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

The Call

NEW YORK

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

409 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

TELEPHONE 3303 BEEKMAN.

The Weather.

Partly cloudy; rising temperature.

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ALARMED BY BANK FAILURE

Nothern Bank's Crash Sets Depositors in Pitiful Panic.

'HIGH FINANCE' AGAIN

Joseph G. Robin, in Ambitious Role, Stacked Chips Too High.

High finance yesterday experienced one of its periodic eruptions and swept away in its trail the lifelong savings of thousands of depositors.

Many wondered whether this is the beginning of another panic, which the capitalists are said to be preparing for.

The Northern Bank of New York, with nine branches in Manhattan and the Bronx, and close to $7,000,000 in deposits, was closed yesterday by Superintendent of Banks Cheney.

The real head of the bank, Joseph G. Robin, who is one of the youngest "wizards" of high finance, and who is responsible for the bank failure, was declared by alienists to have gone crazy, and was taken to a sanitarium.

The scenes about the Northern Bank of New York and its branches were heartbreaking. Men pounded against the failed bank door. Women cried frantically when it was learned that the bank had failed and that thousands might lose their savings. Several women fainted. A number became hysterical, and had to be closely watched by their relatives for fear that they would end their lives.

State officials hold Robin responsible for the bank failure. The Northern Bank was a consolidation effected by Robin of the old Northern National Bank, the Hamilton Bank, and the Riverside Bank, all of which were nipped in the panic of 1907.

The Northern Bank has advertised extremely in several newspapers, including The Call.

The closing of the bank was brought about by the combined activities of Superintendent of Banks Cheney and Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss. The insurance department began on December 16 an investigation into several security and investment companies of which Robin held control, and the trail to the Northern Bank was so deep and broad that the investigators went along on the run.

Although the investigation has not been concluded, Superintendents Cheney and Hotchkiss called on District Attorney Whitman this afternoon and laid before him a mass of evidence which will be submitted to the grand jury at the earliest possible moment.

Queer, Says Hotchkiss.

Speaking of the closing of the bank Superintendent Hotchkiss said yesterday:

"Last Friday morning Mr. Gifford, attorney for the Northern Bank, called on me and said he was negotiating with President Cannon, of the Fourth National Bank, to take over the Robin bank. This stayed my hand as I was then about to lay all the facts before the District Attorney.

"It strikes me as queer that over Sunday it should develop that Mr. Robin is insane."

In view of the fact that the officers of the bank must have known of its condition on Friday it is considered strange that the bank should be out soliciting deposits as late as midnight on Saturday. This condition prevailed in the Bronx.

Frederick K. Morris, confidential associate of Robin, was reported to have had a stroke of paralysis yesterday. This information was conveyed to District Attorney Whitman this afternoon.

The news of the closing of the bank spread rapidly, and big, excited crowds of depositors soon assembled around the main bank in 125th street—the old Hamilton bank building—and around the branches. Since the Robin consolidation the Northern Bank has made a special effort to get the accounts of small tradesmen.

Deposits were received at several of the branches up to and even after midnight on Saturday. The entire working assets of the hundreds of small tradesmen are in the safes of the bank and the branches and many failures are anticipated.

The crowds around the branches were frantic. Police reserves were

(Continued on page 2.)

FIGHT FOR RELEASE OF JAILED MINERS

Writs of Error Applied for. Colorado Labor Interested.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 27.—The first step to secure the release of the sixteen members of the Western Federation of Miners whom District Judge Greeley W. Whitford sentenced to one year in jail for disobeying an injunction issued by him, was taken today when attorneys applied for writs of error, and asked the Supreme Court to take immediate action.

If the Supreme Court refuses to assume jurisdiction, a petition will be presented to Governor Shafroth to pardon the men.

The Colorado State Federation of Labor has taken up the fight in behalf of the miners.

Tonight there will be a meeting of the legislative committee of the federation to draft a bill to be presented to the legislature restricting the use of injunctions.

HIST! THERE GOES ELECTRICAL TRUST

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Suit to disrupt the "electrical trust," characterized by the Department of Justice as the "greatest trust in the world," is to be begun just as soon as the papers can be prepared, according to a semi-official announcement today. Wade Ellis, the former government "trust buster," will conduct the case for the government. A conference between Attorney General Wickersham and his assistants will be held this week to complete arrangements for filing the suit.

Institution of proceedings will not await the disposition by the Supreme Court of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco Trust cases, as a new issue is involved in the contemplated suit. The electrical companies will be charged with conspiring to restrain trade through the operation of the patent law. The trust is declared to be composed chiefly of the General Electric and the Westinghouse Electric companies.

BADLY HURT BECAUSE LAW WASN'T OBEYED

Owing to the failure, it was said, of the contractor erecting the building at the corner of 139th street and Southern boulevard to comply with the law requiring that the floors of a building in course of cnostruction be covered, Fred Witt, of 1781 Bussing avenue, Wakefield, was badly injured yesterday morning.

Witt, who is a laborer, was working on the ground floor about 10 o'clock when a brick fell from the nineteenth floor and struck him on the head. He was severely hurt and was removed to his home. The name of the contractor putting up the building is said to be John Michish.

PINKERTON MAN FOR POLICE DEPT.

According to reports, George Dougherty, for years superintendent of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, is slated for a Deputy Commissionership in the Police Department.

Nothing could be learned at the City Hall yesterday regarding the appointment of Mr. Dougherty. When seen at his office Dougherty declared he had heard that his name was being considered for a Deputy Commissionership, but that he had received no official information on the matter. He intimated that, should the place be tendered to him, he would accept it, and he is of the opinion that he could handle the work cut out for him in a satisfactory manner.

DEMANDS OF TRAINMEN WILL BE GRANTED

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Settlement of the wage demands of 75,000 members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors on the Western railroads is expected here before the end of the year, along the lines of last week's agreement with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Conferences between the railway managers and representatives of the men which were interrupted while the engineers' demands were discussed, were resumed today with every hope of a speedy agreement.

PORTERS PLAN UNION.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—About 200 Pullman car porters met in Chicago yesterday for the purpose, it is said, of forming a union. The meeting was secret. The porters have already sent a request to the Pullman company for an increase in wages

GUILTY IN OHIO ELECTION FRAUDS

758 Indictments So Far; May Be 1,500 Before End of Inquiry.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Governor Harmon today reiterated his declaration that he has determined upon a state investigation of the election frauds in Adams county in which 758 voters have already been indicted and 154 have acknowledged their guilt and have been punished by disfranchisement or fines. Forty pleaded guilty yesterday, many of them being poor and ignorant, backwoodsmen, and they were not imprisoned. The governor declares that he will insist that a special committee from the legislature, which convenes on Monday, shall be appointed to probe the state of affairs in the county.

The grand jury again met at West Union today and thirty-five men from Manchester appeared before it and later appeared before the judge, and nearly all of them pleaded guilty to the charge of accepting or giving bribes.

One of the most interesting features in connection with the disclosures of election corruption in the county is the consternation manifest among general assembly members and county officers. These people for years have been prone to vaunt the superior civic morals of the county districts and to attribute everything that is wicked to the cities. They have said repeatedly since this investigation began that it would amount to nothing and that "Judge Blair is making a fool of himself for the sake of notoriety."

The inquiry has brought out the fact that so common has been the selling of votes and so long has it been the custom in Adams county that many who are counted strictly honest have seen no wrong in taking money for voting the way some leader or committee man asked them to do. This has been especially true of the claim of men who pleaded guilty today.

Only one man, John Sefer, an aged negro, pleaded not guilty yesterday. He will get a jury trial, but the date of it is indefinite. He is the second man since the investigation began to demand a trial. Alleged threats or rumors of threats against Judge Blair did not result in any disorder today. The authorities expect no trouble. It was said today at the courthouse where the inquiry is in progress that the total number of indictments before the week is finished would be 1,500.

ALLEGED JAP SPY ARRESTED AT MANILA

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 27.—United States military authorities today arrested a Japanese spy in Corregidor, the little island whose great fortifications guard the entrance to Manila bay.

The spy is said to have been caught red-handed with valuable military secret sketches and maps in his possession. He is held incommunicado.

At the same time Japanese residents of Manila are incensed today over the action of the military authorities in searching a number of houses and stores of Japanese residents here for hidden explosives. None was found. The search was instigated by General Duvall, the retiring commander of the Department of the Philippines, upon secret advices he had received.

Among the houses searched by the military agents and police was that of the Manila manager for the big Japanese commercial house of Mitsui Bussan Company, ..mited.

BOY ON WRONG SIDE OF THE ICE

PORT MURRAY, N. J., Dec. 26.—After five minutes under the ice of the Morris canal today Russell Winters, the six-year-old son of Charles Winters, was rescued and resuscitated. He was trying his new sled and as he glided on to the thin ice he went through, sled and all, and shot under the ice to the opposite side.

Charles Mayberry, whose home is nearby, answered the call of the youngster's companions and fished him out. Dr. H. H. Funk worked over the boy and brought him to.

CITY DEATH RATE HIGHER LAST WEEK

There were 1,690 deaths in the city last week, 128 more than in the corresponding week of 1909, when the rate was 17.85 per 1,000 of poulation. Last week's rate was 18.36. The greatest increase was among aged persons.

There was a decrease of 52 in the 385 deaths among cchildren under five years. Pneumonia caused 334 deaths, an increase of 21, pulmonary tuberculosis 197, 8 more than in 1909, and heart disease 231, 50 more. The twelve deaths from typhoid fever represented an increase of 50 per cent.

MORGAN REPORTED TO BE BACKING MEXICAN REBELS

End of Diaz Regime Predicted on All Sides.

INSURGENTS GROW

General Navarro Outclassed. Soldiers Desert Federal Government.

(Special to The Call.)

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 27.—The rumor that the Morgan financial interests, with headquarters in New York city, are taking a favorable attitude toward the revolutionists across the border who are determined to overthrow the Diaz despotism, has added renewed enthusiasm to the spirit of the insurrectos.

