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Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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Price, Two Cents.

NO CLEMENCY FOR DR. KOTOKU AND WIFE

Their 22 Companions Given Imprisonment for Life.

WIDE INDIGNATION

'Another Ferrer Case'—Two Japanese Ministers Hunt for Cover.

TOKIO, Jan. 19.—Twenty-two of the twenty-four radicals, Socialists, and anarchists, who were condemned to death by the supreme court yesterday had their sentences commuted today to life imprisonment.

The clemency was not extended to Dr. Denjro Kotoku and his wife, Kozo Kanno, who are considered the leaders in the alleged plot upon the life of the emperor. They must die.

The commutation of the sentences of twenty-two of the condemned came as a direct result of the thousands of protests from Socialists and others, which were filed with the government immediately after the sentence became a public.

A storm of indignation is sweeping over the country and the wave of public sentiment in behalf of the condemned radicals has made known the tremendous growth of Socialism in Japan, which has not been fully understood hitherto.

Premier Matsura, minister of the Interior, and Minister of Agriculture Oura today tendered their resignations. It is openly stated that the present crisis, resulting from the sentence of death on the twenty radicals, is responsible for their anxiety to resign. These ministers have been urging repressive measures against Socialists, and now popular indignation is likely to fall on their heads. Anticipating this, they are anxious to leave the cabinet.

It is generally predicted here that the government will be forced to take a definite stand against the Socialist movement within the next few days. If it accepts the resignation of these three cabinet ministers, it may mean that the policy of persecution of Socialists is at an end. On the other hand if these ministers are retained in office it is a declaration of war against the Socialists and radicals of Japan. Developments are watched with extreme anxiety.

EUROPE STIRRED BY NEWS OF PROPOSED SLAUGHTER.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—"Another Ferrer affair." This is the universal comment on the death sentence of Denjro Kotoku and his twenty-three comrades, not alone in Paris, but all over Europe. The Socialists of France are anxiously awaiting the next step of the international Socialist bureau in Brussels. Meetings of protest are planned here to arouse public sentiment against the legal murder of innocent people from which the class justice of Japan did not shrink.

Not alone Socialists, but all lovers of fair play, unite here in denouncing the farcical trial of the twenty-four prisoners. Students of Japanese affairs declare that the alleged attempt upon the life of the mikado is merely a pretext for removing Dr. Kotoku, who is a great scholar and publicist, and a fearless champion of the rights of the working class.

The men who were sentenced with Kotoku as being fellow conspirators represent the best brains and the highest ideals of the Oriental empire. The one acquainted with the character of these men, with their philosophy and outlook on life, can for one moment conceive them capable of such a deed.

The icy silence in which the Japanese government wrapped up the whole affair, the arrest and the imprisonment of these men, their trial, which was held behind closed doors, the greatest of secrecy, without allowing the world to get the faintest glimpse of the proofs and evidence upon which these men were condemned, all show that the conspiracy was not on the part of these radicals and Socialists against the government, but on the part of the government against the standard bearers of the Socialist movement in Japan, the condemned.

The names of the twenty-four condemned to death and the two others sentenced to imprisonment, with their occupations, are as follows: Dr. Kotoku, writer; Miss S. Kano, nurse; M. Morichika, farmer; Miya, mechanic; C. Nimura, farmer; Furukawa, gardener; T. Nitta, me...

EDITOR TUCK UNDER ARREST IN OAKLAND

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 19.—H. C. Tuck, editor of the Oakland World, a militant Socialist weekly, is under arrest here, charged with criminal libel by Walter J. Peterson, chief of detectives, because of a cartoon which the World printed charging the police with brutality.

Bail was set at \$1,000 and will be furnished.

HOBSON RIDICULES "HONOR" OF NATIONS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Representative Hobson, of Alabama, delivered a speech in the house today insisting that it is the duty of Congress to make an appropriation to fortify the Panama canal, as recommended in the President's special message on the subject. Mr. Hobson scoffed at the suggestion made in a speech by Representative Keffer, of Ohio, earlier in the day, that the canal could be protected by a treaty negotiated with the powers of the world declaring the canal strip to be a neutral territory.

Hobson declared that past experience had demonstrated that there was no such thing as a neutral territory in time of war. He pointed out that the great struggle between Russia and Japan was fought out on the soil of Manchuria, which was supposed to be a neutral territory. The United States, among other nations, he said, had guaranteed the integrity of Korea. Japan took Korea. A representative of that country came to Washington to protest and was refused an interview by the President of the United States.

HAS DIX REQUESTED COLLINS TO GET OUT?

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—According to a report current here today, Governor Dix has asked for the resignation of Cornelius V. Collins, superintendent of state prisons. Governor Dix was asked today about his reported statement regarding Superintendent Collins, and he said: "I did not give out such a statement, and Superintendent Collins must make reply to that question. I have said that the state prisons department was one of the state departments which I wished to investigate, and that I proposed visiting the state prisons. Anything more than this should come from Superintendent Collins."

Superintendent Collins was not in his office this morning. It was thought that he might return to the capital from the Comstock state prison site during the day, when it may be that he will have something to say regarding the report that the governor has asked for his resignation.

INDICTED MILLIONAIRES PLEAD FOR IMMUNITY

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—J. Ogden Armour, Louis F. Swift and other packers indicted for violating the Sherman anti-trust law, late today went before Judge George A. Carpenter, in the United States District Court, and asked for immunity on the ground that the "immunity bath" given them by Judge Humphrey in 1906 precluded them under the present charges.

Technically the plea is known as a plea of abatement of a plea to quash indictments. In 1906 Judge Humphrey granted the packers immunity from criminal prosecution on the ground that they had been called to give testimony which the government sought to use against them in that trial.

EX-COP GETS \$5,000 FOR DISABLED ARM

When the suit of ex-Policeman John Brady against the Nassau Electric Railroad Company for \$50,000 damage for personal injuries was called yesterday before Justice Aspinall in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, it was announced by his lawyer that the case had been settled for \$5,000.

On December 4, 1907, Brady was thrown from one of the company's cars and half of one of his hands was cut off by the wheels. He was forced to resign from the police force.

DRIVER AND HORSE KILLED BY TRAIN

A grocery wagon was struck by an electric train of the Long Island Railroad at the Kelley avenue crossing in Woodside, Queens, at noon yesterday. The driver, James Murphy, sixteen years old, of 167 Fourth street, Long Island City, was killed, the horse was badly injured and was afterward shot, and the wagon was smashed.

VOTE BUYING IN CANNON'S DISTRICT

Political Corruption as Bad There as in Adams County, O., 'Tis Said.

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 19.—By ones and twos they are sneaking over to Isaac Woodward's house, sometimes late at night, so that no one will see them, and they are telling this, square-jawed, David Harum kind of a financier the story of the vote buying and vote selling in Vermillion county, the home and ballwick of "Uncle Joe" Cannon.

And these secret visits will probably result in open visits—and then a wholesale flocking to the grand jury room to take an immunity bath.

It is stated that the grand jury has secured sufficient evidence to conduct a thorough investigation into the charge that political corruption has become as prevalent in Vermillion county as it is in Adams county, Ohio.

There has not been a breath of suspicion directed toward Speaker Cannon, and it is admitted on all sides that the Speaker's skirts are absolutely clear of the mire of corruption.

May Disfranchise 3,500 Voters.

That 3,500 voters who have either bought or sold ballots will be disfranchised is the belief of Isaac Woodward, the foreman of the grand jury. When Judge Kimbrough called the attention of the grand jury to the charge that vote buying and selling was prevalent, he considered his duty done. State's Attorney John F. Lewman took the position that it was his duty to present to the grand jury such evidence as was presented to him, but he did not think he ought to be made a detective in seeking the evidence.

Woodward took an entirely different view of the matter. The judge had told him to investigate the bribery charges. It was therefore his duty, Woodward would stick his right arm in the fire and hold it there until it was burned off if it was his duty. He is a Fridge Farm banker and a determined, capable man. He doesn't live in Danville, but his financial interests have kept him in touch with every action taken in years.

To Go to Bottom of Charges.

Woodward says he is going to the very bottom of the charges. He is firmly of the belief that there has been vote buying and selling. Already a number of voters have "confessed" to him. He expects to take them before the grand jury and make them repeat their stories. With these confessions to work on, he intends to bring others before the inquirers. "And we'll disfranchise 3,500 voters in this county," said Woodward today.

The disfranchisement of such a number of voters, it is said, will have a peculiar effect on the political situation. There has been a bitter struggle on for years between the "wets" and the "drys." The results have always been close. Each side has won repeatedly. The dry now confidently asserts that if 3,500 voters are disfranchised they will be "wets" and that the "drys" will carry the county at the next election.

There is a story going the rounds today that at a recent primary the drain on the politicians was so heavy the money was soon expended and 300 voters, unable to get their "bit" got disgusted and left the polls without voting.

JAPS AND FILIPINOS CLASH IN HAWAII

HONOLULU, Jan. 19.—Japanese laborers on the sugar plantations which employ Filipinos, today threatened a general strike, unless the Filipinos are discharged.

Filipinos are declared by the Japanese to be robbers and loafers. Many have been brought from Manila lately, but they haven't been a success as plantation laborers. Several robberies of Japanese on the island of Kani have occurred recently, and these crimes have aroused much excitement among the Japs.

Japanese newspapers declare it is not safe to go out at night in districts where Filipinos are employed.

N. Y. C. EXPLOSION INQUEST ON JAN. 30

Coroner Holtzhauser has set January 30 as the date of the inquest into the power house explosion in the New York Central railroad yard. Experts on Pinesch gas will make tests in court of its explosive quality.

Albert Seagratt, motorman of the train that broke the gas pipe before the explosion, who has been discharged by the company, is on parole.

VANDERBILT'S HOSTLER APES HIS SUPERIORS

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 19.—Friends of Alfred G. Vanderbilt's stable manager, Charles Wilson, who deserted his wife to an unfaithful woman, whom he later repudiated, stated today that he will be married to Miss Jane Delehanty, in Boston, this afternoon, and come here immediately.

PRESIDENT OF NORTHERN BANK IS INDICTED

The grand jury yesterday handed up an indictment against Frank L. Grant, president of the wrecked Northern Bank of New York. It charges violation of section 290 of the penal laws, which constitutes a misdemeanor. The specific charge is failure to report a loan to the directors of the bank.

