

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

The Call

The Weather.

Unsettled, followed by clearing; warmer.

600 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 2306 BUREAU.

Price, Two Cents.

Vol. 4.—No. 21.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1911.

HITCHCOCK'S GAME IS DEMORALIZING THE MAIL SERVICE

Fake Economist Attacked for Exploiting Helpless Clerks.

MORE MEN STRIKE

Secretary Says Poverty Will Make Complaining Men Servile.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—That Postmaster General Hitchcock's ideas of economy in the railway mail service are resulting in a crippling of that branch of the postal service and reducing the efficiency of the postoffice department was asserted today by Representative William P. Borland.

"Apparently the Hitchcock economy plan contemplates retrenchment through reduction of efficiency," said Borland. "I know that the force of railway mail clerks is being reduced, and in many sections, like my own, where the magnitude of the business transacted requires even more employees than those at present assigned to the work. It frequently happens on the long run from Kansas City toward Denver that the mail is so heavy that railway mail clerks are unable to sort it enroute, and it must be taken on the train all the way back to Kansas City again before overworked employees can clear it up."

"The original plan for employment of railway mail clerks called for their service in sorting mail for periods varying from ten to twelve hours. That the employee was granted time enough off to equalize this long service, and maintain an average of about six and a half hours a day. Clerks were required to study distribution systems on the train, and to be actually at work on the train."

"The operation of the 'economy plan' has resulted in forcing railway mail clerks to work nine and ten hours a day with no time off for study of their distribution plans."

"I am informed that the postoffice department desired the house committee to reduce the salaries of these clerks but in the bill which was reported, there is no change made."

"A condition of utter demoralization will ensue if false economy of this sort is persisted in."

Rebellion in Northwest.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 20.—In connection with action taken by Minneapolis and St. Paul railway mail clerks, the protest against the economic policies of Postmaster General Hitchcock in forcing longer hours and harder work upon that branch of government employees, about the same number are on duty on the Hawarden and Oakes line.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 20.—A copy of the resolutions demanding that Minnesota's representatives protest vigorously to Postmaster General Hitchcock against his present "economy" plan, was forwarded today to Washington. The resolution, introduced by the Minnesota legislature, by Representative Campbell, of Minneapolis, was passed late yesterday.

Denounce Gag Rule.
The "gag rule," by which the clerks are prohibited from voicing their grievances in public was severely denounced.

The Minneapolis Odd Fellows have also endorsed Campbell's resolution. A telegram was sent by the Odd Fellows today to Representative Nye and other Minnesota lawmakers urging an investigation into the curtailment of the force needed by the railway mail service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—When asked about the reported protest by the Minnesota railway clerks against the economy plan, Postmaster General Hitchcock said today that he did not regard the situation as likely to interfere seriously with the railway mail service.

"I have heard of no resignations of railway clerks," he continued, "and if any do leave, we will not have any trouble filling their positions. We have thousands of applicants for these places and I don't think we are likely to hear of many resignations."

GRAFT JOKER IN SUBSIDY MEASURE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Senator Cummins, of Iowa, almost startled the senate this afternoon by declaring that the pending ocean mail subsidy bill, which purports to authorize the payment of a subsidy for carrying the mails between the United States and South America on the basis of the outgoing voyage only, is so worded that it would permit the Postmaster General to pay on every mile traveled by the vessel, both going and coming.

Senator Gallinger declared that the language of the measure was not open to any such construction and told Senator Cummins that he believed he was "over technical." The Iowa senator insisted that the peculiar position in the phraseology of certain qualifying words made possible this construction. The senator from Iowa also contended that the existing act of 1891, providing a subsidy for ocean mail carrying, was also open to the same construction that he had placed on the pending bill.

Senator Cummins was proceeding to argue in support of his contention when Senator Gallinger, who is in charge of the subsidy bill, told the senator from Iowa that if the latter believed a change of the language of the bill to be essential to guard against a perversion of the intent of the law that Mr. Cummins might rewrite the bill so that there could be no doubt as to construction.

Senator Cummins addressed the senate forty minutes late this afternoon in opposition to the subsidy bill.

SIX WORKERS DIE IN MINE EXPLOSION

GAYTON MINES, Va., Jan. 20.—Six men are known to be dead, four fatally injured and seven more or less severely hurt as the result of an explosion in Mine No. 1, Carbon Hill, Gayton Mines, this morning at 7 o'clock. Others are still entombed. The work of clearing out the mine began this afternoon and it is thought that more miners will be found dead or alive tonight. More than two hundred men were employed in the mine and the number missing has not yet been ascertained. The dead:

Lewis Salvinsky, John Geravits, Frank Burger, Stanislaus Salvinsky and two unidentified men known only by their numbers.

Seven men were seriously injured, among whom are: Joseph Nerdina, James Robinson, Thomas Lee and Jefferson Dettler, addresses unknown. The cause of the explosion is unknown. It is thought that the explosion was due to the disregard of danger signals by the miners.

BLACK SMALLPOX IN QUAKER TENDERLOIN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 20.—Twenty-six hundred persons are under quarantine here today as the result of the discovery that black smallpox, the most virulent of that disease, has existed in a house on Callowhill street since the beginning of the year.

Carroll Daly, three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Daly, who is in a critical condition from the plague, with his parents, brother and sister were immediately taken to the Municipal Hospital. The section bounded by 18th and 19th streets and Pearl and Pennsylvania avenue was roped off and several hundred policemen placed on guard.

The situation, in the opinion of Dr. A. A. Cairns, chief of the health inspectors, demands heroic measures, as there has been opportunity for the disease to have been spread. The infected district is in Philadelphia's tenderloin.

WANT NO LINGERIE ON BARNARD'S MARBLE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 20.—Placing panties on the Barnard figures in the capitol building at Harrisburg is ridiculous according to members of the Plastic Club, the largest organization of women artists in this state. Mrs. Sara Patterson, president of the club, in a letter to the superintendent of buildings says:

"The club is convinced that clothing the nude figures is not modesty, but desecration. Any attempt at draping will not only be ridiculous, but would destroy the character of the work and its beauty. The club proposes against the proposed draping as a piece of mediæval barbarism."

RECITED A BALD AND UNCONVINCING YARN

GOVERNEUR, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Roy Brown, who has been proudly exhibiting what was supposed to be the only "bald headed eagle" ever minus his bird and 440 today.

DIAZ TROOPS HARD PRESSED BY REBELS

Fifth of Standing Army Now in Chihuahua Alone.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 20.—Early Thursday morning a band of about 100 insurgents attacked San Buena Ventura (El Valle, a small town southeast of Pearson. The town was defended for two or three hours by about forty "volunteers" who fought from the adobe roofs and through holes cut in the soft walls of the buildings. Two of the insurgents are known to have been killed and three of the federals were wounded.

At Casas Grandes, Morisana Mapula, the newly installed jefe politico of that district was talking on the telephone with El Valle about the fight when the wires were cut. The final result of the battle is not known, but rurales were dispatched from Pearson. This attack, coupled with an unfavorable report that 300 insurgents were marching on Casas Grandes caused many families to flee to El Paso.

Ernest Goldner, manager of the Kotelovs and Degetau store at Casas Grandes, with his family, was a passenger to El Paso on today's train, and the train also brought up the families of many Mexican ranchmen.

There has been almost continuous fighting in the vicinity of Baquiriche, near Parral, Chihuahua, since Sunday, many of the Tarahumara Indians participating in the fighting. Official reports confirm this.

It is declared now that one-fifth of the entire standing army of Mexico is now in Chihuahua to say nothing of the "volunteers," and the rurales operating there.

"Volunteers" are home owners impressed by the Mexican government to defend their towns while the soldiers are in the field.

Tells of Rebel Victory.
AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 20.—Captain John R. Hughes, of the Texas Rangers, who was sent to the Big Bend section of the upper Rio Grande border three weeks ago to investigate alleged operations by Mexican revolutionists, made a report to Governor Choquitt today in which he says that during his stay in that section there were a number of lively skirmishes between insurgents and Mexican federal troops in which the former more than held their own.

A few days ago a large force of revolutionists trapped a body of federals in the mountains by constructing a strong wire fence across the canyon leading into the place and then firing upon them from all sides. In their effort to escape many of the federal cavalrymen were thrown from their horses by the wire fence and fell victims to the fire of the revolutionists.

FRENCH SOLDIERS TO PROTECT "CHAMPAGNE"

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Every village in the champagne making district of France is today occupied by soldiers who have been ordered to quell the trouble there and prevent further destruction of wine by disgruntled vineyard owners. The situation is acute, and more trouble is feared.

For two years the vineyards, as the result of rains and cold weather, have been unproductive. The result has been that wines manufactured in other districts, and even abroad, have been sent into this section to be champagne by the bottlers. This is then sold as real champagne.

The growers protest that this action has resulted in cheapening the grades of wine put out and will eventually ruin the district. As a result many bottling establishments have been wrecked and the leading growers have served notice on the government that if the practice is not stopped and the French grape growers protected every bottling plant in the district will be demolished.

SQUAWS STRIP IN A BLIZZARD; SAVE BABIES

DEADWOOD, S. Dak., Jan. 20.—In order to save the lives of their babies two Yankton Indian women caught in a storm on the prairie at night near Rowland, Trip county, and wrapped the little ones in their blankets and then crooned them to sleep while they themselves were frozen to death.

The women, with their husbands, were driving across the country when their wagon broke down. The men went to town for help. When they returned with a rescue party one of the women was dead from the cold, and the other died in a short time. Both of the babies were unharmed.

FORTY MINERS MAY BE DEAD IN GERMAN MINE

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Forty miners are reported to have lost their lives in a fire in the Cassimir mine, near Granica, on the Russian-Silesian frontier. No details have reached here.

RADICAL SENTIMENT SPREADS IN JAPAN

Mikado Indorses Legal Anarchy In Combatting It.

TOKIO, Jan. 20.—The mikado today went on record as indorsing the repressive measures of the cabinet ministers against the radicals when he summoned Premier Matsura and Ministers Komatubara, Nitara and Oura and requested them to retain their portfolios and "work devotedly for the state."

The four men yesterday formally tendered their resignations with the intention of discovering whether the emperor approved or disapproved their action in fighting the growth of radicalism in Japan. The protests against the recent sentencing to death of twenty-four radicals found guilty of plotting to assassinate the mikado have been numerous and the cabinet ministers took this method of committing the emperor to their policy.

After a four hour conference between the mikado and the members of the cabinet, Viewpoint Okabe, minister of justice, made the formal announcement today that the sentence of twelve of the twenty-four sentenced to death had been commuted to penal servitude for life and that the sentence against Dr. Kotoku, Minatoku Kanno and ten other ring leaders would not be commuted.

