the Academy management, to again break the Sabbath laws, a copy of The New York Call containing the program for tomorrow's shows, with an indication of the character of each act offered, will be delivered at the office of the Mayor in the City Hall this morning, during the regular two hours of his Saturday session.

The striking film operators, stagehands, electricians, stagehands, cleaners, and billposters of the Fox chain of motion picture theaters, of which State Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, "Johnny" White, Alton John Bario, or Batto, the "workingman's" Alderman, are responsible heads with William Fox, president of the Fox Amusement Company, are soeing to it that the city's Chief Executive shall not escape the consequences of the repeal of Sunday laws at the Academy of Music on Sunday.

Leading clergymen and officers of Sabbath law enforcement organizations are arrayed behind the strikers in their campaign against the playhouse of historic fame. Samuel F. Kingston, the manager of the Academy, is now held in \$300 bail for criminal acts performed at the theater on the evening of Sunday, December 17 last, and the churchmen and Sunday law bodies are following with closest interest the court proceedings against him, which have now occupied almost two months.

Kingston's case comes up for final trial before Magistrate Arthur Butts in the chambers of the Board of Magistrates in the Police Headquarters Building.

The proprietor of every moving picture establishment in the city has been served with an order by Fire Commissioner Johnson, prohibiting smoking in his place of amusement.

The activity of the Fire Department inspectors follows the vigorous complaint lately made by the Fox Theater strikers against the illegal storage of a quantity of highly explosive celluloid films in a lofty immediate vicinity of the ladies' retiring room of the City Theater, one of the Fox houses. Following a delay of several weeks, the films were finally ordered by the Bureau of Combustibles to be removed, and they have since been taken away.

HOUSE PASSES BILL CUTTING DOWN CAVALRY

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MERRILL WANTS WOMEN ON SCHOOL BOARD

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—In order to secure women members of the Schenectady School Board, Assemblyman Merrill, Socialist, got unanimous consent today to introduce a bill providing for their election after five years residence in the city.

You remember that the fiercest blizzard this good city ever experienced was in the latter part of March. We have two more winter months to come, and if you buy our \$7.95 Winter and Medium Suits and Overcoats now you will get plenty of wear out of them now and have them cheaper than you can buy next fall or winter. It is a good and safe investment.

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LAWRENCE STRIKERS SEND 125 CHILDREN TO NEW YORK TODAY

Parade Will Escort Them to Union Square to Welcome Them in Great Mass Meeting.

BOSTON AMERICAN WANTS INJUNCTION

Respectability in Person of Hearst Screams With Indignation as Workers Rally to Care for Children Threatened With Starvation in Mill Town.

"On to Grand Central today! On to Grand Central to welcome the children of Lawrence!" "Workers of New York, turn out in your thousands! Men, women and children of the working class, come out in the strength of your numbers to welcome the children of your fellows in Lawrence who are fighting against poverty, starvation and degradation!"

"Today there arrives at Grand Central station 125 children, coming to the Empire City to receive the hospitality and care of the workers." "The children come from a city whose streets are patrolled by soldiers—soldiers armed with rifle and bayonet, legal butchers called out at the behest of greed-ridden, brutal exploiters of men, women and little children."

"The soldiers of Lawrence have wetted their weapons in the blood of workers. They stand ready again at the word of command to saber and bayonet and shoot men and women alike."

"The children arriving today come from a city held in the grip of an armed terror. These children have seen the gleam of edged weapons on the streets. They have heard their parents tell of the terror of steel and lead. These children of Lawrence are fresh from a battlefield stained with the blood of your fellow workers."

"Fellow workers! The children of Lawrence are here at your call. You have heard their cries, and you have sent for them. You who are in the front of the struggle, you, who have fought and now you are in battles of and for your class—you, who have done these things and know them, know too the dire need of your fellows in Lawrence and have come to their aid."

"You have sent for the children of Lawrence, and they are here at your call. "On, then, to Grand Central today! Leave your factory, workshop and office! Let nothing stay you! Workers, unite! Let the sign of your unity be the children whose needs you will tend!"

"The children of Lawrence are coming! Out, out in your thousands! Rejoice today in the feeling and knowledge of unity! "Hurrah for the children of Lawrence!"

"THE NEW YORK LAWRENCE STRIKE COMMITTEE."

Today 125 children of the Lawrence strikers arrive at Grand Central Station between 3 and 4 o'clock. A parade will escort them along 42d street to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to 17th street, and from 17th street to Union Square, where a mass meeting to welcome the children will be held, after which they will be taken to Arlington Hall, 23 East 8th street, given a warm meal, and assigned to the families who have applied for them.

All sympathizers who applied in the first place for children and failed to receive one are asked to be at Arlington Hall, Room 3, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The coming of the children has been hastened because of an attempt by the Hearst papers to hold them in Lawrence by getting out an injunction, and the committee asks those who want a child to turn up early and facilitate the work.

The coming arrival of the children was announced late last night by Raimondo Fazio, secretary of the Local Lawrence Strike Committee, at 212 East 12th street, after the receipt of a dispatch from Lawrence to that effect.

obligations which all good citizens everywhere owe to society and to the home.

Yes, indeed, say the Lawrence strikers, it is something new in the national life of America. And it is a thing that has come to stay.

C. F. U. Not Following Golden. The Central Federated Union at its meeting at the Labor Temple last night, after reading a telegram from John Golden, president of the Textile Workers, condemning the sending of children of the Lawrence strikers to the city, decided to send its hands off and left the matter in the hands of the Lawrence Central Labor body.

"President United Textile Workers." Soon after the telegram was read the following resolution was introduced by Secretary Bohm: "Resolved, That while we sympathize with men and women in organized labor, who are struggling for fair and just economic conditions, we cannot conscientiously approve of the scheme of sending to public schools the small children of the Lawrence strikers."

Phillip Kelly, of the Theatrical Stage employees, said that he would take the same position he took at the A. F. of L. while we sympathize with men and women in organized labor, who are struggling for fair and just economic conditions, we cannot conscientiously approve of the scheme of sending to public schools the small children of the Lawrence strikers."

After a lengthy discussion, in which several delegates took an active part, Harry De Vaux, of the White Hats, said that the resolution in the case of the Lawrence strikers should be fought out by that central body and the Central Federated Union would not interfere.

At the Republic Theater, 42d street, at Broadway, a stereopticon lecture will be given by the Lawrence strikers committee tomorrow night.

The Arm and Torch Beautifully Made As Emblem or Scarf Pin. Comrade SOL SHAPIRO 65 East 117th Street, New York

Bronx Preparatory School TWO SCHOOLS 1611 WASHINGTON AVENUE. 680 WESTCHESTER AVENUE.

just as long as the strike lasts, and it may be necessary." Last midnight three women strikers were arrested, charged with intimidation, on the complaint of Rose Roy and Miami Duquette, both of whom are dead. The arrested women are Mrs. Annie Walsenbach and her sisters, Emma and Lillian Steindl. Annie Walsenbach has been one of the most active members of the General Strike Committee.

CALL'S LAWRENCE FUND NEAR \$1,000

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Total: \$827.23. Includes: I. M. Rubinow, New York, \$10.00; Geo. Gelder, Lafayette, Ind., 1.00; Young People's Socialist Federation, Circle 6, New York, 3.20; Anonymous, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 4.25; Industrial Lodge No. 26, Hartford, Conn., 6.00; John Roussido, Weehawken, N. J., 50; Geo. Bayer, Weehawken, N. J., 50; Mrs. C. W. Hoffman, Niagara Falls, N. Y., 1.00; M. L. H. Providence, R. I., 1.00; Alban Elsbach, Newark, N. J., 2.00; William Mayer, Newark, N. J., 2.00; Esther L. Stone, Washington, D. C., 3.00; Meta L. Stern and Ernest Lillenthal, New York, 5.00; I. Wiseman, New York, 1.00; Collected by Fanny Saroff at Lecture of Br. 2, S. P., New York, 6.00; Collected by John Russell among employees of J. H. Decker son & Co., Johnstown, N. Y., 8.00; Mrs. W. C. Godshalk, Trenton, N. J., 1.00; O. W., New York, 5.00; Collected at meeting of Workmen's Circle 84, Plainfield, N. J., 22.50; Charles Lenker, Freeport, L. I., 1.00; Ernest Poole, New York, 5.00; Employees Goldfeld & Lachman, New York, 8.00; Employees of A. S. Van Wesel, New York, 13.35; T. S. Cooper, New York, 2.00; N. S., New York, 10.00; Mrs. Rasmari, New York, 3.00; Ladies Tailors and Dress Makers Union, No. 18, New York, 25.00; "A Friend," New York, 1.00; Total: \$151.50; Previously acknowledged: \$675.93; Grand total: \$827.23.