The grand jury has been examining the clerks and books of the bank for some time and this indictment was expected. Joseph G. Robin had borrowed \$390,000 on September 28 to aid the Bankers' Realty Company and the Fidelity Development Company, which had in hand his Tremont Terrace project.

Grant was to be arraigned before Judge Swann in Part I, General Sessions, this afternoon, his lawyer having been notified to produce him.

Grant was arraigned before Judge Swann in Part I, General Sessions, this afternoon. He was represented by former Assistant District Attorney Howard Gann. Grant pleaded not guilty, with the condition that he be given leave to withdraw the plea within two weeks.

Judge Swann granted five days in which to change the plea and told Grant that if he needed more time he might again appear in court with the District Attorney and state his reasons. Then there was a squabble over the amount of bail. Judge Swann fixed it at \$5,000.

DIX FORGETS HIS THIRTEEN-HOUR MEN

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Governor Dix told the legislative board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen this afternoon that their trade is the one he learned. The board came to pay their respects, and in addressing them the governor said:

"In my opinion your organization is one of uplift, wisely led with sound views on the question of labor, and inculcating the high responsibility which you regard your daily duties and of human lives. Your fortitude and your bravery and courage are exhibited on many occasions."

I have the highest regard for men who labor.

The trade that you follow is the trade that I learned. You have, I assure you, my interest and sympathy for that very reason. I know what you have gone through, and I know what your labor and sacrifices mean."

SENATE SUPPRESSES CHILD LABOR FACTS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, raised a question as to the apparent delay of the government printing office in turning out the report of the investigation into conditions of woman and child labor in factories and mines.

The report was of an investigation conducted by the Commissioner of Labor under the authority of a resolution of Congress. Senator Beveridge declared that eight months had elapsed since the senate had authorized the printing of the report and only one volume had been issued by the printing office.

Senator Smoot, chairman of the printing committee, replied that there would be about twenty volumes of the report and the delay has been due to the proof readers in the Bureau of Labor and not "to dilatory methods of the government printers."

SLAYER OF GONZALES LIES DYING IN A HUT

EDGEFIELD, S. C., Jan. 19.—Estranged from wife and relatives, deserted by one time friends and penniless, James H. Tillman, recently lieutenant governor of South Carolina and slayer of M. G. Gonzales, editor of the Columbia State, is dying in a wretched hut near here, attended by an old negro, who is his only companion.

But for the old negro, it is said, Tillman would have starved to death. Once the most popular politician in South Carolina, Tillman has been ostracized since he killed Editor Gonzales, who was unarmed. Although acquitted by a jury, he has never been acquitted by the public.

Tillman sought to enter the ministry in 1904, but the church barred him. His wife left him and he was stricken with the illness from which he is dying. He is a nephew of Senator B. R. Tillman and son of George D. Tillman, who was a representative in Congress.

WHY SHOULD ROOT UTTER SUCH TRUTHS?

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Declaring that "in many cases the courts cannot apply the rules of justice because they must apply the rules of law," Senator Root this afternoon, before the annual meeting of the State Bar Association, suggested a radical remedy.

He is sweeping from the state books the whole mass of detailed and complicated legal procedure and substituting instead a simple practice act containing only the necessary fundamental rules, thereby eliminating "the proverbial lawyer's delay."

HE WAS THE OLD MAN WHO LIVED IN A SHOE

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 19.—Brigadier General Jesus Camargo, who has just died here, left a family of forty-two sons and daughters.

MINISTER WOULDN'T DISCUSS QUESTION

Socialist Sprang a Poser on "The Bishop of Wall Street."

The mid-day meeting held at the corner of Broad and Wall streets yesterday received a jolt too strong for it to survive and dissolved into nothingness, when a young Socialist began to hammer the speaker, the Rev. William Wilkinson, known as the "Bishop of Wall Street," with queries as to the relation of spiritual happiness to material welfare.

The reverend was earnestly pleading for the individual to assert himself and to try to realize the powers that nature endowed him with. Continuing, he said, that a parson ought to be genial and optimistic and brotherly. At that the young man raised his voice and asked: "How can the man who has no job and nothing to eat, be happy?" The "bishop" looked concerned and gloomily admitted that there might be something in that, but added that the business was with the spiritual and not with the economic phase of life. "Yes—yes," shouted the \$7 a week clerk. "Wait a minute," shouted out the undaunted young man.

"You said that a person ought to try and get the most out of himself—to develop his natural powers. I ask how is he to do so when the opportunity for self-development is taken away from him by the material conditions?"

Didn't Have Time to Argue.

"I assert that the spiritual and moral part of man is closely related to his material condition and that therefore if you want to deal with the problem rightly, you must consider the two together."

"Now you see," said the reverend "if I were to spend my time arguing such questions, what a waste of time it would be. I would have no time to talk on religion."

A sympathetic shout went up from the audience, while here and there a "mollycoddle" and "muckraker" was directed at the intruder, who, before he was surrounded by the disorderly crowd, shot back: "That would be a question worth discussing."

But soon the turmoil became too great and the reverend had to step down from his soap box with the best grace possible under the conditions, and wend his way to his sanctuary in Trinity Church around the corner.

STRIKERS CAUSE ARREST OF THE BOSS' SON

The striking shoe workers of Brooklyn had arrested yesterday on a warrant, a son of George W. Baker, manufacturer, of Nassau and De Kalb avenues as a result of a striker being badly beaten by a gang of ruffians around the shop. The strikers allege that young Baker was leading the gang that beat up a picket. They also had John Behrend, said to be a son of George Behrend, business agent of the Boot and Shoe Workers, arrested on the charge of interfering with strikers. Four strikers were arrested while picketing the shop of Wichert & Gardiner. All of the arrested will be arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court this morning.

A gang of hoodlums were hanging around near Wichert & Gardiner's shop and they tried to provoke a fight, but the strikers did not give them a chance. They called the police to have the gang removed, but got no satisfaction. The gang of ruffians hung around until the strikers' demonstration passed, but after they saw the strikers 800 strong in line they disappeared and did not show up again.

The few strikers who were lured into the shop of A. Garside, 36th street, Manhattan, came out on strike again. They promised to stay out until Garside grants the demands of the union.

The general strike committee will meet this afternoon at 434 West 26th street. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will address the meeting before the general strike committee meets and the usual daily parade from shop to shop will follow.

"I" WORKER BURNED.

While working on the Sixth avenue elevated station over Park place and Church street yesterday morning, William D. Tealman, twenty-five years old, of 459 East 16th street, came in contact with a live cable and was severely burned on the face and hands.

An ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital took Tealman to that institution, where his injuries were dressed.

MANDATE FOR WARREN OUT TOMORROW

Tomorrow is the date set for the issuance of the mandate of the St. Paul court in the case of Fred Warren, editor of the Appeal, to Reason.

From the date this mandate is filed with the clerk of the court at Fort Scott, Kan., Warren will have thirty days in which to surrender himself to the jailer.

As Warren will probably begin serving his sentence at once, he now has only a few days of liberty.

MEXICAN TREATY MUST BE CHANGED

Attorney Says Diaz Uses Compact to Gratify Enmity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—That the treaty between Mexico and this country will be revoked or revised following the hearing of the charges recently filed by President Diaz against Juan Sanchez Azcona, Mexican refugee, in jail here awaiting extradition proceedings, was the prediction made by Azcona's attorneys today. The attorneys declared the charges to be so vague and groundless that they prove President Diaz to have used the treaty as a tool to gratify his political enmity.

The papers charge Azcona with fraud in connection with the taking of subscriptions for a Christmas benefit in Mexico City four years ago.

Six depositions state that the funds were misappropriated, and that Azcona, as editor of the paper which received them, was "rumored to have been implicated in the fraud."

In presenting the papers to the State Department the Mexican government, Azcona's attorneys charged today, violated the law requiring that such documents be translated by the petitioning power. The translation was made by the State Department at its own expense.

FRUIT STEAMERS SEEK AMERICAN PROTECTION

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 19.—"One of the main objects of the United Fruit Company's recent action in seeking to have its ships entered in the American registration, is to obtain the protection of the Monroe Doctrine," said Mr. G. E. Ellis, of the United Fruit Company, today.

"The cost of operating our steamers would be increased, but we believed that the difference would be offset by the advantages that would accrue."

"At present only 9 per cent. of the foreign business of the United States is conveyed in American bottoms. If Congress allows the United Fruit Company to hoist the American flag over its fleet of seventeen steamers, this percentage will be immediately doubled."

"The eyes of the world will soon be on the Panama canal, and with its completion the protection of the Monroe Doctrine will be well worth while."

NEW NATIONAL PARK TO CIRCLE VOLCANOES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Governor Frear, of Hawaii, has forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior a draft of a bill to establish the Kilauea national park on the island of Hawaii. It is understood that the measure will be introduced in Congress shortly by Delegate Kahanalanaole. It is drafted along lines of similar acts passed by Congress, more particularly those relating to the Yellowstone National Park.

It is proposed to create a park to include the two large active volcanoes Kilauea and Mokuawooee, the latter being at the summit of the high mountain, Mauna Loa. The greater portion of the area, which aggregates about 56,000 acres, already is public land. It will be necessary to purchase some small privately owned holdings and the bill carries for this an appropriation of \$50,000.

LAWYER DISBARRED FOR FALSE SWEARING

Finding "guilty of deliberate false swearing, and of being wholly oblivious of the duties and obligations resting upon an attorney," Isidore Klatske was yesterday disbarred by order of the Supreme Court.

The specific charge was that Klatske had taken the stand and swore falsely in behalf of his client, William T. Bishop, who, after being suspended as a janitor by the Board of Education, sought to recover back pay.

Nathan B. Chadsey, who appeared for Klatske, is also under charges due to his letter writing activities just prior to bringing a libel suit against the World. Chadsey is under suspension from practice for six months.

LAW TO PROHIBIT PHOSPHORUS MATCHES

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 19.—The bill introduced in parliament by Mr. King, the minister of labor, prohibiting the manufacture, sale and importation of matches made from white phosphorus is being discussed in the house of commons tonight.

The minister said the government was determined to put a stop to the sale of white phosphorus and the spread of the disease "phosby jaw," caused by its use in the manufacture of matches.

STATE APPROPRIATION FOR CANCER HOSPITAL

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—An appropriation of \$65,000 for the erection of a cancer hospital in Buffalo for the treatment of victims of cancer is provided for in a bill introduced today by Senator Loomis. The proposed hospital is to be used in connection with the research work at the state cancer laboratory at Buffalo.