While statements are not definite, a messenger from the Madero center of action said today that in all more than 15,000 Mexicans have joined the revolutionary army.

From the information received the big financial interests on both sides of the border see the early death of Diaz's dictatorship. As long as he was able to assure "peace" to foreign capital, he had its support, but now that he is unable to cope with the situation, which is daily becoming more threatening to the financial and industrial routine of the country, he is no longer needed, it is said.

Diaz's Supporters Gloomy.

The report that the Morgan group is lining up with Madero and the insurrectos has also brought gloom to many who felt sure that the uprising would be squashed within a few days after it started. It is now fully believed on all sides that the continuance of the Diaz regime is of but a few days, or a few weeks, at least, and that the long struggle for at least some vestage of political liberty will be at an end.

General Navarro, in command of the government troops, has been in a hard battle with the rebels for more than twenty-four hours. At every point, it is authoritatively stated, the revolutionists have been the victors. While the government's forces are far stronger than those of the rebels in numbers, the latter are fortified so strongly in the hills that one insurrecto is as good as four federal soldiers.

Rebels Superior Fighters.

Ever since the revolution was called the rebels have shown themselves superior fighters. This is principally because they have been fighting for a cause, while the defenders of Diaz have been, for the most part, paid mercenaries, ready to desert him when there is the least indication of his defeat.

General Navarro has with him between 3,000 and 4,000 troops, but the rebels with about a thousand or so, posted along the mountain passes, are able to rout him with considerable ease.

It is reported that the entire Sonora country, composed of 10,000 natives, principally peons, are now fighting with the rebels.

General Uprising Expected.

Within a few days it is believed that there will be an uprising of the revolutionary forces that not only will astonish the heads of the Mexican army and the government, but the outside world as well. The greatest difficulty now is to get the news of the rebels' victories to those villages brutally held under the iron hand of Diaz through the rurales.

The insurrectos claims that were the masses of people in Mexico informed as to how near the end of Diaz is, there would be a general uprising at once. But the suppression of news is so complete that it is almost impossible to get accounts of the fighting from one end of the country to the other.

It is stated on good authority that there are about 30,000 modern guns with plenty of ammunition now in the hands of the revolutionists.

New York Correspondent's Story.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 27.—A special correspondent of the El Paso Herald and the New York Sun returned today to La Jitas, on the Texas border south of Marfa, from a trip through the disturbed region in the "big bend" country of Mexico near Ojinaga and Mulato, where there has been fighting, and wired the first reliable information from there. He says:

"The whole country in Mexico east of

(Continued on page 2.)

GOV. OF FLORIDA DENIES CALL'S STORIES REGARDING TAMPA

PRISON GRAFT CRY STIFLED BY JUDGE

Taxpayers of Dutchess Co. Lose Out in War on Favoritism.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Justice Betts today handed down a decision vacating the temporary injunction secured by Ellis B. Long, of Esopus, who commenced a taxpayers' action against the members of the state prison commission at Wingdale, Dutchess county, and holds that although the charges of favoritism and neglect on the part of the commission may be true, as alleged by Mr. Long, the statutes and decisions in this state furnish no remedy to an individual taxpayer who has in a court of equity no special rights or particular grievance over other taxpayers.

The temporary injunction was secured by Mr. Long on December 14, and a motion to make it permanent was granted before Justice Betts in this city, on December 17, by Augustus H. Van Buren, who appeared for Mr. Long. The motion was opposed by Deputy Attorney General Kennedy, who appeared for the members of the state prison commission, and by Howard Chip., who appeared as counsel for Senator Linson, who is the attorney for the P. J. Carlin Company, whose bid for the construction of the prison buildings was lowest.

One by one Justice Betts takes up the charges made by Mr. Long, and discusses them and the answers made by the state prison commission. Mr. Long attacked the action of the commission in awarding the contracts on the ground that the specifications were drawn so as to prevent free competition among the parties desiring to bid for the contract, in that they called for the use of a certain kind of stone, which is known to exist only in one locality in the state.

This, Mr. Long contended, would give the owners of that stone an insuperable advantage and would preclude a successful bid from any one else. That this provision of the specification was unnecessary as well as unfair, Mr. Long claimed, was proved by the fact that stone equally as serviceable for the building of the prison, exists in many parts of the state and from this he argued that the specifications should have been so drawn as to admit of the use of those other varieties of stone. If the specifications allowed of the use of other kinds of stone, Mr. Long claimed, the cost of construction would be considerably lessened.

Justice Betts reviews the entire history of legislation and decisions on the rights of the taxpayer to bring actions, and says:

"From these statutes and decisions it would seem clear that a board of state officers cannot now be enjoined at the suit of an individual taxpayer who has no special rights or grievances aside from the great mass of taxpayers, by a court of equity.

"The responsibility of the contract and the risk, if there be any, devolves upon the commission and I think this plaintiff has no standing here in this action to ask for the continuance of this temporary injunction during the pendency of the action and an order may be handed up vacating it."

CREDIT T. R. WITH "ROOSEVELT SHREW"

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The "heliosorax Roosevelt," or "Roosevelt short-clawed shrew," is one of the results of the Contributing Editor's jaunt through Africa. The "dope" on the shrew is contained in a recent publication from the Smithsonian Institution, which describes the animal as a diminutive, mouse-like insectivore, having a long pointed snout, being nocturnal in habit and feeding voraciously on insects, worms and molluscs.

It is also declared that the Roosevelt expedition discovered eight new birds, but none of them was named for the Colonel.

SUGAR TRUST HASN'T SETTLED.

United States Attorney Wise said yesterday that no settlement had been definitely offered by the sugar trust in the sugar drawbacks case and accepted by the government. Negotiations were pending with that end in view, but no definite sum, he said, had been decided on. At any rate the money was not paid.

JINGOES CLAMOR FOR SOLDIERS AND GUNS

General Wood Wants U. S. to Become "First Class War Power."

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—That the United States is "now unprepared for real hostilities with a first class power" is the testimony of Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, before the house committee on military affairs, made public today.

General Wood testified at executive sessions of the committee. His statements embraced many features of the "confidential" report from the Secretary of War which by order of the President was withheld from Congress.

General Wood appeared during the consideration of the army appropriation bill. He explained his plan for a reorganization of the militia; made a plea for a greater mobile army, and declared that the artillery ammunition at the disposal of the army would not last through a single general engagement.

"There is no use talking about our patriotism and about our fighting qualities," he said. "We have got them, but we must remember that this capital was lost to a force less than one half of that opposing it; was abandoned by our forces, with the loss of less than 100 killed and wounded and that our forces were composed of men living and fighting within a generation practically of the revolutionary war, and that they were brave troops, as was shown elsewhere, but they were unorganized troops.

"In the Spanish war we lost a little over 200 men from the volunteers killed in battle. We buried something like 4,000 who died of disease. Those are tales of uninstructed troops, and it is a fearful price to pay."

Regarding the artillery, he said:

"If we were called to arms tomorrow we are without field artillery and without field artillery ammunition. So far as the sea coast goes we feel we are well fortified, and we do not believe fleets are going up against our sea coast fortifications unless the object is one of tremendous importance. But these sea coast fortifications, unless we have a reasonably mobile force, are largely useless because you can walk around and get behind them. You have to have a mobile force near them to prevent the position they cover from being turned."

General Wood heartily indorsed the Hobson bill providing for a military council of defense, and declared that some such system was necessary.

"At the present time we are absolutely in the air," he said. "I believe we should strip off all the unnecessary things and come right down to men, guns, powder and shot."

4 FIREMEN INJURED BY FALLING CORNICE

In a fire yesterday which burned out the three upper floors of the building at 24-26 Vandewater street, occupied by the Munro Publishing Company and printing and bookbinding companies, four firemen were injured by a falling cornice. None of the injured were fatally hurt. The damage is estimated at $100,000. Smoke that poured out and over the Brooklyn bridge nearby impeded trolley traffic on that structure for some time.

An excited rush of tenants from an apartment house in West 57th street was a feature of a fire which broke out in the lower floor of the structure today.

Several persons were partially overcome by the smoke before they could be roused and assisted to the street. The elevator boy kept his car running and quickly emptied the house of its occupants. The fire was confined to the first floor and did comparatively small damage.

EXPULSION OF JEWS FROM ST. PETERSBURG

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27.—The expulsion of Jews asserted to be residing illegally in St. Petersburg, has been begun.

As a preliminary step 101 have been deprived of membership in artisan guilds, thereby losing their right of residence in the capital.

UPPER BERTHS OUT IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Dec. 27.—The price of the upper berth in Canada is to come down as in the United States. The Canadian Pacific and Canada Northern railways, which maintain their own sleeping cars, it is announced here today, will meet the cut imposed upon the Pullman cars.

In Personal Letter, Relates Points of His Investigation.

A WORKER HIMSELF

He Never Said That Tampa Cigar Makers Were "Ignorant People."

Following the communication to The Call from Mayor McKay, of Tampa, Fla., published last Monday, in which the mayor denounced the "vicious slanders" of Samuel Gompers and Frankhs H. Wentworth in their recent speeches at the Labor Temple, Governor Gilchrist, of Florida, now writes to The Call describing his investigations of the cigar makers' strike situation in Tampa, which he made at the request of President Gompers.

The governor also takes occasion to deny the statements made in The Call by its Tampa correspondent.

He is a workingman himself, says the governor, and has always had an absolute sympathy for them.

It is worthy to state that the governor does not attempt to defend the actions of McKay and the city administration's friends but declares such matters are in the hands of the city council.

The lynching of two union men he regrets, but admits it did occur, "as they do occur in other states."

The whole trouble, concluded the governor, arises from the desire of the cigar makers to have a collector in every factory.

Governor Gilchrist's communication follows:

State of Florida,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Tallahassee,

"December 24, 1910.

