

Emancipation of the Working Class must be accomplished by the workers themselves.

# The New York Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

The Weather. Clearing, followed by unsettled conditions; rising temperature.

TELEPHONE 2306 BEEKMAN.

Price, Two Cents

No. 39.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1911.

## SOCIALIST IS JAILED IN SOUTHERN TOWN

### Sumner W. Rose, Councilman of Biloxi, Miss., Is Taken to Prison for Six Months for Refusal to Pay Unjust Tax.

### POOR ARE OPPRESSED, RICH ARE EXEMPT

#### Rights Guaranteed by the "Sacred" Constitution Are Nullified With Impunity by Town and County Authorities, but Rose Holds Out for Principle.

(Special to The Call.)

In this letter Rose pointed out that it was an unjust, arbitrary, and unconstitutional tax designed to oppress especially the poor of the community. The law provides that if a man is too poor to pay a street tax of \$3 he is compelled to do \$9 worth of work for the town. It is against this manifest injustice that the Biloxi Socialists are making their fight. Rose points out that this law very clearly exempts the man with money and exploits or jails the man without money. Additional protest is made against

Sumner W. Rose is the man in the center, shaking hands with Stephen

W. Reynolds, Socialist lawyer and biographer of Debs. The man to the right is Oscar Ameringer, of Oklahoma. From a photograph taken at the national congress of the Socialist party in Chicago last May.

## GOULD-DECIES AMALGAMATION DELIGHTS NEW YORK PEASANTRY

Once upon a time, yesterday, at 4 p.m., to be exact, a beautiful princess of an American reigning family was married to a brave prince of England. The police did their best to keep the great crowds of peasantry back from the church, but these humble folk were so excited by the great event that they came in vast numbers and stood about in the snow and wind, craning their humble necks to catch a glimpse of the prince and princess. The innocent vulgarity of these poor people so angered the brave prince that he called some reporters to his side and said:

On a big ship for the Lord's own land far, far away. So the people came in great numbers to see the lord. They had often heard of the lord and knew he must be a little brother to God. They had never seen God either, but they knew God was some kind of a grandpapa to a priest or a preacher. Anyway, they were all balled up about it and came out for to see.

But the poor of New York love their rulers dearly, so they took deep breaths of the precious officio and thanked God between whiffs. Near the church a great spread of sheltering canvas, like unto that used by Barnum and Bailey on similar occasions, shut off the sidewalks completely so that even the side show was concealed rather effectually from the pikers. Little boys who are always eager to carry water for the elephants had no chance here because these elephants don't drink water.

The great wedding took place in St. Bartholomew's church, at Madison street and 44th street. The streets in this vicinity are a part of the city of New York but the police forgot that and roped off several blocks about the church, so that Lord Decies and Miss Gould and their rich friends might approach and leave their carriages shielded from the too close gaze of the peasantry.

The below stairs persons did the very best their necks would permit and contributed greatly to the success of the affair. Policemen also lined the streets between the Gould home and the church, so that those who stood on the curbing were permitted only to catch glimpses of the mighty men and women who drove swiftly by in their luxurious vehicles. They were also permitted to smell of the gasoline exhaled by the passing of the idle rich.

Whose Streets? The great wedding took place in St. Bartholomew's church, at Madison street and 44th street. The streets in this vicinity are a part of the city of New York but the police forgot that and roped off several blocks about the church, so that Lord Decies and Miss Gould and their rich friends might approach and leave their carriages shielded from the too close gaze of the peasantry.

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## CAPITAL AND LABOR STILL A-FEASTING

### Notwithstanding Hint From Miners, John Mitchell Again Publicly Fraternizes With Genial Capitalists of the Club Room.

### APPLAUDED BY THEM FOR EFFECTIVE WORK

#### Vice President of A. F. of L. Tells How Opposing Forces Are "Interdependent" and That He Likes the Middle Ground.

(Special to The Call.)

This is the menu served at the "capital and labor" dinner of the Aldine Club, in the Fifth Avenue building, last night when John Mitchell, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, sat down with a bunch of "swells" including Marcus M. Marks, president of the National Association of Clothing Manufacturers, and chairman of the "conciliation committee" of the National Civic Federation, the man who is behind the movement to make workers who strike against public service corporations liable to jail sentences.

**ALDINE CLUB NIGHT**

**THE MENU**

Celery  
Chatham oysters on the half shell  
Dilled almonds  
Clear green turtle  
Fresh salmon baked in shell on bordere  
Roast baby chicken au cremon  
New potatoes  
Grape fruit and lettuce, French dressing  
Ice cream a la Glennie  
Cheese and tomato crackers  
Small coffee

**TUESDAY, FEBRUARY SEVENTH**  
Nineteen Hundred and Eleven.

**WINES READY TO SERVE!**

**A LA CARTE.**

	Glass	1/2 bottle	Bottle
Apentillado	15	30	60
Imperial Sherry	15	30	60
Haut Sauternes, Jules Cuvel & Co.	50	1.00	1.50
Baron	50	1.00	1.50
California La Rose	50	1.00	1.50
<b>Champ.</b>			
Pomard	75	1.50	2.25
Chambertin	1.25	2.50	3.75
<b>Burgundies</b>			
Pomeroy Sec.	2.25	4.50	6.75
Moet & Chandon, Brut Imperial	2.50	5.00	7.50
Pol Roger, Brut Special, 1900	2.25	4.50	6.75
Krug & Co. Private Cuvel	2.50	5.00	7.50
Mumm's Extra Dry	2.00	4.00	6.00

For Other Wines See Wine List.

## PLANS COMPLETE FOR WOMAN'S DAY MEETING

### To Be Held on Saturday Evening, February 25, at Carnegie Hall.

The annual Socialist demonstration for woman suffrage, known by this time as the Woman's Day Meeting, will be held this year at Carnegie Hall, on Saturday evening, February 25. It was impossible to obtain any suitable hall for Sunday afternoon, February 26, the day officially set aside by the Socialist party of America as Woman's Day, and so Carnegie Hall was engaged for the very nearest available date, namely, the night before.

## ECHO OF EXPLOSION HORROR IN CONGRESS

### WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—An investigation of the recent explosion of dynamite at Communipaw, N. J., by the bureau of mines, is provided by a bill taken up today by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

The bill, which was introduced by Representative Wiley, of New Jersey, recites that the purpose of the investigation is to prevent such accidents in the future.

## SLUGGED BY GUARD OF SCAB DRIVER

### Passerby Brutally Assaulted by Thug of Goodman Baking Co.

While passing Monroe and Clinton streets yesterday afternoon, Nathan Baron, a member of Local 737 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, was badly beaten up by Charles McGuire, a thug who was guarding a wagon of the Goodman Baking Company, 640 East 14th street.

## OHIO FOR DIRECT ELECTION OF SENATORS

### COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 7.—Ohio is today on record for the direct election of United States senators. Resolutions introduced in both branches of the legislature were passed unanimously, under suspended rules.

They call upon Senators Dick and Burton to vote for the resolution now pending in Congress for a constitutional amendment for direct senatorial elections.

## KING MORGAN HATES JUST COMMON FOOD

### NICE, France, Feb. 7.—J. Pierpont Morgan arrived here today from Villefranche, where he landed from the steamer Celtic. He left immediately for Monte Carlo, where he plans a stay of several days.

He is, however, having his meals prepared by his own chef, who accompanies him wherever he goes.

## THOUSANDS OF WOMEN AT ELECTION IN OREGON

### SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 7.—Women marched to the polls in large numbers today, jubilant over their first opportunity to exercise the right of franchise.

Twenty-three thousand are registered out of a total of 11,000 voters. The recall is being used on Mayor H. T. Gill, on the ground that he allowed the city to become overrun by criminals.

## TELEPHONE TRUST IS STILL HUNGRY

### CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The placing of the Bell-Morgan and Independent Telephone systems of the United States under a single management, will be considered by the delegates of the National Independent Association here Thursday.

This was the statement here today by J. B. Ware, secretary of the National Independent Telephone Association, representing the majority of the large independent telephone companies of the United States.

## ELEVEN SERVIANS SENT BACK HOME

### PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Eleven Servians, saved from deportation two weeks ago by writs of habeas corpus, had all hope of staying in this country dispelled by an order of Judge McPherson in the United States District Court today.

Judge McPherson, who heard argument on Saturday as to why the aliens should be permitted to continue on their journey to Gary, Ill., where they were destined, dismissed the application and the order for deportation, made by the immigration authorities, stands as it did previous to the writs of habeas corpus being issued.

## RUSH TO INVESTIGATE MINE WORKERS' DEATHS

### MARQUETTE, Mich., Feb. 7.—An investigation into the nitroglycerin explosion at the plant of the Pluto Powder Company, near Ingham, when nine men were killed and one injured, is being made today by the authorities.

Another worker is missing and believed to be dead.

Only a few fragments of the bodies of the dead men have been recovered.

## BIG WARREN PROTEST MEETING IN BROOKLYN

### The Warren protest meeting, arranged for the Grand Opera House, Brooklyn, by Local Kings County, of the Socialist party, on February 12, will be held at the Montauk Theater, Hanover place, near Fulton street, on the same date, at 8:30 p.m.

The speakers will be Franklin H. Wentworth, Henry Frank, and Morris Hillquit. An admission of 10 cents and 25 cents will be charged. Box seats, 25 cents.

## CONGRESS SILENT ON ANTI-GAMBLING BILLS

### WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Moral was much in evidence at a meeting of the house commerce committee today when the Sims anti-gambling bill and the Smith anti-gambling bill were taken up.