MEXICO ROCKING ABOVE PRECIPICE OF WIDE REVOLT

Rebels Reoccupy All the Territory They Had Abandoned.

CONTROL RAILROADS

Veteran Conductor Quits Rather Than Sacrifice Passengers.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 19.—That the insurrecto campaign in Mexico is being directed from El Paso is the declaration made here today by many of the high standing who have been in close touch with the insurgent leaders, including friends of Abraham Gonzalez, insurgent governor of Chihuahua.

It is stated that for nearly two months the Chihuahua campaign has been planned in this city and that the separate bands of insurgents are acting in harmony and under a definite system. What has appeared to be disorganized companies of independent soldiers have been carrying on a campaign that has for its object the eventual concentration of a force where it will be most effective they say.

The war game has been carried on to gain moral and physical advantage and today is said to be the last that will be classed as purely defensive movements, and the era of aggression has been reached. The fall of Chihuahua is scheduled to take place within three weeks by the use of forces already within the city that the government cannot reach until too late, that is declared.

General Albert Meyer, United States army, formerly commanding the department of Texas, arrived here today from Mexico City and other points in Mexico, where he has been investigating the revolution, and he thinks it will be confined to Chihuahua, where he says the situation is rather serious even from a military standpoint, because of the roughness of the country. The rebels still hold the Mexico Northwestern railroad west of Chihuahua and they are reinforcing all the region from which they fled two weeks ago, when they abandoned El Paso and permitted Navarro to move on to Guerrero. The fourteenth cavalry, commanded by Colonel Antonio N. Escudero, has moved up from the south and stopped at Chihuahua, to be sent where needed most. Meyer came today that insurgents killed Jesus Marquez and Antonio Guadalupe, two of the volunteers at El Paso, who were patrolling the suburbs of the town.

A. L. Shriner, who for eleven years has been a conductor on the Northwestern between Chihuahua and Madera, has resigned and is now in El Paso. His resignation follows the refusal to take a passenger train to San Ysidro Wednesday because he thought it was too dangerous. Shriner was conductor of the train which was fired upon by the insurgents when the trouble first started at San Andres on November 31, 1910, when four women, one child and two soldiers were killed and eleven soldiers wounded, and has been through the whole campaign.

Discussing his reason for resigning, Shriner said: "I had received information which led me to believe it was not safe, and therefore I declined to take the train out, and General Manager H. C. Ferris told Superintendent H. A. Dawson to request me to quit, which I did. I considered that I had taken enough chances."

"The insurgents are again in control of all the country between Madera and San Ysidro and the railroad is in their hands."

FIGHT STILETTO DUEL IN MOVING ELEVATOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Joshua because each thought the other received too much credit for acts of heroism performed in rescuing guests of the Statler Hotel during a recent fire, two elevator operatives fought a duel with stilettos in the freight elevator of the hotel early today. One of them, Joe Ferrante, is in the hospital badly wounded, while his antagonist, Anton Costanzo, is now arrested.

They began the fight at the second floor and it was not until the elevator was stopped by the clutch in the basement that the employees could get in to separate the men.

CLUB OFFICERS ANNOUNCED

William Burns and John Harrison, president and secretary respectively of the Standard Athletic Club, of Buffalo, were held yesterday in 1906 held in the Manhattan women's prison, Williamsburg, on a charge of abetting a prize fight. They were arrested by Police Captain Conroy, of the Greenpoint precinct station, and had been directed by Police Captain Conroy to investigate the same against the club.

FIFTH AVENUE SHOP TIED UP BY STRIKE

Dress makers in a Fight to Protect Attacked Union.

Because Madam Thurn, ladies' dress maker, Fifth avenue and 38th street, went back on her agreement made with the Ladies' Tailors and Dress Makers' Union, Local No. 18, and discharged forty men, the union ordered a strike in her establishment.

Pickets were stationed near the shop and the workers resolved to wage a fight to a finish against the woman boss. Rosman told a Call reporter that the organization is determined to have a union shop at the Thurn establishment and that they will make a fight for it.

EMMA GOLDMAN SPEAKS TO MINERS

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 10.—Considerable stir was created among the United Mine Workers of America today by the locking of Emma Goldman out of Memorial Hall, where the miners' convention is meeting.

DEL ALAMO DEAD

MADRID, Jan. 19.—Perez Castaños del Alamo, who gained prominence as a radical leader in the Cortes in 1845-50, died here today.

HAITI BARS EX-PRESIDENT

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Jan. 19.—Former President Firmin of Haiti arrived rived here yesterday. His successor, President Simon, refused to let him land in Haitian territory.

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The Home of Satisfaction. Wear the TRIEBITZ SHOE 1724 Pitkin Ave., Opp. Postoffice.

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Regular Meeting OF THE Brooklyn Call Fair Conference

20 AND 4TH FRIDAY EVENINGS AT THE LABOR LYCEUM.

STRIKE OF RAILWAY MAIL MEN NOW ON

Exploited Clerks Walk Out and Cause General Tie-Up.

HURON, N. Dak., Jan. 19.—Twelve of the eighteen mail clerks in service on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad between Tracy and Pierre have struck and have been suspended from service.

About the same number are off duty on the Hawarden and Oakes line. Men from Illinois and Wisconsin are attempting to fill the positions of the regulars, but with little success.

Northwest Clerks Can't Strike. ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19.—The railway mail clerks of the Northwest cannot strike, according to an official of the St. Paul branch of the association.

"When we pass the civil service examinations and take the oath which is administered to us when we go on duty, we swear to support the Constitution of the United States. We could not strike if we wanted to. If we don't like our jobs we can follow the rest of our unions. All we can do is to stop work."

The policy of economy by Postmaster General Hitchcock recently was discussed at the meeting of the Twentieth City branches of the National Association of Railway Mail Clerks last night. The men declared themselves opposed to the policy, because they say it doubles their work.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 19.—A general tie-up of the mail of the United States is being forecast here today by railway mail clerks, who are wrought up over the longer hours and extra work forced upon them by the recent "economy" orders of Postmaster General Hitchcock.

If the Minneapolis and St. Paul mail clerks carry into effect the threats made at an indignation meeting last night, the prospects are that the service throughout the Northwest will be completely paralyzed within a short time.

The clerks, in speeches, declared that if Hitchcock persisted in forcing them to do extra work without increased pay and continued to decrease the number of clerks employed, all would go on strike. They declared that tentative plans have already been made for a general walkout throughout the United States.

VIGOROUSLY ATTACK HITCHCOCK'S 'ECONOMY'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Representatives Small of North Carolina and Saunders of Virginia, Democrats, and Representative Steierson of Minnesota, a Republican, made a vigorous attack in the house today on the economy policy of Postmaster General Hitchcock.

Representative Steierson charged that action on 1,100 petitions for rural service held up in order that the Postmaster General might be able to show that he had reduced the deficit.

"We want no economies in the postal service that will in any way impair its efficiency," said Steierson.

The 817th Day of The Call and Our Ad UNION LABEL GOODS. SIG. KLEIN and Assistants. 50 AND 52 THIRD AVE., NEAR 10TH ST., N. Y. C.

NO CLEMENCY FOR DR. KOTOKU AND WIFE

(Continued from Page 1.) chanic; Z. Neemura, farmer; K. Okumia, priest; Kamato, printer; Dr. S. Oishi, H. Narushii, merchant; K. Takagi, priest; S. Mineo, priest; S. Sakikubo, farmer; K. Nishimura, merchant; M. Matsuo, writer; M. Neemi, D. Sakai, Y. Toburatu, G. Uchiyama, priest; K. Takeda, sculptor; E. Okamoto, electrician; Y. Miura, mechanic; T. Okabayashi and M. Omatsu.

The work of Kotoku and his comrades was of a scientific character. They propagated anti-government ideas, the teachings of Socialism and the principles of anarchism as exemplified in the teachings of Kropotkin. But there were no plots and no attempts upon the life of the emperor.

(Special to The Call.) LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 19.—"The sentencing to death of the Japanese Socialist is the action of a pack of wolves."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 19.—Emma Goldman, who has been speaking here, today said the inflicting of the death sentence upon Dr. Kotoku, Madame Kanno and twenty-two other radicals at Tokio was only a repetition of the methods of Western Europe.

"It is a foolish and futile method of suppressing anarchy and will only have the effect of making thousands of anarchists," said Miss Goldman. "Their only crime," she continued, "consisted in the translating of anarchistic books into Japanese."

VICTIM OF FLYING SWORD WILL RECOVER

HAMILTON, Ontario, Jan. 19.—The surgeons at the St. Joseph's Hospital announced today that Robert Shiverick would not die from the wound he received in the forehead when the blade of a sword wielded by Mikhail Morokin, the Russian dancer, snapped from the hilt and flew over the footlights of the Grand Opera House last night.

The next instant the blade was seen to be lodged in the forehead of Robert Shiverick, who occupied a seat in the second row. The house was in an uproar. All rose to their feet and tried to get a glimpse of the injured man. Shiverick was able to walk out of the theater with a handkerchief held over his wound, but he collapsed at the door.

Mordkin was questioned by the police, but was not arrested. The police took the broken sword as evidence. It was in demand as a memento. Mordkin assured the police that he would return it if wanted.

FOR COMMISSION GOV'T FOR MUNICIPALITIES

Speaking before the New Jersey State Civic Federation, at the annual meeting, in the Newark Public Library, Wednesday night, Senator Harry V. Osborne declared he favored legislation that will permit municipalities to adopt the commission form of government, a reform the federation government strongly supports.

18,000 STRIKERS IN CHICAGO NEED HELP

Unions Are Contributing to Garment Workers Who Are Still Out.

(Special Correspondence.) CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 17.—Despite the fact that the biggest clothing shop in Chicago, Hart, Schaffner & Marx, has settled with the striking garment workers there are still about 18,000 of the strikers who must be supported.

At a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, President Fitzpatrick gave an account of the long struggle and praised the strikers for their bravery and endurance.

Continuing, Fitzpatrick made an appeal for funds for the strikers who are still out. Hardly had the appeal been spoken when the representatives of the Teachers' Federation said that although the Teachers' Union had already given \$700 they would promise another \$700 to assure victory for the remaining strikers who are out against the "clothing association" houses.

Delegates from the cigar makers' unions promised \$300, and two delegates laid \$100 on the table as the fulfillment of the promise for the Street and Electric Railway Employees, Local No. 260.

Elevated employees' delegates promised \$100 and a score of others said that there was absolutely no doubt that the money would be forthcoming.