The Brotherhood of Machinists, District No. 1, has donated 100 50-cent ball tickets to the New York local of the I. W. W., to be disposed of and the proceeds to be sent to the Lawrence textile strikers.

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MAY NOW LEGISLATE FOR FREE TRANSFERS. The order made some time ago by the Public Service Commission, requiring the restoration of free transfers at 151 points, having been countered by the gang in control of the surface cars taking out a writ of certiorari, the litigation that they are promising to last many months, the Commission yesterday indorsed Assemblyman Goldberg's bill requiring their restoration.

FRIEDMAN BROS. 138 Attorney St. Double Strength Saves Half

RAILROAD ENGINEERS' DEMANDS PUBLISHED

Eastern Lines to Be Standardized and Wages to Be Raised.

The latest demands made by the locomotive engineers upon the Eastern railroads were made public last night. The demands are for a 10-hour day, a 10-cent increase in wages, and a 10-cent increase in the cost of living.

DEATH AVENUE HIT BEFORE C. F. U. New York Central Likely to Grab Ten Miles of Waterfront—After Ward Bread Company.

DEMOCRATS HAVE NEW STATE CHAIRMAN. The Democratic State Committee, Chairman Norman E. Mack, presiding, had a brief session at the Hotel Knickerbocker yesterday afternoon, and named New York City, Carnegie Hall, as the place for holding the State convention to name delegates at large to the national convention, and announced the date for April 11.

LIKENS HIS CASE TO THAT OF BRANDT'S. In a statement made through his counsel yesterday, John Armstrong Chalmers, brother of Sheriff "Bob" Chanler and Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, who was adjudged insane in New York and sane in Virginia, likened his case to that of Polke Engel Brandt.

MALAYS REBEL AGAINST RULE OF PORTUGUESE. LISBON, Feb. 16.—Advices from Timor, in the Malay Archipelago, state that a serious native rebellion has broken out in that Portuguese colony. The rebels seized and pillaged the capital (Dullli). They killed many persons, set fire to factories and other buildings, and carried off valuable, foodstuffs, arms and ammunition.

RUSSIA PLANS TO RAISE OWN COTTON. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—The Russian Cabinet has prepared for submission to the Duma a bill calling for an appropriation of \$275,000, to be utilized for the purposes of the extension of the growth of cotton in Turkestan and the replacing of American agricultural machinery by implements made in Russia or other countries.

White Rose CEYLON TEA Double Strength Saves Half. This Tea Alters Not any more than its name does. This name always means same tea.

FIGHT IN JERSEY FOR 10-HOUR BILL

Manufacturers Paint Woeful Pictures of Calamity and Disaster Should Women Work Fewer Hours.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The hearing on the Edge bill, whereby it is proposed to limit the working hours of women to ten a day, will be resumed next Monday before the Senate committee consisting of Senators Edge, Gebhardt, and Nichols, and all those interested in its passage are urged by the Consumers' League of New Jersey to bring pressure upon the committee.

SEWING MACHINES MADE CHEAPER HERE. Superiority of American Labor Does the Trick, Importer Declares.

WHARF TRUST NOW ON FEDERAL GRILL. Warrants Out for Seventeen Business Men Who Control Dock Facilities in Skagway, Alaska.

NAVY YARD FIRES MEN FOR TAKING HOLIDAY. The patriotic officials of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who are always looking up the calendar to celebrate all kinds of minor holidays, are not so patriotic when it comes to the employees celebrating holidays.

RELIEF SOCIETY'S CONCERT. Good Musical Program, Will Be Given at Tonight's Affair.

FALLING HOUSE KILLS MAN. Antonio Ardabell, a carpenter, of 23d street and Neptune avenue, Sheepshead Bay, was yesterday caught under the collapse of a frame house, at 257 West 24th street and killed.

THE WILDER SHOE SHOP RELIABLE FAMILY FOOTWEAR. 679 Knickerbocker Ave., near Corlies St., Brooklyn. C. O. LOEBEL

WILEY AT HEAD OF LATEST TICKET

Chemist Cory Admits Candidacy for President and Outlines the Program of Newborn Party.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, admitted today that he might be President of the United States. The pure food champion, equal suffragist, economist, reformer and chief of Uncle Sam's chemistry bureau, said he had received word that a new party was about to be born, and that Harvey W. Wiley was to be the sponsor, Presidential candidate, and general utility man for the infant.

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The 1174th Edition of The Call and Our Announcement COME, PHONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL

MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS. Underwear, Shirts, Linen or Litholin Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Caps, Collar and Cuff Buttons, Overalls, Sweaters, Rubber Shoes, Gloves, etc.

SIG. KLEIN AND ASSISTANTS 50 Third Avenue Near 10th Street, New York

ELECTION ILLEGAL, SYNDICATE ADMITS. So Ingraham Interests at Babylon Will Not Get Beach Voted in Them Last November.

41 STATE JOBS EXEMPTED. Dix Approves Civil Service Body's Resolutions for Controller's Dept.

H. Delventhal GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET. Flatbush Ave., Cor. Cortlandt Road. Telephone 53 Flatbush.

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

Martin Derx MEN'S FURNISHINGS. 62-65 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN. HAVE YOUR SHOES REPAIRED AT Lebow's Electrical Shoe Repairing Shop 107 WEST 11TH ST., NEAR BROAD ST. WEAR THE TRIEBITZ SHOES 1724 PITKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN

CRITICAL PULL TO CLEAR MAJOR RAY

Volatility of Report Will Be Only Punishment for Sensational Charges.

For political influence will go to immunity to a man in other military life who would otherwise have found himself thrown out of service in short order is shown in the developments in the Major Ray case.

The members of the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department who have been investigating the record of Major Beecher B. Ray, of the Army Paymaster's Department, with its relation to political activities and to other things not so clean by half, have been undecided as to what course to pursue when the inquiry is completed and the proceedings put into print.

It was thought at one time that the committee might recommend to the House that it take action to secure the immediate separation of Major Ray from the service.

Before Major Ray entered the volunteer service, in May, 1898, as a major and additional paymaster, he was a railroad trainman having affiliations with a labor organization.

The story of the connection of this paymaster with the personal and political fortunes of President Taft begins in the summer of 1908, after Taft had been nominated at Chicago. It was thought by friends of the Republican Presidential candidate that labor might be against him, because of decisions antagonistic to the working man which he had given when Taft was on the federal bench.

Major Beecher B. Ray did not take an openly active part in preparing the way for this meeting, and for securing for Taft the attendance of representative brotherhood officials; but it was believed, in fact, pretty well known, that he was consulted about the matter and that his advice was of service.

Samuel M. Fitch, who was connected with a railroad workmen's organization, and who is now Collector of Internal Revenue at Chicago, was active in the arrangements for the labor meeting, and, through Major Ray, it is said that reports on the "probabilities in the case" were made to the men who were managing Taft's campaign.

The previous connection of Major Ray with an influential labor organization made him a valuable advisory assistant to Charles P. Taft and Frank H. Hitchcock.

For Constipation TRY EX-LAX

A Delicious Laxative Chocolate in Metal Boxes. 10 and 25 Cents.