The official decision was announced to the prisoners in their cells at midnight. It is reported that Japan, stung by the epithets hurled at her people, plans to send Count Okuma with a brilliant entourage to Europe and America next summer, in order to revive Japan's prestige.

MYSTERY IN MORTON'S DEATH UNEXPLAINED

The mystery surrounding the presence of Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, in the Hotel Seymour, 44 West 65th street, Thursday afternoon, where he was stricken with apoplexy and died soon after, was considerably deepened yesterday by a dispatch from Chicago. It was given out that Morton had gone to the hotel to see Paul L. Kiernan, a lawyer of 421 Broadway.

The Chicago story asserts that Kiernan was not there at the time of Morton's death and furthermore says he was not even acquainted with Morton. The dispatch said:

"Mr. Kiernan had no engagement with Mr. Morton at the Seymour Hotel in New York last night. He was unacquainted with him and had never had any connection with Mr. Morton's business affairs."

This was the statement here this afternoon of L. L. Dent, member of the law firm of Sheriff, Dent, Dobbins & Freeman, with which P. L. Kiernan had a conference here today.

"Mr. Kiernan was much surprised at the statement made in New York that he had an engagement with Mr. Morton, and that explained Mr. Morton's visit to the Seymour. He told me that it was a fabrication as he had never had even an introduction to Mr. Morton."

Kiernan completed his business in Chicago in a short time and left at 2:30 this afternoon on the Twentieth Century Limited for New York.

INTERBOROUGH SURE OF WHAT'S COMING OFF

That the Interborough Rapid Transit Company knows its subway proposals will be accepted in some form is indicated by a large purchase of real estate made yesterday by the company on the line of one of the proposed Bronx extensions.

The property is that known as the Cranford estate tract, lying east of White Plains road, at about 240th street, a short distance south of the Mount Vernon line.

WESTERN MINERS GET CHARTER FROM A. F. OF L.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A charter was granted the Western Federation of Miners late this afternoon by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. It will be similar to the charter of the United Mine Workers of America.

NATION TO PROTEST FOR WARREN ON FEB. 12

Socialist Editor to Receive Prison Notification Today.

Today is the date which was set for the court mandate notifying Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, to prepare himself for prison. Nothing was heard from Girard, Kan., yesterday, but doubtless Warren has concluded all his preparations and is ready for the marshal's call.

In this week's Appeal, Eugene Debs writes: "Events are shaping rapidly for the national Warren Protest Demonstration on February 12, Lincoln's birthday. This will be the opening day of a campaign that will continue without intermission until the day of Warren's release. The corrupt courts and the despotic power behind them have overplayed their hand in putting Warren in jail. The outrage is so flagrant and so utterly without justification that the people are up in arms against it."

"The thousands of letters that are pouring in from every city, town and crossroads are all expressive of the same contempt for the corrupt corporation courts and the same loyalty to Warren and the Appeal."

"In response to a flood of inquiries we outlined a program of action in our last issue, to which we now add the following: "Where there are labor unions a list of them should be made, together with their time of meeting, and they should all be visited in their order and the case of Warren clearly stated to them and action on their part solicited. It is their right. It is purely on account of the working class that Warren is under jail sentence and the unions ought to stand by the man who has fought their fight. Where a general demonstration is in progress all these unions should have an active part."

"Several cities have already reported. The Socialists and the labor unions are working together enthusiastically for a rousing demonstration in every city in America should be held from in this nation wide revolt."

"If there is the kind of action there should be there is not a roof in the biggest city that will cover the people who will turn out to join in the revolt. It is in the air. The people have reached that point where they will submit no longer. They are ready for action. All they require is the inspiration of wise and fearless leadership."

"There are thousands of people outside of the labor movement who will join in these Warren Protest Demonstrations, and all should be invited."

"Let but the right start be made and the widespread feeling of revolt against the corporation courts will find spontaneous expression. Half a dozen men and women in dead earnest can organize a successful demonstration anywhere. If there are not so many, two or three will do, and even a single one with the fire in his blood can work wonders."

"The Appeal in this fight is striking capitalism at its most vulnerable point. A judge who once sat on the Supreme Bench of one of the state courts writes: "Your guns are now trained where they will do effective work. For a long time there has been a suppressed feeling against the courts, and this agitation of the Appeal will bring it to a head. Every shot you fire at the courts counts. They are rotten and the people know it. Stick to your guns and before Warren gets out of jail there will be an uprising of the people."

SUFFRAGETTES AGAIN CHARGE CHURCHILL

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Home Secretary Winston Churchill enacted his favorite role again today of being the target for the suffragettes.

A crowd of about forty suffragettes, carrying a banner inscribed "Should Winston Churchill Be Jailed?" awaited the arrival of the home secretary at a meeting of the cabinet. When his automobile appeared the women made a rush for it.

The police charged the mob and for a few minutes Churchill was the center of a more warlike scene than ever experienced in his South African campaigning. The police charged ruthlessly and the clash was soon over, with the women beating the retreat, their banner left behind.

CANADIAN PRISON ABUSES DENOUNCED

OTTAWA, Jan. 20.—Objections were made in parliament today to the release of prisoners from the Canadian prisons in the middle of winter without overcoats, which has occurred frequently of late.

This brought out the fact that while the government does not authorize the prison authorities to give board and lodging in the prisons to convicts until mild weather, so that prisoners whose terms expire in the winter months have their choice of free board and lodging until warm weather or of going out without proper clothing.

HARD LIFE OF MEN ON THE SUBWAY TRAINS

POLICE LIEUTENANT IS FINED FOR LYING

Lieutenant Francis Finn, of the Flatbush station, was yesterday fined thirty days' pay and roundly scored by Police Commissioner Crosey at Brooklyn headquarters for making a false statement about a woman, who had made a complaint against a horse beater.

"You admitted to me, lieutenant," the Commissioner said, "that you did not tell the truth. I must have the truth at all times for the good of the department. I will not tolerate untruthfulness and that means from the highest to the lowest member of the force."

The Commissioner told Finn that it was only his good record during fifteen years' service in the department that saved him from dismissal. Last week Finn was fined ten days' pay for various infractions of the police rules.

U. S. MAY HAVE TWO BIGGEST WARSHIPS

Committee on Naval Affairs Wants "Us" to Have Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Uncle Sam may be in possession of the two biggest battleships in the world if Congress enacts into law an amendment incorporated in the naval bill today by the house committee on naval affairs. The naval building program involves a total expenditure of \$38,000,000. Of this amount \$12,800,000 is made available for two battleships "of not less than 27,000 tons each."

According to the information received by the committee it is the purpose of the Secretary of the Navy, under this authorization, to let contracts for two battleships of approximately 30,000 tons each. The program includes:

Two colliers, to cost \$1,000,000 each; eight torpedo boat destroyers, \$225,000 each; four submarines, \$500,000 each. Of the total of \$38,000,000 allowed for new building the expenditure of \$15,000,000 will be authorized in this year's naval budget. The remaining will be made available from time to time as it is needed, according to the progress of the work.

The house committee has decided to follow the recommendation of Secretary Meyer relative to the building of the battleship New York. This vessel was to have been constructed in the Brooklyn navy yard. Secretary Meyer has informed Congress, however, that if the New York is built in the government yard the limit of cost of the vessel must be increased from \$6,000,000 to \$7,700,000. The committee has consequently decided to authorize the building of the vessel under private contract. This feature of the bill will be opposed by members of the New York delegation. They will insist, it is understood, in this year's naval bill, that the Brooklyn navy yard, as provided in the last naval bill.

SUSPENDS SENTENCE OF \$7 BOOKKEEPER

Ernest Weller, who has been a patient in Bellevue Hospital since his arrest on December 27 for the larceny of \$25 from S. A. Grice & Co., of 552 Amsterdam avenue, his former employer, was brought to General Sessions yesterday to plead. He is suffering from locomotor ataxia and had to be carried into court. He pleaded guilty, but asked for clemency on account of his illness.

Weller said that he received only \$7 a week, though he had worked many hours as a bookkeeper.

Grice loudly demanded that Weller should be punished.

From the bench Judge Swann said that Grice was the most unrelenting man he had seen in years on the bench and adjourned sentence until the afternoon to give Grice a chance to think it over.

Grice did not appear again and sentence was suspended. A collection for Weller was taken up in the courtroom.

THIRTY-THREE MAROONED PERSONS ARE RESCUED

ALBANY, West Australia, Jan. 20.—The crew of the British freight steamer Parisiana, which burned at sea on December 13, while en route from New York to Melbourne, arrived here today on a British transport. They reported that three of the Parisiana's crew were lost in the burning ship.

Guards Do a Wearsome Ten-Hour Stretch for \$1.90 a Day.

MOTORMEN SKILLED

Work More Exacting Than Steam Engineers—Conductors' Heavy Responsibility.

In the exposures which have appeared in The Call, the deplorable conditions of the traction workers in the ticket offices, of the gatemen or choppers, the porters, and the track walkers and signal men, have been described. This story has to do with the guards, the conductors, the motormen, and the subway construction workers.

The motormen are the most highly paid workers on the underground system. They get from \$3 to \$4 a day. Their work requires a high degree of skill and intelligence. It is said a subway motorman's duty is a much more exacting and responsible kind of labor than that of the steam engineer. A keen vision and an unusual degree of alertness is required at the throttle of a train of cars that slip like lightning through dimly lighted underground channels.

It is most difficult to secure a position as motorman. The examination which must be gone through is very rigid. The motormen have a ten hour shift, but this is too long, they say, considering the responsibilities and the harassing effect which the eternal noise and jar of the flying subway trains have on their constitutions. However, they, too, since they have no organization, must yield to the heartless methods of exploitation employed by the Interborough.

The guards and conductors, perhaps, have as hard a time of it as the workers of any of the departments, except, perhaps, the track-walkers. The conductor is the man on the first car. When the guards from the rear cars give the signal he notifies the motorman that everything is ready to pull out. He is responsible for everything that happens on his train. Every little thing that occurs he is supposed to report to the head office. Any complaints or breach of rules which guards may have they must report to him and through him it gets to the inspector. Complete reports, much of which must be in writing, must be made to him.

The Princely Wage.
And for all this responsibility he gets the princely sum of \$2 to \$3.50 a day. Besides, he must work ten hours a day. Before a man is given the position of conductor he must pass a rigid examination as regards the signal system, schedules, etc.

When the conductor has been faithful in that capacity he is given a chance to try for the position of a motorman. The peculiar thing about this examination is that if the man makes a failure he is discharged from the service of the company, not even being allowed to get his old position as a conductor back again, or even to do the work of a guard.

A Nerve-Racking Occupation.
The guards get \$1.90 a day, and for this they must work ten hours. The work of both guards and conductors is perhaps the most nerve-racking on the subway lines. They must be continually on the alert. The lives of thousands depend upon the faithfulness of their work. When the crowds are large, which they always are with the present congested condition of the subway system, it is a mighty hard job to conduct things so that no one is hurt.