The Sims bill, introduced by Representative Sirozski, ex-bookmaker and gambler, gave a picturesque recital of twenty-two years' experience in gambling game. He made the point that most of the gambling on places is conducted, not at the place, but in distant cities. He decried the Sims bill, which proposes the interstate transmission of results and information, would be at the very root of the gambling game.

## BOILER INSPECTION BILL IS PASSED

### WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The house devoted the day to the consideration of bills by "unanimous consent."

Among the bills passed was one providing for closer inspection of locomotive boilers by the interstate commerce commission with a view of throwing further safeguards around the lives of travelers and railway employees; also a bill creating a commission to recommend a \$3,000,000 Lincoln memorial to be erected in the District of Columbia; also a bill opening up settlement Indian lands in Minnesota.

## REPRESENTATIVE SMITH OF IOWA APPEALS FOR HIS ANTI-FLIGHT BILL

Representative Smith, of Iowa, appealed for his anti-flight bill, which would make the transmission of prize money by telegraph or mail, of any description or description of a prize, a crime.

surplus, and from this increased surplus you can afford to give the worker a little higher wages. Thus the worker will be benefited and the manufacturer will grow richer than ever.

Taylor then went on to say efficiency and scientific management are bound to promote better relations between employer and employees. The employer are bound to recognize in the employer their best friend. Here he cited an example of this friendship between the employees and employers. During the street car men's strike in Philadelphia, when all other trades joined in a sympathy strike, the men employed in the plants "scientifically managed," did not walk out in sympathy, though their fellow workers in the same trade, and in shops where the "efficiency" system was not in vogue, did walk out. These men, he said, did not walk out because they felt that they simply could not put out their best friends—the employers.

Markus Wants Justice. Markus M. Markus, the philanthropist and statesman of the sweating industries in New York, was the next speaker. He harped for some ten minutes on the necessity of preventing strikes and "establishing justice." Just how this justice was to be established, this sweatshop king did not exactly make clear.

F. Hopkinson Smith was the next speaker, and after saying a number of witticisms, laid down a new gospel for the solution of the labor question. The new gospel, la Hopkins Smith, was "loyalty to your work."

And then P. Hopkinson, in his truly Southern, aristocratic manner, had some sneers for the miners who, in their recent convention, "turned down John Mitchell, because he will not separate himself from a group of men who are doing their level best" toward the solution of the labor problem.

Here there was some music, and a song containing the words "throw away care" or something to that effect, was heartily joined in by the chorus.

The Rev. Percy Stickeny Grant was the next speaker, and if the members of the Aldine Club were beginning to fall into a dream that the labor and capital problem was after all easily adjustable, the minister quickly dispelled it.

Grant at once took issue with Hopkinson Smith, whom he called a Southern aristocrat who looks upon the labor problem with the eyes of an aristocrat.

"We must have industrial emancipation," Grant said. "Present day conditions are no longer democratic. Poverty and destitution can be abolished. The fundamental laws of property are being changed."

The press of today does not help us solve this problem. Its economics are the economics of the past. The working people are reading their own papers, many of them crude, perhaps in external form, make-up, and language, but whose economics have behind them the authority of great men. The workers will soon begin to use their vote to usher in this industrial democracy.

Other gentlemen on the speaking list were Harrington Emerson and Frederick Townsend Martin, the society and fashion critic.

JERSEY WOMEN PLEAD FOR UNION LABEL

An energetic campaign for the promotion of goods bearing the union label will be begun this week under the auspices of the Women's Union Label League of New Jersey. Plans for this campaign were formulated at a meeting held at the headquarters, 60 Academy street, Monday, when it was decided to send groups of six and ten of the 250 members of the league through the state to promote the work. A committee will visit Newark stores and urge that only goods bearing the union label be kept on sale.

In order to meet current expenses the league has arranged for a whist, euchre and pinochle to be held at Weyers' Coliseum on March 17, and the following committee has been appointed to make arrangements for the affair: Miss Bertha Hesser, chairman; Miss Cecelia Murray, Miss May Frel, Miss Anna Lanz, Miss Mary Donohue, Miss Anna Barlow, Miss Justina Eller, secretary, and Miss Mabel Craig, ex-officio.

EDUCATION IN RUSSIA. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—The duma has adopted the government's financial proposals for obligatory elementary education. The new plans will involve an expenditure of \$5,000,000 annually for ten years.

FRANK'S Department Store... Always Something New...

**BOWERY HABITUÉS STARVING TO DEATH**

**Tammany Hall Fails to Find Enough Snow for the Unemployed.**

With the presence of the severe weather, accompanied by several inches of snow, and as the result of which the poor of the tenements and the down-and-outers are reduced to beggary, Tammany Hall is feeling quite comfortable, and finds solace in their self-imagined thought that the snow will provide work for all who wish to seek it. Any way, that's what they handed out yesterday. And as has already been said, Tim Sullivan even gave the habitués of the Bowery shoes and socks to wear that the shush of the streets would not dampen their feet and give them cold. He prepared them for their work.

But Tim Sullivan, Tammany Hall, and pompous philanthropists know perfectly well that if snow fell for thirty days and heaped as high as the Statue of Liberty, there would still be men and women out of employment and shivering from the cold. For fully two-thirds of the down-and-outers are physically incapable of doing that sort of work which Tammany Hall and Tim Sullivan and Bill Edwards, the street cleaner, would have them do.

Every lodging house in the city of New York was crowded to overflowing last night. Doorways on the side streets were clustered with small groups of men and boys who had no shelter. And still there comes the kindly message that there is lots of snow to be shoveled.

Michael Delansky, forty years old, of 211 India street, was given ten days in the city prison yesterday, in the Court of Special Sessions, when he pleaded guilty to the charge of petty larceny. The facts in the case are these: That on January 27 he was starving to death and he entered the store of Samuel Greenburg, 289 Oakland street, from whom he stole some rolls, a loaf of bread and two bottles of milk, valued in all at \$6 cents. Delansky, several months ago, was in the prime of health, strong and able bodied. He could not get work to do. There was no snow to shovel at that time either.

Samuel Kineburi, 58 years old, was found dead in the bathroom of his shabby home at 31 Monitor street, Jersey City, yesterday, from inhaling gas. Probably Sam had not seen the glowing offer from Tammany Hall to shovel snow along the White Way on Broadway, where the feet of well-fed male and female human beings tread in painted delight. Or, on the other hand, it is doubtful if Sam had the price of a ferry ticket in his jeans with which to come over to the city.

The city is overflowing these days with men, able bodied, who are begging along the thoroughfares. Some of them get a nickel and something else they don't. More often they don't. They steal as the only alternative. They are sent to the city prison for a few days, then are liberated to face a worse existence than before, for they have less faith in getting a job and a growing hatred for their fellow-men.

Every police station in the city is reporting thievery. Men are not willing to shovel. If they had work and more snow to shovel perhaps they could not steal. If that's the case, then the down-and-outers of the East Side will hope for snow every day in the year. And if it rains, they'll ask Bill Edwards to let them count the drops as they spatter the windows of Wall Street and Fifth avenue.

**MINERS IN REVOLT AGAINST CHEATING**

(Special to The Call.) SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 6.—The strike of the Greek miners against the Independent Coal and Coke Company has now turned into an armed battle. The mine officials have called on the authorities for help, and Sheriff Keller, with a force of policemen, is now on the job guarding the mines and the few scabs who have provoked a fight with the strikers. The result was that Thomas Jackson, a deputy sheriff, was killed, and Chris Sandberg, a "loyal" miner, was badly wounded. The strike is the result of the systematic cheating of the miners by the company. The capitalist papers have reported that there was a race riot in the vicinity, and the strikers claim that it was purposely done for the purpose of discrediting the cause of the poor revolting miners. The striking Greeks tell how they were cheated in the weighing of the cars, so that they made only \$30 to \$70 a month, out of which they had to spend \$20 or more for powder, while American miners were paid as much more.

NEWSBOY'S LIFE WORTH \$300. FIRST TRIAL; SECOND, \$1,000. GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 7.—As showing the different values placed upon a newsboy's life by Connecticut juries, twelve men today, in the Superior Court at Bridgeport, brought in a verdict of six times as large as the one brought in last year. The case was that of Charles V. McCann, father of the boy against Peter Maguire, a chauffeur, who ran over the boy in Greenwich, in September, 1908, and killed him.

The boy, seated on the rear of a newspaper wagon, thought the approaching car was going to bump into him, and he jumped off, and in the auto's path. Maguire will appeal the case. In the previous trial Judge Wheeler had thrown out the verdict of the jurors; today's verdict was for \$1,800 damages.

NEW MEMBER OF WATER SUPPLY BOARD APPOINTED Mayor Gaynor yesterday completed the reorganization of the Board of Water Supply by the appointment of Charles Straus, a member of the law firm of Straus, Reich & Boyer, to succeed Charles A. Shaw, resigned. The salary is \$12,000.

**ARE GREENE AND GAYNOR PAUPERS?**

**OH, THOSE NAUGHTY, BAD SOCIALISTS**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The bureau of investigation of the department of justice is making a search for the funds supposed to have been hidden by Benjamin D. Greene and John F. Gaynor, who are now in the Atlanta penitentiary for complicity in the Savannah harbor frauds. Greene and Gaynor were fined \$375,000, but under the usual procedure, having served their sentences of four years, they would be released after serving thirty days additional and taking the pauper's oath. The department of justice does not believe that Greene and Gaynor are paupers. Officials think that they have funds to pay the fine, and there may be further legal proceedings against them if they attempt to take the pauper's oath.

James Hamilton-Lewis of Chicago, who is representing the two men, did not come to Washington today, as he did not get to the department of justice. He said he is bringing a compromise offer from his clients. According to officials here there is no reason to believe that any compromise would be accepted. If a court imposes a fine of a certain amount officials say no other branch of the government can step in and reduce that fine.

