

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

The Call

The Weather. CLOUDY AND COLDER.

300 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1911.

DR. AND MME. KOTOKU AND 10 OTHERS HUNG

Japanese Government Wreaks Barbarous Vengeance on Radical Opponents After Farcical Trial in Supreme Court.

HANGMEN DRAG MURDERS SEVEN HOURS

Bloody Work of Mikado's Tools Begun at Eight in Morning Not Finished Until Middle of Afternoon, Victims Being Slaughtered One by One Without Farewells.

(Special to the Call.)

TOKIO, Japan, Jan. 24.—Dr. Denjiro Kotoku, Mrs. Chijo Kotoku, his wife, and ten other radicals were hanged by order of the Court of Cassation in the prison here today. A single gallows was used. Each of the condemned were taken alone from prison cell and executed.

The hangings began at 8 o'clock this morning and were not finished until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The afternoon papers published the fact, but no comment was made.

The executions were conducted in absolute secrecy, only the prison officials and a few other officials being present.

The government feared a demonstration by friends of the martyrs and lovers of justice, and the hour of hanging was not known by any except prison officials.

The twelve victims were part of the group of twenty-four convicted in December last at a secret trial of conspiring against the royal family. They were all sentenced on January 18 to die. But the day after the death sentence had been imposed, twelve of them received commutations of their sentences to life imprisonment.

Official statements declare that the government found positive evidence against Kotoku and his friends convicting them of planning a dynamite attack on the mikado. Every hearing of the case was held behind closed doors. Not a scrap of evidence against them has been given to the public.

Prison officials state that Dr. Kotoku and his comrades met death with perfect composure. Mrs. Kotoku apparently being the bravest among them. Singing was even heard.

Protests against the methods pursued by the government in dealing with Kotoku and his friends are pouring in from the radicals of every civilized country.

Dr. Denjiro Kotoku was one of Japan's leading scholars, a man of fine mind and formerly an editorial writer on Yurotsu Choho, one of the leading papers in Tokio.

In 1904, when the war between Russia and Japan was about to break, Kotoku wrote a series of editorials condemning the war, declaring that war was a crime against the poor who must do the fighting and dying. Only a few of these articles appeared, the editor of the paper fearing that his plant would be mobbed. Kotoku was forced to flee from the country. He came to San Francisco, where he started a paper in Japanese called the Echo, which was avowedly Socialist.

Then Kotoku began a campaign against the war from this country, and his attacks were so strong and biting that they aroused the ire of the Japanese government, and the Japanese consul at San Francisco called upon the Secretary of State for the suppression of the Echo. After some parleying the paper was suppressed.

Shortly after the close of the Russo-Japanese war, Kotoku returned to Tokio, where, once again, he renewed his propaganda of radical ideas. He translated a number of the most radical works of European writers into Japanese, including Marx, Kropotkin and Tolstoy.

No act of governmental despotism of modern times is comparable with this wholesale assassination by Japan. The sentence of death shocked progressive thinkers the wide world over, and a storm of organized protest will go up in every civilized country against the speedy execution of Dr. Kotoku, his wife and comrades.

Justified Murder.

The execution of Francisco Ferrer stirred the civilized world with a wave of resentment against the barbarity of Spain for killing a man after a farcical trial, in which he was given no chance to offer an adequate defense of himself or his views. In that case a revolt was on in the city of Barcelona, and in other places, but in the case of Dr. Kotoku no act of any kind against the law or government of the empire is proven to have been committed.

The government simply said that Dr. Kotoku and his comrades plotted together, and without offering any evidence to support that assertion tried them behind closed doors and sentenced them to die. Now, six days after the sentence was imposed, they are

REPUBLICANS BEGIN STERILIZING MAURER

Gang at Harrisburg Gives Him Places on Eight Committees.

(Special to the Call.)

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 24.—The politico-financial machine which has ruled this state for so many years has started in to sterilize James H. Maurer, Socialist representative from Reading.

Speaker Cox has made Maurer a member of eight more or less important committees.

Maurer will serve on the following committees: Constitutional reforms, counties and townships, pensions and gratuities, corporations, railroads, labor and industry, library, printing.

In commenting on these surprising appointments, a local correspondent to a Reading newspaper says that Maurer will be able to stir up things if he is so disposed, and adds:

"These committees hold few meetings, it is true, but Mr. Maurer as a member can ask for meetings if he has any measures to present and it will be difficult for the chairman to decline. The leaders seem disposed to give Mr. Maurer a deal that will enable him to be heard freely if he so desires."

It is at once natural and surprising that the Penrose-Pennsylvania railroad-steel trust gang should handle Maurer in this manner. It is natural because it is precisely the method the gang has always pursued in clipping the claws of ostensible and love of power, and surprising that this old hand of pirates should imagine it possible to bribe Maurer in such a manner.

No state in the union has known more "reform" movements than has Pennsylvania. Not an election goes by without some disgruntled Republicans fusing with "independent" Democrats and electing a handful of reformers to office. And once safely in office these precious fellows have proceeded to grab the tit-bits in sight and sink into oblivion. Just a few handouts from the all-powerful political machine they were elected to oppose and the new members lost all their ardor for reform.

Therefore, it is but natural that the gang should regard Maurer as nothing but some of the same old wine in a new bottle. It is yet too soon for the Republican party of Pennsylvania to realize that a revolutionary party has gained a foothold in Keystone soil.

It is now squarely up to Comrade Maurer to show them wherein they are mistaken. That he will use the place in committee so mistakenly given him by the enemy to introduce bills in the interest of labor and make the old parties shoulder the responsibility of killing them no Socialist doubts. It is a great opportunity and Maurer will not fail to improve it.

THEY WANT TO ELECT THEIR OWN JUDGES

SAN JUAN, P. R., Jan. 24.—The house of delegates adopted today a protest which will be sent to the Congress at Washington against the passage of the Olstead bill for the government of Porto Rico, as amended by the senate. The amendments objected to are the provisions that the thirteen members of the insular senate shall be appointed by the President and all judicial officers shall be gubernatorial appointees instead of being elected by the people.

The resolution of protests asks the house of representatives at Washington to postpone consideration of the amended bill for the present in order to allow time for the presentation of protests.

WON'T ANNOUNCE NAMES OF PAROLED PRISONERS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Hereafter federal prisoners, released from penitentiaries on parole after serving one-third of their sentence will be graciously allowed literally to begin life anew. In the past it has been the custom for the department of justice to announce the names of prisoners paroled after each meeting of the parole board at the various federal prisons.

Today it was announced that this action will be discarded in the future and no names of paroled prisoners will be made public at all. The idea of the department, as announced, is that publicity is not fair to prisoners who have by good conduct been thought worthy of clemency.

POPULATION OF MEXICO.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 24.—According to the government census report Mexico has a total population of 15,303,717, an increase of 1,696,458 in the last ten years. The largest state, Jalisco, which had 1,153,591 in 1900, now has 1,292,202.

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS IS DEAD

Author Shot by Crazy Musician Succumbs to Wounds.

NEW YORK CENTRAL HIDING EVIDENCE?

Speedometer Secretly "Repaired" After Fatal Explosion. REPLACED NEXT DAY

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 24.—The election of United States Senator Robert M. La Follette was practically assured today when the house at noon voted as follows:

La Follette, 59; Welms (Democrat), 27, and Kleist (Social Democrat), 12. The vote received by the Socialist Democrat was the largest ever polled by a Socialist for United States senator.

"DISCIPLINE" DROVE TINY BOY TO SUICIDE

Abused for Poor School Standing, Leaped from Window to His Death.

(Special Correspondence.)

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—All Germany is aroused over the military discipline prevailing in the public schools and especially in the gymnasia, or secondary schools, because of the suicide of a ten-year-old pupil, Michael Ruchel, on Christmas day.

Michael was the only son of a prosperous wine dealer and last fall he entered the gymnasium. He worked hard, but somehow failed to get good "standing" in the classroom. This made him unhappy and his parents noticing that he was living in a sort of dream and all the time worrying about his books, sought to divert him.

For Christmas they bought him especially nice presents. Little Michael when he saw these presents could not restrain his emotions and thanked his mother repeatedly for being so kind to him, who, according to the teachers, was the most stupid boy in the gymnasium.

Christmas morning, just as Michael was preparing for the big day, a teacher from the gymnasium entered the room and began to chide the youngster for making such a poor show. He accused Michael of dishonesty in having failed to hand over several notes reminding him which the teacher told him to take to his father.

The teacher then called the father into the next room and advised him to withdraw his child from the gymnasium before the principal ordered his expulsion. While the teacher was giving this ultimatum to the father, the youngster, subdued and disgraced, slunk out of the room, went up to the third story and leaped out of a window, falling against the hard pavement.