In having to stand between the cars the conductors and guards are subjected to arc currents which make it almost impossible to avoid or ward off colds and nasal troubles. Many of these workers in a few months contract the germs of tuberculosis. It is said that one of the reasons that the guards on the subway system change so often is because they cannot stand the work many months at a time. Besides, the danger of catching the germs of tuberculosis, which fill the tube, blows up between the cars and the men get the full effect of it.

Spy System There, Too.
The spy system shown to be in operation among the other workers of the subway goes on among these workers, too. A new guard, supposedly green, is sometimes placed over a man who is supposed to be an agitator among the low workers. Conductors are switched around for the same reason.

The following letter describes conditions among the conductors and workers made so introduced.

"I was employed two weeks last month by the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, a company owned and controlled by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. During that time I had occasion to observe the conditions of work which were ignored and abused by the company."

workers. Here I submit the results of my personal observation and experience. Higher Wage \$1.75 a Day. This class of workers receive the most miserable pay, \$1.75 a day being the highest to my knowledge that is paid them.

REMEMBER The Rand School of Social Science Will Celebrate Its Fifth Anniversary With a BALL At Arlington Hall, 19 St. Marks Place Friday Evening, March 24, 1911

ROBIN IS ASKED ABOUT HIS ASSETS

Goes From the Tombs to a Bankruptcy Hearing.

Joseph G. Robin walked from the Tombs where he has been confined for a month to the Federal building yesterday noon to testify in the bankruptcy examination before United States Commissioner Alexander, which follows a petition in involuntary bankruptcy filed against Robin last Monday by the Washington Savings Bank and H. Gerald Chapin, a lawyer, with claims aggregating about \$75,000.

EXPRESSMEN SORE OVER TREATMENT

Forced to Discard Button. Active Union Men Being Fired.

Wholesale discrimination by the express companies against those of its employees who are active union men, especially by the American Express Company, may yet force another strike of express drivers and helpers.

CANNON'S DISTRICT NEST OF CORRUPTION

Agent of Bribers Will Show Jury Names in Check Book.

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 20.—That the grand jury which has been ordered to investigate vote buying and selling here in Uncle Joe Cannon's home county, will uncover a nest of political corruption was made evident today by the announcement of a local attorney who is said to have handled great corruption funds, that he expects to go before the jury voluntarily and present a book in which he kept the names of all the persons whose votes he had purchased and the amounts paid them.

MORTON'S LAST WORDS PRAISED CAPITALISM

Just a few days before he died suddenly, Paul Morton, lieutenant of high finance and enemy of the working class, gave an interview to a representative of the United Press. The interview is copyrighted. In it Morton said:

Question of How Much He Owned.

"Did you have any securities in the safe in your Gramercy Park apartments on November 20 last?" Nichols asked. Robin answered that he would have to consult his memoranda, but he should have owned between 1,000 and 1,500 shares in the Northern Bank, about 8,500 shares preferred and the same number of common in the Fidelity Development Company. It was questionable, he said, how much he owned in the Bankers' Realty & Security Company.

CONVICTION OF N. J. LAWYER AFFIRMED

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 20.—The Supreme Court affirmed today the conviction of Horace Coddington, a Somerset lawyer, who was sentenced to eighteen months in state prison for misappropriating funds of the township of Warren, Sussex county. His uncle, Joel Coddington, who was less actively involved in the same transactions, after being sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

HOPING TO APPEASE BARCELONA STRIKERS

BARCELONA, Jan. 20.—The strike situation here has bettered temporarily. It is stated that the bulk of the strikers will return to work today and there is a faint hope that the conflict will be ended finally without recourse to force. It is stated that the Radical deputy, Lerroux, will shortly make another trip to South America, Cuba and Mexico.

Expenses in Reason

are not objected to. Living would be simplified if all expenses were as fair as the slight cost of this fine, extra strong tea. Going twice as far, it saves half.

White Rose CEYLON TEA A 10c. Package Makes 40 Cups.

C. F. U. DENOUNCES CIVIC FED. MEASURE

Call on Labor Organizations to Fight Compulsory Arbitration.

Organized labor came out openly against the proposed act of compulsory arbitration which the Civic Federation is planning to present when the Central Federated Union at its meeting at the Labor Temple last night adopted a resolution going on record against that plan. The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas an attempt has recently been made in certain quarters to propagate in favor of compulsory arbitration in so far as labor organizations are concerned and at their interest, and

"Whereas compulsory arbitration in our opinion means the forcing of the unwilling party into the acceptance of a measure which if enacted will seriously interfere with the guaranteed individual and collective freedom of labor organizations; and

"Whereas while we believe in the theory of conciliation and arbitration in a dispute between the employer and employee, when mutually agreed upon and before any other measures are resorted to, be it

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SOCIALISM IS TOO NARROW FOR NEGROES

Indorsement of Exclusion Laws.

The negro race will not take kindly to Socialism so long as the international Socialist movement puts up the bars against any race whether it be yellow or black.

"If Socialism is to gain the confidence of the negro and get him to join the Socialist party it will have to begin by changing its attitude toward the yellow races.

"The ban upon Asiatic labor sanctioned by the International Socialist congress will have to be repealed."

"This, in substance, was the message to Socialists which Professor W. E. B. Du Bois, the noted negro scholar, delivered last night to a cosmopolitan audience of 1,000 people at Lenox Casino, 116th street and Lenox avenue. The subject of his address was 'The Race Problem.'

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The Big Store LEVI BRADSHAW & CO. PROPRIETORS. CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WILLOUGHBY AVE. BROOKLYN.

Sale of Lace Curtains Low Priced

Table with 4 columns: Irish Point Lace Curtains, Bonne Femme Curtains, Corded Arabian Lace Curtains, Nottingham and Scotch Lace Curtains. Includes values and pair prices.

7,000 Yards Oilcloth Remnants

A cartload of factory lengths, worth up to 50c a yard, in a sensational offering Saturday and Monday that is the limit of value giving; enough to cover large rooms of a pattern.

5,000 yards Cork Linoleum Remnants. A pre-inventory clean-up, mostly of the better grades Linoleum; values up to 75c yard. Special, while they last, square yard.

\$15. Size 9x12 feet. Wool Brussels Rugs, shown in a splendid variety of rich Oriental and floral designs; closely woven and a great bargain at.

\$25. Size 9x12 feet. Wilton Velvet Rugs, a high grade, pure wool and worsted Rug, with deep rich pile. Special for this sale only, at.

MORE MILLIONS FROM A. CARNEGIE

Another "Princely" Gift to Institution to "Put the World Right."

More buying back of popularity. Andrew Carnegie yesterday announced a present of \$10,000,000 to the Carnegie Institution at Washington, which is now worth \$25,000,000. No sooner was the announcement made yesterday than the capitalist press broke out with an exudation of fawning praise.

URGE BRIAND TO DISSOLVE UNIONS

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The chamber of deputies today resumed its debate of the interpellation of Briery, who demanded that the government either dissolve the General Confederation of Labor or compel it "to respect the laws."

Grand Annual Ball of the Brewers' Union No. 69

Of Brooklyn, N. Y. TO BE HELD AT Brooklyn Labor Lyceum 949 Wiloughby Ave., Near Myrtle Ave.

On Saturday Eve., Jan. 21, 1911. Professional Talent Will Appear in Room 20 (Upstairs). Music By Prof. Aug. Schneider. Commenting at 8 P. M. TICKETS 25 CENTS A PERSON. HAT CHECK 10c (Compulsory). Entrance at Both Doors. Dancing in Two Halls.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co. 36 Forest Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

CIGAR MANUFACTURER CHAS. GACKENHEIMER. Cigar, Whiskey and Retail. 197 MYRTLE AVE. BROOKLYN.

FRED SEYFFARTH Cypress Ave., cor. 81st St. Tel. 2330 Bushwick. Brooklyn

FOR LATEST STYLES IN HATS GO TO The Myrtle Millinery 1831 Myrtle Ave. Bet. Stockholm and DeKalb.

C. Z. LINDSAY, Tel. 3254 Bushwick. No connection with Store in old headquarters.

BOOTS AND SHOES. The Home of Satisfaction. Wear the TRIEBITZ SHOE 1734 Pitkin Ave. Opp. Postoffice.

DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS. BERGER'S LUCKY SPOT 2825 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UP TO DATE CLOTHING. B. PFEFFERKORN 427 Kiekerbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

C. GRAU High-class Delicatessen and Groceries. 3810 FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN.

C. O. LOEBEL UP-TO-DATE Union Hat and Men's Furnisher. 1805 FITZGERALD AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

Martin Derx MEN'S FURNISHINGS. 693-695 Broadway, Brooklyn. Bet. Manhattan Ave. & Debevoise St.

MISCELLANEOUS. FEATHER BEDS Hair Mattresses, Furniture, highest cash. Henry, 346 Ellery St., B'klyn. Phone, 4051 W'msb'g.

GUADELOUPE SUGAR WORKERS ON STRIKE

POINT-A-PETRE, Guadeloupe, Jan. 20.—A general strike of laborers and small growers has begun throughout the island, owing to the refusal of the sugar manufacturers to pay the wages demanded. The sugar cane remains uncut and the grinding factories are idle. Millers and grandames have been sent to protect the sugar plantations. The strikers declare that they will not resume work until the concessions sought have been made.

SON OF SHOE BOSS HELD UNDER BAIL

False Arrest of Strikers Makes Magistrate Hylan Tired.

George W. Baker, Jr., son of George W. Baker, shoe manufacturer of Clason and De Kalb avenues, Brooklyn, who was arrested on a warrant on the charge of leading a gang that beat up a striker on Wednesday night was held yesterday under \$500 bail by Magistrate Hylan in the Gates Avenue Court for examination on next Tuesday morning.

When the striker swore out the warrant he was not told to appear in court yesterday, so the case had to be adjourned until Tuesday. The case against John Behrend, son of George Behrend, business agent of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, who was summoned to appear in court, was dismissed by Magistrate Hylan. The three strikers who were arrested near the Wicher and Gardiner shop at the behest of George Behrend were called for trial yesterday.

Hyman Bergman, one of the three, was discharged, while William Heller and Philip Leufer were held in \$500 bail each for the Special Sessions. The strikers were arrested while on picket duty at the shop after being engaged in a fracas with George Behrend. One of the strikers, Bergman, had a bad cut on the face as a result of the fight.

That the bosses are simply trying to scare away the strikers by having some of them arrested was evident yesterday when Marco Caceloma, a striker, was arrested from the picket line in front of the Wicher & Gardiner shop. The striker was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Charles Stahl, a man who has been seen drunk for the last few days, and he is parading around wearing a button of the boot and shoe workers.