**EQUITABLE MAY BE MUTUALIZED**

Trustees of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and other persons interested in that organization got together yesterday in conference whose importance was more noticeable than their formality. It is understood that a tentative plan for mutualization of some sort has now been drawn up. Legal difficulties attendant upon the mutualization of a stock insurance company, which contains a proportion of stockholders who refuse to assent to the proposal, have been a drawback.

The directors of the Equitable hold their annual meeting on February 10. It is doubtful whether any plan of mutualization will be disclosed so soon as that. Assent to some such program by the Equitable chief stockholder, J. P. Morgan, was given before Morgan sailed to Europe. His attitude was that any plan satisfactory to the trustees, directors and policy holders and to the state superintendent of insurance would be acceptable to him.

It is believed that a new president will not be chosen until the mutualization problem has been settled. If such a plan should be accepted by the directors at their meeting on February 10, it could not be put into actual operation for at least three months. The policy holders have that time to vote on it.

**ARRIVED TOO LATE TO SERVE WARRANT**

Policeman Martin Sheridan of the West Side Court went to 52 West 65th street yesterday morning to serve a warrant on Miss Evelyn Burke, who has a furnished room there. When he arrived Miss Burke was on her way to Flower Hospital. Her landlady, Mrs. Helen Washburn, had found her unconscious in her room with all the gas burners turned on.

Sheridan thought she might have heard that he was at the hospital the night before with the warrant. The warrant was issued by Magistrate Steiner in the West Side Court on complaint of Benjamin Rosenblum, who has a saloon at 250 West 13th street. Rosenblum said that the girl had threatened his life because he refused her money. The police of the West 47th street station were reminded of a similar case in May, 1909, when a Miss Evelyn Burke told poison in the station house after she was arrested for threatening to shoot a man.

It was said at Flower Hospital last night that Miss Burke's chances for recovery were good.

**ORDERS MRS. SNEAD FREED FROM CUSTODY**

Judge Ten Eyck, at Newark, on motion of Prosecutor Mott yesterday afternoon not proscribed the indictment against Mrs. Mary W. Sneed for the alleged murder of Oney W. M. Sneed, who was found dead in a bathtub at East Orange. On motion of Samuel Kalisch, her counsel, the judge made an order releasing the woman from custody.

**They Blacken Milwaukee's "Fair" Name, Says Gen. Falk, Capitalist.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 7.—The annual meeting of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association was marked by an address by the president, Otto H. Falk, a leading manufacturer, who, without referring to the Socialists by name, scored their attitude toward capital, and decried the blackening of the name of the city by charges by reflecting on its fair name. He said in part: "In their zeal for social progress certain elements have unduly enlarged upon evils which exist in all cities and have in an exaggerated manner heralded them to the world. They have even gone further; they have, through public utterances, sought to cause defiance to law and order, threaten the courts and implant prejudice and class hatred among the masses.

"The average business man is not so much concerned as to what political party holds the reins of government as he is in a government that shall be honest and efficient and promote the general welfare of the community. "But it is entirely illogical to seek social progress through unwarranted attacks upon business interests. To discourage the growth of our manufacturing interests by decrying the employer, inviting disorder and lawlessness, casting odium upon our fair city and ignoring her needs along material lines, is certain to dampen our enterprises and to check prosperity."

The report of the committee which has been investigating the Salvation Army declared that the industrial department of the army is a profit making institution, paying 8 per cent dividends.

**BUILDING TRADES ELECT OFFICERS**

At the meeting of the Building Trades Council at Brevoort Hall, 154 East 54th street, last night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Jacob S. Salmon, of the Electrical Workers; vice president, Thomas Butler, of the Sheet Metal Workers; secretary-treasurer, Roswell D. Tompkins, present incumbent; sergeant at arms, Thomas Ward, of the Plasterers' Laborers; Cronin, of the Tile Layers' Helpers; Schneider, of the Iron Workers, and Day, of the Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers, were chosen trustees.

**GOV. DIX REWARDS FRIEND HUPPUGH**

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Governor Dix today sent to the senate the nomination of Winifred A. Huppugh, chairman of the Democratic state committee, as a member of the upstate public service commission, to succeed John N. Carlisle, of Watertown.

The governor also sent to the senate the nominations of Walter C. Burton, of Brooklyn, Democrat, and Elek John Ludwig, of New York, Republican, as civil service commissioners.

Chairman Huppugh is appointed for five years at \$15,000 a year.

**STRIKE FOR UNION SCALE OF WAGES**

It was reported at the headquarters of the Carpenters' District Council, 142 East 59th street, yesterday afternoon, that a strike has been called against L. A. Thompson, scenic railway owner of Coney Island. Thirty-five men are involved and they demand that they be paid the union scale of wages.

**Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association.**

The semi-annual meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association will be held on Friday, February 10, 8 p.m., at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks place (East 8th street), Manhattan. The order of business is as follows: Reading of minutes of last meeting. Proposition of new members. Admission of new members. Report of board of management and business manager. Report of committees. Election of a treasurer in place of Comrade Karp, whose term expires. Election of four (4) members of the board of management in place of Comrades S. Solomon, Henry Harris, Fred Paulituch and J. Stork, whose terms of office expire. Unfinished business. New business. The members are requested to attend the meeting and help in the work of maintaining and extending the usefulness of The Call.

By order of the board of management. WARREN ATKINSON, President. JULIUS GERBER, Secretary. Comrades who are proposed for membership in the association are requested to be present and bring their party cards.

**What Local Labor Bodies Are Doing**

LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS MEET. There will be a meeting of the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union, Local No. 10, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks place, at 7:30 this evening. Important business regarding the organization will be transacted and all members are urged to attend the meeting. Final arrangements for the ball, which is to be held next Saturday night, will be made at tonight's meeting.

UNITED HEBREW TRADES. At the meeting of the United Hebrew Trades on Monday night it was reported that the United Brotherhood of Tailors have succeeded in organizing all the bushmen employed in the Canal street clothing stores. The tailors' representative reported that several storekeepers have threatened to discharge the union bushmen. A committee was appointed to settle the troubles that may arise between the tailors and the union.

PAPER BOX MAKERS. The Paper Box Makers' Union will hold a mass meeting for organization purposes at Astoria Hall, 62 East 4th street, at 8 o'clock tonight. A call has been issued to all paper box makers, especially those employed in non-union ships, to attend the meeting and listen to the speakers who will give a heart to heart talk about the necessity of organizing. Hugh Frayne and Joseph Tilkoff, organizers of the American Federation of Labor; Jacob Panken and Max Friedlander, organizer of the paper box makers, will deliver addresses.

STRAW HATTERS' ENTERTAINMENT. Variety is the spice of life and this characteristic is very prominent in the members of the Straw Hatters' Union. Different from last year they have arranged to hold an entertainment and ball at Arion Hall on Friday evening, February 10. An elaborate program has been arranged and a preliminary entertainment in the way of moving pictures has been inaugurated this year to occupy the attention of the early arrivals before the main entertainment starts. The committee has worked hard this year to please everybody and a good time is assured all those attending. No expense has been spared to make the affair a success, and the committee hopes that all their friends may reciprocate by presenting themselves and putting the finishing touches on the most successful affair in the history of the union.

AWFUL NUDE STATUES SHOCK PENNA. MAYOR M'KEESPORT, Pa., Feb. 7.—After the exhibition of photographs showing that the George Grey Barnard statutory group to be placed in front of the state capital at Harrisburg is of the most pronounced type of nudity and declaring that the consumption of the plan would be a disgrace, Mayor Arthur has secured from the school board the adoption of ringing resolutions protesting against the public placing of group as "indecent and obscene" and demanding that McKeesport's state senator and representatives do all they can to keep such baneful influences from the children of the state.

OYSTER BAY POOR HOUSE IS FIRE TRAP MINEOLA, L. I., Feb. 7.—Justice Scudder directed the grand jury to investigate conditions at Jones' institute, the almshouse of the town of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay. He said he considered the building a firetrap, and reviewed its history, telling of the Samuel Jones bequest which founded it. He hoped public opinion would favor a more modern building, with a hospital.

**HOLZAWASSERS** Open Evenings Until 9 o'clock. WE PAY FREIGHT and P. F. TAX. WRITE FOR OUR CATALOGUE. This home consists of the accompanying articles and is on exhibition in our warehouse. Grand Rapids Furniture. 10% Allowed on All Cash Purchases.

FREE Credit Terms. Value \$10. Larger Amounts in Proportion. Our Terms Apply Also to New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Our New Apartment, consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Bedroom, Kitchen, with Grand Rapids Furniture; value \$200. **\$275.00**

MEXICANS ROUTED AFTER HOT FIGHT. Americans Jeer Diaz Cavalry When They Fear to Face Rebels.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 7.—The attack on Juarez has commenced. Orozco's rebel forces are camped within two miles of the town. The first battle was fought this afternoon. It was a mere skirmish and not over 300 shots were fired.

The rebels appeared at a point on the Mexican side of the river just three miles above Juarez at 2 o'clock. The federals went out to meet them as they were watering their mounts in the Rio Grande. The rebels opened fire. As shots were exchanged, the fighting bodies moving down the river toward Juarez, the federals slowly falling back. Suddenly the rebels veered off into the hills and the federals, after a wait, returned to the barracks.

FEDERALS BEATEN AGAIN. Later the federals recovered themselves and advanced again against the rebels. The rebels were waiting for them and a hot skirmish ensued. Hundreds of Americans watched the battle from the opposite side of the river and saw the federals slowly fall back before the rebel fire.