DEPOSITORS STORM EAST SIDE BANK

Thieves Supposed to Have Started Run to Get Even With Banker.

As the result of a rumor believed to have been spread by an East Side gang of thieves Thursday night that the bank of Adolph Mandel at 155 Rivington street, had failed, Mandel's institution was stormed yesterday morning by hundreds of scared depositors who had stood in line all night. It was the first bank run on the East Side in several years. Rivington street, between Suffolk and Clinton, was choked with depositors. The line extended from the door of the bank, Rivington to Clinton and half way down the next block. Thousands of onlookers stood about, many of them as hysterical as those jammed in the line.

Caused Thieves Trouble.

The banker has been after the police and others to drive them men away. He had caused them much trouble. "We will get you," was the word sent to him the other day; and while he did not know just what that meant, he learned Thursday night. Just before the bank closed Thursday night, according to this story, one of the men suspected of working with the pickpockets went in and talked a little while with the cashier. He returned to the street while the clerk was locking up.

"They won't give me my money! They won't give me my money!" he cried. Crowds jammed about him for details. In a few moments the word went up and down Rivington street, in every tenement and store, that Mandel would fail.

The story of the robbery of the two messengers of the East River National Bank had caused a nervousness on the East Side, and the cry of Mandel's failure came at the psychological moment. Depositors gathered as if by magic. They took their places in line. There they stood all night; and nothing that Mandel or his clerks or the police could do had any effect on them.

All Paid in Full. The depositors were paid in full as rapidly as they presented their pass books and made demand. The bank has no set capital, but Mandel has on deposit with the State Controller \$100,000 in currency. He said the deposits in the bank totaled \$750,000.

Mandel's bank closed at sundown last night for the Jewish Sabbath, but he said it would be open again tomorrow morning for the payment of his depositors who still wanted their money.

One sequel to the \$25,000 tax robbery and other recent "Wild West" holdups here came yesterday when a rush to get pistol permits started at Police Headquarters. Business men and others kept knocking down Sullivan, who has charge of the Bureau of Information, continually on the jump answering questions as to how citizens can obtain permits to be armed. The persons who called up were many and each said he wanted to carry a pistol because he considered it dangerous to walk about the streets unprotected.

Most of the inquirers were from banks and business houses who send messengers on the streets with large sums of money. More letters teaching on the subject were received at Police Headquarters yesterday morning than for some time.

All the applications will be considered after going through the regular channels. The applicants have been instructed to apply to the captains in their precincts, who will forward them to Headquarters. Here they will be either approved or disapproved.

Another robbery occurred yesterday. William Dougherty, 37 years old, was knocked down and robbed of \$240 in a vacant lot at Trinity and Westchester avenues, the Bronx. He had just drawn the money from the Cora Exchange Bank on Willis avenue, for the payroll of the McGowan & Connolly Company, marble firm at 730 East 151st street. The boy said he was robbed by a former employe of the firm, who was discharged two weeks ago. Detectives have been set on his track.

HUGE ICE CROP, BUT THE PRICE GOES UP

Little Dealers Will Meet Tomorrow to Protest Against Trust's Greed.

This may sound strange, but it is true, nevertheless. In fact, it is the very thing that has been expected. The ice trust is going to raise the price of ice 50 cents a ton, beginning the 1st of next month.

This announcement was made yesterday, at the same time that State Commissioner of Public Works Peck announced that the ice is so heavy in the Hudson River that steamers will have to be used by the Public Works Department to break up the ice in the river so as to make navigation possible.

The boost in the price of ice is made, presumably, to impress upon the public at once that if ice is especially plentiful this year, it is not its, the public's business, but simply the good luck of the ice trust.

The public will pay high prices and face an ice famine in the summer, as usual, while the trust will have made more money than ever. Independent ice dealers are preparing to combat the trust's raise in price, and a meeting of independent dealers has been called for tomorrow at 245 West 48th street, and the fight for docking privileges will be carried before the Board of Aldermen.

The ice trust quietly announced to the independent retailers that the price of ice hereafter would be \$2.50 a ton, instead of \$2 a ton.

"The result of this," said Joseph A. Sheridan, of 820 West 44th street, leader of the independent dealers, "is that the price will probably be raised again before the summer arrives, in which the constant suffering for lack of ice upon the part of the poor."

"There is more than 4,000,000 tons of ice available. But that doesn't make any difference to the trust. We retailers buy our ice from the combination. They charge us \$2.50 a ton and we have to raise the price to our customers. The combination then goes onto the street and sells ice retail at the same price that we pay for it wholesale."

"We want to bring our own ice to New York, but we cannot get any docking privileges. To this end, we are going before the Board of Aldermen next Tuesday and ask the board to provide us docking privileges."

NATION'S TOOTH IS BECOMING SWEETER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Sugar consumption in the United States in the calendar year 1911 exceeded that of any earlier year. The total quantity consumed in continental United States was, according to the latest estimate of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, 7,570,000,000 pounds, or an average of \$1.78 pounds per capita, against the former high record of \$1.19 pounds per capita in the fiscal year 1907.

These figures are official so far as relates to the quantity brought into continental United States during the calendar year from Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines and from foreign countries. To this the bureau has added the latest estimates of sugar produced in the country during 1911, and by subtracting the official figures of exports from the grand total of imports and domestic production, obtains a total of 7,570,000,000 pounds, or practically \$2 pounds per capita, as the indicated consumption of the calendar year 1911. Ten years ago, in the fiscal year 1901, the indicated consumption was 72 pounds per capita.

This very large total consumption of sugar in the country in 1911 accompanied an unusually heavy production both in continental United States and its sugar producing islands, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The quantity brought from Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines in 1911 exceeded in each case that of any earlier year, and the estimated production of beet sugar in the country in 1911 was the largest on record, though that of cane sugar was slightly below the average of recent years.

The import valuation of the sugar brought from foreign countries in 1911 was, according to record terms, \$80,000,000; from the noncontiguous territories, \$78,000,000; and the estimated value of that produced in continental United States, \$90,000,000. The Bureau of Statistics estimates the duty paid on sugar imported from foreign countries in 1911 at \$60,000,000.

LAW MAKES NEWSBOYS JOBLESS.

Connecticut Education Board Decree on Dealers in Newark. NORWALK, Conn., Feb. 16.—Sixty-five newsboys are today out of work and six dealers liable to arrest and prosecution for violations of the Child Employment Labor Law.

An investigation in Newark last Saturday by an agent of the State Board of Education brought notices this morning from Secretary Charles D. Hine, of the board, to the effect that all boys must stop selling papers and that the dealers would probably have to answer for allowing the practice to continue after the law was passed.

Chapter 116 of the Public Acts of 1911 prohibits the employment of children under 16 without a State certificate of their age and ability to read and write.

FIVE MURDERS IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Five murderers were hanged to the gallows today. Four of whom were executed while counsel were vainly trying to obtain a stay order on the ground that their clients were insane, and one after habeas corpus proceedings in the Federal Court had been denied.

HIDE LOSES APPEAL. Charles Hazen Hyde, former City Chamberlain, yesterday lost his appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for a change of venue. Therefore, he must go to trial in New York County on the charge of bribery, growing out of the deposit of city money in the Carnegie Trust Company and the Northern Bank.

IT FITS WELL AROUND THE NECK



TELEPHONE 3715-3716 JOHN.

House of Morrison Tailors

NEW YORK CENTRAL BLAMES EMPLOYES

Bulletin Telling of Many Accidents Taken by Workers as a Joke.

The New York Central Railroad has just issued No. 6 of its Train Accident Bulletin. It is interesting reading, and railroad workers believe that one day it will take its place as first class humor.

The railroads issue books of rules for the operation of the lines, in which solemn warning is given workers to observe and faithfully carry out the instructions, and the Accident Bulletin is a sort of supplement to the rules in case of an accident, when it can say that the management is not responsible, and shift the blame onto the nearest worker at hand.