"Editor The Call, New York City:

"Dear Sir—My attention has been invited to an article appearing in your paper of December 14, under special correspondence from Tampa, dated December 8, in which your correspondent states that I spoke of the Tampa workers as 'ignorant people.' I deny this statement. Having always been a workingman myself, the first work having been done by me being for the promise of $15 per month, I have always had an absolute sympathy for them. I have always realized that every man knew something about some subject more than I did. While connected with the actual management of a small cigar factory in Punta Gorda, each box of cigars bore the union label. I have always been in favor of unions, and am now.

"The investigation at Tampa was conducted in the following manner:

"At the request of representatives of labor in Tampa and at the request of the Mayor of Tampa, I visited Tampa, arriving there about 7 a.m., November 30th. The representatives of the Union men were requested to submit thir charges under oath, in duplicate, one of which was to be handed to the representatives of the Citizens Committee of Tampa, which was done. A committee of the citizens replied, a copy of their reply being given by myself to the representatives of the Union. Mr. Gompers had written me, referring to the investigation, requesting that the men's spokemen and council may be heard as well as others who are opposed to them. Mr. Gompers' letter was read to the representatives of the labor union, as well as the representatives of the citizens. The citizens agreed to Mr. Gompers' suggestion, the labor representatives refused, consequently no witnesses were examined by the attorneys for the opposing sides. Each submitted their affidavits in duplicate. This is totally different from what is represented by your correspondent. There were charges that men were forced to go to work. This charge was supported by the affidavits of four laborers. The testimony of themselves was far from being conclusive. The testimony in rebuttal showed in each case a different result. As you can well imagine, in a

SPEND YOUR CHRISTMAS MONEY WITH US.
This Week We Sell at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Invest Your Money in Real Bargains Now.
DRAKE
8th Avenue, Bet. 21st and 22d Streets, N. Y.

strike of 8,000 or 10,000 men, it was shown that a great many men had been forced to quit work by the strikers. It was claimed that two representative union men had been forced to leave the city—'deported.' In my findings I stated that both men left voluntarily; that they both, however, left on account of the fear of their personal safety. One of them returned within a week. On the other hand, from affidavits made it appeared that practically all the cigar manufacturers had received threatening letters, copies of some of which were filed in evidence. The mayor himself told me that he had as many as forty-seven such letters in one batch. The secretary of one cigar manufactory was shot at in the back three times at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the shots being fired from a gathering consisting of 75 or 100 men, from the effects of which the secretary died. Not one of the 75 or 100 men would give any testimony as to who did the shooting. The secretary had been in the habit of going to his office every day at 2 p.m. This was the only day on which there had been such a gathering. The natural presumption was that this gathering was preconcerted. Two outside parties gave information as to the parties who did the shooting, stating that they would not appear in court, as their lives would be in danger. The two men designated by them were lynched. One of them had been tried for murder three times and always proved an alibi. A reputable citizen made oath that the said party had offered to kill any person whom he might wish killed for $250.

"Regrets" Lynching.

"I very much regret that any lynching should ever occur in the state. However, such lyching did occur on this occasion, as they do occur in other states.

"Another cigar manufacturer while riding on the street car was shot at in broad daylight. It is needless to say that many of the cigar manufacturers and their families left the city. My finding was that they were not 'deported,' but that they left on account of bodily fear. It would thus appear that far more people left the city on account of bodily fear, from the union men—call it 'deportation' if you like—than there were from the two union sympathizers, who left on account of bodily fear from the non-union men—call it 'deportation' if you like.

"Mr. Gompers referred to the deportation of union men about the year 1901, stating that there had been no investigation to ascertain who was responsible for such deportation, and that no one had been punished on account of such. While actually bringing it up by making reference to it, he disclaimed any desire to bring up such subject. The reply to this was that at that time there was a fight between the La Resistencia Union and Havana organization, and the Cigar Makers' International Union. The La Resistencia Union desired to prevent any one from working in the manufacturies who were not members of that organization. It appears that certain leaders were actually deported. There was an investigation, however, made by the United States district attorney, and by a prominent attorney residing at St. Augustine, Fla. It is true that no one was punished.

Subject for City Council.

"From sworn affidavits it appears that the labor halls were closed by the authority of the mayor. The halls were searched under a search warrant duly sworn out and duly served. Some of the papers seized were used in evidence in a court trial. As to whether the mayor improperly exercised his judgment or not, is a subject for the city council of Tampa, and not the governor to decide. The labor halls were returned to the union in a week after they were closed.

"As to whether parties were arrested on trumped up charges, it appears from the answer that the three parties specifically mentioned were duly tried by a jury, found guilty in a court of competent jurisdiction and sentenced. As to the merits of this trial I know nothing, and if I did it would not be in my province to criticize one way or the other, either favorably or unfavorably, the action of the jury and the trial officers. From the evidence submitted to me by the representatives of the labor union, all of the complaints occurred prior to October 18, with the exception of one man, the date of his complaint being October 31. His testimony was at variance with that of other testimony submitted.

Found City Quiet.

"I arrived in Tampa about 7 a.m. November 30 and left about 9 o'clock at night, December 6. During my stay in Tampa the city was peaceful and orderly, as much so as any town of its population, which, with that of West Tampa, represents 50,000 people. From the testimony submitted to me by the representatives of the labor union the natural presumption was that it had been quiet and peaceful for fully six or seven weeks. The mayor did have sworn in a number of extra policemen. He certainly had authority to do such. If he overstepped his authority his action is subject in our state to approval by the city council, not by the governor.

"I examined into the cause at issue. I found out that representatives of labor considered the price paid to be fair and just; they were willing that both union and non-union men should work in the factories. The members of the cigar manufacturers' association were willing to guarantee the scale of wages in a satisfactory manner; they were willing to work both union and non-union men without discrimination.

Only One Question.

"There was but one question at issue: The labor representatives demanded that a collector for the union be in every manufactory. The cigar manufacturers will not consent to such. There is, therefore, no question about pay. As the work is done per thousand, there is no question about hours. The sole question now at issue is as to the collector. Yours very truly,

"ALBERT W. GILCHRIST,
"Governor of Florida."

UNION LABELS.

The above is a true fac-simile of the ... Workers' Label. It is the only guarantee that the product is made by Union Labor; therefore, always look for the Label.

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

FANCY LEATHER MEN GET SETTLEMENT

Morris Green, manufacturer of fancy leather goods, 168 Wooster street, who locked out his workers about eight weeks ago because they joined the union, and who also secured an injunction writ against the strikers, settled with the strikers yesterday, and the thirty-five men will return to work today.

Green's attorney applied to Justice Page in the Supreme Court yesterday for the withdrawal of the temporary injunction granted by the court. Green was willing to sign an agreement, but the strikers said that they could go to work without it and that they would remain at work as long as he lived up to his verbal promises. The strikers fought the lockout with great determination and the victory is due to their solidarity.

The union will hald a special general meeting at 151 Clinton street tomorrow night, where the victory will be celebrated. The union has grown so big that they are now considering the question of separating it into locals. This question will be discussed at the meeting. Letters have been sent to all members of the union to attend. All who fail to be present will be dropped from the union, it is announced.

PLAN INTIMIDATION OF ALL UNION MEN

Los Angeles "Business Interests" Intend to Drive Them Away.

(Special to The Call.)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 27.—The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association makes no pretense at hiding the fact that it is going to use the explosion in the Llewellyn Iron Works early Christmas morning, despite the fact that there is not the slightest evidence that union labor had anything to do with it as means of starting a concerted movement to crush unionism in Los Angeles.

Fred Baker, president of the Baker Iron Works, who is a notorious union baiter, has held a conference with the secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, at the close of which he announced that a campaign will be started by that body to "rid Los Angeles of undesirable citizens."

Who the undesirable citizens are were then specified by Baker. Union men, union officials and any radical who sympathizes with organized labor will be put under ban by the business interests at Los Angeles.

Baker further intimated that violence will not be refrained from by the manufacturers or their agents in an effort to drive from the city any man with union sympathies.

Residents of Los Angeles who are known to be union men or in sympathy with union men will be visited in their homes and told that they had better sing small.

The open shop advocates here are actually gloating over the prospect of fighting the unions to a finish. They are now planning a vigilance committee, composed of the "best citizens, a committee of business men to cooperate with the police" for the purpose of making the life of any union man in Los Angeles unsafe.

Union men in this city are watching the movement of the manufacturers with keen interest. They predict that before long the labor history in California is going to be a repetition of the labor history in Colorado.

The manufacturers here are laying the scene for a labor struggle which may be as spectacular as any that the United States has seen.

"Who is to be Haywood in California?" is the question that the union men here ask each other after they persue the capitalist papers here, which are fairly reeking with direct inciting to murder and violence on union men and union leaders.

The unionists have not yet attempted to send out a warning to organize labor all over the United States to be on guard against atrocities and massacres which are being planned upon union men by the capitalist vampires of Los Angeles. If the veiled incitings to violence in the capitalist press continue, however, and if the vigilance committee becomes a reality and the life of labor men and leaders is made unsafe in California, organized labor of America will be called upon to unite in a nation-wide protest against turning Los Angeles into another Colorado City.

HOLD UP HARLAN'S SENTENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—It was decided today to hold up the sentence in the case of W. H. Harlan, of Georgia, who was convicted of peonage, until the President can find an opportunity to review the case. The sentence was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the way of New Year's Greeting
THE SUNDAY CALL
JANUARY 1

presents you with a number that should fill brimming with gladness the hearts of all Socialists. It is packed with inspiration, hope and determination for victory.

Circulate It!

Tell the benighted ones who have not the pleasure of its acquaintance that it will contain:

The Story of Berliner Vorwaerts. By Edmond Peluso. Here is the story of a struggle that was backed by clear perception of what the struggle was for. The Vorwaerts had its days of darkness, of suffering, of misery—but never of fear. It won, and has become the greatest paper in Europe. Peluso tells splendidly how the fight was carried on, and gives you an account of the paper's present resources. It will be illustrated.