By 4:30 o'clock the federals had enough of it and retreated so far toward Juarez that the rebels ceased firing. During this fight the Americans saw three federal soldiers fall and remain on the field. The federal cavalry came out to the scene of the fight, but refused to enter it. The Americans, hooped from the Texas side of the river, but Diaz's soldiers stayed out of the fight.

DEMAND REINSTATEMENT OF DISCHARGED WORKER. Because the Invincible Pad Company, 187 Mercer street, discriminated against one of its employees for his activity in the union, thirty men and women employed by the firm went on strike yesterday. The workers employed by this firm have recently joined the Canvas Makers' Union and as soon as the bosses found out who was instrumental in forming the organization they discharged him.

ARE BOSSES GETTING BLACKLIST READY? Steps to strengthen their organization were taken by the Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers' Union, local 30, at a mass meeting last night in the Manhattan Lyceum, 65 East 4th street.

**WILLIAM LEEBAW** Shoes of Style and Quality. **MAYER'S** RIDGEWOOD RUBY DRY GOODS STORE. **H. Delventhal** GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET. **S. Liebmann's Sons** Brewing Co.

# RUST METHODS NOW IN MAGAZINE FIELD

### Double Purpose: To Gather Envy Profits and Impose Silence.

### CLUB PLAN OUTLINED

### Huge Mergers Proposed That Would Create Complete Publishing Monopoly.

Official denials from Morgan & Co. that that firm was trying to get a "strangle hold" on the "muck-raking" magazines were received with amusement by Wall Street yesterday. The reason was that the denial admitted the chief allegation in the matter, namely, that Thomas W. Lamont, the newest partner in the big international banking concern, was financially interested in the Crowell Publishing Company, which has just bought the American Magazine.

No one could be found in Wall Street who doubted that Morgan & Co. are interested in magazines, and the denial was regarded as the usual diplomatic one.

But Morgan and his partners are not to have a monopoly of the periodical literature field. Thomas F. Ryan is to be a potent factor, if the rumors in the financial world are to be given credence. It developed today that it was not alone for the purpose of muzzling the magazines that the big financiers were in the market to buy. They have discovered that by applying trust methods to the magazine and book world fully as enormous profits are to be extracted as have come from oil, sugar or tobacco.

This will precipitate a fight between the financial interests who want control, and will practically benefit those publishers who are willing to sell.

The plan is a simple one. With the big magazines controlled by a single group of interests the club plan of selling will be developed. Magazines will be grouped as follows: A woman's magazine, a current affairs magazine, and a fiction publication.

To this group will be added a set of books, and the canvassers will offer the entire lot on the usual plan of a dollar down and a dollar a month. The canvasser's commission will be 15 per cent, so that he can earn, for the same exertion he would have to put forth in selling a dollar and a half magazine, five times the amount he would get from the magazine alone. This, of course, would give the combination concerns the monopoly of the best canvassers.

The big distributing companies which put the magazines on the market are also to be the objective of the financiers, it is said. The ideal circulation of a successful magazine is 50 per cent stand sales and 50 per cent by subscription. Therefore the men who want to form the magazine trust would like to get hold of the distributing agencies. That offers have already been made for controlling stock of the Ragner concerns is pretty well known, but all efforts to confirm the report failed.

Another report given wide credence was that notes for upwards of \$3,000,000, drawn by certain magazine owners, was held by the paper company which has a monopoly of furnishing paper for printing the standard magazines. This company is alleged to have connections with Morgan & Co.

### CURTIS GOBBLES UP 'COUNTRY GENTLEMAN'

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Announcement was made here today of the sale of the Country Gentleman, the oldest agricultural weekly paper in the country, to the Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, publishers of the Saturday Evening Post and the Ladies' Home Journal.

Cyrus W. Curtis, head of the Philadelphia company, had been endeavoring for about two years to get possession of the paper.

### MASQUERADE COSTUMER.

**STROPNICKY & SONS**  
(Successors to "BREAD")  
1460 SECOND AVENUE  
Bet. 74th and 77th Sts.  
Largest Masquerade Costumer in Yorkville.

### UNION LABELS.

There is a true fac-simile of the Union Label. It is the only label made to order by Union Label. Beware of cheap imitations.



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

# "THE ONLY NEW YORK CITY DAILY."

(From Collier's Weekly.)

New York, Jan. 3, 1911.

Editor Collier's:

Dear Sir—I have read your exposure of C. W. Post, of Postum Cereal fame, with a great deal of satisfaction, and I am thankful to know that there is at least one publisher in the United States who will not "crook the gentle fingers of the knee that thrift may follow its wings."

I have no personal feeling against Mr. Post, but as one of the original abolitionists and a veteran of the civil war, I hated slavery and did what I could to put it down; but slavery was no habit, and believing that white slavery prevailed in the North as much as black slavery ever prevailed in the South, I am just as determined to suppress white slavery of the North as I was to crush black slavery of the South.

So it comes to pass that while an employer of labor in a small way and not a wage earner myself, yet my sympathy is with the working people, and I have done what I could in my humble way to ameliorate their condition, while this man Post has been sleeping in his efforts to force them further down in the scale of progress. But one thing that surprises me more than anything else regarding this affair is the attitude of the press in regard to the verdict obtained by you, and especially the metropolitan press of New York. I should have regarded the attack of Mr. Post as of vital interest to the entire press of the country, and if successful would have been

a serious blow to the freedom of the craft. You can imagine my surprise, therefore, when the verdict was rendered, awarding you the unparalleled sum of \$50,000, that the press in general, instead of feeling elated and congratulating you, completely ignored the whole subject. At least, if they mentioned it, I did not see it, and being a commuter, I buy and read three different papers each day traveling between my home and the city; and it remained for a friend, the editor of a New York paper, to inform me about the verdict and also to volunteer the information that the facts could be found with editorial comment in The New York Call, a daily paper published in the interests of the Socialist party.

Now, things have come to a pretty pass when I, as a Prohibitionist and a woman suffragist, and a labor reformer, must subscribe to a Socialist paper to get the news; nor was this the first time that the press of New York had suppressed important information.

J. L. TERRELL.  
17 Walnut street, Stamford, Conn.

[A correspondent is frequently influenced by the particular papers he happens to read. The writer of the above intelligent letter obviously did not see the New York Times, which reported the verdict in almost a column on its first page. It is true, however, we believe, that The Call was the only New York city daily to take an editorial position about the principles involved in the suit.—Editor Collier's.]

### "WILL HELP CAUSE," SAYS PROF. SHEDD

### Educator Sure Foolish Mayor Will Make Socialists in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 7.—"I am rather pleased with the action Mayor Edgerton has taken in barring me from the public schools of Rochester," said Professor Kenric P. Shedd today. "For I know that the attempt to thwart free speech here will most certainly benefit the cause of Socialism in Rochester."

The speech by Professor Shedd in one of the public schools last Saturday night in which he declared that the flag of Socialism is broader and deeper than the Stars and Stripes, standing for brotherhood, while national flags stand for war, has aroused the most intense discussion here. The board of education is investigating the matter and several organizations have passed resolutions, some supporting the speaker and others condemning him.

Professor Shedd, who is instructor in German at the University of Rochester, and active in a Socialist Sunday School here, said today that he had been a Socialist for about one year. He added:

"Mayor Edgerton's action will do more to advance the cause of Socialism here than anything else. 'I do not care to say anything more about the matter just now, but I think the mayor acted a little hastily. It seems to me that he should have taken testimony from prominent persons who were present at No. 9 School Saturday evening before making the statement he did.'"

### NEARLY \$115,000 FOR PHILA. FIREMEN

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—In response to a complaint made that the widows and orphans of the firemen and policemen who lost their lives in the Bodine street fire were in actual want and that no money had yet been paid them from the pension fund or from the special relief fund, John G. Watson, secretary of the Firemen's Pension Fund, declared today that five families had each received \$1,200 from the firemen's fund. "The other eight families of the firemen will receive \$1,200 each today or tomorrow," he declared.

At a meeting of the Quaker City Ladies' Motor Club it was asserted that the only aid yet given to the families was the \$375 collected at a euchre given by the club, and that many of the families were starving.

Watson declared that two assessments of \$1 each had been made upon themselves of the fund for the benefit of the five families that needed relief most. The balance would be assessed this month in order that the drain upon the firemen's pockets would not be too sudden, he said.

Nearly \$115,000 was raised by popular subscription for the families of the stricken men but this amount has not yet begun to draw interest. When it does \$16 a month will be paid to each widow and \$1 a month to each orphan, until the widows die or remarry, or until the children become sixteen years old.

### ARMY HEROES FIGHT TO SAVE AUTO GRAFT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—During consideration of the army appropriation bill in the senate today, attention was called by Senator Bacon to the misuse of public vehicles. He said subordinates and their families are seen every day on the streets of this city, using carriages and automobiles furnished by the government for other purposes.

"This is what I consider a gross and grave abuse," said Bacon. He wanted to know how many vehicles were provided for in the War Department.

Senator Warren said "quite a number" of army officers have their own automobiles. There are twenty-five automobiles of all kinds in the quartermaster's department, said Warren.

### IT WAS REPORTED "NEGATIVELY" IN PA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 7.—A resolution directing senators from Pennsylvania to vote for the resolution providing for the direct election of United States senators by the people was reported negatively today by a committee of the lower house of the state legislature.

U. S. TO PARDON COUNTERFEITERS  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The cases of more than 100 counterfeiters, who are in federal and state prisons and who are eligible to parole, are now before the parole board of the Department of Justice. Many of the counterfeiters are likely to get out on parole.