Bulletin No. 6 gives a list of accidents that happened on the Central during October, 1911, among them 4 collisions, 19 derailments, 10 cases of bumping post damage, 7 cases of switches operated under train, 4 cases of running through derail, 10 cases of sidingswiping at switches, 33 cases of running through switches, 10 cases of running off track end, and 19 cases of cars damaged in switching.

All these cases bear the same comment: "Due to negligence of employees." The Bulletin then urges its workers to use greater care, and to observe the rules.

The New York Central does not really mean the workers to take its counsel seriously. It is, indeed, the last thing in the world it wants. Were the rules of the road to be observed there would be no traffic carried, and inside of twenty-four hours the confusion and congestion on the railroads would be as complete as would result from a general strike of three weeks' duration.

But the railroads feel that its workers need a little literature now and again, and something to make them smile and feel good.

NEW YORK TO HAVE CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY

New York City will soon have a co-operative bakery operated on the Rochdale plan, if the ideas outlined at a conference of labor and other progressive organizations are carried out. Seventy-five organizations sent delegates to the meeting and all the delegates were very much in favor of starting a co-operative as soon as possible.

Submitted the proposition that a co-operative organization be formed and that shares to be sold at \$5 each should be issued. Membership should be \$1, and no matter how many shares a man or organization holds they should not have more than one vote, and the profits should be divided among the consumers.

After a lengthy discussion the proposition was accepted and a committee of sixteen was appointed to formulate the plans for the formation of the co-operative, and to visit organizations and get them to enroll in the movement. J. Goldstein and Joseph Schmidt, organizers of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, addressed the meeting and promised the assistance of their organization.

The committee will report at the next meeting, to be held at 234 East Broadway, next Tuesday night. They were also empowered to choose a suitable person for treasurer of the organization. M. Sudakow and M. Kasovitz, of the Workers' Circle, acted as chairman and vice chairman respectively, and E. Weinstein, organizer of the United Hebrew Trades, and Louis Schaeffer, of the Socialist party, acted as secretaries.

GHOST CAUSES DIVORCE. MACON, Ga., Feb. 16.—A ghost figured as correspondent in divorce proceedings here today when George W. Mann told the court that his young wife was haunted by the shade of her former husband, to whom she had made a promise after his death that she would never marry. She became a dependent from remorse, Mann says, that he consented to a separation and then applied for a divorce. He was given his decree.

DISGRACE KILLS BROKER. Pollock, Arrested on Grand Larceny Charge, Dies in Yonkers. William J. Pollock, 72 years old, a broker, of No. 50 Broadway, who was arrested two weeks ago on a charge of grand larceny growing out of a "sick engineer" mining swindle, is dead at his home, No. 18 Vest avenue, Yonkers.

Pollock at the time of his arrest protested his innocence and Job Hodges, his attorney, said his death was hastened by worry because of the indictment. Donald Farrah, of Windsor Trust Company fame was arrested at the same time. Pollock was under \$10,000 bail.

CALLAHAN THE BAKER 30 SPYER.

SAYS CHINA WILL BE GREAT POWER

Official at Washington Predicts Revolutionary Awakening Under Republic.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—"Now that the Chinese Republic is firmly established, with a regularly elected President and Assembly, the nations of the world will witness an awakening fully as revolutionary as was the movement which overthrew the centuries-old Manchu dynasty and placed Yuan Shi Kai in power."

This was the optimistic prediction voiced by Yung Kwai, Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Legation, in a special interview today.

"China will take her place among the great nations of the world—the place to which she is entitled by her immense spread of territory and her 400,000,000 of people—and the nations of the west will be treated to peaceful, commercial revolution alongside of which the awakening of the past will be as the movements of one still asleep."

"Dr. Sun Yat Sen, I think, may be placed in Yuan Shi Kai's Cabinet, but this is only problematic. Because the President will choose his own advisers. Sun's ability and popularity will, however, entitle him to consideration."

"The permanent location of the capital at Nanking is also doubtful, as the numerous northern provinces are as yet unheard from and, upon the arrival of their delegates to the National Assembly, the change of capital may be voted down. For the present, however, executive business will be transacted from Nanking."

HONGKONG, Feb. 16.—A number of junks were attacked at daylight yesterday by pirates on the West River, near Canton. Outbreaks of piracy, which were formerly very frequent since the West River has been patrolled by river gunboats.

A report has been received from Swatow that the steamer Kum Chow, of Hongkong, flying the British flag, entered the port there conveying 2,000 revolutionary Chinese soldiers bound for the north, and was threatened by the local troops with the guns of the fort. The Chinese Customs Commissioner and the British Consul instructed the captain not to enter with his vessel.

There is great excitement over the incident, and the opinion prevails that trouble in the southern provinces is only beginning.

NANKING, Feb. 16.—The republicans in telegraphing the news of his selection as President of the Chinese Republic to Yuan Shi Kai, at Peking, informed him that he was second only to George Washington, the only other President of a republic who had been unanimously elected.

PEKING, Feb. 16.—The proclamation of the republic of China is being celebrated with great enthusiasm in numerous cities, and no reports of serious disorders have come to hand.

Gen. Li Yueng Heng, republican military leader at Hankow, who was appointed Vice President of the republic by Sun Yat Sen, urges the selection of Wu Chang, in the province of Hu Pei, as the capital of the republic. It is thought in some quarters that he is doing this with a view to assisting Yuan Shi Kai by splitting opinion among the republicans in the south.

Yuan Shi Kai had his queue cut off today in order to signify his acceptance of republican customs, as well as constitutions. He had retained his queue while he was carrying on the negotiations with the imperial clan for the abdication of the throne and the establishment of a republic.

CAUGHT IN MACHINERY, IS FATALLY CRUSHED

Dragged twenty feet and wedged in between the machinery of the Collector Co. the machinery of the Collector Co. Company, eighty-five feet above the street, at Jerome avenue and East 18th street, Brooklyn, Peter Van Westering, a foreman, received injuries yesterday, which caused his death within an hour after he had been rushed to the Coney Island Hospital.

In her home, two blocks away, Mrs. Van Westering heard her husband's cries and hurried to the plant, not knowing that he had been injured. She became hysterical when she learned that he had been killed.

John J. Colleton, president of the company, and half a dozen men worked half an hour to release the injured man. He had been examining the machinery when his clothing caught and he was carried down among the cogs. Several ribs were broken and he was terribly crushed.

MANHATTAN CLOTHIERS, GENTS' FURNISHERS AND HATTERS. 100 West 42nd St. 100 West 42nd St. 100 West 42nd St.

PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANTS. 110 West 42nd St. 110 West 42nd St. 110 West 42nd St.

Sussman Bros. & Co.

662-4-6 Broadway
Cor. Bartlett St. BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Telephone 420 Williamsburg.

Patronize Your Old Comrades

We beg to call the attention of our friends and comrades that we have purchased a large stock of furniture at the Furniture Exposition, and not having sufficient space in our store, we are sacrificing the old stock at a profit covering our delivery only. Come and see for yourselves.

ITALIANS MAKE NO GAINS IN TRIPOLI

Barely Hold the Coast. Arabs Scorn Their Proclamations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Italy is making no headway in her war in Tripoli, according to letters from the scene of the conflict which escaped the censor and were received here today by Frank Edward Johnson, artist, explorer, archaeologist and ethnologist, who has just returned from a stay of several years in Africa.

R. Goldman

HIGH GRADE GENTS' FURNISHER

159 East Broadway

One Price Store

All Union Made Goods

Everything for a Correct Dress.

Gustav Stiglitz

WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.

200 Columbus Ave., bet. 51st and 52d Sts. RELIABLE REPAIRING.

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116 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Phone: 537 Beckman; 1045 Plaza.