The father was in consultation with the teacher for some time and then went to look for his son. After an excited search the boy was found unconscious on the pavement outside the house.

When he was picked up little Michael regained consciousness and began to stammer that he "did not do anything at all," that he would be a good boy and study still harder.

He was taken to the nearest hospital, but died in an hour.

The teacher then tried to persuade the father to sign a paper to the effect that he, the teacher, had nothing to do with the boy's death. The father would sign no such paper.

Since the tragic suicide of their only child became known, the Ruchel family has received thousands of letters expressing sympathy and condemning the pedantic attitude of the teachers in the German schools, who drive little children to ten to suicide by their foolish discipline and utter lack of understanding of and sympathy with the child.

REVOLT GROWING

Mexican Soldiers Being Rushed North to Defeat Revolutionary Forces.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 24.—The tactics of the Mexican insurgents appear to be working successfully in trapping the federal troops. Following the ambushes at El Paso before Christmas, near Ojinaga yesterday, confirmation is brought tonight by passengers from Casas Grandes and the Mormon colonies south of here, that eighty federal troops were slaughtered in a defile near Galeana, where fighting has been in progress for a week. This slaughter is said to have occurred last Friday. A hundred of these troops, were led into a pass and only twenty escaped and these were wounded. Rebels shot them from the sides of the pass and from front and rear.

Mexican censorship has stopped news coming out on the wire from Casas Grandes, military headquarters for the region of which Galeana is isolated, and mail is interfered with, but passengers on tonight's El Paso North-western train from here, who left there at 1 o'clock today, say that the ambush has been positively confirmed. They say there are fifty wounded men in Casas Grandes as a result of the past week's fighting south of there.

Whether Galeana is in rebel hands or federal hands is not known. The whereabouts of Guillermo Porras, secretary of state, of Chihuahua, who is in the troops at Galeana, is still a mystery, although rebels continue to claim that he is their prisoner.

FRISCO CENTER OF COMING LABOR FIGHT

Capitalists Open Publicity Campaign Against Union's Political Power.

(By Pan-American Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 24.—The San Francisco Labor Council has been advised by George Gurney, secretary-treasurer of the strike campaign committee in Los Angeles, that a man by the name of Frederick Palmer, representing himself as an ex-member of the International Typographical Union and a friend of Labor, called on him for material for a magazine article in which he said he would give the labor side of the situation. Gurney says that he at first declined, but on Palmer being vouched for by the Los Angeles Record, he finally put him in possession of inside facts. Palmer's article has since appeared in Hampton's Magazine in every way colored and biased against labor and was evidently written in the interests of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, who are attempting to make that town "a model open shop city."

That the millionaires of California are in league to break the power of organized labor throughout the entire state and recapture the first labor governed city in America, San Francisco, is given additional proof by the second of the series of articles appearing in Hampton's Magazine for January, under the caption "San Francisco on the Closed Shop."

Frederick Palmer, in this last article, not only vilifies the labor leaders of the Golden Gate, but he attempts to prove the futility of the entire labor movement and in every way make a story to tickle the ears of Editor O'Connell and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

It was this same Palmer that, a short time ago, wrote lengthy articles in the Chicago Tribune praising the rule of President Diaz, of Mexico, and picturing him as the Mexican George Washington.

LAW TO EXCLUDE "UNDESIRABLE" ALIENS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A bill to tighten the lines for the exclusion of undesirable immigrants was introduced by Senator Dillingham today.

It makes owners of vessels from foreign ports responsible for aliens brought to the United States as members of the crew. Heavy fines are prescribed for failure to remove aliens brought in and vessels may be seized and sold to pay the fines.

BILL TO INSURE WORKERS' VACATIONS

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Assemblyman J. J. Hoyt today introduced a bill making it mandatory on all heads of public offices to grant employes at least two weeks' vacation every year with pay.

ERIE TRAIN KILLS ONE AND INJURES ANOTHER

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 24.—One man is dead and another is dying as the result of a mishap on the Erie railroad late last night in the new open tunnel out from the Hackensack Meadows, Bergen. The men were walking along the tracks at the switching yard at a point slightly west of the tunnel when a train on the Newark branch ran onto the track. They were caught without warning and hurled violently to the side of the tracks.

The dead, unidentified white man, apparently about thirty years old, crushed, at Mullins morgue, Newark.

The dying, Zeski Zilenski, twenty-four years old, 32 Steuben street, Jersey City, compound fracture, right leg, fractured skull; in City Hospital, Newark.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR KETCHEL'S SLAYERS

NORTHFIELD, Mo., Jan. 24.—Walter A. Dipple and Goldie Smith were sentenced to life imprisonment today for the murder of Stanley Ketchel, middleweight pugilist champion.

The jury deliberated through last night before bringing in a verdict of guilty of murder.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF BEN HANFORD'S DEATH

Ben Hanford's long career of loyal and tireless service to the working class was closed by death a year ago yesterday.

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS IS DEAD

Author Shot by Crazy Musician Succumbs to Wounds.

David Graham Phillips, the novelist, who was shot six times on Monday afternoon by Fitzhugh Coyle Goldsborough in Gramercy Park, died last night at 11:07 o'clock at Bellevue Hospital. Mr. Phillips had been vomiting blood during the day, which symptom told the physicians that the perforation in the lung caused by a bullet which had entered the right chest and had passed out of the body near the left shoulder blade, was not healing.

At 9 o'clock p. m. it was seen that the patient, who had been unable to retain liquid food or water on his stomach during the day, was sinking. Dr. Eugene Fuller, Mr. Phillips' personal physician, thereupon decided to hold a consultation with Dr. John B. Walker and Dr. Lucius at 11 o'clock Dr. Fuller in the meantime gave the patient what relief he could while the physician and the brother and sister of Mr. Phillips, Harrison Phillips and Mrs. Carolyn Trevert, awaited the arrival of the two visiting surgeons for the consultation.

As 11 o'clock approached the patient's condition became especially alarming. The excessive pain of his abdominal wound during the day, the constant leakage of blood into the throat from his lung and intestinal sufferings following the administering of ether on Monday had worn the novelist out. During a severe spell of coughing at 11:07 o'clock he died.

At his bedside were Mrs. Trevert, Mr. Harrison Phillips and Dr. Fuller. Dr. Hotchkiss and Dr. Walker had not then arrived.

Senator Beveridge, who roomed with David Graham Phillips at De Pauw University, had been at his bedside during the day, arriving from Washington at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, but he was compelled to leave for Washington again shortly before noon. His last friends who visited the hospital last night were George Lottner and Samuel G. Blythe, of the Saturday Evening Post.

Throughout the day many magazine writers, novelists and artists had left cards at Graham Phillips at De Pauw University, had been at his bedside, were permitted to visit the patient's room. Many of the visitors and others had sent floral gifts, and after the death of Mr. Phillips last night these were arranged about his bed.

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TO WHACK SOCIALISM.

The Very Rev. Mgr. William J. White, D.D., will explain "Why the Catholic Church Condemns Socialism" in the German school, who drive little children to ten to suicide by their foolish discipline and utter lack of understanding of and sympathy with the child.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF BEN HANFORD'S DEATH

Ben Hanford's long career of loyal and tireless service to the working class was closed by death a year ago yesterday.

Ben will be forever remembered for his magnificent tribute to the "Jimmy Higgins" as well as for his wholehearted struggle the last of his life, to place The Call on a self-supporting basis. If it had not been for his unbounded faith in the workers and his undying enthusiasm for the cause, it is doubtful if The Call would be here now. The story of that struggle will never be told in detail, as it went with Ben himself.

Until his strength gave out and he was no longer able to keep his mind upon anything steadily for any length of time, he served the working class with his pen.

Born at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1861, he joined the International Typographical Union when eighteen years of age, becoming a member of No. 16 of Chicago. Eighteen years ago, at the conclusion of a lecture on "The Idle Man," delivered in the Labor Temple at Washington, D. C., where he was then working, a Democratic jobholder

gave Hanford a copy of Gronlund's "Co-operative Commonwealth." That marked his first conscious step toward Socialism. A week later he went to Philadelphia, where he met his friend Fred Long, who hammered into him Marxism economics.

"Socialism is life," was the keynote of Hanford's life, and he often asserted: "Next to Socialism, the grandest and best thing in this world is working for Socialism."

Hanford's motto was "The working class, may it ever be right, but right or wrong, the working class!"

From the day he entered the movement until he died he was a tireless worker both with voice and pen. He was a prolific writer, a powerful speaker and a born debater. He never refused any nomination offered him by the party, having run for every office from mayor to vice president.