**THOMAS G. HUNT**  
Maker and Importer of  
Trunks, Bags and Leather Goods.  
430 9th Ave., cor. 39th St., Manhattan.

### MAYOR IN MESSAGE TREATS OF TRANSIT

### City Can't Spare Money for Subways—Improvements Needed.

Mayor Gaynor sent to the Board of Aldermen yesterday his annual message, which dealt mostly with the transit situation, as if that had not been all out and dried long ago.

The Mayor reiterates the allegation that the city has not sufficient funds to carry on construction of subway lines on its own account, and that it must fall back on private capital. He has been saying this for weeks in urging approval of the Interborough offer.

Available funds for subway construction, the Mayor says, amount to \$47,000,000. The city's other available resources must be used for other improvements.

The \$47,000,000 will hardly build a trunk line through Manhattan, he says. Defending his plan, the message adds:

"If a sufficient amount of private capital could be added to the amount the city has on hand for subway construction, so that in that way a fund large enough to construct the subways would be made available to the city, the work of construction could be started in all the boroughs at once and simultaneously, and most of it completed within three years and all of it within five.

"The members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment are all in favor of proceeding to construct the necessary subways. I need not add by the city, for that is the only way they can be built. Whatever routes are constructed and controlled, as I have already pointed out, those who are loudly demanding city built, owned and controlled subways, are under the delusion that some other kind are proposed or could be built under the law."

Money Needed Elsewhere.  
The \$30,000,000 added to the debt limit, the Mayor says, are needed for postponed improvements such as new courthouses for Manhattan, Brooklyn and Richmond, minor courthouses, municipal buildings, schools and hospitals, sewers, parks and playgrounds, etc.

### \$25,000 APPROPRIATED FOR ARMY AEROPLANES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The senate this afternoon adopted an amendment to the army bill making \$25,000 immediately available for the purchase of aeroplanes.

Anticipating this action, the war department today began negotiations for the purchase of an air fleet for duty along the Mexican border. The Wright machine loaned to the army by the aeronautical reserve was today sent to Fort Sill, Houston, Tex., where Lieutenant D. Foulsh of the signal corps is preparing for the first actual military aeroplane duty on record.

Referring to the fight of Controller Prendergast and President Mitchell for the trolley, the Mayor observes: "The proposition of an independent system seems to grow largely out of dislike of the present subway company. And yet, if we should build a new and independent system we would have to put it up for competitive bids for a company to operate it, and the chances are that the present company would be the successful bidder. But if another company should succeed, wherein would we be better off? We would have an additional fare to pay for transfers, the new company would be no different or better than the present one, and the Public Service Commission would have two companies to control instead of one."

Controller Prendergast finds that the city's borrowing capacity on December 31, 1910, was \$78,886,025.67, all of which could be used for subways, if the Board of Estimate elects.

The so-called independent system, the Mayor says, would mean two fares.

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**CAVARRI OF THE BLADDER**  
**SANTAL**  
M.D.  
RELIEVED IN 24 HOURS

The 632d Day of The Call and Our Ad  
**UNION LABEL GOODS**

Men's Furnishings—Underwear, Shirts, Ties, Collars, Cuffbands, Hats, Socks, Sweaters, etc.

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**SIG. KLEIN and Assistants**  
30 AND 32 THIRD AVE., NEAR 10TH ST., N. Y. C.  
2nd Floor, 2nd Entrance.  
Mail orders all over U. S.

### C. W. MORSE GETS 20 DAYS MORE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—It became known here today that C. W. Morse, the New York banker, now in the Atlanta penitentiary, has added twenty days by his own actions to the sentence of fifteen years imposed on him by the Federal Court in New York.

About a year ago officials of the penitentiary found that Morse had some money on his person. He was called upon to explain. He refused to tell where he got the money, but told what officials say were conflicting stories. For this reason twenty days were taken off his good conduct record.

An appeal was made to the Department of Justice. Both the warden at Atlanta and the superintendent of prisons here thought that the twenty days should be annulled. Attorney General Wickham, however, did not agree, and it will remain against Morse.

### HORRORS OF JERSEY PRISONS RECITED

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 7.—Charges of ill treatment at the state prison were laid before Governor Wilson today by Frank Ritter, of Jersey City, who went directly to the state house after being released from the prison.

He was sentenced for seven years for breaking and entering and larceny, but got about a year off for good behavior. Ritter is nearly blind and claims his eyes were ruined by confinement in a dark cell and by the refusal of the prison authorities to give him his eyes attention and permit him to have glasses. He says his eyes began to fall soon after he entered the prison. In 1908 he claims he was taken from the contract work in the shops because of poor eyesight.

The former convict told the governor also, that the prisoners are not properly fed and are not given proper treatment in other ways. He says prisoners were confined in dark dungeons, although this was supposed to have been abolished by the Hahn Assembly investigation at the prison in 1907.

The explosion was heard as far as Jamaica. In a short while a rescue party arrived, and then a call was sent for ambulances. The men, still unconscious, were loaded into the baggage car and taken to Jamaica, where they were taken to Jamaica Hospital in three ambulances. The seventeen others were moved to St. Mary's Hospital in other conveyances.

The explosion showed he had the whisky solely for medicinal purposes.

The evidence showed he had the whisky solely for medicinal purposes. James was told today by his former publishers that they could no longer print the Liberator, stating that the British chamber of commerce had threatened a boycott against them.

James immediately tried several other printing houses, but none of them would do the work.

### ENGLAND MUZZLES RADICAL "LIBERATOR"

PARIS, Feb. 7.—In its efforts to prevent the publication of the Liberator, the radical periodical in which Edward F. Myles recently accused of libeling King George, the English government is seeking to close French printing establishments to Edward Holton James, publisher of the Liberator.

### RAILROAD FINED \$100 FOR DEATH TRAP CAR

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 7.—The safety appliance law for railroads was upheld in its broadest sense by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in a decision today in sustaining a \$100 fine assessed against the L. & N. railroad by the United States Court in Tennessee for failure to have a car properly equipped. The railroad claimed that the law was unconstitutional, because it was alleged to be too comprehensive in scope, as the fine was for a car which the railroad claimed was not used outside of Tennessee, and, therefore, not in interstate commerce. The circuit judges, however, decided differently.

### UNITED STATES EMBREZZLES TO SERVE PRISON SENTENCE

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 7.—Frank L. Higgins, former assistant postmaster at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, will have to serve the sentence given him at him in the United States Court at Detroit, where he was convicted of embezzling funds of the money order division of his postoffice. The Court of Appeals today affirmed the sentence, which gives him fourteen months in the Leavenworth penitentiary and a fine of \$1,100. Higgins has been claiming that the money was taken by burglars who broke into his office.

### NATIONAL CONSUMERS' LEAGUE ANNUAL MEETING

PITTSBURG, Feb. 7.—The annual meeting of the National Consumers' League began here today, and sessions will be held until Thursday evening.

Pure food, the correct way to buy foodstuffs and general aid to the working classes are matters that will be discussed.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, of New York, vice president, reached the city last night and Mrs. John Graham Brooks, of Cambridge, former president, will arrive tonight.

A session of the national board and luncheon took the time today, and tonight a public meeting was held at Carnegie music hall.

Wednesday Evening, February 8  
AT 8 O'CLOCK SHARP.

## The Francisco Ferrer Association

Meets at 6 St. Marks Place, (E. 8th St.), N. Y.

All those interested in RATIONAL EDUCATION are cordially invited to take part in the interesting discussions on the program.

### Admission Free

### 22 MEN BURNED BY EXPLOSION IN CAR

### Eyes of Victims Destroyed When Tank of Hydro-carbon Blows Up.

Twenty-two men were burned, five of them so badly that they will probably die, when a tank of hydro-carbon exploded on an electric baggage car of the Long Island Railroad Company in Locust avenue, two miles south of Jamaica, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

The worst injured were rushed to Jamaica Hospital. Should some of them recover they will be sightless. Seventeen others were taken to St. Mary's Hospital. All were burned about the hands and face. Thirteen left for their homes later in the day. The others had to remain under the care of doctors.

A gang of twenty-one workmen, under William G. Kennedy, of 30 Washington street, Flushing, was sent from the Long Island City depot shortly after midnight with instructions to clear the third rail of ice and snow so that traffic would be open for the rush hour yesterday morning.

The baggage car, which was operated by electricity, had a five-gallon tank of hydro-carbon in the rear.

It is believed one of the laborers was smoking and carelessly dropped a lit match near the tank. The explosion was like the bursting of a cannon. The burning hydro-carbon was tossed to the hands and faces of the twenty-two men in the car. Some fell unconscious with their hair blazing.

Those less hurt kept their senses, dragged their comrades from the car and rubbed snow on their burning flesh and hair. The car did not take fire, nor did the clothes of the workmen.

### ALBANY GANG RAPS NEW YORK CENTRAL

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—A new charter for Greater New York along lines laid down in the report which was submitted to the legislature last year by the special committee will be presented to the legislature for action by March 15. The committee is now engaged in the constructive work of the charter and putting the document in legal form.

There is only one important change from the report of last year and this will govern the purchases of supplies. It was first proposed to have a purchasing officer, but this plan has been changed, and instead the office of fiscal supervisor will be created. Such officer will have charge of the purchase of supplies for the various departments.

It is also proposed by the committee to enact a section into the charter which will give the city authority to remove railroad tracks to be removed from city street. This section is aimed at the New York Central which has tracks on Seventh (Death Avenue).

It is expected that the proposed charter will be agreeable to Mayor Gaynor and the various city organizations. Some time ago the committee asked the Mayor's co-operation and a meeting of the heads of departments to consider charter changes followed. Since then nothing has been done by the city. The committee is controlled by the Republicans, having been appointed by a Republican legislature.