M. LITTMAN

GO FOR YOUR UNION HATS, GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND SHOES TO

247 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

NAPOLEON'S ADVICE: Follow Up Your Victory

Comrade James F. Carey won a signal victory for Socialism when answering Rev. Father Gasson's S. J. address on the

Menace of Socialism

10c a copy. 25 copies \$1.75
50 copies \$2.50 100 copies \$4.00
(Express prepaid)

PREMIUM OFFER:

Anybody ordering 25 copies will receive free of charge two copies of "Reasons for Socialism," by Esell, each 25c.

BISHOP SPALDING

The Socialist Bishop

WILL PREACH

At St. Mark's Church
Second Avenue and 10th Street.

Sunday, Feb. 18, 8 P. M.

FORUM ON SOCIAL SUBJECTS AFTER THE ADDRESS.

Call Advertisers' Directory

MACFADDEN'S
Physical Culture Restaurants

110 West 42nd St. 110 West 42nd St. 110 West 42nd St.

MANHATTAN CLOTHIERS, GENTS' FURNISHERS AND HATTERS.

100 West 42nd St. 100 West 42nd St. 100 West 42nd St.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION

12th Avenue and Tenth Street

P. M., People's Forum

Mr. Boyd Fisher

"The Social Center Movement"

9 P. M., Discussion

French Room, 12 West 11th Street

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

BUTCHERS FOR THE CALL

Editor of The Call: This is to inform you that the Butcher District Council of New York...

We further recommend The Call to the general membership of the following fraternal organizations...

We are not a part of the American Federation of Labor, as we withdrew from that body in November, 1911...

BUTCHERS' DIST. COUNCIL John Walsh, Chairman. James Brady, Secretary.

BUTCHER WORKMEN ELECT OFFICIALS

The Press Committee of Local 26 of the Brotherhood of Butcher Workmen...

The local is getting on very nicely, making in new members at every meeting...

THE EAGLE SHOE STORE

Union-Made of Style and Quality. 100 Columbus Ave., bet 101st and 102d Sts., New York.

PRINTERS

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS PRINTERS

W. J. SPEYER, Printer

UNION LABELS

UNION MADE PIANOS

Remember that manufacturers and dealers in union made pianos always include in their advertisements the fact that their pianos are UNION MADE.



Always insist on seeing the label.

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

Workingmen, Do Your Duty

This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it...

ASK FOR THE LABEL OF THE CAPMAKERS' UNION

When Buying Caps for Yourselves and Children



THE NUMBER ACROSS THE LABEL IS PRINTED IN RED.

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When Buying Caps for Yourselves and Children

THE NUMBER ACROSS THE LABEL IS PRINTED IN RED.

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

MANHATTAN AND BRONX

East Side Forum Lecture.

A. Reisen will speak in Jewish this evening on "Jewish Literature," at the East Side Forum of Branch 2, 22 Rutgers street.

Mrs. Anita C. Block, editor of Woman's Sphere of the Sunday Call, will speak tomorrow evening under the auspices of the forum on the subject of "Woman and Labor."

Y. P. S. F. Committees to Meet.

The Executive and Auditing Committees of the Young People's Socialist Federation will meet tonight at 7:30 sharp at 143 East 103d street.

The meeting of the Arrangements Committee has been postponed until Monday. It will be held at 7:30 p.m., at 22 Rutgers street.

Branch 5 Dance Tonight.

Branch 5, 360 West 125th street, will hold its last dance in the old headquarters this evening.

Literature Distribution.

Branch 5—Literature distribution tomorrow morning from 360 West 125th street, room 8.

August Claessens' Lecture.

The fourth of a series of lectures on Socialism, given by August Claessens, under the auspices of Branch 7, will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in Madison Hall, 1685 Madison avenue.

Yorkville S. S. Club.

The members of the Yorkville Socialist Suffrage Club are requested to assist the Women's Committee in selling Calls.

F. B. KAISERMAN, Organizer.

A continued meeting of the members of Local New York will be held tomorrow at 2 p.m. at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street.

Circle 5 Moves.

Circle 5 of the Young People's Socialist Federation has moved to 284 East 10th street, and will hold its meetings at least one non-Socialist to 2:30 p.m. sharp at this address.

M. & A. KATZ DEPARTMENT STORE

631-633 Third Ave., near 51st St. NEW YORK.

Headquarters for Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods at exceptionally low prices.

FAIR TREATMENT TO ALL.

UNION LABELS.

Branch 6 offers a novelty at its club rooms, 1461 Third avenue, tomorrow night.

The Special Committee on Negro Agitation reported progress.

The election of a woman's organizer was laid over until next week.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

The committee also reported that it was preparing a leaflet on the school situation in New York.

On motion it was decided that, inasmuch as the question of giving representation to the Young People's Socialist Federation on the Executive Committee of the local is to be submitted to a vote of the members of Local New York shortly, that action be deferred until after the general vote.

A communication from Branch 10, in reference to deficit made at the

WHERE TO DINE.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND COMRADES

We beg to announce that

ANNEX LUNCH

1190 3d Ave., near 60th St.

is now under our management. Pure food at moderate prices.

Branch of 16 1st Ave., near 1st St. I. Kleinberg, Bros. & Co.

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will also take place. Visitors welcome.

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Maurer meeting, was received and ordered paid.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL

185-187 EAST BROADWAY.

Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening.

J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

Flatbush Forum Discontinued.

The Sunday evening meetings at the Flatbush Free Forum have been discontinued.

Joint Brownsville Meeting.

A joint meeting of Branches 1 and 2 of the 23d A. D. and Canarsie Branch will be held Monday evening of February 19, at the headquarters of Branch 2, 1701 Pitkin avenue.

QUEENS.

All members of Branch Ridgewood, Nos. 1 and 2, who can spare an hour of their leisure time tomorrow morning are asked to call at Queens County Labor Lyceum between the hours of 9.30 and 11.30.

NEW JERSEY.

A special meeting of the local will be held this evening at the headquarters, 124 Market street, Newark.

Hudson County.

A very important meeting of branch organizers and secretaries will be held in the local headquarters, 256-258 Central avenue, Jersey City, this evening.

PHILADELPHIA.

An entertainment and dance will be given by the 11th and 16th ward branches Socialist party at Socialist Hall, 567 North 5th street this evening.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

A debate on the subjects: "A National Department of Health," "The National League for Medical Freedom," "Ethical Medicine and Quackery," will take place on Monday, February 19, at the Sunrise Club, Cafe Boulevard, 10th street and Second avenue, between Dr. William J. Robinson, editor of the Critic and Guide, and Dr. Lewis Pinkerton Crutcher, vice president of the League for Medical Freedom.

TONIGHT AT 8:30

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BRANCHES OF THE 9TH AND 16TH A. D.

Carrie Ovington Speaker

W. B. Northrop Lecturer

CHURCH AVE. CAR WEST END LINE CULVER LINE BAY RIDGE LINE

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A joint meeting of Branches 1 and 2 of the 23d A. D. and Canarsie Branch will be held Monday evening of February 19, at the headquarters of Branch 2, 1701 Pitkin avenue.

QUEENS.

All members of Branch Ridgewood, Nos. 1 and 2, who can spare an hour of their leisure time tomorrow morning are asked to call at Queens County Labor Lyceum between the hours of 9.30 and 11.30.

NEW JERSEY.

A special meeting of the local will be held this evening at the headquarters, 124 Market street, Newark.

Hudson County.

A very important meeting of branch organizers and secretaries will be held in the local headquarters, 256-258 Central avenue, Jersey City, this evening.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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MAKING SOCIALIST MISSIONARIES

Rochester University has finally rid itself of a professor whose activity in the advocacy of Socialism, the heads of that institution declare, has given the university some "undesirable advertising." In this action it has followed the example of many other institutions of learning, such as factories, mills, mines and workshops of various kinds.

As a growing political party, we Socialists have no particular objection to this policy, though it is rather hard on the individual who is subjected to it. Even if we did object, our objections would count for nothing, anyhow. But in such matters there is ample compensation. If the establishment from which the Socialist is discharged thinks that his activity has given it undesirable advertising, we know positively at the same time that such dismissal also means some very desirable advertising for Socialism.