As he lived, so he died, filled with the desire to serve the working class, his last written words being: "I would that my every heart's beat should have been for the working class, and through them for all mankind."

TWELVE VOTES FOR SOCIALIST SENATOR

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RAILROAD CANNOT DENY

The coroner at one time alleged that there was so little sand in Seagratt's boxes that he was unable to check its speed. But the assertion now made that Seagratt himself did not know that his speedometer had been tampered with and gaged his speed at thirty miles when it was really fifty miles an hour.

At all events it seems certain and reasonable that Seagratt did not make his speedometer register fifty without the knowledge of the New York Central Railroad Company.

The New York Central cannot deny that this piece of the speedometer was secretly removed from Seagratt's car without the knowledge of the coroner or the newspaper.

The Call today places this important information before the coroner and the public.

HOTTEN EGGS THE RULE IN BUFFALO

BUFFALO, Jan. 24.—There is not a baker in Buffalo who uses fresh eggs, declared Richard Wagner, former president of the Bakers' Union, at a hearing this morning, before Judge Cassady, Federal Court.

He added that an egg costs less fresh after it is three weeks old.

"What eggs are used" asked a health commissioner.

"We use what are called 'rotten' eggs," declared Wagner, "and we don't use any more than we can get away with."

MATZOTH BAKERS PLANNING STRIKE

Walk-Out on Saturday Unless All Demands Are Granted.

The Hebrew matzoth bakers submitted an ultimatum to their employers yesterday that unless their demands are granted by Friday, a strike will be ordered on Saturday morning. If a general walkout is ordered it may involve 700 or more workers. The matzoth bakers were organized about three months ago as a result of an energetic campaign waged by the organizers of Bakers' Union No. 100, and every baker is now in the organization. The bakers' conditions have become so unbearable that they appealed to the union to have them organized. They had to work from fourteen to sixteen hours a day, for which they received from \$4 to \$12 a week, only a small number getting \$12. Those who got \$12 are the oven workmen, of which there are few in the trade.

At present the master bakers do not employ skilled machinists to repair the machines and as a result a great number of the men who are working at the machines have one or two fingers cut off. When a man is injured through the negligence of the employers his wages is deducted for the time he is unable to work, and one of the main demands of the bakers is that the bosses employ skilled machinists so as to prevent injuries. Max Kazimirovsky, organizer of Local 100 told a Call reporter yesterday that about 40 per cent of the men who work at the machines have one or two fingers cut off. The bakers demand a workday, recognition of their union, better sanitary conditions, and that the bosses employ skilled machinists.

The proposed strike was intimated at the meeting of the United Hebrew Trades at their meeting on Monday night, and if a strike is ordered the men will be backed by that body. The organizer of the union said yesterday that he expects the employers will avoid a strike as this is the busiest season in the year, and they cannot afford to have a strike on their hands. He said they chose this time to make demands, because it was the most opportune time in the year to tie up the trade. The matzoth bakers will hold a general mass meeting at 8 1/2 Grand street on Friday night, where the strike will be ordered in case no reply is received from the master bakers. Prominent labor unionists are scheduled to address the meeting.

CAKE BAKERS PLAN GENERAL STRIKE

If no agreement is reached between the cake and confectionery bakers and their employers by Friday night, the cake bakers have been organized for only a short while, but they will fight if their demands are not granted. There are about 200 cake and confectionery bakers, and all of them are now organized in a union known as Branch 1 of Local No. 100 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

Following the threat of a walkout, L. Josephberg, 132 East 3d street, and Kessler & Vogel 122 Attorney street, called at the union office and signed an agreement yesterday. The bakers demand a ten hour workday, a closed shop, that the first hands get \$20 per week, second hands \$18, and third class men, \$10 per week. They also demand that the union label be placed on all 5 cent cakes and union signs displayed in all places where their cakes are sold. The demands of the cake bakers were discussed at a conference of the bakers' unions and they will support them in their fight.

MORGAN OFFERS TO TAKE ALL OF CITY'S BONDS

There were 500 bidders at the \$80,000 sale of New York city 4 1/2 per cent bonds yesterday afternoon. This makes it one of the most sought for issues in the city's history. At the last sale there were 440 bids and the bonds were several times oversubscribed. The firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. offered to take all or any part of the \$80,000,000 in connection with the First National Bank and the National City Bank.

O. W. Wuertz PIANOS

1518 THIRD AVENUE, near 86th Street (Manhattan). 2929 THIRD AVENUE, near 151st Street (Brooklyn). 1798 PITKIN AVENUE, near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn).

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER

1699 3d Ave. Bet. 84th & 85th Sts.

Grand Mass Meeting

Of all the Cloak Alteration and Special Order Tailors, Fitters and Ladies working at this trade. WILL BE HELD Wednesday Evening, Jan. 25, 1911 At 8 O'CLOCK. At Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street

At Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street

The following speakers will address the meeting: Arthur G. Scott, in Italian. Miss Melinda Scott, in English. L. Pagano, in Italian. M. Sobol and M. Weinberg, John A. Dyck, Gen. Sec'y of the International. Don't fail to attend this Mass Meeting. Now is the time to organize completely the trade. Ladies working at this trade are especially invited.

C. H. DRAKE

225-227 8th Ave., N. Y. Between 21st and 22d Streets. Outing Flannel, per yard : : 0.05. Sheeting, per yard : : 0.06. Apron Gingham, per yard : : 0.06. Bargains. MEN'S Wool Sweaters, reduced from 1.50 to .98. WOMEN'S Wool Sweaters, reduced from 1.49 to .95. FULL SIZE Feather Pillows .19. The full line of "SWEET-ORRIS" UNION OVERALLS a specialty. MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

SHOE WORKERS DEFY FRIGHTENED BOSSES

That the shoe manufacturers are still fearing the Industrial Workers of the World was evident yesterday, when A. Garside, West 24th street, called at the meeting of the strikers and stated that he was willing to sign the order list demanded, but he wanted the men to withdraw their affiliation with the Industrial Workers of the World. The strikers ignored the proposition and told the boss that they would belong to any organization they pleased, and that they would stay out until the bosses grant all their demands.

The trial of the two strikers who were arrested for wearing red sashes and charged with parading the streets without a license was adjourned until Thursday. Patrolman Gaffney, who arrested the strikers, presented the red sashes he took away from them and said that the strikers had violated section 157 of the charter of the City of New York and that a license was required for such a parade. He said he had taken the sashes away from them for the last few days, which he thought were unfit to wear. The strikers were held under \$100 bail. They were bailed out by Sylvia D'Ambr.

STATE INVESTIGATION OF GARMENT STRIKE

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The committee of the state senate appointed to investigate the strike of the garment workers in Chicago has decided to accede to two very important points.

ARREST STUDENTS TO PREVENT OUTBREAK

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—Wholesale arrests of students are being resorted to by the government to prevent outbreaks and demonstrations after the holidays.

STREET CLEANERS DEMAND BACK PAY

As a result of the city holding up the pay of the street cleaners, drivers and stablemen, they are threatening a walk-out if they are not paid by the end of the week. The street cleaners wanted to be paid as soon as they did not get their money in time, but they were prevented by their officers from taking immediate action, promising that they would see that they got their money.

TRACTION TRUST IS LIKELY TO WIN

The first conference of the traction situation of the Joint committee of the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate took place yesterday, but it ended in nothing. More conferences are to be held from day to day and it is the hope of the day committees that they will finally be able to report a scheme that will be satisfactory to all of the members of the Board of Estimate. But while the street cleaners report in favor of the committee report in favor of the Board of Estimate will be divided.

Mayor Gaynor Still Friend of Interborough Offer.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday considered a resolution calling upon the Board of Estimate and the Public Service Commission to reach an immediate decision in favor of the building of an independent subway. The matter was referred to the committee on railroad without any dissenting votes.

RAN FOR TRAIN, THEN DIED.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 24.—Jacob Meyer, seven-five years old, of 80 Orange road, ran to catch a Lackawanna train here today and was seized with an attack of heart trouble after seating himself beside his wife in a car. He was taken to the waiting room where he died within a few minutes. He had lived in Montclair more than thirty years.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB IN ANNUAL DINNER

Speakers of All Nations Give Views on Social Progress.

Cafe Boulevard last night harbored under its roof an audience that for variety of color, race and nationality, as well as social and political views, represented every country on the globe and every philosophy and social or cultural theories in these countries.

The occasion was the annual dinner of the Cosmopolitan Society, an organization which aims "to bring together under one fraternal order all the varied racial and social types of the people of the earth." The West Indian negro sat side by side with his Japanese neighbor, Russian, German, French and Scandinavian men and women mingled cheerfully together, listening to what each had to say about his race, and especially the progress which his race is making toward the universal brotherhood of man, which is the mission of the Cosmopolitan Society.