### FREE MEALS FOR THE HUNGRY TODAY

From 10 o'clock this morning until 5 o'clock tonight a free meal will be given to any one in need of it at 88 East Broadway.

This is not a charity affair. Several young men of the East Side headed by J. Klepac, of 237 East Broadway, have decided to establish a so-called "People's Kitchen," where the poor can get a meal for 4 or 5 cents. This giving away of a meal today will be a sort of an experiment to feel the pulse of poverty, so to say, to see how many men are in need of just such a cheap eating place.

Klepac said yesterday that the People's Kitchen, as planned by him and his associates, will be conducted on a vegetarian basis. Today's meal will consist of cabbage, soup and bread.

### The New York Call Conference MEETS

The Second and Fourth Wednesdays every month AT THE LABOR TEMPLE

### Westchester Clothing Co.

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

DAIRY AND LUNCH ROOM.  
**L. Schoenfeld**  
DAIRY AND LUNCH ROOM  
30 Bivington St., near Fourth St.

### PATENTS

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Copyright, 1910, by Bernard Cowen.  
**BERNARD COWEN, 75 WILSON ST.**  
PATENT ATTORNEY.

## BARBAROUS MEXICO

### By John Kenneth Turner

This is the only book that tells the unvarnished, terrible truth about the Chattel Slavery against which the working people of Mexico are in revolt. Full details, ample evidence, seventeen pages of engravings from photographs. American capitalists are in league with Diaz to uphold the worst slavery ever known in modern times. The PROOF is in this book.

Much of the material for this volume was gathered first-hand by the author, who made two trips through Mexico, in 1908 and 1909. The rest was taken from authentic Spanish and Mexican writings.

This book shows the relationship between American capital and the "barbarous" government of Mexico. It contains 340 pages, printed in plain, heavy type, and is generously illustrated.  
Price, \$1.50 Special to Call Readers, \$1.00

## THE NEW YORK CALL

409 PEARL STREET





# The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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

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VOL. I. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8. NO. 29.

## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF IT.

The history of the American labor movement is replete with acts of lawlessness, violence and brutality committed by the capitalists, their hired thugs and the governments they owned, in vain efforts to crush the resistance of the workers, to destroy their unions, and to reduce them to a state of individual isolation and helplessness.

These were the methods resorted to in the first great strike movement of this country, which took place in the seventies. Capitalistic violence then reached its zenith in Western Pennsylvania. There also was fought the famous Homestead battle, waged by Carnegie's wage-slaves against Carnegie's Pinkertons, in 1886. But in the course of this movement, capitalistic violence reached its height at Chicago, where the acts of murder were thinly disguised under the garb of "law" and "justice." And with the extension of capitalism to the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast and the South, these lawless acts of the upholders of "law and order" were again resorted to in Colorado and Idaho and California and Florida. Brutal attempts at repressing the labor movement were everywhere the normal outcome of the introduction and establishment of capitalism on a large scale.

But the extension of capitalism and the increase of capitalist power and influence are inevitably followed by an extension of working class organization, growth of working class intelligence, and development of working class solidarity. And sooner or later a point is reached—or rather a succession of points—at which the power of the capitalists is neutralized by that of the workers.

Such a point, for example, was reached in 1906, when Meyer, Hayward and Pettibone, leaders of the Western Federation of Miners, were snatched from the jaws of death by the united effort of the working class of the nation. And such a point has now been reached once more, when the President of the United States was forced by the Socialist and labor movement to pardon Warren, or to commute his heavy sentence, and incidentally and unwittingly to deal a staggering blow at the courts in the awkward, lumbering manner that has endeared Mr. Taft to the hearts of all radicals and Socialists.

This is, perhaps, the point of greatest significance in the President's action. It is an unwilling acknowledgement of the growth of Socialist influence in this country. It is a recognition, all the more significant because forced, of the rise of a new power in this country, the political power of the working class, a power destined to grow in magnitude until it shall have become the supreme power in the land.

Let us not overestimate the significance of this act. It is quite possible that if the present occupant of the White House were a stronger man, a man of the Roosevelt type for example, no such recognition of the rising power of Socialism would have been made. It is possible that if Mr. Taft had not committed that unparalleled series of political blunders which has distinguished his administration, estranged from him thousands of former followers, and nearly disrupted his party, he would not have been so anxious to fulfill the most elementary demands of ordinary justice and to put an end to a judicial scandal that was stirring up ever wider circles of the population.

But admitting these possibilities, the fact nevertheless remains that a President who is neither strong nor adroit, who has committed many blunders, and who finds himself now in a weak position, felt compelled to revise the unjust, arbitrary and oppressive sentence of a federal court upon a Socialist editor. And with all these deductions made, the fact is a significant tribute to the growing power of Socialism in America.

## MAINTAIN THE FIGHT.

Now that his own case is out of the way, Comrade Fred Warren calls for a continuation of the protest meetings against judicial tyranny in this "land of the free."

It is unnecessary to state that we most heartily concur.

The meetings that have been called or arranged for to protest against the conviction and sentence of Fred Warren ought by no means to be called off. On the contrary, the meetings should be held and ringing protests made:

- Against the conviction and sentence of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison for exercising the liberty of speech and press on behalf of organized labor;
- Against the sentence to one year in jail of sixteen miners in Colorado for exercising, in the face of a court injunction, their right to strike, the most fundamental right of wage-laborers;
- Against the numberless injunctions issued against striking workers, all of them aiming at nullifying the right to strike;
- Against the numberless attempts made by the courts to suppress the right to boycott;
- Against the perversion of the Sherman anti-trust law from its original purpose to the purpose of crushing out the labor unions;
- Against the numberless annulments of laws passed, after great trouble and effort, in response to the demands of the wage-workers, on the ground of "unconstitutionality";
- And, in general to set forth and make known as widely as possible the uninterrupted course of usurpation and tyranny that has been pursued by the courts for decades past, with the consent and encouragement of the capitalist class. The courts of this country now occupy a position of supreme political power, a position accorded to the courts of no other country. The decisions of the courts are now superior to the laws of Congress. The decisions of the courts have reduced the democracy of this country to a sham, and universal suffrage to a mockery. And the courts are sustained in their present usurped position by both of the old political parties, which have arrived at an agreement "to take the judiciary out of politics," that is, to deprive the voters of the chance to vote against unpopular judges whenever these are elective.
- These meetings of protest and education should be kept up with unflagging zeal until the entire working class, and all other lovers of liberty, become aroused to the gravity of the situation now confronting us.

# ITALIAN SOCIALISM FROM 1892 TO THE PRESENT DAY.

By LOUIS H. WETMORE.

In an article that I wrote a few weeks ago in The Call, I drew a picture of the development of the movement in Italy up to the year 1892, at which time the various factors that were prominent in the Italian party today, the Reformist wing, the Syndicalist, the Marxists, and the Integralists, may be said to have come into actual conflict for the first time. It was at the Congress of Bologna, in September, 1892, that the question as to what was to be the attitude of the party toward the ministry of the day, and the bourgeoisie was first really actively fought out by all the sections of the movement. Nothing was decided; the debate merely increased the gulf between the various sections of the party.

Matters dragged on monotonously, each section accusing the other of causing the bitter feuds that disrupted the party, till May, 1898, when a series of riots occurred in Milan, which the ministry thought was an attempt to overthrow the ruling dynasty and proclaim a republic. Accordingly all of Lombardy was declared to be in a state of martial law, and many hundreds of people, not only Socialists, but also men of other political parties, were thrown into prison. The Socialist newspaper, the Avanti, weathered the storm of persecution in a picturesque manner; it appeared each day, but with half of its columns empty. Around the paper the party gathered—men of all shades of opinion—with such success that when the ministry tried to pass what we may call gag laws, the Socialists were able, by following the advice of the editor, Bissolati, to force a general election on the country by using obstructive tactics.

The party came back into parliament thirty strong. The ministry that had tried to pass the gag laws was thrown out of power, and was succeeded by that of Saracco. While these events were taking place in the political world, King Humbert had been assassinated, and the reign of Victor Emmanuel III had begun. To celebrate the arrival of a more lenient ministry and their victory in the elections the Socialists held a congress in Rome itself, in 1900. Here many questions were thrashed out, and the fusion policy was declared to be the party's election program. The Maximum Program, which had been ruled out of existence at a former congress, was now adopted by the party; this Maximum Program included the socialization of the instruments of production and the labor administration of products. In the immediate demands of the party were put the following: The referendum and recall; a weekly rest of thirty-six consecutive hours; stringent factory supervision; universal suffrage; free defense in all trials for those unable to secure a lawyer; national insurance for the sick and infirm; a stringent income and property tax; the total abolition of all taxes and duties on food.

This congress had been peaceful compared to some of the others, but hardly was it over before the old quarrels broke out anew. They continued, gathering force, through the Congress of Imola in 1902, and the Congress of Bologna in 1904. The Revolutionists, tired of the way in which matters were being managed, and spurred on by the fighting that had been going on between some strikers and troops, called a general strike throughout the peninsula. It was a dismal failure, and the middle-classes were incensed by the way that the strikers had acted. The prime minister saw his chance and, while the majority of the people were angered with the strikers, dissolved parliament. The result was that the reaction against Socialism and the revolutionary methods of the strikers reduced the party's representation in the new parliament by almost a half, and left the party's finances in a precarious position.