Stahl charged Caceloma with threatening to assault him and with disorderly conduct. Stahl, the strikers say, has been drunk for the last few days, and they say that he also claims to be a friend of theirs. When Caceloma was arraigned in court yesterday Stahl appeared and said the former had pulled a red flag from his pocket and put it around his neck. He said he thought the strikers were going to kill him. The strikers claim that Stahl had the striker arrested just for the sport of it and to show the bosses that he, too, can have a striker arrested. Caceloma was held in \$500 bail for examination next Friday in the Gates Avenue court.

That even the judges are beginning to realize that the strikers are being arrested on flimsy charges and taken to court was seen yesterday when Magistrate Hylan ordered his clerk not to issue any more warrants in connection with the strike unless the complainant appears in person before him. Magistrate Hylan said that he had a lot of cases against strikers, but that all of them were brought into court on flimsy charges.

The strikers held a mass meeting at 436 West 26th street yesterday afternoon. After the meeting they held a demonstration and paraded in front of the Garfield shop on West 28th street. The strikers wore red ribbons and paraded like an army of militant workers. At the meeting addresses were made by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and others.

A shoe dealer sends to 'The Call' a letter from one of the Brooklyn shoe firms, whose intention of dividing the force of labor by inciting the trade unions against industrial workers is evident. With the letter is enclosed a copy of the preamble to the constitution of the Industrial

JACOBS & HARRIS
77-79 Fulton St., Corner Gold St.
Fashionable Tailors
Special MIDWINTER SALE
SUITS or OVERCOATS \$16
To Order : : :
FORMER PRICES \$22, \$25, \$28
Fine Materials—At Workmanship
STRICTLY UNION MADE
Special Discount to Call Readers.

THOMAS G. HUNT
Maker and Importer of
Trunks, Bags and Leather Goods
400 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 Trustler 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 man. Here is what we will send you for \$1.00.

Woman's Suppressed Information, at 10c \$0.50
First Woman's Suffrage, at 10c \$0.50
Woman's Socialism Made Easy, at 10c \$0.50
Woman's The Women, Illustrated, at 10c \$0.50
Woman's The Question Box, at 10c \$0.50
Woman's The Life of the Nation, at 10c \$0.50
Woman's Socialism, at 10c \$0.50

We will send 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 mailing. We give you the first lot below, so as to show you at our expense how easy it is to find new readers for socialist literature. Ask for Hunter's Combination, and receive this advertisement. Address
Charles H. Kerr & Company
115 West Kinzie Street, Chicago

LEVY BROS. CLOTHIERS AND MERCHANT TAILORS

53 Canal Street

Great Reduction Sale

Entire stock of Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats to be sold at the following prices:
Overcoats formerly priced from \$14 to \$18 Now \$9, \$10, \$12
Suits formerly priced from \$12 to \$20 Now \$10, \$12, \$14

All the clothes offered in this sale are manufactured in our own factories, and every garment bears the union label. Call and convince yourself.

LEVY BROS. Clothiers and Merchant Tailors

53 Canal Street

DETECTIVES SHADOW MASS. SHOE WORKERS

Workers of the World, whose motto, "Abolition of the wage system," is played up in black type as a horrible example. The letter follows:

"Raymond Healy, President, T. F. Martin, Vice President, S. B. Tooker, Secretary-Treasurer. KRIEGER SHOE COMPANY, Manufacturers of Women's, Misses' and Children's Turned Shoes, 285 and 287 Jay St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Dear Sir—We enclose a copy of the preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World, an organization which is opposed to both employers and trade unions alike, having for their object to get control of the manufacturing and to dictate their own terms. Their agitators have recently organized most of the masters of New York and their demands are so unreasonable that it would be suicidal for any manufacturer to attempt to treat with them as they could with the cutters, Goodyear operators and other like unions. In some shops they have walked out two and three times in one week after their demands had been granted each time. In other shops they demanded an increase greater than the total profit on the shoes. Realizing that if we did not crush this organization it would mean a large advance in the price of shoes, together with inferior workmanship, we decided to protect our trade at any cost. We are the only factory up to date that has been entirely successful and we are pleased to inform our trade that the prices and quality will remain the same. So completely have we the situation in hand that there will be no trouble in the future.

"We are now devoting our undivided attention to helping the other manufacturers. We are less fortunate than ourselves. We would like your assistance and indulgence in their behalf, so that this organization will be driven from the city.

"Very truly yours,
"KRIEGER SHOE COMPANY."

MANUFACTURER SEEKS "SATISFACTORY LABOR"

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The J. E. Jones Shoe Manufacturing Company, of Lynn, Mass., announced today that it would remove its plant from Lynn to Middletown, N. Y., in order to secure more satisfactory labor and better shipping facilities.

The company employs about 200 hands and will build a large factory in Middletown. It has an office at 818 Fuller building, New York.

REAL LIFE NOBLER THAN "EASIEST WAY"

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—Boston people today saw real life triumph over the stage version of love and faithfulness. In "The Easiest Way" the hero who loved a girl who had been another's mistress left her to starve in a hall room and then turned against her when she surrendered to the serpent.

SHOCKING EPITHETS USED IN MICHIGAN

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 20.—Just because Governor Chase Osborn in his inaugural message referred to saloonists as "saprophytes," several members of the legislature have been trying to employ many syllabled words not in common usage. Senator Murtha, for instance, has hailed him as a "political Castiglione," pronouncing the name as it is spelled.

ALARM FOR BROOKLYN GIRL

The Brooklyn police have sent out a general alarm for Anna del Duca, seventeen years old, who has been missing from her home at 101 President street since December 28. Her disappearance followed a chiding she received from her father for absenting herself from her home for a few days. Two younger sisters of the missing girl were witnesses last April against several Italians for assault, and three of the accused men got terms in Sing Sing. It is said that the parents of the children received threatening letters while the trials were in progress.

WORKER GETS \$40,000 FROM THE D. L. & W.

How Long Will Capitalist Courts Let Decision Stand?

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Under a decision of a jury in Part I of the Supreme Court at White Plains, presided over by Justice Tompkins, today awarding a verdict for \$40,000 damages in favor of George L. Tullock against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, for the loss of his left arm and right leg, while in the employ of the company, a new legal precedent has been established.

Mr. Tullock, who was a freight conductor, through former Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre and Joseph Shay, sued for \$100,000 damages, claiming that a freight car was backed down upon him in the Hoboken freight terminal without warning.

The verdict is the largest ever awarded to an employee of a corporation and is of great importance to laboring men and corporations, because, if the decision is upheld the question of contributory negligence practically becomes void and greater care will have to be taken by corporations that employ men in hazardous work. Under the New Jersey statute the contributory negligence clause is made void, and a railroad is made responsible for the safety of any employee who exercises due care.

In Conductor Tullock's case it was claimed that the Hoboken yard was not properly lighted on the night when the accident occurred and that a freight car was backed down upon him without any signal being given. Lawyer Joseph Shay, in speaking of the verdict, said: "Justice Tompkins' interpretation of the statute will be a great boon to the laboring men of this country, particularly those performing extra hazardous work as railroad men.

"The verdict of the jury in this case marks another epoch in the marches of progress of labor and industrial conditions and is another step in the right direction."

ELK APPEAR IN THE ADIRONDACKS

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—According to information received by the state forest, fish and game commission, several elk are wintering in township 28, in the town of Newcomb, Essex county. These elk are yarding with deer in a friendly manner. The winter has been fairly good for deer in that part of the Adirondacks.

There is about two feet of snow on the level, with little crust, and the deer have been able to get around freely in search of food. From reports of game protectors, however, it is doubtful whether as many elk are now running in the Adirondacks as were released there about ten years ago, when attempts were made to restock the Adirondacks with elk. Too many of them are mistaken for deer and shot by hunters.

MUSIC BY HUNTS

The choral class of the Arbeiter Ring High school will meet tomorrow afternoon, Sunday, at 2 o'clock at the Educational League rooms, 181 Madison street. All are welcome and invited to join.

UPLIFTING THE CHILD BY PUTTING HIM IN A "WELFARE" EXHIBIT

The plight of the slum child, his struggle for light and air to breathe, for space to play in, his struggle against sickness and disease, his premature and untimely death, are being "artistically" shown at the Child Welfare Exhibit which has been opened at the 1st Regiment Armory at Park avenue and 34th street.

Fashionable women drove up to the armory in automobiles yesterday, looked at these pictures of poverty, expressed their horror of such conditions, shrugged their shoulders and finally recovered sufficiently to be thankful, very thankful that they did not have to live like the mothers in the pictures of the homes and sweatshops of the working districts, that they did not have to make nice ostrich plumes for 60 cents a day, that their children did not have to play in the street, pick up crumbs in garbage cans and sleep in basements.

And with that thought of relief in their mind they swished out of the big hall, entered their autos and as they heard once more the familiar "honk, honk," and the machine started off they regained their graceful composure and serene demeanor.

"What is the object of the Child Welfare Exhibit?" The Call reporter asked one of the numerous attendants. He was promptly referred to the handbook which the exhibit publishes for the benefit of visitors, and which sells for the small price of 10 cents a copy.

The handbook states the object as follows: "The purpose of the Child Welfare Exhibit is to lift heavy burdens from childish shoulders—to straighten bent little backs—to see to it, so far as possible, that henceforth no child shall bear the weight of injustice and unhappiness."

"But how are you going to lift these burdens from the childish shoulders?" For an answer the reporter was referred to the various booths, which show parents how to use their money wisely and economically.

It is remarkable what economy will do, according to these exhibits. For only \$100 you can furnish a nice little three-room flat. And if you buy your groceries in large quantities, a large poster announces, you will save a whole lot that way. You will save 5 cents on every pound of butter, 4 cents on every pound of stew meat, and so on, down the line. Be economical, buy for cash and in large quantities and you will save on everything. These savings will enable you to keep up a decent home for your children. They may even enable you to move into one of those model tenements, which are now being built by Wall street financiers, for the benefit of the poor people, and where rent is only \$1.29 a week for one room.

George W. Perkins, follow. And then comes a string of lesser lights, all of whom make the exhibit a success by pouring into it some \$70,000.

An explanation as to how the slums will be abolished, or how unemployment will be abolished, or how meat should buy groceries wholesale and save, when they have not got the price of their next breakfast, of how a mother who earns 60 cents a day washing coats for a Fifth Avenue manufacturer, who cannot even afford sufficient tea or coffee with condensed milk for her children, should feed them pasteurized milk—all of these questions the handbook does not deal with; the "explainers" don't explain; the office doesn't know; the press bureau doesn't know, because, because—well, because the exhibit doesn't deal with such things. It only deals with "The Welfare of the Child."

There is also a department showing the dangers of feeding tea and coffee to children and the absolute necessity of giving them pasteurized milk. Nathan Straus, the philanthropist and part owner of a department store which fights union labor, has circulars printed with his signature underneath telling all about pasteurized milk and what life savers and life preservers they are to children.