President Fitzpatrick was given the authority to visit the unions all over the city and appeal for funds to continue the strike against the two clothing manufacturers' associations.

"The association houses insist that there is nothing to arbitrate. With money enough to pay the coal bills of the strikers and to keep them and their families in good condition we will soon show them that there is something to arbitrate," he said.

STABS MAN AND GIRL ON SUBWAY TRAIN

Negro Caught After Long Chase. Victims Not Seriously Hurt.

A negro who had been in a fight slashed a young stenographer and the man who tried to protect her yesterday morning in a Brooklyn bound subway express train.

The negro said he was Vernon A. Graham, a clerk, living at 178 West 125th street. The story is that just after the subway train pulled out of the 96th street station he made his way to the center of the car and stopped facing Miss Mary McAuley, a stenographer, and Daniel McGowan, a restaurant employe, who lives at 165 West 98th street.

Miss McAuley was thrown against him and he called her a vile name. "Cut that out," said McGowan. Just before the train stopped Miss McAuley saw the negro take a pearl-handled knife from his pocket and opening the large blade conceit it up his sleeve. As she turned to go out of the side door she told McGowan. The negro heard her and lunged at her, cutting her in the shoulder and in the hand. She staggered through the open door and fainted upon the platform.

McGowan jumped at the negro, who slashed him twice in the hand, and ripping his coat from the shoulder inflicted a wound in the neck. The negro jumped through the door to the platform, shoved aside a special officer and sprang up the stairs with a crowd of men following him. McGowan in pursuit. On the street Policeman Murphy, of the East 67th street station, joined the chase.

PAUL MORTON DIES SUDDENLY IN HOTEL

Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was stricken with apoplexy late yesterday afternoon just after he had gone to the Hotel Seymour at 44 West 45th street for the purpose, his friends said, of keeping an appointment with Paul L. Kiernan, a lawyer.

Morton was famous in the financial world for his ability to accumulate millions by the accepted methods and in the labor world for his ruthless exploitation of the men who work for wages.

Middle class Americans admire his ability to make money, but remember the way ex-President Roosevelt whitewashed and made Morton a member of his cabinet, after he had been caught violating the laws of the country by granting the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company rebates from the Santa Fe railroad company, amounting to \$1,000 a day, while he was vice president of the road.

Morton was born in Detroit in 1857, of relatively poor parents. He entered the railroad business and finally became freight agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road. In 1892 Morton went to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company as vice president. In 1896 he went over to the Santa Fe road as vice president and took charge of the freight traffic.

It was in this capacity that Morton found himself able to break the laws and grant enormous rebates to the fuel and iron company. The C. F. & I. is one of the most powerful and ruthless corporations in the Rocky mountain region, and the manner in which it took rebates from Morton's road is just a typical example of the methods it employed to remain powerful in common with its fellow corporate creatures.

Roosevelt to the Rescue. The unlawful transactions of Morton with the coal and iron company were finally brought to light and an effort was made to convict him and his partners in guilt. These efforts might have resulted successfully had not Theodore Roosevelt stepped into the breach and saved Morton. The proof of Morton's guilt was abundant and satisfying—but Roosevelt said "No."

At that time Roosevelt had the American people hypnotized, and the sound of his voice had a mighty ring to it. The accusers wavered and a few bold one repeated the charge. But Theodore thundered no again and all but the Socialist press subsided. Then Roosevelt made Morton Secretary of the Navy to complete the whitewash.

When the big scandal broke out in the Equitable Life Assurance Society in 1905 and a thoroughly purified personality was needed by J. P. Morgan et al to stiffen the public at home and abroad, again Morton was selected for the job and made president of the corrupt concern.

Savage Labor Crusher. Morton first made himself dear to the financial world when, as a Santa Fe official, he settled the grievances of the machinists and firemen of his road by crushing the life out of their organization by the use of money and lawlessness.

There will be no heartburnings in the ranks of labor at the passing of this tool of organized financial rapacity.

SPAIN IS TORN BY MANY STRIKES

MADRID, Jan. 19.—At a council of the ministers today, presided over by King Alfonso, Prime Minister Canalejas read a letter from the governor of Barcelona, who is extremely worried over the strike situation there. The strike has extended to industries other than those originally involved, and it threatens to become general. The governor asked that troops be sent to quell any disturbances that may occur.

BARCELONA, Jan. 19.—A general strike of all workmen here is eminent. The workmen have declared a boycott against any workman who comes from Arragon to fill the places of strikers. Troops are being concentrated in the city.

FURNITURE FROM ACTION DIRECT TO YOU. The advantages of our factory to you are: Latest styles, perfectly balanced merchandise and the positive knowledge that you buy DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER AT WHOLESALE FACTORY PRICES.

WHAT LOCAL LABOR BODIES ARE DOING

SAILORS AND FIREMEN'S UNION. The National Sailors and Firemen's Union, New York district, will hold a special public meeting at 8 o'clock tonight at 422 West street.

DRY GOODS CLERKS. The Wholesale Dry Goods Clerks' Union is now carrying on an organized campaign for the purpose of getting all clerks into the union.

BANK AND OFFICE EMPLOYEES. There will be a special meeting of the Bank and Office Employees' Union at 96 Clinton street, room 12, at 8 o'clock tonight for the purpose of getting reports from the committee which presented the demands on the bankers.

CARPENTERS UNION NO. 309. At the last meeting of Carpenters' Union No. 309, at the Labor Temple, after listening to an address made by a committee of the striking shoe workers, it was unanimously voted to donate \$85 to the strikers.

WRAPPER AND KIMONO MAKERS. Because Goldfeder & Kasdan, wrapper and kimono manufacturers, 127 Varet street, Brooklyn, refused to live up to their agreement entered into with the Wrapper and Kimono Makers' Union, Local No. 41, all the workers in their employ went on strike yesterday.

CARPENTERS UNION NO. 476. At the meeting of Local Union No. 476, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held on January 17, a communication from the A. F. of L. in relation to the cigar makers' strike in Tampa, Fla., was read, and after a short discussion the union donated \$25 for the support of the strikers.

WOULD ENFRANCHISE WOMEN. TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 19.—The committee of the lower house of the Kansas legislature that has been investigating the question of equal rights for women yesterday voted unanimously to report favorably a Constitutional amendment for the enfranchisement of women.

Grand Annual Ball OF THE Brewers' Union No. 69 Of Brooklyn, N. Y. TO BE HELD AT: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum 949 Willoughby Ave., Near Myrtle Ave. On Saturday Eve., Jan. 21, 1911. Professional Talent Will Appear in Room 20 (Upstairs). Music By Prof. Aug. Schneider. Commencing at 8 P. M. TICKETS 25 CENTS A PERSON. HAT CHECK 10c (Compulsory). Entrance at Both Doors. Dancing in Two Halls.

NOW OPEN. Registration for the Evening Classes OF THE Francisco Ferrer Association COURSES: (a) Contemporary Literature, by HAROLD BOYERSEN, of Columbia University; (b) Contemporary History, by PAUL LUTTINGER; (c) Principles of American Government, by GILBERT E. ROE. Price of course, 60 cents per month, two sessions each week. Register Daily 4 to 10 P. M., at THE FERRER CENTER 6 St. Marks Place (E. 8th St.), N. Y. Certificates of the Association at \$1.00 and \$5.00, issued for the Day School Fund, are to be had at the Center.

CLAUSE 79 OF PAGE LAW HOTLY PLAYED

Resolutions Passed at Cooper Union Calling For Its Repeal.

With indignation, 2,000 men and women gathered in Cooper Union last night to hear clause 79 of the Page law discussed and denounced.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Women's Prison Association and allied societies.

Regulation Increases Vice.

As the first speaker, she presented Professor E. R. A. Seligman, of Columbia University, who spoke on the regulation of vice, showing clearly that wherever it has been tried abroad it has proved to be a miserable failure.

He told of the experience he had some years ago on the Committee of Fifteen which made a careful and painstaking study of the problem.

UNION MADE SHOES.

MEADES SHOES. BROOKLYN'S BEST KNOWN SHOE HOUSE. 102-104 MYRTLE AVE. COR. BRIDGE ST.

WE don't care how "fussy" you are about your feet, there is a pair of three-dollar shoes somewhere in our store that were literally built for your feet, and once you get into them you'll feel the double satisfaction of having easy feet and a dollar saved.

UNION LABELS.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION. UNION STAMP. Do Not Buy ANY SHOE.

NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES.

Do Not Buy ANY SHOE.

no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of the UNION STAMP.

all shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp!

SHOE AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION. 240 SUMNER STREET, BOSTON.

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

studies of the problem, but at the conclusion of their work it was unanimously decided by them that regulation could not regulate and was therefore bad.

Another reason advanced by Professor Seligman against regulation and in putting it forward he characterized Clause 79 of the Page law as a halting step toward regulation, was that the state cannot recognize anything and supervise it without in a measure sanctioning that thing.

Horrors of the Courts.

Following Professor Seligman, Mrs. De Rivera introduced Mrs. Carrie W. Allen as a woman who had made a study of the working of the law in the Night Court for women.

Mrs. Allen declared that the methods of procedure in the Night Court for women at Jefferson Market were so biased that they should provoke an indignant protest from every woman in the land.

"One night when I was in court with Miss Alice Woodbridge, secretary of the Women's Prison Association, and a number of other women who are on this platform tonight, when Magistrate Murphy ruled that the testimony of an officer needs no corroboration, those special officers, many of whom are very young fellows, who are sent out to decoy women, may have been ordinary corner loafers before they became policemen.

Mrs. Allen pointed out that many of the girls brought into the night court are working girls from sweatshops, offices, and homes, victims of morally bankrupt wages which they receive.

It was in closing, and to show clearly that the testimony of these special policemen is often false, that Mrs. Allen produced Mrs. Manley and her little girl.

Dr. Darlington, ex-president of the Board of Health, announced that he was heartily opposed to clause 79 and all measures of a like nature. He said that the Board of Health has the power to make venereal diseases reportable and to handle them the same as any other contagious disease.

Views of a Legal Mind. Robert Elder, assistant district attorney of Kings county, began by saying that this was a free government, and that no law ought to be placed on the statute books for which there was not a strong public demand.

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

Paintings at Popular Prices

Original subjects suitable for Christmas presents. Call at Studio or communicate.

Louis N. Bromberg

223 East 86th Street. Hours 1 to 9 p.m.

Have received many requests to start class in painting. Will begin shortly. Terms reasonable.