Another congress was held at Rome in 1906 to see what could be done to rejuvenate the party. The following wings of the party were represented: Reformists, Syndicalists, Revolutionists, Integralists and the non-Syndicalists. The Reformists, led by Turati, Bissolati and Prampolini, stood for the avoidance of all violence and the general strike and urged that the Comrades devote themselves to the organization of all the workers into unions, preparing for the general strike; they were opposed by the non-Syndicalists, a small and insignificant section, who were banded together merely to prevent Syndicalist resolutions being passed. The Marxists stood consistently for their usual position.

The Integralists deserve a paragraph to themselves, as they are not found out of Italy, and are a feature of the Italian movement that is generally misunderstood. They sought to avoid extremes, to favor legal methods and at the same time not to reject revolutionary tactics if the time and place permit. They advocate the general strike for great demonstrational purposes, but are stern in their denunciation of the abuses of this precarious weapon.

At the congress of Rome the majority of the delegates took refuge behind the Integralists' resolution so as not to commit themselves to too radical or too moderate views. Thus the Integralists had a voting power of about 13,000, while the Reformists had but 5,000 and the Syndicalists somewhat less. But the Integralist majority did not last long. The Reformists gathered more strength owing to the failure of a strike in Parma and that had failed disastrously. So at the congress of Florence in 1908, the Reformists had 15,000 votes to the Integralists' 6,000 and the Syn-

dicalists' 5,000. Thus the votes that at the previous congress had been strongly Integralist had now gone over to the Reformist wing, giving them control of the party organ, Avanti.

The Neapolitan Syndicalists had meanwhile resigned from the party and formed one of their own. This Italian Socialism, in its picturesque and varied career, has passed through the anarchism of Bakounin to an out-and-out Marxism, then to a more moderate Marxism and the final adoption of the minimum program; then in a lightning change to Syndicalism, and then back to Reformism through a short spell of Integralism.

The present relation of the Socialist party to the Italian ministry is interesting. Before Christmas the wrath of the Socialist deputies was poured on the head of Prime Minister Luzzati on account of the suffrage bill introduced by him in an entirely different manner than he at first promised. And now all is confusion. Luzzati addresses the chamber in melodramatic tones and laments, "Am I a democrat or a reactionary?" And Turati, the leader of the Socialist, sighs and says, "Ah, that is the mystery!" The deputies roar with laughter and Luzzati sits down with a sickly grin. There is a rift in the quete with which the Socialist minister had kept the Socialist dancing to the tune of his government. The situation was brought about in this wise: When Luzzati formed his ministry many moons ago he was careful to visit all the leaders of the various parliamentary groups and tell each that the reforms or reactions that each wanted were the very things that he desired himself. He informed the Conservative party that that was the party that he had always belonged to himself; he told the followers of the late Minister Giolitti that he was merely staying in office until that gentleman should decide that he would like to return; he promised the Catholic members that there would be no interference with religious education; he told the Socialists that the measure that they desired above all others, the extension of the suffrage so as to include the proletariat, had been the one measure above all others that he intended to pass as soon as the opportunity came. And now that he introduced his suffrage bill, where are the fruits of the promises that he made? That's the problem that the Italian Socialists under Reformist guidance are trying to solve. The bill gives the right to vote to all male citizens that are able to read and write, and provides a system of strict examination to ascertain the knowledge of the applicant; and it also imposes a fine of 25 francs on any voter that does not vote at every single election. Oh, what a triumph is this for bourgeois cunning!

Of course the conservative parties are all in favor of the bill. The Socialists are all furious. Why would they get the advantage that they would get from the extension of the suffrage to that part of the population from which they draw most votes will be modified by the increase of the Conservative and Moderate vote sure to come from this law that actually drives men to the polls. In Italy political activity, such as organization of the voters of the party, is practically confined to the Socialists; for the other parties are notoriously lax in keeping track of their members. The result is that up to now the Socialists have been polling their full, or approximately full, vote at each election, while the bourgeois parties poll but a poor three-quarters of their followings. If that is much. Now, when this bill becomes law, as seems more than possible, the old parties without any extra work will be able to poll their full party strength as the Socialists have only been able to do up to this time through great and frequent struggles. The increase in the Socialist vote that will come owing to the extension of the franchise will be swamped by an avalanche of thousands of patriotic 25 franc voters of the old parties. *Lude ira!*

But the Socialists are not the only ones to suffer from this new law that is proposed. The loyal Catholic voter, the greatest enemy of the ministry after the Socialist, will suffer as well. It looks as though Luzzati was trying to kill two birds with one stone. It must be remembered that Pius IX, Leo XIII and the present Pope Pius X have all forbidden good Catholics to vote or to act as candidates at the elections. The present Pope has, however, slightly modified the law, saying that a Catholic may vote if he feels that his ballot will help defeat an avowed enemy of the church (thus a number of Catholics were allowed to run as candidates in strong Catholic districts at the last election rather than give a clerical seat to an avowed enemy). But the "non expedit," as a rule forbidding the loyal servant of the church to vote is called, is still in full force, and so the Catholic is between the devil and the deep sea. The only thing that he will be able to do under the new law will be to cast a blank ballot. One result of this will be to show which Catholics are obeying the rule of the Pope and which are not—an interesting thing in itself. Another probable result will be that a general election will take place soon after the passing of the new suffrage bill into law.

## PROSPEROUS POLICYHOLDERS.

By JOHN D.

How the high cost of foodstuffs has been felt by the policyholders of the prominent insurance companies is shown by the 1910 statements issued a few days ago. The three largest life companies in New York state showed on December 31 last outstanding bonds made to policyholders of virtually \$280,000,000. One company alone reports \$100,000,000 of this amount. Another which contributed largely to the huge total reported a decade ago loans to policyholders of security \$100,000. On December 31 last it showed that one-eighth of its entire assets, or approximately \$70,000,000, was so invested.

Wall Street figures that the increased cost of living alone is responsible for the policyholders borrowing so heavily and since the stock and bond markets for the past two years have been as dull as lead water, the holders are strongly of opinion that the best and only commodity combines not all of the policyholders' funds.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## THE NEW JERSEY SENATORIAL ISSUE.

Editor of The Call:

The Democrats in the last legislature introduced a bill proposing the Oregon system of voting for United States senators at the primary election, giving the people power to nominate candidates by petition to be voted for at the primaries and pledging the members of the Legislature and those to be elected to the legislature to respect and vote for the successful candidates.

In Oregon the people voted recently for a candidate for United States senator at the same time electing the opposition party candidates to the state legislature. But the law and their pledges and the public sentiment compelled these legislators to elect the man who had received the majority at the primaries, although he belonged to the other party. When this bill was introduced into our legislature, the Republicans, more strongly influenced by the capitalist interests, rejected the bill and a weak compromise was enacted, in which the choice was left to the people and nominations could be made by petition and the candidates voted for, the legislators were not compelled to pledge themselves to support the choice of the people.

When the elections came on the old-time bipartisan cabal who had shared between them the honor of the senatorial toga in past years, looked with contempt on this law, and did not concern themselves about the primary. The proceeded in the old manner of subsidizing the candidates for the legislature, and no doubt had them all in their pockets. The passage of the law was hardly known, and among politicians it was a joke.

After election the people seemed to awake. A Democratic legislature, the first in sixteen years, was elected, and the old dislike of the sugar trust grater, Jim Smith, was aroused. A few newspaper enemies realized that he could be beaten. The middle-class idea of strengthening the primary system was worked for all it was worth, with the newly elected governor as spokesman.

Smith was formally placed in nomination by the legislature from his own county of Essex, and both with all the machinery of both parties, and the great power of the public service and other corporations. The fight was to establish the law and to fasten upon the state a way of electing United States senators by the vote of the people, of which in New Jersey the overwhelming majority are the members of the working class. It was not for or against Smith, although Smith's infamous career was a point against him. If the machine had been victorious, the new law, which was poor material, would have become and remained a dead letter. Now it has the force of public opinion and practice behind it. Even if not strengthened no one can after this be elected United States senator without submitting himself to the voters at the primaries.

Here was an ideal opportunity for a Socialist opportunist. The working class had, by its flop, made it possible for Smith to become a candidate, and Smith tried to evade a law his own party had put forward, that the whole working class thought (poor as it was) an advance upon present conditions. We told them that if the working class had voted in larger numbers the Socialist ballot, Smith would not have dared to show himself. We suggested that they pass resolutions, that they hold demonstrations, that they even order a general strike for one day, and that they boycott Smith's supporters. To put into the ignorant voters' minds reminders of their economic and political weaknesses and to hold them then by repeated references to them is beyond all doubt most effective propaganda.

The tract the state committee ordered printed was circulated among the trade unions and prevented a scheme of the Smith forces to secure lodgements from hundreds of labor bodies. Everybody acknowledges that it was the decisive stroke that paralyzed the movement to break down the law.

I am not much of an opportunist, it's too hard work. It's too continue out, and I need rest, sometimes, but the spirit warns up to the Comrade who is always doing something. The worst mistake, the gigantic blunder, is to sit still and do nothing.

We are not living in a transition period. We can no longer expect a breakdown of the capitalist system that will usher in the era of Socialism. We are in the age of the new Feudalism and if we want redress from our thralldom before our means of resistance is taken from us, we will have to work constantly and will have to work quickly.

We want the working class to read our literature, therefore we take the serious local and state matters that interest the people and interest them in the light of the Socialist philosophy. Every leaflet contains the whole Socialist program, both political and economic.

This senatorial leaflet has been followed by one on the firm that killed twenty-five workers in the city of Newark, in which the same general tactics were demanded by the party workers. If we had the funds, and there were issues raised enough to send one out every two weeks, it would not be long before success would come to us here in Essex county. We can win here when we choose to exert ourselves in the right way. H. STROBEL.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 4, 1911.