Then there is another department which tells all about the saving that can be made by cutting out the weed habit. Yes, you will be surprised if you stop smoking, to find how quickly slums will disappear and the burden be lifted from the child's shoulders.

Then, of course, came pictures of child labor in the home, all of which show what a great evil the slums are. And in contrast there are booths containing shops where boys are busy carving wood and making nice little writing desks and other things.

After looking all these over the reporter was thoroughly convinced that slums are undesirable and must be done away with. But how? How is the Child Welfare Exhibit going to do away with them? It might be asked.

An "explainer"—this is a new word just coined by the Child Welfare Exhibit—explained that things will be remedied by the exhibit because it cannot fail to "burn a living message" into the minds of all those who came to see it.

The reporter still did not quite see how the slums would be thus abolished. He turned to the press table for information. Here courtesy was supreme. He was offered pictures of the gentlemen and ladies (pictures of ladies were most prominent, for they are considered especially welcome in newspaper offices), who contributed liberally to the exhibit. But here, too, there did not seem to be any definite plan for wiping out the slums, except in so far as the exhibit might call the attention of the rich, and this might somewhat result in reforms, and legislation and more efficient inspection and building laws and—well "look at the handbook, it tells all about it."

But the handbook and all the other literature were careful giving credit to the generous citizens whose contributions made the exhibit possible. The names of the donors, together with the amount donated, were carefully listed. The names are all men prominent in Wall street, and business men who are well known capitalists of industry and large employers of labor.

John D. Rockefeller heads the list. Andrew Carnegie J. P. Morgan and his partner, profit-sharing apostle, Green & Goldstein Men's Furnishers No. 298 GRAND STREET Bet. Allen and Eldridge Streets.

REICHSTAG SAYS KAISER MUST PAY HIS TAXES

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The reichstag has refused to grant the kaiser and twenty-two other ruling sovereigns, princes and grand dukes exemption from the new tax on the unearned increment from land. The Conservatives moved for their exception and the Centreists and some others supported the motion, but the house, by a considerable majority, turned down the proposal.

FERRER ASSOCIATION CLASSES

The registration for the evening classes of the Ferrer Association courses is now open at the Ferrer Center, 5 St. Marks place (East 8th street). Anyone wishing to register can do so from 4 to 10 p.m.

The following are the courses: (a) Contemporary literature, by Bayard Boyesen, of Columbia University; (b) Contemporary history, by Paul Lattimer; (c) Principles of American government, by Gilbert E. Roe. Price of the course is 60 cents per month, two sessions each week.

UNION-MADE SHOES.

B. N. LEFKOWITZ
Two Stores 110 Duane Street No. 2 Ave. C, cor. Houston St.

Best Shoe Values 'n This City

WE ARE YOU TO PATRONIZE OUR TWO STORES. WE SAVE YOU MONEY. WE SELL HIGH GRADE SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN. MADE BY UNION LABOR. LOW PRICES. THE FACTORY IS IN NEW YORK CITY. WE GUARANTEE THE QUALITY OF OUR SHOES. WE MAKE THE SHOE OUTSTANDING.

Shoes of all kinds for Men and Women.

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, Lead 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.

The Forward masquerades in the past were the most inspiring international events in this city. This year's ball will surpass all other carnivals, and efforts are being made to make this affair the grandest show ever conducted by a Socialist organization.

\$1,500 In Prizes \$1,500

Music by Union Brass Band of Forty

It is none too early for friends of The Call to begin buying their tickets and show their appreciation to our Jewish Daily for this generous assistance. Remember that 50 per cent of the profits of the ball will go to The Call.

Ticket, Admitting One Fifty Cents

On sale at The Call Office, 409 Pearl Street; Rand School, 115 East 19th Street; Socialist Headquarters, 239 East 84th Street; Brooklyn Party Office, 949 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, and at all Socialist Clubs.



SAYS VULGAR AMERICANS WOULD ANNOY PRINCE

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—In consequence of the persistence of the pneumonia plague in Manchuria, the crown prince may cut out China from his around the world itinerary, and instead of coming home by the Siberian railroad will return to Europe by way of the New World or Africa. If the Berliner Post is to be believed, this already has been practically decided upon, but the actual route has not been fixed.

Discussing routes, the Post strongly opposed the crown prince crossing the United States, where it says, he would be regarded as a sensation and a spectacle for the multitude "either without or without an entrance fee." Courtesy, the Post says, and the Panama canal would, it thinks, be instructive from a military point of view, while visits to the great industrial republics of South America would be of incalculable political and economic advantage to Germany. The prince's presence in Chili, Brazil and Argentina would give a fillip to German trade with those countries, where German activity in late years has fallen behind that of America, France and Great Britain.

EXCISE VIOLATIONS.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—State Commissioner of Excise Clement reported in payment of bonds in suit in actions brought by him against certificate holders and the sureties on their liquor tax bonds:

Nicola Martocci, 44 Bedford street New York City—\$1,125; traffic to be drunk on the premises while holding a certificate authorizing traffic to be drunk off the premises only.

Henry Schrell, Flushing, Queens county—\$500; traffic to be drunk on the premises while holding a certificate authorizing traffic to be drunk off the premises only.

James Walsh, Cone, Island—\$1,462.50; Sunday traffic; traffic during prohibited hours; disorderly house.

Isaac Korenthal, 143 West 40th street, New York City—\$1,900; Sunday traffic; traffic during prohibited hours; disorderly house.

Westchester Clothing Co.
Third Ave. and 144th St., Bronx.
Cheapest Clothing, Union Made.

PLAYS OPERATORS OF IRWIN DISTRICT

"Mother" Jones Goes After Coal Companies at Miners' Meeting.

(Special Correspondence.)

GREENSBURG, Pa., Jan. 19.—"Mother" Jones, the veteran fighter for the cause of labor, spoke here at a meeting held for the purpose of putting the position of the striking coal miners in the Irwin district before the people of Greensburg and Westmoreland county in a true light. Almost 2,000 people were at the meeting, which was held at the Ring, 3d street and Vannear avenue.

"Mother" Jones has a country wide reputation among labor organizations and her passionate address on the local strike was heard with intense interest.

John McCartney, president of the local union of the United Mine Workers of America, was master of ceremonies.

Rev. D. L. Schultz, of Pittsburgh; Congressman-elect Curtis H. Green; and Terrence McGinley, Thomas Hagerly and Van Bittner, officials of the United Mine Workers, spoke on various phases of the strike situation.

Gets Harty Welcome.

"Mother" Jones was the star speaker of the evening, however. When she was introduced a mighty cheer went up from the miners. Throughout her talk she held the closest attention of her auditors. "Mother" Jones is not afraid to say right out what is in her mind and she was not slow in criticizing the conduct of the operators in the local strike. She flayed the state police, the justices of the peace, the local merchants and the judges of the courts.

She declared she was here to fight for the miners until the strike is at an end and maintained that she would lick the judges of the courts if she finds that is necessary. She scathingly rebuked the newspapers, also flayed the coal companies for maintaining company stores. Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt was "choked over the coals" for some of his official acts. Of course she paid her respects to the actual in no uncertain manner. She said she had been fighting them for seventy-seven years and that she had a contract with God to live seventy-seven years longer so that she could lick them!

Companies Misrepresenting Facts.

That the companies whose men have been on strike for many months, are deliberately lying about the situation, in their efforts to get miners to take the strikers' places is shown by a letter recently sent by the Jamison Coal and Coke Company, of Crabtree, to...

DENTISTS—Manhattan and Bronx.

DR. A. CARR DENTIST. Special Liberal Prices for Comrades. 133 E. 84th St. Tel. 3967-Lenox.

DR. PH. LEWIN Surgeon Dentist 530 Brook Ave. Cor. 149th St. Bronx.

DR. MATILDA SINAI LEE SURGEON DENTIST. 1186 Madison Ave. Corner 87th St. Telephone 3926 Lenox.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 22 East 109th St. Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.

PENTENTS—Brooklyn.

DRS. L. & I. HERMANN Have removed to 1206 48th street, cor. 127th ave. Boro Park, Brooklyn. Tel. 323 Bay Ridge.

DR. A. RITT DENTIST. 1621 Pitkin Ave. corner Hopkinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR. M. ROTHENBERG DENTIST. 609 OSBORN ST. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. NEW YORK.

When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined a n. e. if glasses are necessary have them made at

Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL PLACE. 302 East Broadway. Tel. 2365 Orchard. Branch, 102 Lenox Ave., bet. 115th and 116th Sts.

I am with The Call since The Call started.

1 GLASSES \$1 FOR Your Eyes Examined and treated by DR. L. H. KRAMER. From The Peoples Opt. Co. 579 Grand St. Optician and Optometrist. BROOKLYN.

L. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician 1023 Broadway, Brooklyn. Glasses, \$1. & up. Open Even.

TRUSSMAKER.

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER 489 2d Ave. bet. 84th & 85th Sts.

Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Bandages, Crutches, Suspenders. All made guaranteed. Comrades are allowed 10 per cent on all purchases.

For Constipation TRY EX-LAX

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

workers in East Pittsburg, who had written inquiring about conditions at the Jamison company's mine. The letter was as follows: "Dear Sir:—We have your letter and in reply would say that we have the following conditions at our mines: "There is no strike at our mines. "Good miners' houses at \$5 to \$7.50 per month. "We pay by the wagon with the following rates: Pick mining, 64 cents to 74 cents per wagon; machine mining, 41 cents, 43 cents and 51 cents per wagon. "We have the following nationalities: Polish, Slavish, Hungarians, Italians, Americans. "We do not pay any transportation, but will pay freight on goods, if you come here and work. (Here follow directions for reaching the mine.) "WE WILL GUARANTEE YOU STEADY WORK. "Yours very truly, "EDW. SOPPITT, "General Superintendent. "It is not necessary for you to have had any experience in the mines, as you can load coal after machines. We have experienced men in the mines to instruct new men and help them along. "L. P. LATTI, Superintendent."

LABOR SECRETARIAT DELEGATES MEET

The regular meeting of the board of delegates of the Labor Secretariat was held on Thursday, December 29, 1910, at 8 p. m. at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. Chairman Charles Markloff called the meeting to order. The minutes of the previous meeting and the minutes of the December meeting of the board of directors were read and approved, except that the consideration of the expense involved in printing the monthly reports was left over for discussion. Union No. 90, to give said union information regarding the Labor Secretariat. Twenty-three delegates answered the roll call. Special notice was given that during the next six months, beginning January 1, 1911, the board of delegates will meet at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn. The meeting then adjourned.