A Live Socialist Riuser can clear \$2.00 in One Hour

on our new SPECIAL OFFER

We want a representative in every city in the U. S., and we are going to put out the first lot of literature at less than cost in order to get in touch with the right men. Here is what we will send postpaid for \$1.00.

5 Warren's Suppressed Information, at 10c \$0.50

10c Fred Warren's Defense, at 10c \$1.00

5c Connolly's Socialism Made Easy, at 10c \$0.50

5c Wason's The Workers, Illustrated, at 10c \$0.50

5c Eastwood's The Question, at 10c \$0.50

5c Eastwood's The Latest Issue of the Internat. Social Socialist Review, at 10c \$0.50

We will mail this entire lot on receipt of \$1.00, but only one lot to one address at this price. A second lot of the same kind will cost you \$1.50, a price which just pays the cost of printing and advertising. We give you the first lot below cost, so as to show you at once how easy it is to find new readers for socialist literature. Ask for Hunter's Combination, and mention this advertisement. Address: Charles H. Kerr & Company, 118 West Kinzie Street, Chicago.

PAWLING GOLD FIELD.

Work of Developing It Actually Started—Gold Being Taken.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 19.—Work of actually developing the Pawling gold fields has been started by Vanne Kelly on his farm at Holmes, where ore is being taken out rapidly.

Other prospectors who have claims in the vicinity are watching the result of Kelly's enterprise before attempting developments on their own account.

The Kelly claim was filed through District Attorney John E. Mack, who purchased the farm where his mine is located on December 30 of Mary J. Ferris. The deed was filed in the Dutchess county clerk's office on January 3.

TRAIN KILLS UNION PRINTER.

Arthur T. Yates, a member of Typographical Union, No. 8, was killed on the Erie railroad track near his home at Singac, N. J., early yesterday.

He was on his way home, leaving the train at the Singac station, he walked down the tracks toward his house. It is supposed that the noise of the passing of the train from which he had alighted prevented him from hearing the coming of a train from the other direction. His body was mangled by several trains before it was discovered.

CLEARANCE SALE LEVY BROS. Clothiers, Gents' Furnishers and Hatters. 216 6 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR 120TH STREET. The sale of Winter Clothing for Men and Youths will commence today, January 20, 1911.

SEES BLESSING OF THE NEVA'S WATERS. Czar Present for First Time Since His Escape of 1905. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 19.—For the first time in six years Czar Nicholas today ventured to attend the annual ceremony of the blessing of the waters of the Neva.

At the time it was wildly rumored that the shot came from mutinous soldiers. That year was the most critical in the recent history of Russia. Father Gapon was organizing the workmen. The army was restless and Port Arthur had just fallen before the Japanese.

Walker a Rich Boss. Speaker Walker, a Brookline millionaire, who will be a candidate for governor in the Republican caucus, poses as being eminently fair and "progressive," and there are so many Walker worshippers that after a decision is doubted the second vote generally goes in accordance with his decision.

MORRILL VOTES FOR A SOCIALIST SENATOR. Act Marks New Era in the Political Life of Massachusetts. (Special to The Call.) BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—For United States senator from Massachusetts, Sylvester J. McBride, one vote.

Walker a Rich Boss. Speaker Walker, a Brookline millionaire, who will be a candidate for governor in the Republican caucus, poses as being eminently fair and "progressive," and there are so many Walker worshippers that after a decision is doubted the second vote generally goes in accordance with his decision.

Little need be said here relative to Lodge, whose record is well known, except that one of the principal objections raised against him by the press was the allegation that his political machine exerts frequent pressure upon members of the legislature of Massachusetts and often decides state legislation.

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C LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMPANY. 1449-55 Broadway, Justice Palace Avenue, BROOKLYN. We protect the Union where and when we can, and allow a special discount to Union Men. Made by the Home Sewing Machine Mfg. Co. Guaranteed to last a lifetime. We insure it for five years against fire. Has automatic lift and 5 drawers. PRICE \$29. Terms \$1.00 down and 50c per week.

PUT YOUR FROCK COAT ON, AND GO! Here is a chance for men in frock coats to help the working girl. All they've got to do is to call a taxi and run around to the Plaza Hotel Saturday afternoon and sit still, while Paul J. Rainey lectures on "With Gun and Camera in the Arctic Circle."

ANOTHER MILLIONAIRE DEFENDS HOME LIFE. BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—Suit for divorce was entered in the Superior Court today by Mrs. Caroline Griggs Plant against Thomas C. Plant, the millionaire shoe manufacturer. Property of the libel to the extent of \$1,000,000 was attached also today.

SHAINES BROTHERS. Popular Dress Men's Furnishings. Standard up-to-date reliable goods. 1235 WILKINS AVENUE. In Center of Block, bet. Freeman St. Subway Station and Jennings St. Bronx. Westchester Clothing Co. Third Ave. and 144th St., Brooklyn. Character Clothing, Union Mfg.

Bully! Mammoth Masquerade and Civic Ball. Arranged by the Forward Association (Jewish Daily Forward) Saturday, Jan. 28, 1911 AT Madison Square Garden 26TH STREET AND MADISON AVENUE. The proceeds of this Ball will be distributed to the following organizations: 50 per cent to THE NEW YORK CALL. 20 per cent to Branch 2, Local New York. 10 per cent to the Jewish Weekly, "The Labor World." 10 per cent to the Jewish Monthly, "Zukunft." 10 per cent to the Jewish Agitation Bureau. \$1,500 In Prizes \$1,500 Music by Union Brass Band of Forty. Ticket, Admitting One Fifty Cents. On sale at The Call Office, 409 Pearl Street; Rand School, 112 East 19th Street; Socialist Headquarters, 239 East 84th Street; Brooklyn Party Office, 949 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, and at all Socialist Clubs.

WORLD SUCCESSFUL PROTEST MEETING

Portland, Maine, Socialists Present Facts in the Warren Case.

(Special to The Call)

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 19.—In spite of the extremely cold weather, between 75 and 100 people turned out last night to attend the Warren protest meeting in Williams' Hall, Percey F. Morse presided.

George Allan England spoke first, tracing the now famous case, and showing how the fundamental principle of American liberty, that is, the free press, depends today upon the growth and strength of the Socialist movement.

A collection was taken up, and phonograph music was given during intermissions between the speeches.

Narrowness of Local Press Shown.

By way of showing the narrow meanness of the local sheets it should be noted that only one paper, the Press, gave this meeting any space at all.

Whereas all honest, well meaning and liberty loving citizens must concur in executing any such burlesque of law, of right and of decency, as manifested in this now famous case, to it is therefore

Resolved, That we vigorously condemn the proceedings which have resulted in Warren's sentence, and that we protest against them, and at the same time pledge to Warren our heartfelt sympathy, support and co-operation.

Resolved, That we transmit copies of these resolutions to the President of the United States, as well as to the press for publication.

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And Just See What You Get IN THE SUNDAY CALL JANUARY 22

In pursuit of the CALL policy of giving as full, impartial and authoritative information as possible, there will be next Sunday three highly important articles.

Here is something that should not be overlooked: The great Roumanian Socialist and literature, C. DOBROGEANU-GHEREA, wrote a monograph, SOCIALISM VS. ANARCHY, which is a classic.

DR. WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, editor, scientist and sociologist, will be represented by SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE VS. QUACKERY.

Woman's Sphere will contain THE REVOLUTIONIST, a characteristic story by ELLA GREENBERG.

Boost the SUNDAY CALL—it is the best Sunday paper published and the reading of it is in itself a liberal education.

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.

Special Discount to all Socialist Party Locals and Branches, so as to enable Socialist organizations to derive extra revenue from the sale of books.

Write or call at once to BOOK DEPARTMENT THE NEW YORK CALL 409 PEARL ST., NEW YORK CITY

papers. For this reason the Portland Socialists have established their own sheet, the Issue, which they intend to push with vigor.

Whereas the conviction of Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, is a gross miscarriage of justice, and his sentence to six months at hard labor, plus a fine of \$1,500, for an offense which even on technicalities could only with great difficulty be proved, manifestly demonstrates the animus of this prosecution; and

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Socialist News of the Day

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

The Call is compelled to exact this requirement because of the increasing size of this department and the growing difficulty of publishing news of this character at short notice.

Information Wanted. Will all those able themselves to supply music, vocal or instrumental, at Sunday evening lecture forums, or knowing of others who could furnish musical entertainment, send their names and addresses at once to Mrs. F. Sumner Boyd, 125 Manhattan street, secretary education committee, Branch 57.

Brooklyn. 1st and 2d A. Ds will meet in regular session tonight at the office of Comrade Mary W. Ovington, 6th floor, Ovington Building, 216 Fulton street. All members are urged to be present.

People's Forum Lecture. F. L. Johnson, associate editor of Power, will lecture on "The Influence of the Machine" this evening at the East New York branch of the People's Forum, corner of Van Sicken and Sutter avenues.

Propaganda Committee. All those having suggestions to offer will receive a hearty welcome at 239 East 84th street this evening at 8 o'clock, where the propaganda committee of the city convention will hold its last conference before submitting the report to the convention.

The Harlem Study Class. The Branch 5 study class, under the direction of George R. Kirkpatrick will meet this evening at 8:15 sharp, at the Harlem Forum, 350 West 125th street.

Denists' Study Chapter, I. S. N. A regular meeting of the Denists' Study Chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society will take place this evening at 1461 Third avenue, Yorkville Socialist clubrooms, at 8 o'clock.

Astoria Schuetzen Park. Broadway and Bletchley ave., Astoria, L. I. Largest and most beautiful Park in Greater New York.

Labor Lyceum. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations. Owned and controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone 5241 Williamsburg.

Labor Temple. Workmen's Educational Association. Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone 1069 72d St.

ARLINGTON HALL. 1921 St. Marks place (18th st.), bet. 2d and 3d aves., elegant hall for balls and concerts, with dining and banquet; modern bowling alleys. A. Hollander, Prop.

Young Socialist League. The Young Socialist League will hold its regular business and literary meeting this evening at 51 Columbia street, August Claessens, the league's new director, will give his second lecture on Marx's "Capital."

Bohemian Branch Ball. The Bohemian branch, Local Queens, of Winfield, L. I., will hold its first grand annual ball, at Frank Kohn's International Hall, corner Forest and 12th streets, Winfield, tomorrow.

New Jersey. Elizabeth. A meeting of Branch 3, Local Union County, takes place tonight at headquarters, Professor's Broad Street Theater, on Sunday, January 22, at 7:45 p.m.