Dinner at \$1.50 a plate was served early in the evening, but it was near midnight when the long roll of speakers was exhausted and the musical program of the evening carried out. The members of the society were welcomed by James B. Morton, Jr., the president of the society. Mr. Morton was followed by William S. McKinney, secretary-treasurer of the society, who read a long poem called "The Great Desideratum." The poem of McKinney was declared to be original and was praised very highly by the chairman of the evening, Professor Josephus Chant Lines.

Professor Du Bois Speaks.

Professor W. E. B. Du Bois then made a brief address on the social progress of the negro race. The negro race, Professor Du Bois said, is well organized as far as religion goes and it is now becoming more and more organized socially and economically. The negro churches, he said, have a social element which makes them important in the group life of the negro people.

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS, Who wounding at the hands of an erratic musician gave the capitalist newspapers a chance to screech "Socialist" and "anarchist!"

"WE ARE ALL LIARS," SAY BIG NEWSPAPERS. The World Lies Humorously, the Times Lies Shamelessly, the Evening Papers Eat Their Lies and the Old Tribune Says They Are Liars Every One.

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS SHOT BY ANARCHIST.

So screamed the Evening World all the way across the top of its page. And in the Morning World, which utterly repudiated the Evening World in every particular of its description of Goldsborough, Joseph Pulitzer had the North Pole nerve to publish the following editorial:

THE CASE OF THE REPORTER.

Professor Hugo Munsterberg's experience with American reporters leads him to the conclusion, which he sets forth in McClure's Magazine, that they are given to wilful invention and grotesque exaggeration. Among "reckless reporters" he includes trained men who "have gone through the high school of reporterhood and acquired a new instinct by which they see and hear only that which can create a sensation," and whose reports come not only careless but "hopelessly distorted."

TRACTION TRUST IS LIKELY TO WIN

Mayor Gaynor Still Friend of Interborough Offer.

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MICHIGAN FURNITURE CO. ABSOLUTELY FREE! WEEKLY! OPENS AN ACCOUNT. LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS. \$3.00 DOWN ON \$50.00. \$5.00 " " \$75.00. \$7.50 " " \$100.00. LARGER AMOUNTS IN PROPORTION. 2174-3 RD AVE. BET 118 & 119 STS. OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.

WHAT LOCAL LABOR BODIES ARE DOING

TAILORS METT TONIGHT.

A mass meeting of alteration cloak makers, special order tailors, fitters and all women working at this trade will be held at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th street, at 8 o'clock tonight. Miss Melinda Scott will speak in English, Arturo Caroti and L. Pagano in Italian and M. Sobol, M. Weinberg and John Dyck, secretary-treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, in Hebrew. The union requests all workers to attend the meeting as the season is about to start and now is the best time to organize. A special invitation is extended to all women employed in the trade.

UNITED HEBREW TRADES.

The question of organizing the men tailors in one industrial union was discussed at the meeting of the United Hebrew Trades on Monday night. The matter was brought up by the delegate from the tailors, who claimed that the only way they could improve their condition was by having the coat, vest, and pants makers in one organization instead of having them organized in separate locals. A committee of seven was appointed to look into the situation and help the tailors organize the trade.

BARTENDERS' UNION.

Bartenders' Union No. 3, announced yesterday that they succeeded in unionizing the Pacific Hall, 209 East Broadway, and that the place is now thoroughly unionized. The waiters have also straightened out the trouble with the hall.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

The Journeymen Tailors' Union, Local No. 390, at their regular delegate meeting on Monday night, at

REACHING HIGHER LEVELS

The Sunday Call

JANUARY 29

is one to stir the spirits of Socialists with pride and anticipation. It is one, also, of such wide educational value that no better maker of Socialists can be found. The time to make Socialists is the present—and The Call is the means. Push out this number. It will repay you in increased party membership, in a bigger army of fighters for emancipation.

The second installment of C. DOBROGEANU-GHEREA'S splendid monograph, SOCIALISM VS. ANARCHY, translated from the Roumanian by L. GREENBERG, will be published. The first installment has aroused immense interest and that interest is more than sustained by the masterly way in which the theme is developed.

A timely and informing article is PROFESSOR I. HOURWICH'S study of THE RUSSIAN DUMA. It is dispassionate, scholarly, thorough, and will give the reader a better understanding of the subject than can be found elsewhere in anything like similar space.

Socialists are opposed to the death penalty. Reasons, sound and logical, are given in RUTH C. BENTICK'S article on the DEATH PENALTY.

THE MAKING OF A SOCIALIST is something you should read and something you should give a friend to read—thereby doing a good turn to yourself and him. It is written by REV. ROLAND D. SAWYER.

Here are two boldly contrasted bits of fiction, gems, both of them—THE LIFE OF MAN (a spiritual drama), translated from the Russian by GEORGE HAENDELMANN, a grim, sardonic bit that tells of resolutions made too late; and another Sixpenny Piece, LOW FINANCE, by A. NEIL LYONS, whose work shows better artistry than was shown in similar length and similar line by O. Henry.

A beautiful piece of work is REV. ELIOT WHITE'S MAIN-TAINERS OF THE STATE, a convincing and quietly forceful bit of argument.

WOMAN'S SPHERE will contain THE GIRLS ON THE CAR PLATFORMS, a sketch by ELIOT WHITE; and THE FLOWER OF DELIGHT, a fairy tale, by LOUISE W. KNEELAND.

If you want to know what's happening everywhere, follow The Call's SOCIALIST NEWS PAGE. It is the biggest, fullest department of the kind published, and its field is the whole progressive world.

Then there are other SHORT STORIES, plenty of SPECIAL NEWS, CORRESPONDENCE, a liberal amount of all the REAL NEWS that comes from the existing agencies.

The Call is steadily improving; make it grow proportionately in circulation and it will improve faster. Steady, persistent work now will lift the Sunday to the point where it will be earning money, bringing in something to place the paper as a daily champion of Socialism on a self-sustaining basis.

Everyone can get subscriptions. Everyone should. For \$2 the subscribers get fifty-two numbers, filled with the choicest, most interesting and essential matter in the world of economics, politics and literature. Send in a subscription today so the reader can begin with the number.

You are at home when dealing with FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE. N. E. Cor. 83d St. & Ave. A. N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made merchandise.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES. J. STROPNICKY & SONS (Successors to "BREDA"). 1460 SECOND AVENUE. Bet. 76th and 77th Sts. Largest Masquerade Costumer in Yorkville.

THE BOURGEOIS REFORM IN ENGLAND

Members Propose an "Insurance Against Sickness and Invalidity" Scheme.

By **T. ROTHSTEIN.**
(Special Correspondence.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Our Liberal Government is going to give us in the course of the present year, a large amount of social legislation—insurance against sickness and invalidity.

That is what Mr. Lloyd George has said to himself in the course of an interview with *Comrade Jean Loux*, of the *Humanité*. We hope it may be true. This piece of reform has been long overdue. It is now nearly thirty years since the question was first raised in this country by radical politicians impressed by the German legislation of 1884, but all through this time nothing was done. Now the Liberals are at last going to do it, and the *Times* has already published what purports to be an outline of the draft proposals prepared by the chancellor of the exchequer.

It is a very ingenious scheme if the outline published in *Times* be true. According to it, every wage earner between the ages of sixteen and seventy will have to be compulsorily insured if his income is below (\$100) a year. At sixteen, it is presumed, the working age begins, and at seventy, the age for old age pensions commences. The limit of \$100 has been fixed as being the highest income level exempt from income tax. The amount of insurance, guaranteed by the state, is to be ascertained by their respective employers from their wages, and paid over by the latter, together with their own share, to the state. The scheme will not provide for medical nor for death insurance.

The Bourgeois Idea.
Here come in the most salient features of the scheme. It is to be worked through the Friendly Societies. These precious organizations, enjoying at present an aggregate membership of over six millions and possessing accumulated funds to the extent of nearly \$46.5 millions, have long stood in the way of social insurance and social legislation of every kind. Indeed, the delay mentioned above in the promotion of a scheme such as the present was in no small measure due to their opposition. They opposed in the past the workmen's compensation act, the old age pension act, and have been opposing all through insurance against sickness, accident and invalidity. The reason was, and still is, that they do not want any competition. In the past they were much pampered

by the ruling classes, which rightly appreciated their value as an agency or relief of poor law expenditure and as a means of educating the working class in the spirit of that "manly independence and self-help," that is, negation of state interference, which is so dear to the bourgeois heart. More than a hundred years ago Sir Francis Eden, the famous author of the "State of the Poor," wrote of them, then in the initial stages of their development: "I do not find that any parish has been burdened with the maintenance of a member of a Friendly Society, nor are instances numerous of the families of members becoming chargeable. It is, therefore, evident that a country, must have saved a considerable sum, perhaps millions, by these voluntary associations, for they not only support those who must otherwise be supported by the public, but they countenance and promote a higher spirit of independence and better habits of industry and frugality than are usually found among the laboring classes."