GIRDER FALLS; 9 HURT

Workers Drop a Floor in the Oppenheim, Collins, Extension. A girder supporting the third floor of a seven-story extension building for Oppenheim, Collins & Co. at 37 West 34th street, slipped from its supports yesterday morning and carried a section of the second floor and a dozen workers down to the first floor. The rescues from the Tendonier station and firemen of Engine 25 helped search the ruins. Ambulances were called from Bellevue and New York hospitals.

DR. A. RITT DENTIST

1621 Pitkin Ave. corner Hopkinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR. M. ROTHENBERG DENTIST

609 OSBORN ST. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NEW ORLEANS PICKED FOR CANAL EXPOSITION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A preliminary victory was won by New Orleans over San Francisco in the fight for the exposition to commemorate the opening of the Panama canal today when by a vote of 9 to 6 the house committee on industrial arts and exhibitions decided to report favorably the Estopinal bill designating New Orleans as the exposition city and appropriating \$1,000,000 for a government exhibit.

PHARMACISTS. GEORGE OBERDORFER

2393 Eighth Ave., Near 128th St. Key West Co-operative Cigars Union Made by Comrades. 5c each. \$2.25 per box of 50 Better than sold at 1c in Non-Union Trust Stores. TRY THEM.

UNITED MINERS MAY SECEDE FROM A. F. L.

Columbus Convention Sends Gompers a Formal Ultimatum.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 20.—It is now up to Samuel Gompers and his advisers in the American Federation of Labor to decide whether the United Mine Workers of America are to remain a part of his organization or secede from it and amalgamate with the Western Federation of Miners in the formation of a rival labor movement. By an overwhelming majority the United Mine Workers of America, in convention in Columbus today, voted to inform the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in session in Washington, D. C., that unless a charter is granted the Western Federation of Miners, similar to the one held by the United Mine Workers, that the United Mine Workers of America, 250,000 strong, will secede from the parent organization.

There was a fight on the convention floor over the movement, all of the delegates favoring an amalgamation of the two great miners' organizations, but a conservative force representing the Lewis administration favoring the adoption of the resolution which was carried.

Machinists Make Kick.

At the convention of the United Mine Workers a year ago a resolution was adopted recommending that the Western Miners be granted a charter in the A. F. of L. and that the two great miners' organizations amalgamate. Jurisdiction claims arose and thwarted the granting of the charter. The international machinists threatened to bid the American Federation of Labor good-by if the Western Federation of Miners was granted a charter, because their membership employed about the mines would be governed by the United Mine Workers. The carpenters had the same complaint.

When a representative of the United Press saw Gompers in Washington today and asked him what he had to say about the ultimatum presented by the Columbus convention, Gompers is said to have replied impatiently: "I will not read, or allow to be read, any press dispatches emanating from Columbus, Ohio."

Gompers declared that he never read newspapers or dispatches during a session of the executive council for fear that he might be influenced by them.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in session now, has under consideration the application of the Western Federation of Miners for a charter.

When the business of this morning's session was concluded Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, pastor of the First Congregational church, known by reputation at least among the miners as a friend of labor and the enemy of predatory wealth, was welcomed on the stage by President Lewis. He made no speech but invited the miners to attend services at his church Sunday evening when he will talk to them.

Rev. Herbert S. Bizelew, advocate of the initiative and referendum, made a sizzling hot labor speech in favor of the initiative and referendum and received a great ovation.

Color Line Drawn. A sensation was sprung in the convention this morning when it was announced that the management of the hotel where Secretary Perry has temporary headquarters "colored delegates" said they had been asked to use the freight elevator to get up to the secretary's rooms. Secretary Perry greeted this statement, and said he was seeking other quarters. The convention instructed him to get other quarters at once. There are some twenty-five or thirty colored delegates.

Another delegate from Illinois, who arose to remark that the delegates were being stung in Columbus, was squelched by President Lewis, who said it was highly improper to make such charges before the convention.

The fight over the seating of delegates, is expected to be resumed when the credentials committee completes its report this afternoon. In addition to President Francis Feehan, of the Pittsburg district, and Senator "Billy" Green, the seating of President W. D. Van Horn, of Indiana district, No. 11, and D. H. Sullivan, president of the Ohio miners, as delegates, may also be contested.

Attack Civic Federation. A fight is also expected when the resolutions committee reports. Socialists among the miners have a great many resolutions to offer. One of these attacks the friendliness shown by certain labor leaders for the National Civic Federation, which has in its ranks Andrew Carnegie, Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, and other millionaires.

SWAP WIVES FOR KNIVES DOWN EAST

ATHOL, Mass., Jan. 20.—Detectives from Boston who went into the back woods district, near Petersham, searching for minor children living under immoral circumstances as a result of reports that the little communities there lived in depravity, today reported that they found some amazing conditions although no children living under improper environment.

One couple of men amicably swapped wives, a jack-knife being thrown into the bargain. According to the detectives, Frank J. Allen, of Petersham, described how he swapped wives with Hubby Houghton, but that his wife never lived with Houghton, because in the meantime, he obtained a housekeeper.

His wife returned to him, Allen said, and took care of the children. He said the trade "was made just naturally." Deputy Sheriff Goddard, of Athol, said that conditions in the logging region are improving.

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TO GUARD AGAINST POISONOUS MATCHES

Three Trustees Will Hereafter Control the Trust's Patent Substitute.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Diamond Match Company, commonly known as the match trust, has been forced to turn its patent for the most available substitute for poisonous phosphorus in the manufacture of matches over to three trustees appointed by the American Association for Labor Legislation, which has carried on a vigorous campaign for the elimination of the loathsome occupational disease known as "phossy jaw." This step puts an end to all fear that the match trust will take advantage of a health campaign to complete its monopoly of the match business.

"Phossy jaw," which threatens 65 per cent of all match factory workers, will be wiped off the list of occupational diseases in America if the Esch phosphorus bill passes in Congress. Last year the Labor Legislation Association conducted an investigation, in cooperation with the United States Labor Bureau, the result being published by the government in bulletin No. 86.

Many match manufacturers at first claimed that "phossy jaw" did not exist in America. But they soon admitted that it did. Some of them got busy and started to clean up their factories, discharging many workers who showed signs of the dread disease. But no amount of care in handling the poisonous phosphorus can make the work safe. Safety lies only in the complete prohibition of its use, and for prohibition the American Association stood.

In June, 1910, Representative Esch introduced into Congress the association's bill, providing for the imposition of a prohibitive federal tax on white phosphorus.

There are several harmless substitutes for white phosphorus, the best and cheapest being sesquioxide, but the Diamond company owned the patent on sesquioxide and the independents were afraid of the trust and its ways. The Labor Legislation Association then compelled the Diamond company to hand over the patent to three trustees, who have complete control to grant its use to future applicants.

The trustees are Jackson Rabston, counsel for the American Federation of Labor; Commissioner Neill, of the United States Bureau of Labor, and Professor Seligman, of Columbia University.

It is a victory for labor legislation in America and if every one gets behind the Esch phosphorus bill at once there is every prospect of its speedy passage and the wiping out of a fearful industrial disease. America is now the only important country that has not taken this civilized step for the protection of the health of the workers. President Taft, in his recent message, referred to the frightful nature of the disease and urged Congress to tax the poison out of existence.

DR. BUMPUS RESIGNS

Charges Against Professor Osborn Fail and He Leaves Museum of Natural History.

Dr. Herman C. Bumpus, long director of the American Museum of Natural History, has resigned, according to a statement made yesterday by Seth Low, chairman of the committee of five which gave Dr. Bumpus a hearing on the charges he recently brought against Henry F. Osborn, president of the museum. The committee upheld Professor Osborn and his administration of the museum and Dr. Bumpus' resignation followed. The statement made by Low reads: "Director Bumpus notified the trustees of the American Museum of Natural History at a special meeting held yesterday afternoon that he had accepted an appointment as business manager for the University of Wisconsin. Accordingly, he presented his resignation as director, which was accepted. The administrative duty in the museum is thus terminated.

The question raised as to the respective duty and authority of various officers in the museum seemed to the board important enough to be referred to a special committee, which was appointed on November 30, 1910, to give a hearing to the director and to consider his criticisms. The committee, which consisted of Anson W. Hurd, Adrian Leshin, Jr., Percy R. Pryne, Felix M. Warburg and Seth Low (chairman), went into every criticism very thoroughly. They found nothing to justify the sweeping statements which had been made; and the specific criticisms of President Osborn, when sifted, were found to be either unimportant or not sustained. The committee and the board believe that the administration of President Osborn has been wise, efficient, far-sighted and public spirited, and that the financial management has been sound and constructive."

BELLE MOORE USES MONEY IN SUPREME COURT

Received Money for Procuring Women for Immoral Purposes.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the conviction of Belle Moore, who was indicted "for knowingly receiving money for and on account of procuring and placing women in the custody of another person for immoral purposes."

The Moore woman was sentenced to not less than two years and six months nor more than five years' imprisonment.

Justice Clarke, who wrote the decision, said that the court had carefully examined the evidence and found that the verdict was abundantly supported by the evidence. He also said: "It is conceded that a trap was laid for the defendant, and that although she knowingly received a sum of money on account of procuring and placing in the custody of the principal witness for the people two women with their consent for immoral purposes, the appellant claims as if person did not intend to make use of them for immoral purposes and did not as a fact, so make use of them, then the crime defined by the statute was legally impossible, and therefore no crime had been committed."

Decides Against Contention.

The court decided against this contention and said that they were impressed with the patience and courtesy of the trial court. "Very wide latitude was granted to the defendant's counsel, but against repeated warnings he persisted in propounding, obnoxious and immaterial statements which had been ruled out again and again. His persistence in continuing a line of questioning against the ruling of the court finally reached the point where the court properly felt that its dignity and the proper conduct of the case required the action taken."

During the trial the court directed the lawyer to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. This the court said did not damage the Moore woman's rights. E. A. Busch, of the firm of Karlin & Busch, made the following statement yesterday afternoon: "As attorneys for the defendant we are going to take the case to the Court of Appeals. We have the papers all prepared, and the case will be ready for argument two weeks from next Monday, according to an agreement with the District Attorney."

ALARM CLOCK ON ASH CART

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Joshua Smith, driver of one of the ash carts, has an alarm clock fastened on the front of his wagon. He told the court today that neither he nor his helper was able to tell the time and that every morning before he starts out with his cart his wife sets the alarm to ring at noon. Before he goes out after dinner the alarm is set.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God free and independent, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will and testament of the said Julius Berne, deceased, as the same appears from the records of the County of New York, to wit: Julius Berne, late of the County of New York, deceased, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will and testament of the said Julius Berne, deceased, as the same appears from the records of the County of New York, to wit: Julius Berne, late of the County of New York, deceased, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will and testament of the said Julius Berne, deceased, as the same appears from the records of the County of New York, to wit: Julius Berne, late of the County of New York, deceased, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will and testament of the said Julius Berne, deceased, as the same appears from the 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The Call



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ACTIVE J. P.