No little part of the rapid spread of Socialist principles and conceptions is due to this very policy. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred the evicted one goes forth into the highways and byways and redoubles his "pernicious activity" in behalf of the cause for which he was cast forth. The discharged workman or professor is often for a time transformed into a wandering missionary, preaching the gospel of Socialism up and down the land, and attracting the attention of thousands who before had never heard of him or his troubles. In most cases the discharge merely means the opening of wider and larger fields for the activity of the undesirable one.

Even the idea of punishment which lies behind the discharge does not work out as expected. The Socialist whose activity has attracted the notice of his employers, whether he be workman or university professor, is usually a thoroughly competent man in his occupation, with intelligence much above the average and of a determined temperament, as may be readily inferred from the fact that he was able to comprehend Socialism and courageous enough to risk his position by advocating it. He may be put to temporary inconvenience by the loss of his position, but not once in a hundred times is he cowed into silence because of it. There are not so many "repentant sinners" among such outcasts as to bring much joy into the capitalist heaven by returning thereto and promising submission to its decrees. He that loseth his place for the sake of Socialism shall find a better one, and he usually does.

The discharge of a Socialist under such circumstances is not exactly equivalent to ordering him to get off the earth. It has about the same effect as an order of dissolution has upon a Trust.

But it is evident enough that we are approaching the end of this period of dispersal and dismissal, simply because in its working out it has largely negated itself by defeating its own purpose. There are even now industrial centers here and there where no employer would think of discharging an employe for Socialist activity, not because they love Socialists any more than before, but because there are too many of them, and that the discharge of one or a dozen would in all probability only mean hiring others of the same brand, while the first batch entered the missionary field temporarily.

There is safety as well as strength in numbers. Also the employe gets a necessary kindergarten lesson on the impossibility of driving everybody out of everywhere.

At first, if a man were even suspected of Socialist leanings and tendencies, it was thought desirable to dismiss him. If he were seen attending a Socialist meeting or was known to be in possession of Socialist literature, it was sufficient to cause his discharge. After a while this discipline was abandoned in such case and applied to the man who admitted himself to be a Socialist. In turn, too, this was abandoned, and the penalty of discharge applied only to those who openly and actively advocated the cause of Socialism in public. This is the stage we are in today, and this, too, will pass away.

And when it has departed, and it is reasonably safe to openly avow Socialism, there is another surprise in store for the employing classes in the appearance of vast numbers of workers in various positions, who for years have been Socialists without making public declaration of the fact. It has often been said that the Socialist party does not know where nine-tenths of its vote comes from, but for that matter neither do the employing classes. Some day, however, they will know, and perhaps may rise to the level of comprehending the part they have played in spreading the hated doctrine while attempting its suppression by the exercise of their power of ownership as employers in depriving the Socialist agitator of his job.

ROBBERY, LEGAL AND ILLEGAL

What is called a "sensational" robbery occurred a day or two ago in what is known as the financial district of the city, in the vicinity of Wall Street. It was sensational only in the manner of its accomplishment, however, and after all only involved the transference of some \$25,000 from the possession of one group of men into that of another by means of physical force instead of superior cunning.

The appropriators, instead of following the conventional method employed in the region, of opening an office and waiting for victims, carried out the transaction on the street, thus saving rent and office expenses. In lieu of stock tickers and advertising circulars they employed an automobile and some pistols and black-jacks as the instruments of appropriation. It was unconventional, of course, and not in harmony with the best traditions of the district, but it was nevertheless effective, and though it involved considerably more risk than the conventional method of getting something for nothing, on the other hand the transaction possessed the moral advantage of having been performed openly within sight of the public, rather than behind closed doors.

On the same day that this occurred, there were undoubtedly many other transactions in the same district, involving the appropriation of many times \$25,000 for which no equivalent was given, but as they were unaccompanied by any sensational features, they naturally attracted no particular attention either from the police or the public.

A few hours later on the same evening a somewhat similar incident occurred farther up town, when the police raided a luxurious gambling joint in the "Tenderloin." On this occasion they used almost the identical outfit employed by the raiders of the financial district, to wit, an automobile, and a supply of jacks, axes, crowbars and pistols. Several men in evening dress were among the victims of this raid, some of whom perhaps had a few hours before been gambling downtown in the financial district, where the unofficial raiders made their haul of \$25,000. This episode, however, was much less sensational than the other, mainly because it was official and legal, which the downtown raid was not. And between the two transactions, besides this, there is very little difference. Both districts are more or less devoted to gambling, to the idea of getting something for nothing, but the one is protected and preserved by law from raiders, while the other is not—unless the gamblers can manage to secure, for a consideration, a somewhat precarious individual protection from the Police Department or the local politicians.

The morality or immorality of raiding a gambling joint seems to depend largely on the geographical location and the character of the raiders. Below the "deadline" separating the financial district from the remainder of the city, when performed by unofficial and unauthorized parties, the act becomes in the highest degree immoral and anti-social, while farther north when carried out by official persons it is transformed into an action upon which the preservation of morality depends, even though in both cases physical violence is employed.

Trade Unions and the Socialist Party

I.—A BIT OF HISTORY

By ROBERT HUNTER.

The attitude which Socialists should take toward trade unions has been a subject of endless discussion in the councils of our party. In all meetings and conventions of Socialists the Trade Union Resolutions have awakened a bitterness that seems to many new comrades difficult to understand. The older comrades have not, however, forgotten that the trade union policy of the Socialist Labor party was the chief cause of its complete obliteration as a political force in America.

By a policy of friendliness toward organized labor the Socialist Labor party built up a strong working class political movement. It reached the zenith of its career in the middle of the nineties, and then it altered its policy toward the unions. As a result chiefly of this act it was literally torn to pieces and destroyed.

The rapidly with which destruction overcame it is startling. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was founded in 1892. It was an attempt to form a new national labor movement pledged to the principles of Socialism. It was hoped that it would displace the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor. This new organization aroused the most bitter controversy. Although endorsed by the Socialist Labor party convention of 1896 the disunion which it created in the Socialist movement must ever remain a warning to those who believe that the attitude of Socialists toward labor organizations is a matter of little moment. Indeed, the present Socialist party owes its very existence to the anti-union policy of the Socialist Labor party. The first act of the Rochester convention, therefore, was to repudiate the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and to proclaim its sympathy with the struggles of all trade unions, regardless of national affiliations. The later union of all Socialists opposed to the old Socialist Labor party reaffirmed this attitude, and, despite opposition, it has been the policy of the Socialist party ever since.

At the national convention of the Socialist party, May, 1904, it was declared: "The trades and labor movement is a natural result of the capitalist system of production and is necessary to resist the encroachments of capitalism. In accordance with the decisions of the International Socialist congresses in Brussels, Zurich and London, this convention reaffirms the declarations that the trade and labor unions are a necessity in the struggle to aid in emancipating the working class, and we consider it the duty of all wage workers to join with the struggles of all political and other differences of opinion justify the divisions of the forces of labor in the industrial movement."

The last sentence is of the utmost significance. The Socialist Trade and

Labor Alliance was an attempt to organize the workers on political lines. Had it been successful the trade unions would have been divided into Democratic, Republican and Socialist unions, or at least into Socialist and anti-Socialist unions. In every shop and trade the workers would then have been split into political factions that would have rendered all united action impossible. The resolution of the Socialist party condemns not only political divisions in the trade union movement, but also other divisions on the grounds of opinion, whether religious, political or economic. It condemns all rival unionism and puts the stamp of Socialist condemnation on every form of dual unionism.