New York. Buffalo. The following affairs will be held, unless otherwise stated, in Local Buffalo's headquarters, Franklin Hall, 5 West Erie street, corner Franklin street.

Louis Duchez to Speak. Louis Duchez, member of the United Mine Workers of America, will speak on "Why the American Federation of Labor is Conservative," at the Knights of Pythias Temple, 432 Hopkinson avenue, this evening.

Bay Ridge Forum. Rev. H. S. Baker will deliver the third of his series of lectures on "Political Economy From a Socialist's Point of View," at Finnish Hall, 40th street and Eighth avenue, this evening at 8:15 o'clock.

Massachusetts. Boston. Franklin H. Wentworth is to speak at the regular Sunday evening service at the Maverick Church, Central Square, East Boston, at 7 p.m., next Sunday, January 22.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. Gilbert Ray Hawes will address the People's Institute on "The Torrens System of Land Title Registration" in the great hall of Cooper Union this evening at 8 o'clock.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. An illustrated Stereopticon lecture by Elmer R. Forbes, of Boston, on "Housing Conditions of a Great City" (New York), will be given this evening at 8:15 o'clock in Messiah Chapel, Park avenue and 24th street, at a meeting of the Messiah Social Circle League.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. The attendance of the Merry Company, the last two sessions was the very best on record so far, and the work accomplished naturally the most satisfactory.

Harry Bierman COMMUNICATE WITH WILLIAM KOHN Organizer, Branch 6.

his lesson was enjoyed so much that it is probable he will be installed as a regular teacher. The Merry Company is so busy that it was not possible to get the financial report ready on time, not that it is a very voluminous report, quite the opposite we are sorry to say, but we are going to wait till all the members have paid their January dues.

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Propaganda Committee. All those having suggestions to offer will receive a hearty welcome at 239 East 84th street this evening at 8 o'clock, where the propaganda committee of the city convention will hold its last conference before submitting the report to the convention.

Massachusetts. Boston. Franklin H. Wentworth is to speak at the regular Sunday evening service at the Maverick Church, Central Square, East Boston, at 7 p.m., next Sunday, January 22.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. Gilbert Ray Hawes will address the People's Institute on "The Torrens System of Land Title Registration" in the great hall of Cooper Union this evening at 8 o'clock.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. An illustrated Stereopticon lecture by Elmer R. Forbes, of Boston, on "Housing Conditions of a Great City" (New York), will be given this evening at 8:15 o'clock in Messiah Chapel, Park avenue and 24th street, at a meeting of the Messiah Social Circle League.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. The attendance of the Merry Company, the last two sessions was the very best on record so far, and the work accomplished naturally the most satisfactory.

LABOR UNION NOTES. United Textile Workers' Union, Local No. 67, of Paterson, N. J., will hold a general meeting in Weavers' Hall, 184 Sixth street, this evening at 8 o'clock.

Come and hear the distinguished educator and speaker Prof. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois Will Lecture on "THE RACE PROBLEM" Tonight, January 20, 1911, at 8:15 At the LENOX CASINO, 116th St. and Lenox Ave.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Please answer where the Socialist calendar can be had, whether Chicago or Milwaukee, FRANK CHOHA, Carbondale, Pa.

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

WOOD CARVERS AND MODELERS ASSOCIATION. Meets every first, third and fifth Friday at 8 p.m., at 148 1st St. and 4th St. Meetings in the month of 1st and 4th Fridays at 8 p.m., at Labor Temple.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BROTHERHOOD AND MASONRY OF AMERICA. Local No. 11. Meets every Monday evening at 8:15 P. M.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Elegance. 57th Ave., 2157 (121st)—5 rooms and bath; \$18-20; hot water supply.

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The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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Vol. 4. FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, No. 29.

THE JAPANESE MARTYRS.

It was from the first, practically a foregone conclusion, that Dr. Kotoku and his twenty-two other companions would be murdered by the Japanese government. In its fear of new ideas and in its hysterical cruelty in trying to crush them out, Japan is as advanced as the rest of the nations of the world, no more and no less. What she is going to do now is what was done in Chicago and what was attempted in the case of the Western Federation of Miners' officials. The court that tried the case is no blinder, no more yielding to the governing power of the country, than our own courts. The process is different, but the actual result is the same.

The sorrowful part of this case is, however, that the people of Japan, the workers of the country, have not the means of inter-communication and have not the organization that would enable them to make an effective resistance to the government, and force it, no matter how unwilling, to relinquish its prey. In the case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the court and the jury instinctively felt the pressure of that great protest started by the Socialist party and yielded to it.

But at the time of the Haymarket riots, and the subsequent atrocious judicial murders, at the time of the mining troubles in Pennsylvania, and the subsequent murder of the Molly Maguires, there was no Socialist party, and such protest as then existed could not be effectively crystallized. So the frightened governing powers got its victims for whom it lusted, but in getting them it gave new impulse to the fight against their own existence.

It is barely possible that the Japanese radicals will be pardoned. But if this happens it will be due only because of the desire to parade the clemency of the mikado. It will not deprive the courts of any of their power to murder opponents of an unjust government. That government, which is now fostering the growth of capitalism in Japan, has persistently killed trades unions, forbidden all helpful organizations of workers and relentlessly crushed all attempts to organize a Socialist party. Papers have been suppressed and leaders have been imprisoned. At present there are two hundred Socialists in jail.

The murder of Kotoku will, it is hoped by the governing power—capitalism—serve as a warning to all those who attempt opposition to the government and to capitalism. For government and growing capitalism are now one in Japan. The trade union movement and the Socialist movement are inimical to capitalism, and for that reason every effort will be made to crush them. But progress is not stopped by the ax of the executioner, or the rope of the hangman, or the supposedly more refined, but actually more revolting chair, of the "state electrician."

After the first thrill of fear among the Japanese workers will come renewed daring, renewed energy and renewed hope. This murder will thus serve to force the organization of new societies for the emancipation of the growing working class, and it will be so much the worse for the Japanese government if it compels the workers to make these societies secret.

THEY NEVER RESIGN.

Superintendent of State Prisons C. V. Collins, whose record is much besmirched and who was implicated in raising part of the campaign fund of the Republican party last fall, has been requested to resign his office. He stoutly declares that he won't. It is a habit corrupt and inefficient state-officials have. They hang on to the last.

There was Frank Hendricks, for instance, of the insurance department. His record was about as bad as it could be. But Hughes could not pry him loose from the job with a crowbar. It was the same way with Chauncey M. Depew, about the most sinister and contemptible figure that has appeared in American politics. His dirty record was exposed over and over again, and the catalogue of his crimes and his treasons constantly augmented. There was a short yell for his resignation from the senate. He smiled, and continued to be one of our lawmakers.

Then there is Hyde. He offered his resignation at a time when he knew it would not be accepted. Mayor Gaynor thought Hyde was merely going to loaf. He probably did not think he was going to conceal himself from an investigating committee. But now that the committee is a thing of the past, Hyde evidently has no intention of resigning. Twelve thousand dollars a year for doing little or nothing is not a thing at which even a public official, prosperous lawyer and friend of the racing interests can sneer.

THE GOAT.

As a road willing to "concede all reasonable demands for reform," the New York Central is practically without a rival. It will not remove its Death Avenue tracks. It will not do anything to make the use of the city streets safer.

But it is always willing to fire an engineer or other employe, who is unfortunate enough to be concerned in an accident for which the management itself is usually responsible.

There was the case of Engineer Wisker, for instance. In January, 1902, he was running a train through the tunnel. He had been on duty for more than human hours, and the tunnel, as was customary at that time, was filled with smoke and gas. His train was wrecked and eighteen lives were lost. He was thrown out by the New York Central, a marked man, and one whose profession has been taken away from him.

The same thing has happened in the case of Albert Seagroatt, who was in charge of the train that smashed the gaspate that caused the explosion on December 19. He has received no pay since that time, and now he is told that he is no longer an employe of the New York Central.

In both cases the company, not the man on the locomotive, was responsible. But the company had the power to injure the men, to vent petty spite on them, and has done so.

Seagroatt is a member in good standing of his trades union. In this instance, when the man is so manifestly wronged, what is the union going to do for him—stand by him or turn him adrift, now that he is no longer in a position to pay dues?

It will be worth while to go around tonight to Lenox Casino, 16th Street and Lenox Avenue, to hear W. E. B. Du Bois speak on the negro problem. Here is a man of undoubted intellect, of splendid honesty and of great power. Had he been born in Russia he might have taken his place with Pushkin, one of the greatest of Russian poets; had he been born in France he would not have been unworthy to stand with Dumas, greatest of French romancers. But being merely an American, he falls under the spell of our national wastefulness, and all but Socialists think little of him. But he is a man with something to say. HEAR HIM! What he has to say is going to be among the important questions we must face. The more you know about it, the better it will be.

As a compromise candidate, the Democrats might allow Chauncey M. Depew to retain his seat. His label is wrong, but his heart is right. He would work for the same interests as Sheehan, Shepard or Parker, or any of the other candidates mentioned.

THE AMERICAN NEGRO AND SOCIALISM—II.

By ALICE HYNEMAN SOTHERAN.

It is while treating of the functions of the university that Professor Du Bois makes the claim that above all things it must develop men; and, "Above our modern Socialism and out of the worship of the mass, must persist and evolve that higher individualism which the centers of culture protect; there must come a loftier respect for the sovereign human soul that seeks to know itself and the world about it; that seeks a freedom for expansion and self-development; that will love and hate and labor in its own way untrammelled alike by old and new."

What Dr. Du Bois, or for that matter anybody else, can imagine as being higher than modern Socialism, is, at this stage of the world's game, unthinkable.

Heir of the teachings of all earth's greatest and most ideal prophets, from Jesus down to William Morris, Socialism holds the palm for whatever man knows of sweetest, highest, holiest and best. In the course of centuries, far from the ken of to-day, something higher will probably develop, but whatever form this will take, it will be the outgrowth of Socialism.

Again, if by the "worship of the mass" Du Bois means the stress of the Socialist program laid upon the individual as a body, to arise and break the chains of capitalist wage slavery; from its giant limbs, the title is a misnomer. Socialism knows no worship of either individual, mass or class. For the past forty years its efforts have been directed toward elevating the intelligence of those whose work enables life's wheels to run with luxurious smoothness—for some few—over the world's rough and stony places. Its task has been to immerse the minds of the mass with the knowledge that in its own giant strength lies the power to change conditions from the wild chaos of individualistic dollar hunting to the orderly Socialistic plan of work done in brotherly harmony, peace and joy.