## SOCIALISM AND PSEUDO-SOCIALISM.

Editor of The Call:

Two letters have been printed in Friday's edition of The Call, both of which are stocked with fallacious criticisms of yourself and the movement as a whole. I do not know but that they are unworthy of any comment. Consult your own pleasure in printing this letter.

Mr. Jones maintains that if Socialism were based on fundamental principles of human nature and morality, it would not allow of any difference of opinion. His is a grossly mistaken. It is to establish a fundamental principle another to make its adherents believe in all the deductions that may be deduced therefrom. Every general law leaves itself to be viewed from a variety of

aspects. Its significance will vary in accordance with the differences in individuals. Socialism is not stereotyped. It is not a branch of mathematics. Two plus two always make four, but the detailed application of Socialistic doctrines cannot be predicted with certainty. Human ingenuity is incapable of taking into account the variety of lesser circumstances that might arise from unforeseen causes. But we do know that social conditions are but an outgrowth of the prevalent economic conditions. Let us alter these in accordance with Socialistic doctrines and the superstructure of society will take care of itself.

Socialism is a science and not a sentiment. Every intelligent Socialist believes in economic evolution, in Socialism as a link in evolution and not as an end thereof, in the doctrine of economic determinism, the class struggle, the origin of surplus value, etc. We strive to improve the conditions that are responsible for the evils of capitalism, the chief of which is the ownership of the means of production by the nonproducing class. If the Socialists gain political power, the government by appropriating the management of trusts, public utilities and all the larger combines will gradually oust the capitalist and middle man, since these could not successfully compete against the government without forfeiting their only incentive—profit. Thus the new administration will gradually grow into a government of, by and for the people.

Thus far the opinions of intelligent Socialists concur. That they fail to do so in minor practical details is but indicative of the truth, that Socialism is but a progressive line, that the infinite chain of evolution. Difference of opinion signify only means a diseased state to which the Socialist movement might eventually succumb. Mr. Jones is wrong in pointing them out as evidence of the fallaciousness of the fundamental theories of Socialism.

He explains that the Marxists are sadly wrong in their theories, but he fails to adduce one particle of proof. He objects to the editor's statement that Socialism aims "to raise the proletariat to the position of ruling class." He informs us that there ought to be no ruling class. He does not understand that the workers become the ruling class, not that they will use their power for an end to all classes. He is also incapable of understanding how the supreme court could be abolished. If the people willed, it would be ruled out of existence. That they do not will, is due to their ignorance. We Socialists therefore enlighten them in order to make them will. Mr. Jones has used very violent terms in his denunciation of Socialism. To pay back in similar coin is beneath the self respect of a Socialist. But one thing I wish to add. If Marx is little as compared with Truth and Justice, what is Mr. Jones as compared with Marx?

Now for our pseudo-Comrade H. P. Holmes. How far this gentleman is justified in calling himself a Socialist is made evident by the following statement he made:

"Anarchy, which the bloodthirsty Jews, Italians, Lithuanians, etc., are clamoring for . . ."

He maintains that the editorials in The Call are anarchistic and not Socialistic. He, like Mr. Jones, forgets to corroborate his statement by the adduction of facts. From what he wrote I gathered that he knew more about Socialism than about anarchism, and less about Socialism than a Hottentot. Like the hero in a melodrama, he is present at important places in the nick of time to observe, remark and dub The Call a lie, and as an anarchistic. If the New York Herald building is as safe and sanitary as other newspaper establishments (which I doubt), how safe and sanitary are these? What gentleman employed in all of them?

He says: "Lies . . . will not help you or the good cause, and until such is eliminated and suppressed the Socialist party will, as it has up to date, been ineffective, if not exterminated."

To verify this statement let me remind the anarchistic editor of the terrible defeat our party suffered at the last election. Another such defeat and Socialism will be a thing of the past.

"I am a Socialist." Here is evidence at the beginning of his letter. Here is evidence: "We are in America, a free and peaceloving country, and not in despotic England." Let us enlighten and look out after our own first, and let all the other foreign nations take care of and look out after their own interests."

I'd rather be a dog and bay the moon than be such a Socialist.

S. GREINER.

## KEEPING THE POOR OUT OF COLLEGE.

Editor of The Call:

Perhaps you have not yet heard of the change in the high school requirements, brought about by the Board of Education—a change which is so disastrous to the plans of the Washington Irving High School students. Formerly, those pupils who were taking the academic or preparatory college course, were allowed to study two foreign languages, which number is necessary for admission to college.

The major language is studied for the entire four years of the course, and the minor for the last three years.

Now, the Board of Education has mysteriously decided to strike the minor language out of its high school syllabus. The Washington Irving High School has been the first to suffer from this change. The plan was made by a group of who have set their hearts on a college education are felled, and not only that, the work of those pupils who have already had a year or more of their second language, is apparently worthless, because no credit is given for this work.

I had always thought that the Board of Education represented the interests of the parents who send their children to school. If so, why did its members not consult us on a matter of such vital importance? Were they afraid of what our answer would be? It is we, the parents, who keep the schools running with our taxes, then why should we not be considered when questions of education arise?

I appeal to you, as the editor of a paper which is always been greatly interested in all economic questions, to enter into the cause of the parents and pupils, and to print an editorial which shall compel the Board to respect our demands, and to grant them to us without delay.

WILLIAM ELLEN.

New York, Feb. 3, 1911.

## WORDS OF APPROVAL.

Editor of The Call:

I wish to indicate my hearty approval of your issue as appeared in recent editions on "The Three Tendencies," "Socialism and the New," and "Japanese Immigration." Kindly accept this hearty commendation to help balance the "know-nothing" of many of our employers.

EDWARD D. WELLS.

What Catholic employer is so imbued with Christian love for his workmen that he will complacently agree to legislative enactments of such labor measures as an eight-hour day, a workman's compensation act, a minimum wage scale, or any of the innumerable measures proposed for the betterment of working conditions? Rather, do they not oppose such measures, in order to resist and defeat such legislative measures, as well as all forms of economic demands of their employees?

Since the church continually prating to workmen about economic justice, why not assemble the Catholic and Protestant employers together for a few lectures on the necessity of according economic justice to their workmen?

The vaunted "Ecclesiastical Labor," by Pope Leo XIII, is a meaningless instrument to employers, who are more conversant with the phraseology of a court injunction, and find it far more effective for their purposes.

The power of organized labor is the only force that employers respect. No other agency but organized labor has caused the enactment of any law upon labor's behalf, and no betterment in working conditions has been secured for the working class but what has been gained by organized labor.

The church never placed a labor law upon the statute books of any state or country, nor has it bettered the shop conditions surrounding the employment of working people. The spiritual force of the church in questions pertaining to private morals is to be conceded, but in the realm of politics and economics the church is a thing apart, and should be kept so. The persistence of the church in matters pertaining to the right of the working class to organize upon such political and economic lines as industrial conditions demand, is not conceded by workmen organized in the Socialist movement, and as a Catholic workman and a Socialist I hold it to be wise that such clerical intrusion should be resented. The working class know their needs best, and they best know how to acquire them. Hence, the Socialist movement. BARRY BOYLE.

Revere, Mass., Feb. 1, 1911.

## FRED WARREN, GOMPERS, ET AL.

Editor of The Call:

Why has Taft "pardoned" Fred D. Warren? It is plainly evident from his impotent rage that he did not desire to "pardon" him. There must be a reason.

Evidently Taft's hasty action at this late period, in the case means that Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, whose cases are now in the hands of the "Supreme Court," are to go free. Evidently the word has gone forth from the masters and Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison are to escape jail. Therefore it was necessary to at least partly "pardon" Warren, for it would never do to have Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison going out or escaping jail at the very moment Fred D. Warren, the Socialist editor, was to have gone in. It had to be done to save Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, hence the rage of Taft.

We have gained another great point, too. The foul and deadly spirit of the big capitalists and the little politicians has at last been placed on record. And the words of this record, as written by Taft, prove all that has ever been charged in the Moyer-Haywood and Warren cases. The Socialist press. We all know and it is another thing to have it on record. And it will open the mental eyes of millions.

J. C. HOGAN.

Spring City, Pa., Feb. 2, 1911.

## THE CATHOLIC FEDERATION AND LABOR.

Editor of The Call:

To all workmen, particularly those of Catholic faith, it must be a source of regret that the recent congress of the Catholic Federation of the Boston archdiocese offers no practical solution of the labor problem, other than the usual resolutions of sympathy.

Such expressions of sympathy do not gain anything for labor. Legislative enactments and strikes, upon behalf of organized labor, still continue to be the sole means whereby a betterment of industrial conditions may be secured. Nor does the federation's sympathy solve the problem of increased cost of living, whereby the class that owns the wealth produced by the working class immediately culls the fruit of wage concessions temporarily gained by the working class.

The crux of the industrial situation lies in the fact that economic and social disturbances are a result of class conflict, arising from the capitalist system of private ownership of natural resources and economic system productive of an exploiting class and an exploited class. This class is tolerated and considered justifiable, all alleged concern over the evil effects thereof may be considered as idle vapors, if not wholly hypocritical.

Presumably, conditions might be improved for the working class if the voice of the church was heeded by employers, but modern commercial rivalry will not permit of such recognition; certainly not upon the part of employers beyond the pale of the church, to which they owe no allegiance. Neither can the Catholic employer expect to conduct his business upon the lines of Christian ethics and successfully compete with his non-ethical rival. Even though the two may mutually conform to certain business ethics compatible with the laws of commerce, yet their employees have no to be concerned in the relationship. The "honor among thieves" does not redound to the benefit of their victims.

Considering the labor problem from the viewpoint of a Catholic workman, it may be pertinent to inquire