Approval From Gladstone.

And eighty years later W. H. Gladstone, receiving the deputation from one of these excellent organizations, spoke as follows: "I venture to say that as long as societies of this kind, justly constituted and honestly worked, continue to form a broad and marked feature in English society, the country is not likely to go very far or hopelessly wrong. I do not think that a wrong is done to the possessors of property if they think fit, as some do, to contribute to the support of the poor law. But it is a wiser course, it is what in Scripture is called a 'more excellent way,' when the laboring population of the country have in them the manhood to say: 'No, never except from dire necessity will we go to that extreme.' It is not only the amount of saving to the poor rate that is made by the Friendly Societies that you must chiefly consider. Although that amount of saving is, I believe, very large, but you must also consider the effect upon the habits and the mind and the life and the principles of men who belong to these societies, and the aversion that they feel in themselves to being dependent upon others while they have the power to make provision for their wants. You must also consider the effect which their good example must needs produce on a circle much wider than the Friendly Societies themselves comprise in contrast to the habits that tend to pauperism and encouraging habits that tend to manly and honest self-support."

Valued by Ruling Class.

In short, Friendly Societies have all along been regarded by the ruling class as a very valuable asset of the bourgeois society and a bulwark against subversive ideas and movements. On their own part they guarded with jealousy their privileges and functions and resisted to the utmost any encroachment upon them on the part of the state. In any history of Socialism in England this role played by the Friendly Societies must be taken into consideration. It was largely due to the desire to safeguard their interests that the age for the receipt of old age pensions has been placed at seventy, thus eliminating all approach to competition with the sick benefits paid by the societies and at the same time freeing them from the financial embarrassments consequent upon paying superannuation benefits under the cover of sick pay. In the present instance, if what has been published

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186 REMSEN ST.
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In the *Times* be a correct account of Mr. Lloyd George's plan, the scheme has also been dictated by a desire to spare and even to help the Friendly Societies as much as possible. Some little time ago Mr. George had received a deputation representing the largest of these societies, the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, in the course of which the spokesmen in a most emphatic manner against services in "molding the character of the British people" and in contending against "the tendency to lead people to believe that they need not rely upon their own exertions, protested in a most emphatic manner against the idea of state insurance as that "must necessarily undermine existing voluntary institutions, and in so doing interfere with the work they had been doing for many years," and would be simply "pandering to some instincts which are not the worthiest among the people."

Workers Have No Voice.

And indeed, according to the draft proposals now published, in the case of a workman who is already insured through an approved society for sickness benefit, the production of the contribution card to the employer will be sufficient to secure exemption from any deduction from wages; and in the case of a workman not so insured, the employer will, as mentioned before, deduct the amount due from the wages, but the man's name will be added to the list of one of the approved societies. The latter will thus get millions of new members who may then insure for additional benefits of their own account. All payments will then be made by the state through the societies, and on the central administrative council which will control the working of the scheme the societies will be represented along with the government and the employers, but not the workers direct. Such is the new scheme which is promised to us in the near future. It is difficult to say whether its object is to assist the workers or the friendly societies. It is said, however, that the Labor party is acrobatic to it, though even Radicals, like Sir Charles Dilke, are said to be against it.

SOCIALISTS ARREST RAILWAY PRESIDENT

Beggs, of Milwaukee, Failed to Provide Enclosure for Motormen.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 23.—John I. Beggs, president of the street railway company, has been arrested again by the Socialist city administration because of his failure to provide suitable enclosures on street cars for motormen. The Milwaukee Journal describes the proceeding as follows:

"There's no use talking," said Patrolman Thomas Murphy, as he emerged from the Public Service building after serving a warrant on Mr. Beggs. "John I. is certainly one of the finest fellows I ever pinched."

"When I walk into his office with a warrant he asks me what I've got. 'Oh, another warrant, Mr. Beggs,' I say to him. 'Never mind reading it, he always says. I'll be represented in court.'"

OBSERVE BLOODY SUNDAY IN BOSTON

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 23.—Faneuil Hall was crowded to the doors at the Bloody Sunday memorial meeting yesterday evening. The program, an excellent one, was very well executed. The Lettish chorus of thirty men and the Finnish Singing Society of twenty-five, gave splendid vocal music. They were ably assisted by the Finnish brass band. Daniel White, candidate for governor of Massachusetts, was the speaker of the evening. The audience was very enthusiastic and assisted liberally in the collection, \$69 being donated to the Russian prisoners' fund. F. J. Bayochins spoke in Lithuanian. He was followed by Charles Johnson, who spoke in Lettish; John Ozal, in Russian; John Chimus in Finnish, and J. Lutkevitch, who spoke in Polish. Warren Carpenter, of the Boston Socialist Club presided.

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MERIDEN WORKERS UPHOLD DR. LOUX

Big Crowd Throngs Theater to Hear Sermons De- barred from Church.

(Special Correspondence.)
MERIDEN, Conn., Jan. 23.—A great people's service was held here in Crystal Theater yesterday. The theater was crowded to the doors with the Meriden local labor men and Meriden citizens. A throng stood throughout the meeting, with the seats filled. The Rev. Dr. Du Bois H. Loux, former pastor of the Center Congregational Church, had been invited by the Meriden local and the labor men to continue his course of sermons which the church would not hear.

The deacons of the church had said that they would not serve the sacrament with Dr. Loux administering it. His economic views as a Socialist and his series on "The Gospel of Humanity" were particularly obnoxious to the people of wealth in the church. A week ago the church paid Dr. Loux in full to April, giving him the use of the parsonage until then, but arranging for a different preacher. The document signed at that time is said to be "the most remarkable religious document in the history of the church in New England." It was drawn up and signed by the pastor and accepted by a committee including two deacons, the lineal descendants of the founder of Yale University. The document read:

In order not to further embarrass Center Congregational Church of Meriden, Conn., with Christ's gospel of human society, the pastor, Du Bois H. Loux, agrees:

- (1) To accept check in full for salary to April 1.
 - (2) To surrender all legal and spiritual rights to the Center church pulpit, though occupying its parsonage.
 - (3) To absolve Center church from all responsibility for his pastor's future message to the church at large.
- DU BOIS H. LOUX,
Pastor Center Church.
- Accepted:
LEVI B. YALE, (a deacon),
J. HOBART YALE (a deacon),
MRS. ALFRED DUNLOP,
Committee on behalf of Center Church.
- The remarkable thing in this document is that the church acknowledges through its committee that it was "embarrassed" by Christ's gospel of humanity. A Connecticut newspaper man has said that this is equivalent to the church's acknowledging itself embarrassed by anything like true religion.
- In the great meeting yesterday, Dr. Loux opened a question box at the close of his address. Dr. Loux's tone

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In answering the questions was fair, considerate and often applauded. The question box will be opened at each meeting during the eight remaining Sundays. Meriden Local ushered and co-operated in the mass meeting in every way. A large collection was taken for the propaganda.

NEWSDEALERS MEET; APPLAUD THE CALL

A largely attended meeting of the New York Newsdealers and Stationers' Protective Association was held in their quarters, Lenox Casino, 116th street and Lenox avenue, last Saturday evening. After the transaction of the regular routine of business the following officers were installed for the ensuing year: W. Merican, president; N. P. Socol, vice president; M. E. Golde, treasurer; M. Bernstein, secretary; M. S. Fine, recording secretary; B. Bachman, sergeant-at-arms; A. Libien, J. Sullivan and I. Wolf, trustees, and P. Lieberman, G. Landes and I. Grayman, auditing committee.

With these matters disposed of the meeting was addressed by Edward J. King, who gave a very interesting account of The Call and its work. He complimented the newsdealers upon the good display they were giving the paper and urged them to redouble their efforts to increase the sale, pointing out that The Call is the only daily in New York which is ready and willing at all times to fight their battles. His remarks were heartily applauded.

All newsdealers are urged to join the association and they can learn full particulars by communicating with the secretary, Mr. M. Bernstein, 425 West 38th street.

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

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114 NASSAU STREET
All Kinds of Stationery, Law Blanks and Typewriting Supplies.

Sam W. Elges
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112 Nassau St., N. Y. C. Phone 4654 Beekman.
465 East 174th St., Bronx, Phone 2087 Tremont.