More anarchistic than perhaps the professor was aware, is his statement that in the negro college must come that higher individualism "that will love and hate and labor in its own way, untrammelled."

The anarchistic dream of life, untrammelled by old and new, Socialism holds to be impossible, impossible, because the untrammelled dreamer grasps stones grip humanity too hard; while the immutable law of revolution is so constant in its transformations of old things into new, that whether one wishes it or not, changes are carried on under the very noses of the objectors.

Although an idealist of a very high type, Du Bois has apparently been too much of a conservative in sociological studies to harken to the teachings of modern Socialism. The pity of this is that had he but listened to and absorbed the Socialist doctrine, his essay, "The Souls of White Folk," filled with the bitterness of cassis and aloes, would either not have been written or cast in a different mold. Master of language as he is, while he would have laid due emphasis on the hard trials of those shut behind the color veil, the expressions would have been softened by knowing that Socialists as a body agree with Robert Hunter when he says in "Socialists at Work," that "when such books as Du Bois' 'The Souls of Black Folk' are read, the feeling of (white) superiority is apt to give way to a humiliating sense of shame." In studying the situation of the negro who suffers today, it is found that his skin is but a part of the trouble; the economic, the industrial is more than three-quarters of the whole. And in this the white man bears his equal part. In numerous letters from workmen in the South emphasis is given to this point. One writer says: "Let the North take a young negro, give him a college and industrial education, send him South, with ever so good intentions on the part of his benefactors and himself, if he comes and takes my job away from me, I will kill him!" It is this thought of losing a "job" with its sequence of probable death by starvation, which is the grim specter that crazes men, black or white, and arms the hand to kill those deemed responsible, from czar to president, from minor officials to the "scab," whether these be native or foreign born.

Regarding the exploitation of the negro by the white people in the "Black

Belt" in Georgia, Du Bois claims the plundered and maltreated are pondering over their wrongs "with the result that they are turning to crime and a cheap and dangerous Socialism." In this sentence the writer's ignorance of Socialism makes him confound it with its antithesis, anarchy. At no time has Socialism been "cheap," provocative of "crime" or "dangerous." On the contrary, the Socialist program gives men a new view of the social problem. Through this new view, the victim of the social struggle hearing the message of Socialism is turned away from hatred, given hope for the dawning of a day when the distinctions of a color line will be obliterated; for the Socialist ideal in its entirety means "a world free from class strife, welded into glorious solidarity and brotherhood."

Had this ideal embraced by millions of the most thoughtful among the populations of the civilized world been accepted by Mr. Du Bois, his role would be that of champion, not antagonist, of the only movement which endeavors to bring the hope that found its way into the "Souls of the Black Folk." Surely there shall dawn some bright morning to lift the veil and see the prisoners freed. Not for myself shall die in my bonds—but for fresh young souls who have not known the night and waken to the morning; a morning when men ask of the workman, not is he white? but can he work? When men ask artists, not are they black? but do they know? Some morning this may be, long, long years to come.

To shorten these miserable years is the task the Socialist party has engaged in. This M. Du Bois evidently did not know when up in his tower "above the thunder of the seven seas" he wrote: "From my narrowed windows I stare into the night that looms beneath the cloud-swept stars. Eastward and westward storms are brewing—great ugly whirlwinds of hatred and blood and cruelty. I will not be the first to see them. I will not believe that all the shameful drama of the past must be done again today before the sunlight sweeps the silver sea."

Well would it be if the Genius of Things to Come had let Du Bois know that the dreadful things shown him by the Spirit of the Present can, nay, will be, set aside through Socialistic endeavor; had let him see that his place as a leader among his own people should be that of Torch-bearer, carrying the light of his faith and hope wherever despair exists. He, of all his race, cannot afford to sit quiet in his university, taking no part in the spread of this great worldwide movement, embracing many millions of peoples of all lands and races, laboring as Spinoza says, "the unlearned and blind discontent of the world, teaching it and guiding it away from mad, abortive violence into the broad, free channels of patiently organized political effort." This effort the negroes are making in the progressive West. In Oklahoma clubs and leagues have been formed by negroes, who, after studying its platform, joined the Socialist party in a body. Why? "The Socialist party," it is said "considers all important questions concerning the welfare of the negro; it fights his battles wherever and whenever it can lend assistance. These negroes saw what Socialism meant for their race, so they urged their people in Oklahoma to join and work for the Socialist party, as the party of progress and emancipation."

And while some states have disfranchised the negro, this makes it all the more important to teach those forced abstainers from ballot casting what the meaning of Socialism is; what it will do for the colored race when it arrives. The prime necessity of the hour is, then, to take those ignorant among the mass of 10,000,000 negroes, train them to use their thinking powers; train them so that in time organized political effort shall combine with organized industrial effort. To accomplish this will require leaders of a high intellectual order. Men of equal ability to teach, and capable withal of much self-sacrifice. A man, for instance, like Du Bois, a man of sorrows—even as Jesus—for the woes of humanity; pure of purpose, strong of intellect, the practical poet, the seer.

Will he be the one to rise to the occasion?

UNITED LABOR

By JOS. E. COHEN.

Among the many opinions which Colonel Roosevelt has felt it his sacred duty to relieve himself of, he took occasion to say that he wanted to see industrial reforms "carried out, not by the men who will gain by them, but by the men who will lose by them."

To which opinion James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, made this altogether proper answer: "The phrase sounds well, but to the wage-earner it will not stand the test of practical application. One employer may lose, and another be broad-minded, but competition sets the pace under which he must produce, and for this reason the conditions of employment in his factory may be just as onerous, just as exactly and just as inhuman as in any similar industrial establishment conducted purely from a profit standpoint. So that, after all, it is for the toiler, through association in trades unions, to work out his salvation, to establish fair wages and fair conditions of employment, despite the man who stands by them. The driving force behind industrial reform is the trades union. Others assist, the trades union initiates."

With the spirit of Mr. Lynch's remarks everyone interested in the labor movement will heartily agree. For the labor movement, and the whole question of the relation of employe to employer, is a social quantity, and, as such, only incidentally concerned with the shortsightedness of some individual employer.

The important thing to realize is that the working out of great economic forces forms the channel of activities for employer and employe alike, and, in some large degree, determine their relations.

Mr. Lynch notes this when he speaks of competition setting the pace for the employer against whatever friendly feeling the employer may have for his employe.

But a bigger thing than that is here involved. That bigger thing is the understanding of the mammoth worldwide industrial process as a whole. Otherwise one is inclined to consider

a working knowledge of the particular craft or trade which immediately concerns him as all-sufficient. And so the printer, for instance, may gauge the rest of men's economic relations by the peculiar conditions that mark his own trade.

Printing is a business which has been in existence for a long time, and possibly for the future will be, in the "able" of much concentration. While there are "school book trusts," and some plants engaging a number of employes out of all proportion to the number of the public, the business, as compared with the steel business for illustration, and there is no proximate possibility of a printing trust.

We are not speaking now of type-founding, or paper making, or such co-related industries, but printing as such. Under the circumstances the trades unions of the printers, not only of the composing and machine operators and proof readers, who belong to Mr. Lynch's organization, but the printing crafts in general, are more favorably situated in the matter of securing concessions from the employers than some others. In spite of the fact that the employers have been perfecting their own organization, and are intimately connected with the manufacturers' associations.

In the printing industry, therefore, the trades union is still performing a most important function. And it has undoubtedly made good in an altogether gratifying manner. But Mr. Lynch must see that there is not a single opportunity for trades union organization in other industries. An economic organization is not the most powerful weapon to use against the trust. In fact, the employes of trusts are coming to be more and more incapable of economic organization.

A political organization of the workers, on the other hand, is not attended by such obstacles. So that the trades union organization, the Socialist party, for reasons alone, will be more effective in winning the workers an improvement in their shop conditions.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

FROM A NEOPHYTE.

Editor of The Call:

A convert to Socialism from so recent a date as the last mass meeting in Carnegie Hall (though I had been a student of it for years), it may seem impertinent to older converts for me to suggest anything for the advancement of our divine cause. I may possibly be accused of egotism, in actual danger of losing the strike for the lack of a few thousand dollars a week. Although they belong to a federated body of craft unions, financial aid from that body ceased the very moment that a certain percent of the money paid in by this craft union had been withdrawn. How the capitalist must laugh at the wage worker's ignorance!

In a letter under date of December 28, and signed "A Union Man," was fearlessly pointed out the beneficial influence of craft unionism.

JOHN W. WRIGHT.
Montreal, Canada, Jan. 15, 1911.

A MERE WOMAN COMPLAINS.

Editor of The Call:

Being somewhat of a stranger in New York city, it was with great interest I visited the various branches. I was enthusiastic. Always since my acquaintance with Socialism I had viewed with sorrow the women who would not accept the protective arms of this great party who was holding out its arms to her; I viewed with contempt the men who scoffed at the idea of men and women voting together; I loathed the cartoonist who drew pictures of women at the polls with cigars in their mouths side by side with men, chewing tobacco, spitting, pushing and jolting. I felt all these could not understand, could not realize the high ideals the men of the Socialist party had of women. Then I came to New York.

Together with three women friends, we arrived at one of the most active branches in the city; I thought it a good plan to go early in order to give my friends an idea of the hospitality; to show them that here is a place where women are wanted; wanted, not tolerated; to stand side by side with these men in a world-wide movement for freedom and justice. We sat and looked pleasant, trusting some one would come and talk to us. New faces and new names came in together. They looked about for seats and their manners denoted they were strangers. During the meeting no less than four comrades went over to these men and made them welcome in their midst.

While the discussion was in progress a woman arose and entered some good logical points concerning the discussion. Imagine my utter surprise when the next speaker, a man of course, arose and in a most patronizing manner passed over the points raised by the woman and continued the discussion as if she had not spoken!

I began to realize I was coughing in a most annoying manner and on looking about for trouble I beheld the room was in one cloud of smoke; the vilest of the vile; cheap cigars, good cigars, pipes and cigarettes of all the impossible mixtures. Never but once, before my acquaintance with these local men, had I encountered such combinations, and that was at an Irish wake.

My thoughts went back to the loathed cartoonist, to the despised men whom I considered know-nothings, and I shuddered at the smiles these scenes would evoke. There is no reason in my estimation why men should not refrain from smoking for a few hours. They cannot smoke in high class theaters or in other lecture rooms except where Socialists are lecturing, and I have an intuitive feeling that the reason is they would rather keep tea women away who object to smoke than one man who enjoys his pipe, because he has a vote.