Mr. Morgan seems to be the chief source of news in these stirring times. He almost crowds divorces, murders, trials of bank presidents and other choice items out of the papers. Such is his versatility that he can enter the steel, tobacco, traction, banking, dry goods and other businesses without the slightest trouble and with the highest profit, to himself.

His latest activity is the merger of telephone companies. Although it is not apparent to New Yorkers, there are other telephone companies in existence besides the Bell. That has a practical monopoly of the biggest single field in the country, if not in the world. New York, with its many and gigantic industries, has much use for the telephone, and there are more calls in a single day here than there are in half a dozen populous states.

But outside of New York there are a few other companies which are doing fairly well. Consequently, Mr. Morgan desires to merge them. If he tells them to merge they will have to merge, and do it on the jump, too. If they don't he is apt to come to their "rescue" and then they will wish they had done as he ordered them to do.

The method of merging seems to be this: He looks over the field and picks out certain industries. He tells the people engaged in them to stop competing and form one company. For this advice he takes a big slice of money. He does not risk any of his own money. He does not do any of the actual work involved. He merely announces what he wants done, and when it is done he gets paid for it. He is not exactly a Consulting Mergerist, because he does not allow any one to consult him. He is rather an Imperative Adviser, and those who do not take his advice will suffer for their temerity.

There is no doubt that, having decided that he wants the telephone companies merged, they will do as he suggests, or orders. There isn't much competition, but there is a little. Competition is waste, and Morgan dislikes waste. There is not so much profit in it for him as there is in monopoly. A monopoly of the telephone business here in the East would mean almost endless money. Expenses could be reduced, through the reduction of the number of workers employed and through the abolition of parallel telephone lines.

Of course, those who do the work for the company would not benefit. Neither would the subscribers. But these people have always been negligible in the eyes of Mr. Morgan. In all his various activities he has never once performed an action that would be of benefit to the workers. He has never once done an action that was directly and primarily intended to benefit the public. He has always had his own pocketbook in mind. Like Mr. Croker, he works for it all the time, and it does not appear that in working for it he is any better citizen than Mr. Croker.

Yet there is one thing about Morgan's work that is worthy of deep consideration. What he does is really what should be done by society itself, and society itself should get the returns from it. But blind, foolish society permits him to gather all the returns and pay him royally for doing it. Telephones as well as telegraph lines are a great public necessity. They should be publicly owned and publicly operated for the benefit of the whole people, not for the exclusive and gigantic benefit of Mr. Morgan.

MENACED, EAST AND WEST.

Any careful reader of the newspapers can readily understand that very little actual news is being given out concerning the plague conditions in China and the plague conditions in the European districts afflicted last year. There is an occasional item dealing with the enormous spread of the plague in China, or of the great number of deaths taking place. There is an occasional item concerning the activities in the various European cities and the precautions that are being taken to prevent the outbreak of the plague on the return of spring. There have been a few items relative to the watchfulness of our own health officials.

But of real news very little is given. Yet there is no doubt that the plague situation is serious and that health officials fear what the return of warm weather will develop.

Last summer the United States escaped, though there were fears for a time that it would not. This coming year, owing to the wider field of the plague, and owing to the greater number of persons infected, the fight is going to be even harder.

There is only one way to avoid plague, and that is through cleanliness, plenty of pure water and plenty of wholesome food. There are thousands of people in every large city, both on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts who have not these necessities. They form as choice material for infection as exists in the Asiatic and European cities.

To avoid the scourge it is not alone necessary to watch incoming ships, but it is necessary to watch local conditions, to see that people are properly housed and properly fed.

All this comes back to the present criminal increase in the cost of living. The people of this country are not as well nourished as they were even a year ago. The results of this condition of affairs will be made manifest when warm weather sets in.

Tomorrow The Call will publish an unusually interesting and telling article by Jacob Panken on "Disfranchisement in the South." It could not be included in the advertisement of the Sunday issue, as it arrived too late. But you will get the article itself tomorrow. Here is a matter that is of the utmost moment to the people of this nation, for the ways and means so adroitly and brazenly employed to steal the voting power of people in the South are carefully studied by the dominant class in the rest of the nation. What has happened in the South can and probably will happen in the North. Comrade Panken's article is one that no Call reader should miss. It is also one that Call readers should put into the hands of other people. We are going to face, before long, the problems with which it deals. So every one should order extra copies and circulate them. It deals with a state of affairs we cannot ignore, and one on which the national committee should take decided action.

Portugal is going to have a dreadnought or two. Of course, they would, in the event of war, simply prove so many plums for the greater powers—and that is, practically every other nation. But the fact that the nation is going to tax itself for such useless and costly toys proves how active the warship peddlers are at the present time.

As Aldrich's "central banking organization" is highly favored by the powerful financial institutions of this country, there is more than ground for suspicion that the plan will work to the disadvantage of the people. Everything Aldrich has so far done has worked in that way.

While the city officials are squabbling, calling one another liars and hinting that the other fellows are thieves, the traction trust goes merrily on with its plans for monopolizing the business that only the city itself is competent to run decently.

An American millionaire has paid \$50,000 for Liszt's organ. It possesses, doubtlessly, only a sentimental interest for him because it is probable that he would be able, in the musical line, to get nothing more than a squawk out of it.

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM IN JAPAN.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

In the Berlin Vorwarts appears an article on this highly interesting subject: from the pen of "Chagrin," a close and trained observer. The writer has spent considerable time on the ground. Not as an academic visitor looking at things from the lofty standpoint of an outsider, but as a worker engaged to labor with and among native workers. What he has to say deserves, therefore, the most respectful attention.

The way Chagrin speaks of Socialism in Japan recalls to the reader's mind the well known chapter about "Snakes in Ireland." It would seem that Japanese Socialism is at present not much different from Russian Socialism a generation ago. A few alleged leaders, confused, quarreling—no followers in sight.

For all that, Chagrin's remarks, in a condensed form, are well worth reproduction: Japan has as yet no class conscious labor movement, neither a movement of modern trade unionists nor a Socialist party.

But how could such encouraging and misleading statements as we have had over this subject have been written?

The writers have built a structure from the grains of sand furnished by others. They have heard of Japanese factories, of the yellow peril threatening the world's market. They have heard of the multitudes of wage workers, of low wages paid, of the misery of the proletarians, of their rice diet. And they jumped to the conclusion that there must be a Socialist movement corresponding to the numbers and the sufferings of the workers. Hence a flood of articles about Socialism in Japan.

But if these writers had seen the large Japanese industrial establishments with the eyes of a specialist; if they had any clear and definite knowledge regarding the organization of the modern factories; if they knew the methods of work, the morale, technical and mental qualification of our own factory workers; if they understood the actual requirements for establishing an industry capable of competing in the world's markets, all those glaring descriptions of the yellow peril might have never been written, perhaps.

And if they also knew that something more is needed than smoking factory chimneys, appalling misery and suffering masses of factory slaves, then they would realize that a class conscious labor movement is as yet an impossibility in the mikado's realm, except by way of a stupendous miracle.

To observers lacking true Socialist training and insight, as well as specific knowledge of working conditions, the situation of the Japanese workers gave rise to illusions and misinterpretations. Thus, mistakes were inevitable since Europe is very far from Japan and very deficient as to actual knowledge of the social conditions in the mikado's realm.

Those that were better informed kept their peace for the time being.

because they despaired of an appreciative hearing. But such silence is of no real service to the proletarian cause. This cause, above all, needs the truth untrammelled, without coloring.

Chagrin quotes a statement handed to him by a distinguished Japanese friend who had passed through the Anglo-American party school, but who had scarcely any knowledge of the strict theories of German Social Democracy regarding labor organizations: "There must have been some Socialists in Japan even before the war between China and Japan. But there never was any real Socialist movement in any form whatever before the end of that war. Six Socialists organized a Socialist party of Japan in the hope that after its foundation the trades union of the locomotive engineers would join them."

But that union never did so. It had been born as the result of a short and successful strike. It did not last long. Then efforts were made to win the workers generally for the new "party." But whatever strength and resources the few founders of the party possessed were totally absorbed by the maintenance of a languishing periodical and by the establishment of a new one when the former perished for lack of support.

From time to time other Socialist "parties" were formed. The latest one was organized December 21, 1908, by two men. Now there are two parties, a "radical" and a "moderate" one. Neither recognizes the rival organization as genuine. Both are questionable creations. The word "party" does not mean in Japan the same thing as elsewhere. The same is true of party "congresses." According to reports, at least, three such congresses have been convened in Japan. They were only loose gatherings of persons without any organizations at their back, without any sympathizing masses to support them. Nobody required credentials or proofs as to Socialist beliefs. There was nobody to call for such requirements.

At the second "congress" in March, 1908, twenty-five men met at the room of the "radical" Comrade Nishikawa for the purpose of expelling Comrade Katayama. But it was not stated from what Katayama was expelled. In some confused manner the less radical element also gathered a "congress," taking a stand against the expellers. Thus the "party," consisting only of a few people, split into an "anarchist" and a "Socialist" wing. The situation need not be looked upon as tragic, for these "congresses" are only gatherings of a few individuals. There is no organization behind them for the simple reason that no organization exists.

Chagrin once more quotes his friend and informant: "The Socialists of Japan have no party organization, only their periodical holds them together (a four-page monthly painfully maintained by the efforts of two men). But we must have some loose organization in Tokio, for there are 170 people who on certain occasions are watched by the police. We now have a regular body composed of a few Socialists. They meet every third Wednesday in the month at supper at the home of X. They plan to issue leaflets in the near future." That statement shows the state of the movement clearly enough. But the lack of an organization in itself would not prove much as to the existence of a movement. Such a movement might gain influence and momentum even without an organization. Socialist consciousness gives power to the proletariat and may lead it to victory ultimately. It may bind the workers together when adverse external conditions prevent formal organization. But it can do that only when deep-seated convictions make possible the unity of action. And right here the question arises: How many persons in Japan are really convinced Social Democrats?

Quite a number of alleged Socialists have called on me, says Chagrin, at my quarters. They talked in a confused manner. Elsewhere, if examined with some leniency, some of them might have been styled Tolstoyans, followers of Kropotkin, of Bertha von Suttner, of Henry George. But by no means as Social Democrats. None of them knew anything of a Socialist organization or knew anybody who had ever belonged to such an organization.

There is a good deal of talk about trade unions and strikes in Japan. But this is not accepted at its face value by people of practical experience in labor affairs. The trade unionist is something of a doubting Thomas. He wants to see concrete figures instead of vague phrases and assertions. Now and then there is an attempt to satisfy his inquiring mind. But the figures furnished do not seem convincing. In all the reports mentioned is made of the union of locomotive engineers as numbering about 7,000 members. But in all Japan there are scarcely 1,000 locomotive engineers. It has already been mentioned that not even a trace is now left of that union. Other unions are mentioned occasionally, but their existence cannot well be verified. As soon as one undertakes to locate them they vanish into thin air. Other figures given likewise lack substance or brook suspicion.