All readers of The Call in towns outside of New York where there are Ladies' Waist factories at work, are requested to send the names and addresses of such firms to the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, No. 25, I. L. G. W. U., 151 Clinton street, New York, as the union wishes to organize these shops.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Feather Beds Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Highest Quality, Williamsburg.

WILLIAM LEBRAW.
Shoes of Style and Quality
Reliable Repairing by Electric Machinery.
2077 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

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RIDGEWOOD RUBY DRY GOODS STORE
215 Cadwallar Ave., Cor. Ralph St.
We give and redeem Surety Stamps.

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Tel. 2330 Bushwick.
241 Bushwick.

Largest and Best Equipped Stationery Store in Ridgewood.
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We Advertise No Special Bargains and Offer No Bail, but Guarantee Satisfaction.
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High-class Tailor and Greenery.
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Remember
Next
Saturday
Bully!
MASQUERADE AND
CIVIC BALL

Arranged by the
Forward Association
[Jewish Daily Forward]
Saturday, Jan. 28, '11
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; 10 per cent to Branch 2, Local New York; 10 per cent to the Jewish Weekly, "The Labor World"; 10 per cent to the Jewish Monthly, "Zukunft"; 10 per cent to the Jewish Agitation Bureau; 10 per cent to Naturalization 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, 112 East 19th Street; Socialist Headquarters, 239 East 84th Street; Brooklyn Party Office, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, and at All Socialist Clubs. Buy Your Tickets Now and Avoid the Rush.

CONNECTICUT SOCIALIST PAPER

Published in New Haven and Has Many Good Features.

EDWARD PERKINS CLARKE, State Secretary.

On Friday evening last Comrades Beardsley and Bloor spoke to the Central Labor Union of Waterbury on the trade disputes and workers' compensation bills.

The state office has subscribed to the daily legislative bulletin in order to have an accurate record at hand of legislative doings.

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W. T. U. L. SINGING CLUB'S GOOD WORK

Girls of Many Different Nationalities Learning to Sing.

Probably one of the most cosmopolitan gatherings in New York can be found in the little singing club connected with the Women's Trade Union League.

The talent energy and earnestness of the class is best illustrated by the fact that in these five lessons the members have learned to sing "The Barcarolle" from "Les Contes d'Hoffmann" in perfect time and with good color and expression.

There are twenty-five members. The club will not be allowed to grow larger than this at present, as the leader, Mrs. John Elliott, could not give the necessary individual attention to any more students.

The club meets once a week, Mondays at 8:30, and lasts from one to two hours.

Learn to Breathe Correctly. The club meets once a week, Mondays at 8:30, and lasts from one to two hours.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

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

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Bronx Agitation Committee. A meeting of the Bronx agitation committee will be held tonight at 705 Courland avenue, near 134th street.

Yorville Socialist Suffrage Club. The Yorville Socialist Suffrage Club will meet this evening at 112 East 104th street.

Harlem Socialist Suffrage Club. The regular meeting of the Harlem Socialist Suffrage Club will be held tonight at 8:15 o'clock sharp, at the Harlem Forum, 69 West 125th street.

Russian Branch, S. P. Meeting. A meeting of the Russian branch of the Socialist party will be held this evening at Comrade Waskoff's 346 Beekman avenue, Bronx.

Warren Protest Meeting. Circle 8, of the Young People's Socialist Federation, will hold a Warren protest meeting on Sunday afternoon, February 12, in Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street.

Branch 5 Resolutions. The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of Branch 5 held on January 18.

Spargo in Brownsville. John Spargo, author of many books on Socialism and Sociology, lecturer and member of the national executive committee of the Socialist party, will lecture Friday evening on "The Moral Value of Class Consciousness" in the Knights of Pythias Temple, 432 Hopkinson avenue.

Branch Astoria Meeting. The semi-annual general meeting of Branch Astoria will be held tonight at Peaslers Hall.

NEW JERSEY. Jersey City. At the last meeting of the 2d Ward Branch it was voted that the branch hold meetings every second and fourth Wednesdays of the month at Butler's Hall, 3d and Grove streets.

MASSACHUSETTS. Boston. An entertainment by the Onward Club, under the auspices of the Longwood Club, will be given for the benefit of the New York Call this evening at 8 o'clock at Parker Fraternity Hall, 11 Appleton street.

VERMONT. The proposed organizing tour in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont of W. B. Killingbeck will be good news to the Vermont Comrades.

ASTORIA SCHUETZEN PARK. Broadway and Stuyvesant ave., Astoria, L. I. Largest and most beautiful Park in Greater New York.

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

Casino Hall. Large Meeting Rooms for Clubs and Societies at low rates and best treatment.

Labor Lyceum. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations. Organized and Controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association.

Labor Temple. Workers' Educational Association. Home for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls.

ARLINGTON HALL. 1921 St. Marks place (6th st. bet. 1st and 2nd). arving, elegant hall for balls and concerts, weddings and banquets; modern bowling alleys.

LITTLE HUNGARY. 207 E. Houston St. (bet. 1st and 2nd). Dances, every evening; excellent food and service.

RESTAURANTS. 207 E. Houston St. (bet. 1st and 2nd). Dances, every evening; excellent food and service.

Classified Advertisements

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

Sick and Death Benefit Fund. MORRISANIA—Sec. C. Holman, 60 E. 14th st., New York. Phys. H. Waha, 202 E. 14th st., New York.

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

BROTHERHOOD OF MECHANICS. Headquarters 125 Park Row, N. Y. PROGRESSIVE LODGE, No. 4, 40 West 14th St., New York.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 390. Headquarters Club and Reading Room, 105 W. 34th St., New York.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS. Headquarters, 125 Park Row, N. Y.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER CUTTERS. Local Union 115, 100 West 12th St., New York.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF SHOE MAKERS. Local Union 115, 100 West 12th St., New York.

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EDWARD J. DUTTON FIRE INSURANCE. 17 William St.

The New York Call Conference MEETS. The Second and Fourth Ward Workmen's Union, 115 Broadway, New York.

The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.
Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 Pearl street, New York. Warren Atkinson, president; H. S. Rapp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone No. 3303-3304 Beekman.

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For Three Months	.50	1.15	1.00
For One Month	.20	.40	.30

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VOL. 4. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25. NO. 25.

THE CZARDOM OF THE EAST

With the execution of Kotoku, his wife, and ten other radicals, the Japanese government has definitely and deliberately entered upon the career of blood and massacre pursued by the czars of Russia. The ruinous results of that bloody career the people of Russia and the world in general know full well. Henceforth the rulers of Japan will be classed with those of Russia as enemies of humankind. The people of Japan will have to pay dearly for the blood lust of their rulers. Theirs will also be the arduous task and the glorious mission to overthrow these rulers and to establish the republic of the workers.

THE THREE TENDENCIES.

There is no denying the fact that the Socialist movement of this country is now astray with the conflict of opposing ideas. The heated debates that have repeatedly occupied the attention of Socialists hereabouts in regard to the policy of The Call, are but an expression of this conflict of ideas that is going on throughout the American movement. These ideas are not always clearly expressed, nor do the exponents of the various tendencies always adhere to their views with the strictest consistency. Nevertheless there are discernible three main currents, or tendencies, of thought and policy.

There is, first of all, the Marxist tendency, of which The Call has been an avowed exponent, and which we believe to be the tendency of the majority in the Socialist party. The Marxists accept in the main the historical and economic theories, and the practical policies, advocated by Karl Marx and his co-workers and disciples. These have, indeed, become in large part the common possession of the entire Socialist movement throughout the world. Nevertheless the new occurrences and problems require a constantly renewed application and testing of them, in thought as well as in practice.

In the practical Socialist movement, the guiding thought of the Marxists is always this, that "the first step in the revolution by the working class, is to raise the proletariat to the position of ruling class, to win the battle of democracy." To the realization of this "first step" they bend their every effort. They welcome every reform and every improvement that leads to this "first step." They work for factory laws of every description, workmen's compensation laws, old-age pensions, extension of the suffrage to all adults, municipal, state and national control and ownership of industries, for the reason that every one of these measures is bound to lead to this "first step."

But because they never forget this "first step," they never take their eyes off the state—the political organization of society, its embodied collective force, now wielded by the capitalists, but to be wielded by the proletariat when it shall, in its turn, become the ruling class. Hence, in the United States, the Marxists never lose out of sight two facts: first, the courts, the least democratic part of the government and the one that is, therefore, the very citadel of capitalist class rule; and secondly, the fact that in their fear of the working class democracy, the capitalists and their courts are straining every nerve to circumscribe within the narrowest bounds the activities of the national government, to render it impotent, and to paralyze the efforts of the working class democracy by dissipating the collective force of the nation among forty-eight state governments. In other words, the Marxists perceive clearly that in order to accomplish in America the social revolution, a political revolution will also have to be accomplished. On the one hand, the usurped political powers of the courts will have to be abolished; and on the other hand, the powers of the national government, and particularly of the Congress, will have to be greatly extended.