Comprehensive Story of World's Progress in 1910. By Edwin S. Potter. Told to focus attention on matters of greatest interest.

The Fruits of the Kreutzer Sonata. A gripping, absorbing tale from the Russian well done into English. By George Haendelman.

About Consumption. By William Restelle Shier.

Have We Equality Before the Law? An address delivered by James A. Eastan before the Labor Lyceum of Syracuse.

Woman's Sphere will contain: "The Snowstorm," by Louise W. Kneeland, and "The Experiences of a Department Store Worker," by Mary Smith, spinster.

Women and Children in Indsutry. By Carrie W. Allen. An indictment from capitalism's own figures of conditions in the textile business.

Socialism and the Family. Translated from the Italian of Carlo Monticelli by S. Solomon.

On Earning Sixpence. By A. Neil Lyons. A grim, little masterpiece.

Pay-off on the Liner. By an Old Salt.

The Matter of Risk. By A. Diamant.

These indicate what the Sunday will contain. But of course there will be more. The news is steadily improving, and the Socialist news page is one of the biggest, best and most interesting published anywhere.

The Call is forcing its way ahead. Help it. Subscriptions are the most effective aid and you can get subscriptions if you try.

The more you send in, the happier will be The Call's NEW YEAR. Begin the year right. Get a friend to begin it right.

Make this week the banner week in subscriptions.

The Sunday of January 1 will be a magnificent start for new subscribers and an encouragement to old ones.

It is the biggest paper, though not the bulkiest, for it has not a line of padding.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTRUCTION

A new class in Shorthand and Typewriting will begin Wednesday, January 4, at 8 p.m. Weekly sessions. Individual instruction method used. John Lyons, instructor.

The formation of this second class has been necessitated by the large number of applications received since the first class had got too far advanced in its work to admit beginners.

Tuition fee for the new class (including use of machine for typewriting practice), $1.50 a month.

Students are requested to register, if possible, before the first day of the course. Office open from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m., every day.

The Rand School of Social Science
112 EAST NINETEENTH STREET

VILE CONDITIONS IN MATTRESS TRADE REVEALED BY HEALTH INSPECTORS

As a result of numerous complaints from the committee on sanitation of the Central Federated Union and from the Upholstered Box Spring Bed Makers Union, No. 108, concerning the filthy conditions that prevail in New York's mattress shops, the Department of Health has been forced to send an inspector to look into conditions of the mattress shops.

While the report of the inspectors shows that the conditions are vile, they do not state what steps they will take to have them abolished. Moreover, the reports submitted by the inspectors show that many of the filthiest shops have licenses from the State Department of Labor.

The committee on sanitation of the C. F. U., through whose efforts the investigation was forced, is composed of R. West, Max Fruchter, John T. Denny, John J. Cashman, with Michael Eastman as chairman.

The committee conducted a thorough investigation before lodging any complaints with the Health Department.

George Banks, of the Mattress Makers, told a Call reporter yesterday that if the inspectors would take the trouble of looking into the conditions closely they would find far worse things than those they report. The mattress makers are determined to put a stop to the conditions under which they are forced to toil, even if they have to strike to do it.

Michael Eastman, chairman of the sanitation committee of the C. F. U., has already denounced Commissioner Williams of the State Department of Labor for letting such conditions exist. A resolution about this matter will probably be submitted at the next meeting of the C. F. U. on Friday night.

Following is a copy of the inspectors' report sent from the Department of Health to Secretary Ernest Bohm, of the Central Federated Union:

"To the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Divisions of Inspections, Boro of Manhattan:

"Sir—I have the honor to report that in accordance with instructions received, I have inspected all premises in the Boro of Manhattan, specified on a complaint made to this department by the Mattress and Upholstered Box Spring Bed Makers' Union, No. 108, and as a result of same report as follows:

"M. MAISEL, 81 Willett street. December 8, 1910. Reference No. 4926, to State Department of Labor—This is a store in a tenement house in which feather pillows are sold. The cellar is used as a shop, and I found one man employed thereat. I found no mattresses on premises. The shop in cellar is dark and inadequately ventilated, and the floor and the walls and ceiling are dirty.

"Y. ENNINGER, 209 Stanton street. December 8, 1910. Notice No. 32231, and reference to State Department of Labor No. 4923—The mattress shop on premises is located in the basement of a building, the upper part of which is used as a dwelling and synagogue. I did not find any second-hand mattresses on premises, but the proprietor acknowledged to me that he **bought second-hand mattresses and mixed the hair with new.** The shop was dirty, the walls, ceiling and floor being covered with dust. The air in the shop was filled with dust and small particles of hair from the hair-picking machine.

"NEW YORK BEDDING COMPANY, 145 Ridge street, Philip Scheiner, proprietor, December 8, 1910, No. 32227, and reference No. 4921, to State Department of Labor—This mattress shop is located on the first floor of a loft building. The papered walls and metal ceiling of the mattress shop, and the floor of said shop are **filthy with dust.** The air in the shop was filled with dust and small particles of hair from the hair-picking machine, and dust was escaping from the rear windows, and enters the shop on the second floor. I did not find any second-hand mattresses on premises, but the proprietor acknowledged to me that he **bought second-hand mattresses and mixed the hair of same with new hair.**

"510 CHERRY STREET. December 8, 1910, notice No. 42214, and reference to State Department of Labor No. 4719—The shop is located on the top floor of a loft building. I did not find any old mattresses on premises, but the proprietor acknowledged to me that they **bought second hand mattresses and mixed the hair from same with new hair.** There was a large quantity of hair and excelsior on the top floor lying loose on the floor and filthy with dust. The walls, ceiling and floor of the shop were covered with dust. The air in the shop was filled with dust and particles of hair and dust were escaping through one of the open windows to the external air. The water closet in the shop was filthy with foul matter.

"126TH STREET AND EIGHTH AVENUE (302 West 127th street). O. K. Bedding Company. December 8, 1910, notice 32,333: This is a small place in a one story building. The walls, ceiling and floor were covered with dust, but no work was being done at the time, and the proprietor claims that he does not buy second hand mattresses from the Street Cleaning Department, or anywhere else. No. 302 West 127th street is the proper address of the O. K. Bedding Company.

"128TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE (2367-71 Third avenue). Louis Cohen. December 8, 1910, reference No. 4924 to State Department of Labor: This mattress shop is in three stores and cellars broken into one. They are one story buildings under the elevated railroad structure. I found about **fifty second hand mattresses in a filthy condition** stored in the cellar. The walls, ceilings and floors of the shop and cellars are covered with dust. I found two hair picking machines in operation on the floor. The air in the shop was filled with dust and particles of hair. Dust was escaping to the external air through ventilated openings in rear. There are two loose wash-out water closets on premises and drain enters the shop through the floor connections. The cellars are used for storage and separating material. Several men are employed in the cellar, but there is **no means provided for ventilation.** Wooden stairs leading to northerly cellar are broken and unsafe.

"1459 THIRD AVENUE, METROPOLITAN BEDDING COMPANY. Isador Morris, Proprietor. December 9 1910. Notice 32,321 and reference to State Department of Labor, No. 4940:—The mattress shop is located on the third floor of a loft building. I found several second-hand dirty mattresses on premises but the proprietor claims that he was renovating them for customers and did not own them. The floor, walls and ceiling of the shop were covered with dust. A hair picking machine was being operated on the floor and the air in the room was filled with dust. One of the windows was opened from the top and dust was escaping through same to the external air. Proprietor acknowledged that he sometimes bought old mattresses and mixed the hair from same with new hair.

"MORRIS LIPPS, PROPRIETOR, 39 East street, Greater New York Bedding Company. December 8, 1910. No cause for action:—This is a seven story building used entirely by this concern. I found about 40 second-hand mattresses on premises but none of them were very dirty and proprietor claims he is making them over for customers. He claims not to use filling from old mattresses in making up new stock. I found the following unsanitary conditions on premises: Rooms filled with dust and particles of hair from picking machines and feather cleaners. Dust escaping to the outer air through some open windows. No water provided to flush unused water closets on first, fifth and seventh floors. Floors, walls and ceiling throughout building are dirty. Water in fire pails stagnant. Several water closet seats broken.

"163 WEST 19TH STREET. Chelsea Mattress Company. December 9, 1910, Notice 32329 and reference to state department of labor No. 4941:—This is a five story building used entirely by this concern. Mattresses are made entirely on the fourth and fifth floors and the material for same is stored in cellar. The remainder of the building is used as a spring and bed manufactory. I found the following unsanitary conditions on premises: Walls, ceiling and floors on the fourth and fifth floors and in cellar are **dirty, being covered with dust.** The air in the rooms on the fourth and fifth floors filled with dust from two hair picking machines. These machines are in separate rooms enclosed on all sides and provided with sliding doors but I found the doors open. I did not find any old mattresses on the premises and proprietor claims he does not use them.

"336 DELANCEY STREET. Nathan Summergrade, December 9, 1910. Notices Nos. 23309 and 32310 and reference to state department of labor No. 4923: This mattress factory is located on the top floor of a loft building. I found several second-hand mattresses on premises. They were in a **filthy condition** and proprietor acknowledged to me that he **intends to remove the filling from same and mix it with new hair.** I found considerable dust in the room from the hand picking machine and from the feathers. Feather cleaning machine is provided with suction funnels, which disposes of some of the dust, but some of it escapes. Dust was escaping to outer air through open windows. The walls and ceiling and the floor of the shop on the top floor are covered with dust. There are two washout water closets on this floor, both of them are filthy with fecal matter and are loose, allowing air to escape. I did not inspect the premises in the boro of Brooklyn, specified in complaint.

"RECAPITULATIO: It is the general custom in mattress shops to use the hair from old and secondhand mattresses whenever same can be obtained. These mattresses are gathered from junk dealers, auctions, hotels, boarding houses or any other place where they can be secured. The hair filling is mixed with new hair and **made over to be sold as new mattresses.** No attempt is made to sterilize the filling of the old mattress. I was informed that feathers are also secured in the same way and made over as new pillows.