Trade organizations, though not of modern character, are said to exist among miners, wood workers, etc. But all of my efforts, says Chagrin, to obtain more than vague talk were fruitless. What I learned about them, if correct, seems to indicate that they are remnants of the feudal period animated by the guild spirit, with its divisions between master and men. They would only be an obstacle for a modern trade union movement.

Only about two organizations fitting the new time were exact data obtained. Since October, 1908, there exist in Tokio and Yokohama two unions of compositors of the papers in foreign tongues, with 320 and 96 members respectively. That may be the beginning of a trade union movement in Japan.

At present they are doomed to a living death. In Russia itself there are thousands more men and women of the same character who are risking the same fate in one continuous struggle against that vile crew of assassins and torturers who surround the sanguinary throne. Will they succeed? Will they at last cause to topple over that hideous czarism? Will they be able to liberate their comrades? Will they be able to steer Russia out of the dark night of reaction and obscurantism into the sunlight of a glorious prosperity?

We all fervently hope they will.—London Justice.

FRED WARREN.

Hail champion of the downward-trod; Hail foe of slavery and rod; Hail leader in humanity's cause; Hail martyr to despotic laws!

Another Tait sits in state; Another Taity heat his fate; A poisoned arrow is madly thrust; And truth is trampled in the dust.

O blind, misguided, stupid fools, Who think by judge and court-made rules To break a spirit, born to soar Above gold's allure and tyranny's roar.

No powers of state, no court's mandate, The voice of Warren has made us thrill; Through prison walls we hear it still.

And victory our efforts will crown, In spite of those who beat us down; Our cause is right, is true, is just, Then over error triumph we must.

The spirit of liberty will never be crushed; Though bruised and stifed by mire and rust, It is nourished by adversity; It will live until eternity.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE I. W. W. AND THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

To the Editor of The Call:

The extravagant claims made for industrial unionism as an ally of Socialism do not seem to be supported by the figures of the Socialist vote. There are six states in which this propaganda has had some measure of success. These are Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming. There are two other states—Oregon and Washington—in which it has been industriously preached; but in these it has had a smaller measure of success. It will be interesting to look at the official figures of the vote in these states to see if they confirm the claim that industrial unionism has had a marked effect in building up the Socialist party. The figures follow:

	Debs.	Debs.	Straight
	1904.	1908.	Vote.
Colorado	4,304	7,974	7,844
Idaho	4,354	6,409	5,342
Montana	5,676	5,855	5,281
Nevada	925	2,103	1,292
Utah	1,577	4,895	4,880
Wyoming	1,077	1,715	1,605
Totals	22,703	28,942	26,453

Oregon	7,651	7,320	8,059
Wash.	10,623	14,177	15,904
Totals	17,674	21,516	24,053

Each of the first six states lost Socialist votes between 1908 and 1910. Montana and Utah polled fewer Socialist votes in 1910 than in 1904, while the gain made by Idaho in the same time is trifling. Oregon has gained but 408 votes in six years. Washington made a considerable gain between 1904 and 1908, but the gain of 128 per cent. made in the last election is hardly a fair showing, since there was no straight Democratic ticket in the field. The real test, however, is the rank of a state according to the proportion of the Socialist vote to the whole vote. Each of these states, except Colorado and Washington, has lost rank since 1904. On account of the general reaction against Peabody, Colorado gained rank from 1904 to 1908. But last year it dropped back. Its present rank is about twenty-first place (the final figures not yet being available). Washington merely holds the same place it had in 1904. The table of rank follows:

	1904	1908	1910
Montana	2	3	6
Oregon	3	8	8
Nevada	4	1	9
Washington	5	4	7
Idaho	6	9	11
Utah	11	12	15
Wyoming	16	11	17
Colorado	28	17	21

By way of comparison, let us look at the rank of some of the states in which the propaganda of industrialism has been less extensively circulated, or has met with a smaller measure of success:

	1904	1908	1910
Florida	10	5	1
California	1	6	2
Wisconsin	8	10	3
Oklahoma	12	2	4
Connecticut	22	19	7
Ohio	15	18	10
Arkansas	31	14	12
Illinois	7	18	13
Pennsylvania	28	19	14
Kansas	13	16	16
West Virginia	39	34	18

The states showing the most stable progress for the six years are Florida, Connecticut, Arkansas, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The Illinois vote of 1904 was a "fluke," and consequently a big drop was made in 1908. The recovery, in the 1910 vote is marked. Wisconsin and Ohio had slight set-backs in 1908, but went far forward in 1910. California, though ranking second in the table, is really in the first rank, the Florida percentage not taking into account the large number of disfranchised or indifferent voters in that state.

W. J. GHENT.
New York, Jan. 19, 1911.

VARIETY, ETC.

Editor of The Call: For the last few weeks I have noticed one utterly non-Socialist tendency in The Call's editorials. Nowhere has it been expressed clearly, and perhaps it has nowhere been intended, but it has existed. I refer to a tendency to take up the old wares of that predestined failure of the '90's, the Populist party. With them it was "best the trusts," "kill the masses" and similar ideas. Though The Call, being a Socialist paper, must take an attitude of protest and continually object to the exemption of a class from the law, yet we have not the least reason to adopt the Populist ideas. They represent the petty business man's desire to do the exploiting on a small scale, for his own benefit, and not the intelligent worker's desire to end exploitation. A Socialist who adopts them forgets entirely that it is the coming of the trust that has really made the triumph of Socialism a possibility and almost a certainty. (We ask for a bill of particulars.—Ed., The Call.)

The argument on Comrade Hayward's remark, "No Socialist can be a trade-unionist," has shown us how easy it is to overlook facts and that there are two distinct and in some ways opposing wings of the party. The wings are the reformers and revolutionists; the reformers usually don't realize they are such. They blissfully confuse a developed form of state capitalism with Socialism; they often fail to distinguish between a political and a social revolution; they fail to see that an industrial organization is just as essential, but not more or less so than a political one, for accomplishing the revolution. They fail to see that political Socialism is valuable chiefly for educational purposes and that it is liable to degenerate into mere Reformism. They overlook the impending collapse of the world market (by impending, I mean inevitable within a few years) and its consequences: either chaos or Socialism. And a political organization alone will be powerless in such a crisis.

I would not knock the reform tendency, except that I fear it means danger to the movement. It is liable to sidetrack it.

And where, O where is Warren Atkinson's sense of humor? To think that a satirical and intentionally, though perhaps not really, witty article in the "Saturday Evening Post" should inspire him to such an out-

POTPOURRI

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

SPARKLES.
My love and I are "sparkling" Amid the garden flowers. To happy mischief's harking—So gay the small hours!

Oh, life, that made the sapphire So wanton and so sweet, The ewe lambs and the heifers So light of playful feet.

The birds so full of love song, The butterflies of glow; The roses blush, the day long, With Passion—Thou dost know!

Ah! Maker of Life's longings, Hast Thou a playful heart? And dost Thou joy in joining Two lovers lone apart?—John Ward Stimson, in Wanderer Chords.

NEVER IN THE SAME PLACE.
There are but few who would not appear a trifle bored if compelled to listen a second time to a sermon. This weariness might be somewhat alleviated, however, if repeaters of the sermon would bear in mind the remark of a little daughter of a preacher who was asked the question: "Does your father ever preach the same sermon twice?"

After a moment's contemplation she replied: "Yes, but I think he holds in different places."—Lippincott.

EVEN THAT.
Representative Nye, of Minnesota, has much of the wit of his lamented brother, Bill Nye. Himself a lawyer, Representative Nye said at a lawyer's banquet in Minneapolis: "Lawyers have grand reputations for energy and perseverance. A lad said to his father one day: 'Father, do lawyers tell the truth?' 'Yes, my boy,' the father answered. 'Lawyers will do anything to win a case.'"—Washington Star.

PAYS TO ADVERTISE.
"Walter," grumbled the customer, "should like to know the meaning of this. Yesterday I was served with a portion of pudding twice this size." "Indeed, sir," rejoined the waiter. "Where did you sit?" "By the window." "Oh, that accounts for it. We always give people by the window large portions. It's an advertisement."—Tit-Bits.

DURING THE REVOLUTION.
"Do you thing Paul Revere will go through in time, Sam?" asked John Hancock, anxiously, as he and Samuel Adams peered out into the dark from their hiding place. "He will if that old spark plug of his ain't 'founded,'" returned Adams.—Harper's Weekly.

REASONS.
Professor—Why did you come to college, anyway? You are not studying. Willie Rahrah—Well, mother said it is to fit me for the Presidency. Uncle Bill, to sow my wild oats; to get a chum for her to marry, as Pa, to bankrupt the family.—Puck.

AS A FAVOR.
A tramp called at the house of a gentleman and said: "I've walked many miles to see you, sir, because people told me that you was very kind to poor chaps like me." "Oh, they said so, did they?" "Yes, sir; that's why I came." "And are you going back the same way?" "Yes, sir." "Then, in that case, will you be good enough to contradict this rumor?"—California Christian Advocate.

BAIT.
She—Why, Charlie, you seem to have become quite a man of fashion—such clothes! such jewelry! He—Yes, you see, my creditors are very anxious that I should get married.—Simplicissimus.

POOR WOMAN!
"My wife is very annoyed. She ordered a dinner gown and the dressmaker has sent her a traveling dress." "Well, what is she going to do about it?" "She says the only thing to do is to go abroad again."—Eng. Ill. Mag.

W. H. T.'S NEEDLESS EXERTION.
After two years of fumbling a stout gentleman emerged from the golf links to tend to a little literary labor. The result, being read, some listened, many laughed and very few were pleased. He then turned to the links.—From the February International.

THE TIE THAT BINDS.
"They quarrel dreadfully, I'm told." "Yes; I think she would sue for a divorce but for the fact that he has not enough tobacco coupons to get a pipe."—London Idler.

AND THE GROUNDS.
Lady Customer—Do you keep coffee in the bean? New Clerk—Upstairs, madam; this is the ground floor.—Princeton Tramp.

He—Why so pensive? Are you thinking how dreadful it was of me to kiss you so soon after our meeting? She—No, not exactly. I was thinking how dreadful it would have been had we never met at all.—Ally Sloper.

"How do you distinguish the members from the guests in this case?" "I wear full dress." "Yes, but the waiters keep solemn."—Cleveland Leader.

burst! Berger a boss? Go and Blythe, the Post's writer, what a In, Comrade Atkinson. Do you what constitutes a boss? I think it cannot define the word rasily caused to decide who is who is not one. S. G. R. New York, Jan. 21, 1911.