Indeed, any common sense consideration of the problems with which American Socialism is confronted must, in our opinion, lead to the acceptance of these two propositions. Whether we look at the matter from the point of view of the immediate demands for economic improvement, or of the ultimate establishment of a Socialist republic, these two measures appear to be indispensable. For just as it would be impossible to have forty-eight Socialist republics in the territory comprised within the United States, so likewise has it been practically demonstrated that no great measure of economic betterment can be obtained in this country under the existing political and judicial conditions.

Opposed to this Marxist tendency are the two extremes of what may be designated as the opportunist and the syndicalist tendencies. The opportunists are difficult to define, for the reason that they always adapt themselves to the conditions and tendencies of the moment. If there is today a general demand for a workmen's compensation law, they will lay the emphasis upon this demand; but if there should be tomorrow a demand for an old-age pension law, they will push to the front that demand. A lack of power to conceive large general views, a living from hand to mouth, a lack of confidence in the working class and consequent theoretical scepticism and practical timidity—these hiding themselves under a mask of supercilious cynicism—these are dominant characteristics of the opportunist spokesmen. They dread, above all, to be called utopian; therefore they eschew every far-sighted policy. Fanatics of opportunism, they miss every opportunity. But after a bold capitalist politician like Roosevelt has snatched it away from them and perverted it to his own ends, they make as if they would run after it. In the end, however, they decide that they had better not.

The other extreme is represented by the syndicalists. We purposely say "syndicalists," and not "industrialists." That the industrial form of labor organization is immensely superior to the trade form, with its endless jurisdiction squabbles and occasional scabbing of one trade union upon another trade union, is conceded by a very large number of trade unionists as well as Socialists. But the industrial union, though a superior weapon in the daily economic warfare against the employer, is not of necessity Socialist. It will be that only if its members are Socialists.

But the syndicalists have a blind faith in the industrial form of organization as such. They look upon Socialist political activity as worthless. They ignore the tremendous power of the state and its ever extending economic activities. The industrial union they regard as the embryo of the future Socialist society, which is to be realized by "direct action," that is to say, by endless strikes against the employers. The syndicalists regard themselves as Socialists of a particularly "revolutionary" sort. In reality they are merely at the opposite pole of the old-time pure-and-simple trade unionists. They are pure-and-simple with a revolutionary phrase.

In Germany, with its powerful industrial unions and predominantly Marxian Social Democracy, syndicalists are as rare as anarchists. But they are numerous in France and Italy, where there is a strong anarchistic tradition, where the unions are comparatively weak, and the Socialist party largely under the influence of opportunist ideas. In the United States syndicalism is the combined product of pure-and-simple trade unionism and opportunist Socialism, being as much aversive as either of its parents to aggressive political action.



He gave his life for humanity.

THE FATHER OF WATERS

By MARY S. OPPENHEIMER.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND ITS WONDERFUL VALLEY. By Julius Chambers. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.

Now that the question of our inland waterways is coming so rapidly to the front in America, this book, though written chiefly from the historical point of view, has both interest and value to the general reader. For of all our inland waterways the Mississippi is easily the first. Of late years water traffic has suffered and fallen off under our too exclusive devotion to railroads as a means of transportation, but the great river is bound to assume paramount importance in any well developed system of inland waterways. Geographically it divides almost equally the broad central plain of the United States. The extent of territory reached by it and its many tributaries is something wonderful; twenty-two states lie in its basin. In length the Mississippi is exceeded only by the Nile and in volume by the Amazon. No other river delta in the world compares with its delta for size; it is a marvelously fertile and semi-tropical land. In the North its source is close to the divide, on the other slope of which gather the springs and streamlets that feed the Red river of the North.

Historically speaking, the Father of Waters has been the chief of our inland waterways from an early date. By means of the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, and the various portages, it was accessible from Canada with comparative ease at a time when the settlements along the coast were still a thin, straggling line, shut off by mountains and impenetrable forests from the inland regions. Much of the romance of our early history centers about the Mississippi. In the lower river and his delta the Spaniards, De Soto and his men among them, wandered and suffered and died in numbers in their search for gold. In the North the Jesuit priests proved themselves intrepid explorers and the missions they founded for the Indians were the beginnings of civilization in those wild regions. From the first America was polyglot. Then came the coureurs de bois, trappers and traders, commercial adventurers of many sorts. Joliet, Marquette, La Salle, Tonty and others have left names indissolubly linked with that of the great river. It was long before these early northern explorers knew where the Mississippi, 2,775 miles from source to mouth, entered the ocean.

Mr. Chambers writes enterprisingly of the Louisiana Purchase, by which President Jefferson not only doubled the existing area of the country, but secured possession of the Mississippi from its source to the sea. It is interesting to note that the Louisiana Purchase, including part of Texas, was, in area, twenty-six times larger than the state of New York. He gives the long list of states since cut out of the vast tract.

Of the "Mississippi Bubble" a good deal is said. The only one to give the Father of Waters a bad name was a Scotchman named John Law. His schemes of "frenzied finance" had no more to do with the Mississippi than with the Ganges. From the viewpoint of the bankers of today, John Law was misunderstood. In a broker's opinion, Law's partner in the "notation," the Duc d'Orleans, "aid

down on him," and caused the failure of an elaborate financial problem. Had Law lived in the twentieth century his methods would have been described as superb finance. He was a promoter, and much is permitted to that branch of the profession in extracting money from the public." It appears that the Mississippi became associated with Law's schemes merely through the fact that at the height of his influence he and his partners had been granted the exclusive privilege of trading to the French possessions on the continent of America. From this, and this alone, says Mr. Chambers, the scheme came to be known as the "Mississippi Bubble."

The Lakes-to-the-Gulf deep waterway is touched upon in the book. "Axiation for the creation of a deep water route from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico has taken definite shape since the completion of the Chicago Drainage Canal, uniting Lake Michigan with the Illinois River. That enterprise was carried through solely by the city of Chicago, at an expense of \$50,000,000, and that populous and enterprising municipality is willing to contribute its canal if the national government will guarantee the maintenance of a fourteen-foot channel from Chicago to the sea. . . . Opinion is that the Mississippi must at no distant day again bear the burden of a mighty internal commerce."

It is impossible to develop such a gigantic undertaking without a pretty close connection with the general economic movement. We are at last awakening to the fact that owing to our subservience to great capitalists we have been negligent of a cheap and practical means of transportation, and reckless and criminally wasteful in exploiting for profit alone the enormous natural resources of the country. Mr. Chamber's book is, in its way, one sign of that awakening.

PAUL EHRLICH'S CAREER AS THE CONQUEROR OF THE CELL.

The basic idea upon which the German physician, Paul Ehrlich, has built a renown which seems destined to give him a place beside the medical immortals receives elucidation through McClure's Magazine with Ehrlich's own approval—in an article by Marguerite Marks. The basic idea is this: Each and every type of living cell (and all living organisms, whether animal or vegetable, are composed entirely of cells), including bacteria and other parasites, has a specific affinity—an individual taste—for some particular substance. A given drug, when taken into the body, is not equally distributed throughout the body, nor does it equally affect the different tissues and organs. Thus, to name some familiar instances, morphine and strychnine affect the nervous system; digitalis acts on the heart; pilocarpine on the secretory apparatus of the skin; curare on the muscular system.

Stated thus, in general terms, the theory that each tissue has a selected affinity for certain drugs is a commonplace of medical knowledge. But Ehrlich has elaborated the theory till it has taken on new meanings. By experimenting along the lines of his theory he has been able to discover drugs which when taken into the system will destroy certain virulent disease germs without injuring the body tissues in the midst of which these disease germs lurk. In so doing he has forecast the probably not distant day when a specific and certain remedy for every germ disease to which humanity is heir will be at the service of the medical profession.—Current Literature (January).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

IN MEXICO.