Before the national convention of the Socialist party held in May, 1908, a new disension had arisen in the labor movement. It was no longer a question of politics, it was now a question of the form of organization. Industrial unionism had launched itself in antagonism to craft unionism, and the advocates of the new idea sought to draw the Socialist party into the dispute. Industrial unionism was to be the panacea for all human ills. It was to abolish the capitalist system and to usher into being the New World. It drew to its banner every enemy of the American Federation of Labor, and, among the others, most of the Socialist Labor party men who had set out to "smash" the trade union movement. A great debate took place at the convention and finally the following paragraphs were adopted as a part of an address to organized labor:

"First—That the party has neither the right nor the desire to interfere in any controversy which may exist within the labor union movement over questions of form of organization or methods of action in the industrial struggle, but trusts to the labor organizations themselves to solve these questions and to evolve in the direction of ever closer solidarity and ever more effective action on the industrial field.

"Second—That it is the interest and the duty of the party to give moral and material support to the labor organizations in all their defensive or aggressive struggles against capitalist oppression and exploitation, for the protection and extension of the rights of the wage workers and the betterment of their material and social condition."

This resolution not only reaffirms the previous position of the party, but it adds a new point of view, and that is that the party recognizes the trade unions as a distinct, separate and autonomous organization to which the Socialist party has no desire to dictate.

For years certain leading Socialists had considered themselves as the sole guardians of the working class. They had the sole science. They knew the sole road to emancipation. They

were fitted by knowledge to assume the leadership of all movements, political and industrial, of the working class. It is noteworthy, therefore, that in 1908, after thirty years of bitter experience, the largest body of Socialists ever assembled in national convention frankly declared that as a party they had no business to meddle with the internal policies of the trade union movement.

In the Socialist convention of 1910 the trade union question came up again. This time it appeared in somewhat more subtle form. The advocates of industrial unionism urged that the party point out to the working class the advantages of industrial organization. This was apparently inoffensive, as not only nearly every member of the party, but the vast majority of the trade unionists believed in the industrial form of organization. Nevertheless the party rigidly adhered to its previous attitude and again definitely asserted that it has "neither the right nor the desire to interfere in any controversy which may exist within the labor union movement."

The position of the Socialist party is, as we see, unmistakably clear. During its entire history it has kept faithfully to its original position. It has again and again debated the question at length. The opponents of the party's policy have assailed its position from every angle, yet every time they have gone down to defeat.

I shall attempt in the articles that follow to go more fully into this vital question, and shall endeavor to show that the policy of the party is founded not only upon the best thought of the chief Socialists, from Marx to Bebel and Kautsky, but that it is also the practice of every European Socialist movement.

The Socialist party is nothing and should come to nothing unless it be the real political representative of the working class. It is certain, therefore, that it must maintain the closest relationship with all other organized movements of the working class. The strongest bonds of sympathy and fellowship should exist between the party and the unions.

But the trade union has its own great role to play, and it must never forsake its proper work in the effort to become a political party; nor should it ever allow itself to be used as the tool of any party. Neither should the party forsake its proper work and attempt to become an industrial movement, or, indeed, use its power to meddle with the internal policies of the trade unions.

This is, as I shall show, the position of the International Socialist movement. Wherever any other policy has been adopted on the part of either the party or the unions, these two great arms of the working class, the result has been always to weaken and sometimes to destroy either the one or the other.

Louis Miller of the Wahrheit, Stand Up!

You are your own auctioneer. You sell yourself campaign after campaign on the political block. And you have never been known to blush about it. Or you make your terms through private dickering. Anyway, you come out all right. It might be invidious to ask if you are automatically marketable, so we shall refrain from doing so.

But in this Brandt case you have done a remarkably dirty piece of work, one that stamps you as a man who desires to see a senseless, irresponsible sort of a human being sent to prison for thirty years. That you did it because of your anti-Christianism is not to be thought, because surely you do not desire to inspire race hatred against your fellow beings. That you did it, that you desire to see him kept in prison, that you, who pretend to be a revolutionist, that you, who pretend to know so much about the atrocities practiced in Russia, have insinuated most filthily against The Call is a matter of record—and you did it in a crooked way. The only question is that Jacob Schiff owns you, and in the opinion of The Call, Jacob Schiff is no better than a Christian capitalist. It may be an invidious thing to do, but we shall publish your shame, your disgrace, your unspcakable, bought degradation—by republishing your article. At the same time we take the opportunity of observing that the Presidential campaign is beginning, and the new cardinals are lining up against Socialism, and Louis Miller is also.

Hearst's New Allies.

We have a newspaper here named The Call. It is the official organ of the Socialist party.

When The Call was founded, as is usual in such cases, one came to the East Side. To the Jewish young men and women. To the Jewish workers the appeal was made to help found The Call.

But The Call does not pay. Its circulation is not big enough, and its advertisements likewise, to pay expenses.

To whom does one appeal to help sustain The Call? To the East Side. The East Side, that is, the Jews of New York, who have founded The Call also cover its deficit.

Do you want to know how The Call, founded by Jews, read by Jews, whose advertisers are Jews, and whose deficit is paid by Jews, treats a question which has now become a purely Jewish question, a question of the entire Jewish population—the Brandt case and its relation to Schiff?

This is what The Call has to say about this case.

The Call takes Hearst's editorial, which we have branded yesterday as a piece of anti-Semitic demagoguery, and has this to say about it:

nothing about the case. And it admits that the Journal had not so far said anything that can be taken against the Schiff family.

But, The Call says, it believes the Journal knows something about it, because if it did not know it would not have smeared and calumniated so much against the Schiff family.

And because the Journal "ought to know something" against Schiff, The Call meantime takes the right to insinuate the Schiff family; to insinuate things which have frequently driven women to suicide and men to murder.

This is the organ of American Socialism. We will omit the phrase "Mortimer, the son of Jacob, the banker," a phrase which is strongly reminiscent of the spirit of Souvenir, Stecker, Drummond and Krushchev of the old world. Hearst has not up to today brought a single fact which throws the least shadow on Jacob Schiff, his son Mortimer, and the wife of this son, who is the unnamed target of all the arrows of this campaign of lies and calumny. District Attorney Whitman, who was not ashamed to convert Hearst's press gang, also has not brought forth any facts.

All who write about the case admit that they know nothing, that nobody knows anything.

The only thing that is known is what Brandt has said. Then again, one knows that Governor Dix considered Brandt's statements considered also what Whitman had to say and has not only not pardoned Brandt, but has not even shortened his sentence.

Judge Rosalesky is a Republican. The Schiff family always supported the Republican party. Governor Dix is a Democratic Governor. In spite of this, Governor Dix confirmed the verdict of Judge Rosalesky and cleared the name of Schiff.

All this, however, does not prevent the godd and brave men of the So-

cialist Call to insinuate, to calumny, and intrigue. Is this the class struggle? Is this Socialism? Is this the teaching of Justice, of right, of humanity, with which this is apparently covered?

Let us look closer.

We have shown yesterday how the Hearst gang dealt the cards and have pushed forward the father Jacob Schiff instead of the son Mortimer Schiff.

They have put forward the father instead of the son to the pillory of their yellow inquisition knowing well that the father plays no role in the whole affair, that he was not even in New York at the time it occurred.

These press Cosacks of the Hearst brigade did this because they saw that Jews as Jews they could not attack by attacking Mortimer Schiff. They could reach the Jews with an attack more surely by attacking Jacob Schiff.

But this is not all. Stirring up this race hatred and race prejudice the Hearst lackeys feel that there is a dangerous element entering into this case.

There is a woman whose name and honor they have dragged into this controversy.

Mortimer Schiff committed a great blunder in this matter. Schiff stood upon his honor and self-respect. He refused to come out with facts and language. This attitude of his was used by the hoodlum gang to poison public opinion and stir up prejudice. But they felt that they cannot do it for very long. Sooner or later and Mrs. Schiff will raise her voice as a woman and a mother and this will end it.

In order to prevent this the Hearst gang has now stated that they have nothing against Mrs. Schiff, that Mrs. Schiff does not enter the case.

Tomorrow we will show how the gang has muddled up the issue in order to keep the people in a state of excitement.

THE FUTURE SOCIETY.