"I found one cellar shop in the cellar of a tenement (82 Willett street). The cellar is inadequately ventilated. At 209 Stanton street the shop is in a basement four feet below the street level; adequate means of ventilation are provided but not used. In most of the shops there was considerable dust in the air from the picking and the handling of hair.

"I did not find any old straw or excelsior in any of the shops.

"Respectfully submitted,
"RICHARD P. WALSH,
"Sanitary Inspector."

Following is the report on several Brooklyn shops:

"To the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, Boro of Brooklyn:

"Sir—Pursuant to instrucctions, I respectively report that all of the places mentioned in the attached ccomplaint have been inspected with results as herein shown:

"19 MOORE STREET. No unclean excelsior, hair or straw on premises. Sanitary order issued relative to lack of water to flush water closets in yard; unclean conditions of woodwork of the apartment thereof and of woodwork around the sink on first floor, and sink not properly set.

"375 PACIFIC STREET. The operation of the mattress making machinery here causes considerable dust to arise with **no provision made for the proper removal thereof.** There is some offensive rubbish in yard and cellar. Water closet apartments on first and third floors are inclosed in dwarf partitions, and a portion of rain leader is of sheet metal and is connected to the soil pipe. Notice issued.

"62 BERGEN STREET (rear) and 5 Wykoff street. No means provided to dispose of dust, caused by the making of new and remaking of old mattresses. Separate papers forwarded for reference to the state department of labor.

"288 FLUSHING AVENUE. No unclean hair, excelsior or straw on premises. Water closet unclean; apartment thereof inclosed in dwarf partition and apartment not ventilated. Water closet on seccond floor broken.

"12 MONROE AVENUE. No unclean hair, straw or excelsior on premises. Report forwarded to the Tenement House Department relative to the following: Water closets on first floor unclean; faucet on third floor leaking; cellar unclean; excelsior and straw stored on premises.

"444 BUSHWIC AVENUE. No unclean hair, straw or excelsior on premises. Water closet loose in store, main roof leaking; excelsior stored on premises. Referred to the Tenement House Department.

"Respectfully submitted:
"A. Y. TALLMADGE, M. D.,
"Chief Inspector, Bureau of Inspection, Boro of Brooklyn."

RUMORS OF BIG STRIKE IN LYNN

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Rumors of a labor war of large proportions in Lynn to be started on January 1 are current in that city today. Both the union leaders and the shoe manufacturers deny that a general strike or a lockout is contemplated, but the reports that something of the sort is under consideration are so recurrent that the situation is considered grave.

Representatives of the association of shoe manufacturers today denied the reports of a meeting held within a day or two to discuss the advisability of a lockout. The men prominent in shoe workers' unions as promptly denied that plans are being made to start a general strike in the shoe manufacturing industry.

Business men of the city are making efforts to bring about a conciliation of the manufacturers and the union workers where strikes are in progress.

TRY TO CONNECT HIS DEATH WITH STRIKE

Charles Flanagan, twenty-five years old, of 401 West 17th street, was shot and killed last night by an unknown assailant, at the corner of East 17th street and Avenue A.

Flanagan was a driver in the employ of James McCreery & Co. He was laid off last week along with some other men. Late yesterday afternoon he received a telephone message telling him to come up to the McCreery stables at 517 East 17th street. As he reached Avenue A he met a man, whom he apparently knew. They stood there a minute talking, according to witnesses, when the other man drew his revolver and shot Flanagan in the stomach.

He was taken to a nearby drug store, and to the question of the police whether he knew the man who shot him he nodded yes, but was unable to speak. He died before the ambulance arrived.

Flanagan's father thinks that the shooting may have been an echo of the recent drivers' strike, because Flanagan was among the last to join the strikers. But there is nothing to prove that there is any ground for this theory.

LONGSHOREMEN PLAN TIEUP OF SHIPPING

BARCELONA, Dec. 27.—The strike here of the longshoremen is growing more serious. It is feared that the strikers will secure the active sympathy of other bodies or workingmen, which they have bee nseeking for some time, and that they will be joined by all the dock laborers, which would have the effect of tying up the shipping trade.

ITALIANS VOTE TO EMPLOY "SABOTAGE"

ROME, Dec. 27.—More than 90,000 railway employes in Italy have just completed the taking of a referendum to determine what attitude they should assume in order to bring about an amelioration of their condition.

By a great majority, the men declared in favor of the instruments of strike and "sabotage."

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The Oldest and Most Reliable House for
Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc.
Prices moderate. All goods guaranteed
68-68½ Bowery
Near Canal Street
Open Evenings till 10 o'Clock.

TEST OF BALTIMORE SEGREGATION LAW

White Man Rented House to Negro Woman; Both Arrested.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 27.—The first case under the new law segregating the negroes to certain sections of Baltimore city will be heard tomorrow in the police court and of course will be carried to the higher courts.

William Gallagher, an extensive real estate owner, is charged with having rented one of his houses on Argile avenue to negroes. There are already a number of negro residents on this avenue, which until a few years ago was occupied by white families. Much of the property in this section has declined forty to fifty per cent. Warrants were issued both for Gallagher and the colored woman who rented the house.

The contention will be made that the lease was made before the law went into effect, although the tenant did not occupy the house until yesterday. The colored city councilman and other colored lawyers are preparing to carry up a test case to federal courts.

The attention of the police was called to the first alleged violation of the law by the white residents of the neighborhood, and the police investigated and had the warrants issued.

The provisions of the ordinance are that no house in a block, the majority of whose residents are white, shall be rented to a negro and vice versa.

The Argile avenue block is said to have a majority of white residents and therefore the leasing of the premises is in violation of the ordinance.

The person who moves into the house in which it is provided he shall not live, is held under the ordinance to be equally liable with the owner for the violation of the law.

GOMPERS TO HELP ELECT ANDERSON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The American Federation of Labor is to take a hand in the election of the United States senator from Ohio to succeed Senator Dix. Representative Carl Anderson, Democrat, of Fostoria, Ohio, left Washington tonight for Columbus and on his arrival there will announce his candidacy for the Democratic caucus nomination as senator.

Anderson has the support of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who has promised to write a letter to every local union in the state of Ohio urging the members of the unions to bring an influence to bear upon the legislature to secure the election of Anderson to the senate.

Representative Anderson began life as a newsboy and bootblack in Fostoria. He holds a working card in Local Union No. 121, Musicians, of Fostoria. He goes into the race for the senate with the pledges of eight of the nine members of the legislature from the congressional district he represents and will probably secure the ninth vote, giving him the solid Democratic support of the district.

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ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW
We handle all union made merchandise.

EARST MAN UNDER FIRE FOR BLACKMAIL

rtCollyer, Sporting Writer, Ruled Off by Southern Jockey Club.

ACKSONVILLE, Dec. 27.—At a ting of the stewards of the South- Jockey Club, held today, Bert E. yer, the Chicago turf writer and sentative of the Hearst service, ruled off for blackmailing.

The trouble dates back to the meet- here last winter, when Collyer ked for the Hearst papers and a local paper. It is said that he both against the horsemen here ch an extent that he forced quite mber of owners to put down bets him. Since the meeting opened year Collyer has been barred the track, and in the meantime members of the club have been getting evidence together to use inst Collyer, and according to re- they had the affidavits of sev- owners and bettors.

When all was ready Collyer was a registered letter asking him to present at the meeting of the thern Jockey Club today and it received by Collyer as the jockey had his personal receipt. But yer failed to attend the meeting y and there was a report in circu- tion to the effect that he had left n hurriedly yesterday afternoon. chief witnesses against Collyer R. F. Williamer and Phil Hyams well-known bettor. Williams imed that he paid nearly $500 to llyer in bets that he put down for m and S. A. Clopton bore him out several cases stating that he paid money to Collyer.

Williams claimed that he had to y $150 first and then Collyer after- rd demanded that $25 bets be put wn for him whenever Williams ught his horse would win. It is id that when Collyer rode John ffen II in the gentleman's race here t winter he got Hyams to bet $500 him and kept the winnings and the amount put up.

E. George, owner of John Griffen II so stated that Collyer promised to ve a bet put down for him on the rse, but after the race was run and n by John Griffen II, Collyer told orge that the money had been bet t taken off just before the running the race. A copy of the ruling will sent to all of the governing bodies this country in an effort to bar llyer from all tracks. Since this eting opened Collyer has been asting" every day, and in addition s attacked the newspaper men rking at the track, claiming that y are juggling with the odds and that there is not an honest man ong them.

TALL WAR STORY FROM ST. PETERSBURG

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27.—A war tween China and Japan, with America ding the Chinese, is predicted today by newspaper Retch. It prints an alarm- story of strained relations between two oriental powers and publishes adivostok dispatches to the effect that early outbreak is expected there.

The recognized Japanese suspicion of na's increasing power and the reported alry between the United States and pan for the control of the Pacific are only tangible causes mentioned by the tch in support of its story.

GERMAN PUBLISHER DIES.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 27.—August rahausen, seventy-eight, publisher the Detroit Abendpost, a German ly paper, died here today. He con- cted a cold at a local cemetery yes- day, where he placed a wreath on grave of his wife.

ding Money to Europe?
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'GRANDMOTHER' SHOWN TO BE BACK NUMBER

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 27.—Grandmother as an institution of learning in the home has been shoved into the attic by the American Home Economics Association. The association, which opened its third annual session here this afternoon, announced its stand against grandmother through its president, Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, of Boston.

"Fifty years ago grandmother was a competent authority in all matters pertaining to the management of a household," explained Mrs. Richards, "but she has not the knowledge necessary to cope with present day conditions.

"We believe in the home—that is, the institutional household, not the home life in hotels and apartments. But in order to make this home possible, we must be cognizant of facts. Women of today do not produce; they spend, and they must learn how to spend intelligently.