Editor of The Call:
The following extracts from a letter just received from a friend in the city of Culiacan, province of Sinaloa, Mexico, may be of interest to your readers. Sinaloa is on the west coast of Mexico, on the Gulf of California. My friend says:
"You ask about the revolution. In Sinaloa we saw nothing of it, except that they recruited troops for Durango, Chihuahua sets all the men in the American papers, but that is because the government censors the dispatches, and news of the interior fighting cannot get out. In reality the revolution is so widespread that the government cannot quench it in any one place because it must scatter troops all over the country and cannot concentrate on any one point. Everybody sympathizes with the revolutionists, men who are not in the light at all, but at home with their families, are on their side, and quite frankly call them 'the patriots' in speaking of them. You don't know how the government injured itself in the last election. Before that nearly everybody was pro-Diaz, or Porfirista, and couldn't be gotten to believe a word that the anti-government faction said against Diaz and the clique behind him. But the government itself gave them the proof that it was all true, and they saw the very best men in the country being imprisoned wholesale merely because they wanted to go to the polls and vote, everybody turned. Today the government has on its side only the men who voted the cowardly ticket, and cannot even trust all of the army, and could not trust any of it if General Reyes were in the country. If the United States doesn't go in on Diaz's side, the revolution will win; but any man who voted the cowardly ticket last fall will 'rise to remark' in very plain language, that there is room for argument on that question."
BERTHA W. HOWE.
New York, Jan. 22, 1911.

PROF. DU BOIS' LECTURE.

Editor of The Call:
In Saturday's issue of The Call appeared what was supposed to be—by those who had not heard him—a true and impartial report of the lecture of Professor Du Bois on the "Race Problem." I, who happened to be at the lecture, found The Call's account of it to be garbled, half true (which is worse than all), and full of misleading and wholly unworthy of the means and most virulent of the capitalist sheets. Your first headline is false. "Socialism is too narrow for negroes" is what you credit Professor Du Bois with expressing. He did not in any way express an idea even similar to that. His last words were, "The Socialist movement, for which I have such profound respect." What he did say was that the negroes looked with suspicion upon the Socialist movement for the reason that thus far all white reform movements to aid the negro had proved to their ideals, and had in the end shut out the negro in the cold. But, Professor Du Bois gave us clearly to understand, the millions of negroes in the United States were eagerly listening to the clasp the hand of their Socialist white brothers and throw themselves into the Socialist movement, if the Socialists would only show that they were willing to treat the negro as their equal and comrade; that the Socialists would only show that they were ready to lay siege to the terrible wall of prejudice which divides black from white. The negroes, intimidated Professor Du Bois, as yet fear to believe that the Socialists are willing to do that. They are trembling, insecure, hovering between belief and disbelief in the sincerity of the Socialist party. And two instances (mentioned by the speaker) cause them to fear that the Socialist party, like the other reform movements, will end by finally repudiating the negro. The two instances mentioned by Professor Du Bois were the case of a prominent Socialist in the United States who started a co-operative community open to all, "excepting negroes," and the Socialists of the last International Socialist Congress in sanctioning the ban upon Asiatic labor. But, the lecturer gave us clearly to understand, in spite of these two reactionary signs, the negroes of the United States

WHO?

"What a beautiful house!"
"Yes, it is a most elegant mansion."
"Who is building it?"
"It is being built by Mr. J. Messomery Scadds."
"I should like to meet him, for I want to get some one to build a house for me."
"Oh, but Mr. Scadds does not build houses for other people."
"How selfish! A man who can be so well ought to be anxious to see the whole face of the earth with handiwork. But who are those who kept looking people coming out of the house?"
"Those are workmen."
"Do you mean to say that Mr. Scadds has given over such a beautiful mansion to the occupancy of workmen?"
"Certainly not. They are working on the house, putting the finishing touches."
"But I understood you to say that Mr. Scadds was doing the work."
"Not at all. Mr. Scadds does the work. Mr. Scadds is a gentleman. I'll beg your pardon, but I'm quite sure you said Mr. Scadds was building the house."
"I did, but that doesn't mean that he is doing the work."
"Then what has he to do with the matter?"
"He merely approves the original plans and furnishes the money. Mr. Scadds himself is in Europe. His agents here attend to the details."
"Then who is really building the house?"
"It doesn't matter who is really building it."
"How strange."
"It doesn't matter who does the work. The only thing that matters is who gets the benefit of the work."
Life.

A NUTTY REMEDY.

A doctor (?) dwells in Battle Creek (whose wisdom is renowned). A cure for every ache or pain. He claims that he has found. This famous sawdust chemist. Mends your ailments in a trice; If you want to live until you die, Just follow this advice:
Take grape-nuts for the tooth-ache. For bunions, warts or corns; It is very good for cattle. To promote the growth of horns. For consumption take it daily. In a month you'll be all right; It will cure appendicitis. Or lumbago in a night.
It is splendid for the liver. It eradicates the bile; As a tonic it has other kinds. Of compounds skinned a mile. Little children fed on grape-nuts. Will acquire tremendous strength. And it's guaranteed to make them Grow near seven feet in length.
It's all off with chills and fever. And the book worms take a sneeze. If you eat a dish of grape-nuts Every morning for a week. It will make a tape-worm a treat. In great haste for pantans new; Cascarets has nothing on it. In making things come through.

ROYAL AUTHORS.

The composer of "Salome" was dining one night with a party of musical friends when the conversation turned on the compositions of the late Herr Strauss. Some of the guests had expressed their opinions pretty freely, and Herr Strauss put his finger to his lips and said: "Sh! sh! You should never run down the compositions of crown heads in company. There is no telling who wrote them."—St. Louis Mirror.

VERY CONSIDERATE.

"I suppose, Jennie, you would want to go to the concert Wednesday in your old hat?"
"You dear thing—I could not possibly think of showing myself in it."
"That's what I thought, so I—" "What?"
"Bought only one ticket to the concert."—Messendorfer Blaetter.

AN INTERESTING ANTIQUE.

"Fine old inn, sir," commented the host. "Everything in this house is its story."
"I don't doubt it," remarked a crotchety tourist. "And is there a legend connected with this old piece of cheese?"—Kansas City Journal.

BREAKING IT GENTLY.

"Tell me the worst, doctor. I can bear it."
"Well, I think I had better tell you my bill today; tomorrow it will be too late."—Sourire.

THE REASON.

The Examiner.—But if, as you say, all the rivers run into the sea, why doesn't it overflow?
Johnnie (taken aback).—Why?—'cos it's so full of sponges.—Sketch.

POOR ADVICE.

The Tourist (hanging precariously on a shaky limb half way down precipice).—And my physical doctor told me, when in a condition of great mental strain, to relax my muscles.—Brooklyn Life.

ARRY—MY BOSS WAS A-SAYIN'.

"Arry—My boss was a-sayin' 'mornin' that he wished chaps like your moves in the top of their 'noses.'—Oh, lor! What for?"
"Arry—So as they could put 'em down into their 'ats and get 'em workin' while they was eatin'."—Sloper.

BROKER (TO WAITING BUT SLEazy).

Broker (to waiting but sleazy).—Glad you did so well with those shares. I told you to buy.
Client.—Why, I lost a pot of 'em over them.
Broker.—What! You bought at 100 and sold at 100?
Client.—Yes! But they went up after!

POTPOURRI

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.
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It is splendid for the liver. It eradicates the bile; As a tonic it has other kinds. Of compounds skinned a mile. Little children fed on grape-nuts. Will acquire tremendous strength. And it's guaranteed to make them Grow near seven feet in length.
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"There's a reason" for this fodder— Advertised from coast to coast— If you wish to be enlightened Drop a line to Grippe-Nuts Post. —New Castle Free Press.
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VERY CONSIDERATE.
"I suppose, Jennie, you would want to go to the concert Wednesday in your old hat?"
"You dear thing—I could not possibly think of showing myself in it."
"That's what I thought, so I—" "What?"
"Bought only one ticket to the concert."—Messendorfer Blaetter.
AN INTERESTING ANTIQUE.
"Fine old inn, sir," commented the host. "Everything in this house is its story."
"I don't doubt it," remarked a crotchety tourist. "And is there a legend connected with this old piece of cheese?"—Kansas City Journal.
BREAKING IT GENTLY.
"Tell me the worst, doctor. I can bear it."
"Well, I think I had better tell you my bill today; tomorrow it will be too late."—Sourire.
THE REASON.
The Examiner.—But if, as you say, all the rivers run into the sea, why doesn't it overflow?
Johnnie (taken aback).—Why?—'cos it's so full of sponges.—Sketch.
POOR ADVICE.
The Tourist (hanging precariously on a shaky limb half way down precipice).—And my physical doctor told me, when in a condition of great mental strain, to relax my muscles.—Brooklyn Life.
ARRY—MY BOSS WAS A-SAYIN'.
"Arry—My boss was a-sayin' 'mornin' that he wished chaps like your moves in the top of their 'noses.'—Oh, lor! What for?"
"Arry—So as they could put 'em down into their 'ats and get 'em workin' while they was eatin'."—Sloper.
BROKER (TO WAITING BUT SLEazy).
Broker (to waiting but sleazy).—Glad you did so well with those shares. I told you to buy.
Client.—Why, I lost a pot of 'em over them.
Broker.—What! You bought at 100 and sold at 100?
Client.—Yes! But they went up after!