I seem to see through the mists of the present the clear, bright radiance of the years which are yet to come. Gone, then, are the antagonisms of sex and of class—gone are the unmeaning conventionalities which now cramp and hinder the free development of the human soul. In the place of Ignorance, Wisdom—in the place of selfishness, unbounded Love. I see woman co-equal with man in all that makes for her true womanhood. I see man co-equal with woman in all that makes for his true manhood. I see these twin walking hand-in-hand down the paths of Time, their eager faces ever turned to see round them troops of little children, of youths and maidens, whose lives are one long song of human joy, and that song, its chorus swelling from every nation, is the grand future anthem of free and emancipated woman, of noble and regenerated man.—Herbert Burrows.

WRONG.

She—I love, and I am loved.
He—Then you must be perfectly happy.
She—No. It isn't the same man.

National Literature

Every national literature is an expression of the changing life of the nation that has produced it. For literature is one side of history; often, indeed, the most instructive side. It is a commonplace to say that a thorough knowledge of the history of any period involves a familiarity with the literature of that period. How can you understand the Elizabethan age, the spirit that underlay all its external life, inspired all its splendid achievements and made that history, unless you are familiar with Elizabethan literature? Or to take perhaps a still better example, how can you appreciate the temper of the Queen Anne time, its ideals in politics, manners, morals—how is it possible to be at home in that age still unless you are on terms of intimacy with Addison and Steele and Swift. And the converse of course is equally true. Any adequate criticism of a literature, or, as a rule, of any single work of literature, always necessitates a knowledge of the history of the age in which that literature was produced. This is obviously true of all that body of literature which grows directly out of contemporary history, such as political discussion, oratory, satire. And some of the noblest writing is of this kind. It would be a most serious loss to cut out of English literature Dryden and Butler and Pope and Swift and Burke and Carlyle. Yet most of the work of all these men, and of scores of others only little less eminent, was called out by current political events, and it is hardly to be read intelligently without a knowledge of those events. And even more important is it to study from the historical point those books which mirror the spirit of an age without being so closely dependent upon its particular events. Take Spencer's "Faery Queen" for example. It is only a long, bright phantasmagoria, devoid of any higher moral charm, until we remember what years it was writing and what deeds were adding then all over Europe. It is only when we see that great struggle between an old faith and a new, that tremendous wrestle for the mastery of a new world, all mirrored in the poem, that we appreciate its highest literary charm. Similarly, we are constantly liable to misjudge individual authors in the most unfortunate way unless we consider their relation to their age, the opinions, moral and political, that were current then, the standards of judgment that prevailed, the sentiments of the age with which they were in accord, or against which, perhaps, they were in passionate revolt. Shelley, for instance, is quite unintelligible without an intimate knowledge of his political and historical surroundings. It is not merely that we cannot understand the habitual temper of the poet, or know how to make allowances. Much of his work, as well as many events of his life, if regarded apart from his age in the light of general principles, might seem almost monstrous.

Consider, also, that the general spirit of an age determines very largely not only the opinions and temper of a literature, but even its form. And here it is not meant merely that one age specially patronizes one great variety of literature above all others, as, for example, the Elizabethan age developed the drama and our age encourages the novel. That, indeed, is a very important fact, and much depends upon it. Suppose William Shakespeare had been born 125 years later, would he have been the greatest master in English literature? It seems extremely doubtful. His genius was pre-eminently dramatic, but he could hardly have won great renown as a dramatist in the condition of the drama during the age of Queen Anne. And it is altogether improbable that his genius, if diverted into any other form of expression, would have proved so wonderful. Or take an opposite case. Suppose Alexander Pope had been born in Shakespeare's age? How could a man with so little imagination, largeness of mind or aggressive force of character, have gained lasting distinction in letters?

Now, from all these considerations it is evident that the historical method of approach to the study of literature is fruitful of the richest results; and, indeed, that the appreciation of literature which we have called criticism is not in this historic sense possible without this historical method. Moreover, or late years certain scientific tendencies have given a new impetus to this form of criticism. One view of the principle of evolution is operative in literature as well as in all other social phenomena; that every product, whether of the individual or of the nation, is the resultant of those forces of inheritance and environment which give continuity to the life of society; the critic has been inclined to give too much rather than too little weight to the historical connections and antecedents of the work he studies. He has often underestimated that element of individuality in literature which cannot be analyzed or accounted for. Furthermore, it is to be noted that this method of approach leads rather to an explanation than to an appreciation of any work of art; sets the object of study in its due relation with other phenomena; and brings it under the sway of law, so that it does not always help us to a deeper perception of essential artistic qualities. Its results, in fact, are historical and scientific rather than critical.—From "Some Principles of Literary Criticism," by C. T. Wineke, Professor of English Literature, Wesleyan University.

Editorial Awakening!

What is the difference between putting a thing, or making an assertion in the Pickwickian sense and the Catholic sense? The Lord alone knows, and He has been particularly silent since His last session with Moses. The Catholic Tribune, published in Dubuque, is one of those papers undoubtedly on the way—somewhere. Whether the editor does not know, or whether he is setting there.

Now, consider these choice editorial remarks:

Certain employers, who live high, think the worker should not eat beefsteak. Their sense of Justice must be warped as much as a newly sawed oak board that lay in the sun all summer.

"Omit eggs and butter." That is the advice given to housewives by a daily newspaper not overfond of the worker. Soon this class of journals will tell the poor man to omit living in any manner.

Do they mean anything? Doubtless the editor intended they should. And if they do mean anything, what do they mean? Simply a condemnation of the capitalist system. Here is another gentle kidney blow:

In England, one-hundredths of the population spends one-third of the nation's income which is nearly \$9,999,999,999. We Americans let Morgan, Rockefeller, Carnegie, and a few multimillionaires "have" at least half of our money.

Was that intended to mean anything? Probably, and so was the following:

Cigarette smoking chimpanzees, trained pigs, acquitted murderers, harem skirt saffragettes, imitations in American vaudeville. But the audience, generally made up of thoughtless girls, boys, and ignorant youngsters, get ready, quick! Jolly, snub, and their ilk, applaud the more ardently the further the performer strays from real humor and decency.

But the Tribune must demonstrate that his great-grandfather was a pole," answered the "young man in

then? His acuteness and point, delicate sense of phrase, his knowledge of satiric vision, all his most characteristic gifts would then have no field for exercise, or would have been wasted in petty euphuism. It is evident that some historic conditions are favorable to one type of art, and not to another, and that the survives in permanent literary form which is best fitted to its environment. But by the influence of an age on literary form is here meant more especially that subtle influence which demands neatness, method, precision, and, in another, it is possible that the standard of literary form in the age of Anne, for instance, was very different from what it has been in the past fifty years. One Pope with Tennyson. Both are exquisite artists; the work of each characterized by perfect finish; we discerned until they had whatever they wrote the last perfect touch. Yet how different notions of artistic form. Such a sense of standard are unquestionably due in large degree to differences in the political conditions of the age, that is, to influences which the work of the historian in his historical criticism sees that he gives as certain virtues are admired, certain faults hardly perceived; that as a result standards of the man of letters change more or less, and the estimate even of great classics varies from age to age. And these variations historical criticism tries to account for by showing their relation to concomitant changes in national character and conditions.

Furthermore, it is matter of historical observation that the character of literature is decided by the race that produces it, and that the same historic events produce very different effects upon different races. French literature is very unlike English literature in its ethical standards, its dominant emotions, its ideal literary form. And these differences are largely owing to causes that are historical; student can investigate, for instance, that sum of influences which we call the Renaissance resulted very differently in the literatures of France and England. It seemed to produce a classic literature in one country and a romantic in the other. But why? Only the historic critic can tell us. It is not easy, doubtless, for him to answer always, but any attempt to answer such a question without a thorough knowledge of historic conditions would be folly. He who can tell us why England had Shakespeare and France Racine has shed deeply into the influence of historic conditions on national life.

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