My friends became interested. We went from branch to branch and with the exception of one at Washington Heights you would have felt on entering the room you were in a cheap class Bowery dancing hall. Women, don't fool yourselves into believing you are considered equal by the comrades of the Socialist party. There will be a time when you will be considered equal to them, and that is when you have a vote to cast. On that day you will be some one, but not before. It is for us women to stand together in this issue, and if the Socialist party wants women, then we should urge them to lay more stress on the question of suffrage, and have the laws governing the locals made to consider women as well as men.

A MERE WOMAN.

New York, Jan. 13, 1911.
[We publish this letter notwithstanding our belief that the writer is in error. Women comrades enjoy all the rights of men comrades, and their vote counts as much as the men's in deciding the important question of "smoking."—Ed. The Call.]

A TRADE UNIONIST ON CRAFT UNIONISM.

Editor of The Call:

Forgive me if I speak plainly, even through the medium of the Socialist press. However, I have been emboldened to say that which I might never have uttered had it not been for your patient philosophic attentions in your editorial of January 6, entitled "Problems of Socialism." We as Socialists are not personally responsible for and which is, at present, odious to him, is no more to be blamed than are a large number of other Socialists of both classes for harboring an antipathy which is better hidden from most of the public than is from noble-minded students, and the one against whom it is directed—the negro. We are permitted to try to excuse it or try to explain it away; however, nothing but hypocritical views and cowardly expedience will tempt us to deny, point blankly and in part of the foregoing, which I abhor. I must use a few names in order to be clearly understood. The other day Comrade Haywood made a speech in which he referred to the fact that there was difficulty in merging two bodies organically and diametrically opposed—narrow craft organization and international Socialism. A protest from salaried craft union officials and ordinary members with beclouded intellects, was as the earth's breathing—the tide. But we & hope for a result from our Comrade Algeron Lee. He proved himself to be really out of touch with that part of the great struggling, throbbing mass of millions of wage earners who are beginning to be aroused from a state of

lethargy. No wonder we wage such furious wars between the intellectuals and non-intellectuals as took place last winter. Although I am a voluntary dues-paying craft-union man, as well as many, many others with whom the nature of my work forces me to come in contact, we have nothing but contempt for the "peaceful, shrimp-like form of organization to which we belong. We ask ourselves, When and where have we ever won a single strike without the active aid and all kinds of assistance from members of individuals outside of our narrow craft organization? Take, for example, the present situation in Tampa among the cigar makers. In spite of the fact that there are not more than ten thousand actual strikers there, in actual danger of losing the strike for the lack of a few thousand dollars a week. Although they belong to a federated body of craft unions, financial aid from that body ceased the very moment that a certain percent of the money paid in by this craft union had been withdrawn. How the capitalist must laugh at the wage worker's ignorance!

JOHN W. WRIGHT.
Montreal, Canada, Jan. 15, 1911.

IN MEMORIAM.

A football player was an afternoon some friends to an afternoon when one of them, of an instant turn of mind, happened to see a shelf of glass shade, underneath of which was a brick, with some flowers on it. The friend, thinking the mementoes of some heroic deed were perhaps of some historical interest, asked the player why he had that brick underneath the glass shade. "That brick," replied the player, "what I had thrown at me at the cup-tie."

THE WAY HE SAW IT.

An old Scotchman was threatened with blindness if he did not give up drinking. "M'fash," said the doctor, "like this: You've either got to give up the whiskey or lose your eyes, and you must choose." "Ay, weel, doctor," said the man, "I'm an auld man noo, an' I think I'll see an' see ever' body worth seein'."—Eng. Ill. Mag.

THE PROPER WAY TO DIE.

George—Missus, your little girl all dead! Missus—Lawks, George! How they die? George—I think they died 'em missus.—The Sketch.

THE LAST ILLUSION.

With what excruciating mental we learned our early faiths were untrue; How deep the iron entered when knew That England's Darling never ate the cakes! That stout St. Patrick set about snakes! That never was apple split by in two! That no Bill Adams charged Waterloo! That all are fancies, fiction, fibe & fakes! E'en with such grief my soul is to today; For lo, descending with my kin to kith To breakfast, suddenly, I thought, Sol alone. Until I realized the gas was on, And so my last illusion passed away. The sun is but another solar my.—Punch.

CLASSICAL.

While one thing essential to a cultured lawyer is a thorough knowledge of Latin it is not necessary that he should possess classical knowledge, for he might "taken down a peg," as was the lawyer who displayed his learning before an Arkansas jury. His opponent replied: "Gentlemen of the jury, the young lawyer who just addressed you has roamed with Euripides, soaked with Socrates, what does he know about the laws of Kansas?"—Philadelphia Record.

SLOW.

Innkeeper—Going to make an attempt to see the glacier today, I do you know, it moves at the rate of only one foot an hour? Tourist—Yes; but my wife is slow getting ready that I'm sure we'll miss it after all.—Puck.

A HABIT.

"Are you married or unmarried?" asked the cross-questioning lawyer. "Unmarried several times," replied the female witness from Chicago. London Idler.

SHORT-CHANGING.

Allow me to say a few words concerning J. Grossman's letter in this morning's Call. The "mean trick" which he reveals is absurd. I am employed by the I. R. T. Co. as agent for the last five years and I must admit that my company does not play any trick at all. There are people who as soon as they become agents think that short-changing is no theft; they call it "free-credit" and they practice this rule for some time till there are some complaints against them; the company investigates it and when they find out it is true they are fired.

It is foolish to make statements which one cannot prove. There are some agents employed by this company from twenty to thirty years; the wages are only \$2.50 per day and not \$2.50. There are many things to be said against the I. R. T. Co., such as long hours and small pay, but the treatment is absolutely fair. Hoping that you will not refuse to print this for the sake of truth, I remain, yours truly, G. GORLON.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1911.

POOR ANDY.

Editor of The Call: Wall street is laughing at a story told at the expense of Andrew Carnegie. When Charles C. Dickinson organized the Carnegie Trust Company, the Laird of Skibo protested against naming the trust company after him. When Carnegie's offer approached Dickinson he answered that he recognized the objections raised and fully agreed with them. Dickinson then stated that he had decided not to name the bank after Mr. Carnegie, but after Carnegie, Jr. So the trust company after all was not named after Andrew Carnegie. Andy dropped it then, feeling it useless to protest further. JOHN D. New York, Jan. 14, 1911.

POTPOURRI

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

RENUNCIATION.
Pass by, sweetheart, our love is sweet. Our kisses chill. This time that we feel not that which we were thrilled us through. Pass by, sweetheart.

Pass by, nor fret, but in the well of smart Choose you some other love, with more true. And make in life another, heart start.

Wear tender orange blossoms, true; And I, watching your happiness, perchance may even thrill you when you Pass by, sweetheart. —Jolo Aneurin Williams, in Master Socialist Review.

IN MEMORIAM.

A football player was an afternoon some friends to an afternoon when one of them, of an instant turn of mind, happened to see a shelf of glass shade, underneath of which was a brick, with some flowers on it. The friend, thinking the mementoes of some heroic deed were perhaps of some historical interest, asked the player why he had that brick underneath the glass shade. "That brick," replied the player, "what I had thrown at me at the cup-tie."

THE WAY HE SAW IT.

An old Scotchman was threatened with blindness if he did not give up drinking. "M'fash," said the doctor, "like this: You've either got to give up the whiskey or lose your eyes, and you must choose." "Ay, weel, doctor," said the man, "I'm an auld man noo, an' I think I'll see an' see ever' body worth seein'."—Eng. Ill. Mag.

THE PROPER WAY TO DIE.

George—Missus, your little girl all dead! Missus—Lawks, George! How they die? George—I think they died 'em missus.—The Sketch.

THE LAST ILLUSION.

With what excruciating mental we learned our early faiths were untrue; How deep the iron entered when knew That England's Darling never ate the cakes! That stout St. Patrick set about snakes! That never was apple split by in two! That no Bill Adams charged Waterloo! That all are fancies, fiction, fibe & fakes! E'en with such grief my soul is to today; For lo, descending with my kin to kith To breakfast, suddenly, I thought, Sol alone. Until I realized the gas was on, And so my last illusion passed away. The sun is but another solar my.—Punch.

CLASSICAL.

While one thing essential to a cultured lawyer is a thorough knowledge of Latin it is not necessary that he should possess classical knowledge, for he might "taken down a peg," as was the lawyer who displayed his learning before an Arkansas jury. His opponent replied: "Gentlemen of the jury, the young lawyer who just addressed you has roamed with Euripides, soaked with Socrates, what does he know about the laws of Kansas?"—Philadelphia Record.

SLOW.

Innkeeper—Going to make an attempt to see the glacier today, I do you know, it moves at the rate of only one foot an hour? Tourist—Yes; but my wife is slow getting ready that I'm sure we'll miss it after all.—Puck.

A HABIT.

"Are you married or unmarried?" asked the cross-questioning lawyer. "Unmarried several times," replied the female witness from Chicago. London Idler.

SHORT-CHANGING.

Allow me to say a few words concerning J. Grossman's letter in this morning's Call. The "mean trick" which he reveals is absurd. I am employed by the I. R. T. Co. as agent for the last five years and I must admit that my company does not play any trick at all. There are people who as soon as they become agents think that short-changing is no theft; they call it "free-credit" and they practice this rule for some time till there are some complaints against them; the company investigates it and when they find out it is true they are fired.

It is foolish to make statements which one cannot prove. There are some agents employed by this company from twenty to thirty years; the wages are only \$2.50 per day and not \$2.50. There are many things to be said against the I. R. T. Co., such as long hours and small pay, but the treatment is absolutely fair. Hoping that you will not refuse to print this for the sake of truth, I remain, yours truly, G. GORLON.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1911.

POOR ANDY.

Editor of The Call: Wall street is laughing at a story told at the expense of Andrew Carnegie. When Charles C. Dickinson organized the Carnegie Trust Company, the Laird of Skibo protested against naming the trust company after him. When Carnegie's offer approached Dickinson he answered that he recognized the objections raised and fully agreed with them. Dickinson then stated that he had decided not to name the bank after Mr. Carnegie, but after Carnegie, Jr. So the trust company after all was not named after Andrew Carnegie. Andy dropped it then, feeling it useless to protest further. JOHN D. New York, Jan. 1