"We did not have these conditions fifty years ago. Then grandmother inherited traditions from her elders and transmitted them in turn to her descendants, but those traditions cannot guide us, living in an entirely different world."

N. Y. STATE TEACHERS MEET IN ROCHESTER

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the New York State Teachers' Association opened this morning at East High School, with an attendance of about 2,000 teachers. This morning's meeting included sessions of the New York State Association of Teachers of English, addressed by Dr. Rush Rhees, president of the University of Rochester, and Dr. J. F. Forbes; the Association of Modern Language Teachers, the Music Section, the Section of Subnormal and Backward Children and the Section of the Rochester Branch of the Mathematics Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland.

Mass meetings will be held at Convention Hall tomorrow evening. State Commissioner Andrew S. Draper will be the principal speaker.

HEAVYWEIGHT JOHNSON HAS NARROW ESCAPE

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—That Jack Johnson's championship heavyweight career came near to being ended by a bullet became known here today when the big pugilist appeared to prosecute Gaston Lefrait, his former chauffeur, who was arrested after he had cleared out Johnson's home with a revolver.

Lefrait, Johnson says, appeared at the pugilist's home last night and asked for him. Told that the fighter was absent the chauffeur is said to have drawn a revolver and searched the house, while the Johnson family fled in terror to the street.

When detectives arrived on the scene the chauffeur had vanished. Later, it is said, he returned in a taxicab to a corner near the Johnson home, supposedly to "lay" for the pugilist. There he was arrested.

GIRL TAKES POISON.

Dora Barlow, twenty years old, a laundress, living with her father, Thomas Barlow, and her brothers at 1833 Amsterdam avenue, tried to kill herself yesterday morning by taking poison. She was carried to Washington Heights Hospital in a serious condition.

Do you want "congenial work"? Try the Ten Thousand Call Club proposal.

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21 Socialistic Songs, Words by famous Authors. Set to Music, by Comrade Prof. Platon Brounoff. The only collection of its kind. Publishing price, $1.25. To Call readers, 75c postpaid.
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STRIKE OF B. & O. MACHINISTS ENDED

After Being Out 18 Months, Men Make Satisfactory Settlement.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 27.—Five hundred machinists of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad who have been on strike eighteen months reached an agreement with the management and will return to work. The terms of the settlement were not officially announced by either side, but it is understood certain concessions were made by both and the agreement is satisfactory to all concerned. The announcement of the settlement followed the final of a series of conferences and was as follows:

"The conferences between General Manager Thompson and representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad machinists ended with an understanding which, when the formality of declaring the strike off is accomplished, will restore the relations between the men and the company on a mutually satisfactory basis."

The difficulty has its origin in the introduction of the piece work system at Mount Clare. On May 7, 1909, the machinists at that shop left their tools because of the introduction of the system, and according to the machinists, because of the apparent dislike of J. D. Harris, superintendent of motive power for labor unions. After the men had been on strike for about a week a general committee from all the shops of the system came to Baltimore with a view to settling the difficulty. The men met Harris, but the conference failed.

TO PROBE LYNCHING AT HOT SPRINGS

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Dec. 27.—That the shooting of Oscar Chitwood, a white prisoner, while handcuffed in the custody of a deputy sheriff, will not go unavenged if his slayers can be identified, was assured today when Circuit Judge Evans announced a special grand jury will be summoned immediately after an inquest this afternoon.

Chitwood was shot to death near the county jail yesterday as a deputy attempted to spirit him away from a mob.

TAMMANY HALL OPENS; MURPHY ON THE JOB

Tammany Hall was reopened yesterday for the first time since the recent fire, and, to signalize the event, Charles F. Murphy moved back to his old desk. All the sachems and braves and the rank and file who ornament the dark outer hallway and the warmer atmosphere of the leader's office were on hand to welcome him. It is the hope of Tammany that next year will provide better pickings for the faithful than the bleak twelve-month which ends this week.

BUTLER FORCES HIS DRIVERS TO STRIKE

Because James Butler, grocer, would not allow his drivers to wear the union button, fifteen men employed in his stable at 222 West 68th street, went on strike yesterday. As soon as the men walked out, cops were stationed around the barn to keep the strikers away. The delivery of groceries was badly crippled yesterday, although a few men were immediately secured to take the places of the strikers.

The men are determined to fight until they are permitted to wear union buttons. They will also make an attempt to get all of Butler's drivers out on strike.

MUSIC TEACHERS HOLD CONVENTION

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—Music teachers and students from many states and cities this afternoon opened the thirty-second annual convention of the Music Teachers' National Association. The meeting continues until Friday. Boston musicians have completed arrangements to make the visit of their fellow-teachers and music lovers a pleasant one. The Longy Club will give a special performance. Max Fiedler, conductor of the Symphony Orchestra, has designed a program for the week of special significance to visiting members, and Henry Russell, manager of the Boston Opera Company, has arranged the week's program with regard to the meeting of the society.

TUG'S CREW HAD TO SWIM.

The tug boat Leonard Richards, owned by Robert Dolan of Coxsackie, N. Y., sprang a leak early yesterday morning while lying at pier 35, Erie Basin, Brooklyn, and sank so quickly that the three members of the crew aboard had to jump overboard and swim for their lives. They were helped to the pier very cold and pretty well exhausted.

What method do you prefer in working for 10,000 more readers for The Call? Address the Circulation Committee, care of The Call.

THE REAL PRESENT—AN
O. W. WUERTZ PIANO
or PLAYER PIANO

One of the few really high grade Pianos of the present day.
Celebrated by its full musical tone and durable, solid construction.
The prices are very moderate, and easy terms will be arranged.
No interest charged.
Catalogues mailed free on request.
STORE ROOMS: 1518 3d Ave., near E. 86th St., Man. — 2929 3d Ave., near E. 152d St., Bronx. — 1796 Pitkin Ave., near Stone Ave., Brooklyn.
OPEN EVENINGS

SHOE BOSSES TRY SOME ROUGH WORK

Hire "Special" Thugs---Negotiate With Goodyear Operators to Scab.

Having failed to break the revolt by ignoring their striking employes, Brooklyn shoe manufacturers, it was said yesterday, have now begun to resort to the hiring of special cops to do the work for them.

The first sample of the bosses new methods was exhibited yesterday afternoon near the shop of John Albert and Son, when William McGrath and the other pickets on duty tried to go up on the "L" station at Reid and Lexington avenues, Brooklyn, to speak to a strikebreaker in an effort to get him out, he was told by a cop that he "would get his head knocked off if he tried it."

The bosses are now trying to play one craft against another in order to get some of the men on strike to return. They have been busy circulating yarns that they wanted to arbitrate, but that the Industrial Workers of the World would not have anything to do with them.

Joseph J. Ettor stated to a Call reporter last night that the bosses are simply trying to create dissension in the ranks of the men out and that there wasn't a word of truth in the bosses' statement.

"Out of the fourteen shops now out, the trouble started in five over the wage question, while in the rest of the shops, which are the biggest, the men struck against the lockout notices hung up by the bosses," said Ettor. "As to their statement that they don't know why the men are striking, I know that all the bosses have received price lists and demands, except Cousin, who absolutely refused to see a committee."

Ettor also said that he had found that the bosses have sent a letter to the Goodyear Operators' Union, which is an independent organization, and whose members are put out of work by the strike, that they can get enough men to take the places of the strikers, and that they want to know whether the members of that union will stitch shoes made by scabs. The letter also stated that they have $200,000 to spend in putting the I. W. W. out of business.

The Goodyear operators had a special meeting last night at which this letter was discussed. A committee of the strikers appeared and urged the men to stay out until the bosses grant all demands.

The Men Custom Shoe Workers' Union of New York, at a meeting held on 56th street last night, voted a donation of $250 for the strikers. They also resolved not to make any shoes for the shops affected by the strike.

WHAT LOCAL LABOR BODIES ARE DOING

GARMENT CUTTERS.

The American Ladies' Garment Cutters' Association, Local No. 10, International Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union, will hold their regular meeting tonight at 7:30 o'clock at Arlington Hall, St. Marks place. All members are requested to attend.

CARRIAGE WORKERS' UNION.

At the last meeting of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union of Brooklyn, Vice Chairman E. Lug presided and J. Schorn took Brother Lug's place. The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as read. Bills were paid as usual. Ten dollars was donated to the ball committee.

The correspondence from New York Local No. 127 was read and it was agreed to attend the festival of Turn Verein Vorwaerts. Correspondence from the proprietor of the West End Park was read.

The executive board was requested to have a notice printed on the general meeting notice that all shop delegates be present at the next meeting for further instructions, as the committee appointed to attend the meeting of the Carriage and Automobile Workers of New York, held at the Labor Temple on East 84th street, was not able to appear. The secretary was instructed to telephone them to that effect and let the union know when their next meeting takes place.

MORGAN REPORTED TO BE BACKING MEXICAN REBELS

(Continued from Page 1.)

La Jitas, Tex., is in revolt and troops from the forces of the pronunciados are constantly passing on their way to the front from Coahuila. The scattered forces of the pronunciados in eastern Chihuahua and western Coahuila number about 4,000 men, but these are not all armed. As fast as rifles and munitions can be brought across the border they are distributed and the armed bands move westward. Word has reached here that 300 men from this region have reached the Sierra Madre to join the forces opposing General Navarro.

West of San Carlos on Sunday in the canyon of Ventanas, a government force that came overland from various points on the Mexican Central in detachments, was routed by a joint force of rebels from Mulato Barraneo, Azul and San Carlos.

Ojinaga has not been invested by the revolutionists for fear of complications with the United States, as the pronunciados prefer, for the present at least, to allow the customs houses to remain in the hands of the government. All Mexican customs guards are bottled up at Ojinaga and the river passes are unguarded.

A deplorable act was committed by bandits in which the revolutionists claim to have taken no part. Senor Don Wicanor Greigo, manager of the Great Orientales ranch, one of Enrique Creel's properties, was branded with the "bar pumpkin" iron of the Orientales and the commissary store looted by the rancheros on the property. All property on the ranch of a destructable nature has been reduced to ruins. Griego and an unknown American left for Chihuahua in a wagon over the Mioque trail.

It seems that the forces of the pronunciados are waiting a general order before marching on Chihuahua, their final point of combat. A coup is meditated on that city with forces concentrating there from every direction.

Forty-one deserters from the government ranks are at San Carlos. Last year's crop was short and food will not last over six weeks if the fighting lasts that long.

$50 for Each Dead Rebel.

The government has offered a bonus of $250 for each enlisted man who will remain through the present campaign, and $50 each for every insurgent killed or captured in action, the latter money to be pooled and distributed at the end of the campaign.

The Enrique Creel interests in this section are completely abandoned. The general manager of the vast Creel holdings is the present governor of Chihuahua, Don Alberto Terrazas, but with the departure of Griego, the local manager, there is no one to represent Creel. The ranch has about 110,000 head of cattle and 4,500 head of horses and mules, all at the mercy of the pronunciados. Other ranchers are not being molested.

It is practically impossible for the government troops to invest this region, because of its complete natural protection, as the valley is controlled by four mountain passes, easily controlled by a few men against an army. The only approaches are from the American side of the river. The government has no partisans in this section, and even in Ojinaga it is only supported by the federal officials and a few soldiers, many of these deserting and going to the states.

One of the leading revolutionists says that he is certain that the present war will be a long drawn out affair, as was the Yaqui campaign, unless the insurrectionists win decisive battles, because the army contractors who are associated with the government officials desire to get all the money they can out of the government coffers, as they did in the Yaqui war. The war supplies, particularly the commissary department, is one of the greatest sources of profit in the republic.

BROTHER AND SISTER ATTEMPTED TO MARRY

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Dec. 27.—A singular case of brother and sister applying for a marriage license was brought to the attention of Register Gallagher here today. Paul Dunnon, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss Belle Moss, of Philadelphia, appeared and asked for a license. When the couple came to the question in the application blank which asks if the contracting parties are related the pair hesitated and then declared they were half brother and half sister. Register Gallagher at once refused the license and informed the sweethearts that it was against the laws of the state for them to marry.

MASS MEETING
OF THE
FANCY LEATHER GOODS WORKERS' UNION
WILL BE HELD AT
Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton St.
On Thursday Evening, December 29, at 8 o'Clock
The purpose of the meeting is to discuss if the union should be separated into locals. All leather goods workers are urged to attend the meeting. All who fail to attend will be expelled from the union.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
SANTAL
CAPSULES
MIDY
RELIEVED IN 24 HOURS

CAPITALISM IS AT WORK IN THE SOUTH

Tobacco Workers Exploited to the Limit---Prospects for Socialism.

By JACOB PANKEN.

(Correspondence.)

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 25.—In this city of monuments and Southern chivalry the first thing that strikes the stranger is the large number of churches it has. Every hotel has a church directory and the number of churches listed in that directory is 104, or one to every thousand people. Richmond has a population of 110,000.

Richmond, while no longer the city of Southern aristocracy, has a money aristocracy. The spirit of capitalism has taken hold here, too.

The tobacco industry has been incorporated and made part of the American Tobacco Company and the poor negroes, who are employed in the tobacco work almost exclusively, work under conditions which are atrocious and are paid miserably low wages. The average weekly earnings for a grownup man is about $5 or $6 a week. Only the poorest of the whites permit their daughters in the tobacco shops. White men are not to be found in the tobacco shop doing actual work.

There is no attention paid to the age of the applicants for work. The conditions in the shops are insanitary and abominable not only as regards the employes, but also as regards the consumers.

The people are herded together at work in a way which makes cleanliness impossible. Yet the sweepings are picked up from the floor and turned into chewing tobacco for the general market.

The city administration seems to be reeking with graft. Nothing can be expected from it. There is a beautiful park here. The administration sold it to a real estate company. Now it will be cut up in lots and sold to the rich for residences.

The workingmen here are thoroughly dissatisfied with conditions. Some real live work might awaken the city. That the people are sleeping here can be seen from the ease with which the politicians put through the park steal.

We have a local in Richmond of about fifty. I have met Comrade Chappel, national committeeman for Virginia. He lives in Richmond, and is trying his best to marshal the little force of Socialists in his town and state.

The ground has been broken for us in the South. It is the sower and planter that is now needed. We should have speakers go through the South with the message of Socialism. The South is a mighty big world. We have neglected it. Our work in the South will, it seems, because of principles and other conditions, be the hardest. We should not neglect it.

WIL SOLICIT FOR CHICAGO STRIKERS

Special Representative Arrives to Appeal to Labor Organizations for Needed Help.

Morris Siskind, special representative of the Radical Strike Conference of Chicago, arrived in this city yesterday to solicit funds for the garment workers there who have been waging such a tremendous fight for the last three months. Siskind appeared before the United Hebrew Trades in behalf of the strikers and it was unanimously decided to elect a committee of 200 to make a house to house collection for the Chicago workers.

The conference Siskind represents is composed of Socialist organizations, Workmen's Circle branches and trades unions. The conference has been supplying dinners for the strikers, while the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Women's Trade Union League have been paying for the groceries and other necessaries of life.

The conference has already succeeded in raising $20,000, but the poverty of the strikers is so great that all the funds collected have been exhausted, and it was found necessary to send a representative to collect more funds. To a Call reporter Siskind stated that more than $100,000 has already been spent in paying benefits and rent for the strikers. He said there are now between 25,000 and 30,000 men and women still out on strike. He will visit Socialist and labor organizations in an effort to raise the funds, which are urgently needed.

He will also visit Philadelphia, Hartford and Newark. The Socialist locals of these cities have made arrangements to assist Siskind in his work.

The national executive committee of the Socialist party has voted $50 to the strike committee as an earnest feeling of its sympathy and an indorsement of such contributions for the immediate relief of widespread distress. Contributions may be sent to the Chicago Daily Socialist, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

WIDOW OF AVIATOR PENSIONED BY WRIGHTS

DAYTON, O., Dec. 27.—An annuity of $1,000 a year is to be settled by the Wright Brothers, aviators, upon the widow and children of Mrs. Ralph Johnstone, the aviator, who was killed while flying for the Wrights at Denver. This announcement was made today by Manager F. H. Russell, of the Wright Company. Mrs. Johnstone will return to her home in Germany.

SPECIAL NOTICE!
Any small purchase will be appreciated this week with thanks.
A. WORMSER
MEN'S FURNISHER
351 Eighth Ave.

The 787th Day of The Call and Our Ad
UNION LABEL GOODS

MEN'S FURNISHINGS—Underwear, Shirts, Ties, Linen and Lisle Collars, Umbrellas, Rubber Shoes, Sweaters, etc.
Waiters and Cooks' Outfits.
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Absolutely Reliable Price and Quality.
FREE CALL PURCHASERS' CARDS.
SIG. KLEIN and Assistants
50 AND 52 THIRD AVE., NEAR 10TH ST., NEW YORK.
Tel. 4665 Stuyvesant.

ALARMED BY BANK FAILURE

(Continued from Page 1.)

called out in some sections to save the windows and doors of the banking houses.

District Attorney Present.

Superintendent of Banks Cheney and the state insurance superintendent visited District Attorney Whitman in the early afternoon. It was understood that the conference resulted in a decision to submit the affairs of the bank to the grand jury, but the District Attorney would only say that the concern's status would be considered thoroughly and that, if any criminal act had been committed, indictments would be found.

The branches of the bank are:

Fourth street branch, 746 Broadway.

Riverside branch, Eighth avenue and 57th street.

Twenty-third street branch, 254 Eighth avenue.

Seventh avenue branch, 2301 Seventh avenue.

Washington heights branch, 1707 Amsterdam avenue.

Melrose branch, Third avenue and 163d street.

Tremont branch, 505 East Tremont avenue.

Port Morris branch, 412 East 138th street.

Williamsbridge branch, 194 White Plains avenue.

When the employes of the bank appeared at the doors shortly before 10 o'clock they were surprised to see pasted on the door this notice:

"In pursuance to the provision of section No. 19 of the banking laws of the state of New York I have today taken possession of the Northern Bank of New York.

"O. H. CHENEY,
"State Banking Superintendent."

Before opening time 300 depositors had gathered at the doors of the Riverside branch, Eighth avenue and 57th street, and in the throng were many weeping and hysterical women.

Small Depositors Hit.

The Riverside branch solicited the accounts of many boarding house keepers and dressmakers, and many of these depositors who clamored at the doors this morning declared that all the money they possessed was in the bank.

At the Port Morris branch, in the Bronx, when Joseph Wormser, a butcher, of 234 Willis avenue, arrived and pounded on the door with his fists, there was considerable excitement. Wormser has a string of butcher shops in the Bronx, and is one of the largest depositors in the Port Morris branch. On Saturday

Have you sent in word where the most people can be reached in the least time in your section of the city? Address the Circulation Committee, care of The Call.

night he sent all the proceeds of his Christmas sales to the bank.

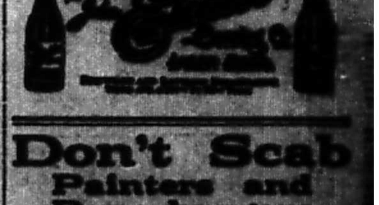
Branches Are Busy.

The Tremont branch, at 505 Tremont avenue, did a big business. Soon after the doors failed to open the news spread through the neighborhood and depositors rushed to the bank to try to draw out their money.

In the crowd were a score of gypsies from camps on the Bronx river. These thrifty folk have money in the bank, and they were for getting it out if they had to break down the doors.

The branch at 135th street and Seventh avenue, which was in charge of Manager R. G. Horton, did a rushing business with the small merchants of that section. Horton had a corps of clerks and solicitors, who went right out and got the deposits.

Scores of these merchants flocked to the branch today when they heard the doors were not open. Following them came swarms of women with baby carriages and carrying babies, eager about the small accounts of their husbands. They were unable to get any information from the bank people.



Don't Scab
Painters and Paperhangers
are requested to keep away from Sons Bros., known as The Manhattan Leasing Co.

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

HEAVY SENTENCES FOR KIDNAPPERS OF BOYS

Pattenza and Maria Rappa Get 29 Years---Pitiful Scene.

In a courtroom guarded by detectives to prevent bomb throwing or an attempt at rescue, Maria Rappa and Stanislao Pattenza, the kidnappers of the Longo and Rizzo boys, were sentenced yesterday by Judge Fawcett to not less than twenty-nine years in prison nor more than forty-nine years and ten months.

The woman, who was sentenced first, cried out that she knew nothing of the Black Hand nor of any kidnapping. The judge told her that she lied and scathingly denounced her and her accomplices.

Pattenza stood silent and received his sentence without a quiver.

By 9:30 the county courtroom in Brooklyn was crowded to the doors. In every part of the courtroom detectives were stationed. They stood each with his revolver in his coat pocket and his hand on his revolver. Judge Fawcett, surrounded by court attendants, came in at 11 o'clock and took his place on the bench.

Woman's Fear Pitiful.

In a moment Maria Rappa was brought in from a side room. She is a diminutive, dried-up creature. She wore a shawl over her head and looked about the courtroom with her big eyes opened wide in fright.

The woman had been threatened with death if she should betray any of her accomplices and she seemed to fear that an avenger was awaiting her in the court.

When she stood before the judge she cried out piteously in Italian that she did not know anything of the "Black Hand" or of the kidnapping of the Longo and Rizzo boys. As she said this she looked quickly back into the room as if to be sure that she should be heard, not by the judge but by some one who might believe she had informed.

Deserves Death, Says Judge.

Judge Fawcett told her that she lied. "This little boy was kept a prisoner in your room," he said. "You are an evil woman and belong to a gang of thieves and murderers. If I had my way I would sentence you to death. I think the death sentence is the proper one for kidnappers and bomb throwers.

"You not only stole the little boy, but you were ready to kill him, and probably would have killed him if it had not been for the detectives who rescued him.

"Such as you come to this country and levy on decent Italians, who are making an honest living. The taxpayers are willing to bear the expense of keeping you out of the community to which you are a menace.

Maximum Sentence.

"I therefore sentence you to serve a term at Auburn prison of not less than twenty-nine years nor more than forty-nine years and ten months. This is the maximum under the law."

Again the woman tried to speak, but she was led away by detectives. Pattenza was then brought in. He was calm and undisturbed. A former soldier in Italy, he came in erect and with martial stride, stood straight before the judge and looked him steadily in the eye.

Judge Fawcett sentenced him to Sing Sing for a term similar to that he had given the woman.

STORK CAME FLYING IN AN AUTOMOBILE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—A three-weeks-old baby, dressed in expensive laces and embroideries, was the belated and unusual Christmas present which someone left on the marble steps of the residence of E. W. Greecy, in the fashionable northwestern section here. The police say the child, a boy, was left by a woman who brought it in an automobile. They have no clew as to her identity, but are working today to trace the laces in which it was wrapped.

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CHICAGO BOSSES SEND OUT FAKE REPORTS

Garment Strikers Still Firm, Though Employers Pretend Not.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—While Martin J. Isaacs, secretary of the Wholesale Clothiers' Association, is sending out fictitious reports to the effect that there were large increases of the forces in the shops of the independent manufacturers, the strikers themselves at their meetings throughout the city are proving the statements of the bosses' representatives as being without foundation.

The breaking off of all peace negotiations, according to Organizer Samuel L. Landers, has only tended to further solidify the ranks of the strikers and renewed resolutions to stand out until union conditions as instituted in the shops of the big clothing barons are being made.

No Falling Off.

Those who have charge of the food commissaries in the four parts of the city say that there is no falling off in the ranks of the strikers. Just as many are being supplied with food and necessities as ever before.

Detectives in the employ of the city, with their eyes just as blind as ever to the slugging which has been going on for the last month by provocateurs in the employ of the garment bosses, are attempting to place the murder of John Donnelly, a teamster, upon the backs of the strikers.

It has been a known fact to the officials of the garment workers' organization that these agents have been working among the strikers for the purpose of inciting them to commit some violence in order to discountenance the strikers in the eyes of the public.

Agents in Ranks.

Conflicting reports received regarding the shooting of John Donnelly, a driver for Bernard Jacobson, 1232 Fry street, tend to prove that these agents have not stopped at slugging in order to accomplish their ends, but have actually committed murder.

John Donnelly was turning the corner of Milton and Chicago avenues when three men emerged from a building and fired twelve shots at his wagon.

The men then ran into the same building and disappeared from view.

Both the man and the horse were hit by bullets which were fired wildly, Donnelly dropped the lines and the horse and wagon careened down Chicago avenue nearly a mile before it was stopped by a moving car.

Donnelly, who fell back into the wagon, was picked up unconscious and was taken to the Passavant Hospital, where he died shortly after.

RICH FARMER HANGS SELF.

WOODSTOCK, Ontario, Dec. 27.—Albert Baker, a wealthy farmer living near Lakeside, and a shareholder in the defunct Farmers' Bank, hanged himself in his barn after a jolly family reunion at his home.

SHAINESS BROTHERS
Popular Bronx Men's Furnishers. Standard up-to-date reliable Goods.
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Phone 616-J.. Bay Ridge.

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

DR. M. ROTHENBERG DENTIST [illegible] PITKIN AVE. COR. [illegible] ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

T. R. HAS "COME BACK" AND TALKS OF "1912"

Denies He Is for Renomniation of Taft---Outlook Office Sizzles.

Theodore Roosevelt has not declared for the nomination by the Republican party in 1912 of President William Howard Taft. Roosevelt made this fact most emphatic at his offices in the Outlook yesterday.

"All of this talk about me supporting Mr. Taft in 1912 is utterly absurd," he said. "There has been nothing like that discussed by me with any one at any time. And so far as the statements are concerned that Collector Loeb has become a Taft lieutenant, and will apportion patronage in New York for Mr. Taft in order to secure the state delegation for the President's renomination in 1912, I know nothing more of the matter than what I have read in the newspapers. So far as I know there is nothing in it."

Roosevelt passed a busy day at the Outlook, seeing a number of his personal friendds, who called to confer with him, and devoting some time to "contributing," in which pursuit he has not been very actively engaged since election.

GO AFTER EAST SIDE EXPRESS COMPANIES

Attorney General O'Malley will bring suit for forfeiture of charter against ten minor express companies on the lower East Side for alleged violations of the law. O'Mally obtained permission from Justice Amend, of the Supreme Court, yesterday.

According to the attorney general's complaint, these companies have all been organized and incorporated within the last six months, and they are charged with attempting to evade the provisions of the new banking law, which requires corporations or individuals doing business to obtain a license from the state banking department and to deposit with the state controller cash or securities to the value of from $10,000 to $50,000. A penalty of $100 a day is provided for violations of this law.

The attorney general declares that, although the ten express companies he is going to bring actions against have charters only to forward money or negotiable paper and to receive the same when forwarded to them from other places, and to buy and sell railroad and steamship tickets and to buy and sell foreign money, they are receiving deposits of money and exercising the powers and functions of bankers. The concerns named by the attorney general are as follows: P. V. Revnianek & Co., Aetna Express Company, De Chicochie & Luciene Co., Branewer & Son, Mascaine Express Company, W. E. D'Ascoli Company, G. Russe & Co., A. Ribande Company, Vasil Pop Stepanoff and Luigi De Mauy, incorporated.

WOMAN GETS 10 MONTHS FOR KILLING INSULTER

In sentencing Mrs. Jeannette Anderson, thirtyq-eight years old, of 22 Hubert street, to the penitentiary for ten months, having been convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, Justice Tompkins in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday said that the woman had some provocation in committing the crime, but that she should not have taken the law into her own hands.

On July 2 last the woman stabbed to death James Wilson, her husband's half- brother. It was brought out during the trial last week that she had taken care of Wilson's money, and that on the night of the murder he came home intoxicated and demanded his money. She refused to give it to him, and then he is alleged to have insulted her. A quarrel followed, and she stabbed him to death.

NAVY MAN, PENNILESS, COMMITS SUICIDE

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 27.—Joseph A. Mullaney, recently honorably discharged from the United States navy, where he served as first class quartermaster on the receiving ship Philadelphia, committed suicide in an uptown hotel by taking poison. He was without funds and was despondent.

In a letter to an assistan he said "Don't notify my folks. If they ever make any inquiries, say I left the city."

Among his effects were found letters of commendation from the rear admirals of the Atlantic fleet.

SANTO DOMINGO-HAYTI CLASHES CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Official confirmation of the reported border clashes between Santo Domgino and Hayti was received at the War Department today in a cablegram from Receiver of Customs J. H. Richards at Santo Domingo. He reports a skirmish between Hatian troops and Domican frontier guards over a boundary dispute near Lake Enriquillo.

Edwards reports that negotiations to settle the disturbance have begun between the two governments, and that the Domican authorities hope to prevent more serious trouble. All Americans are safe, he says.

OCEAN DISASTER CONFIRMED.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 27.—Wireless messages today confirm reports that two lifeboats and the cabin of the missing steamer St. Denis, Captain Davis, have been found in the vicinity of Clayoquet. It is believed the steamer went down and its crew of fourteen perished.

The St. Denis was coal laden and was being taken from Vancouver to Santa Cruz.

Brazilian Naval Rebels Won Admiration of All

The Brazilian Review, of Rio de Janeiro, after describing the recent revolt of the men on the warships Minas Geraes, S. Paulo, Bahia, C. Deodoro, which threw the Brazilian government into a panic, makes the following comment:

"Barring the elimination, or murder as some have it, of two officers, that their resistance, no less than the hatred their cruelty had engendered made almost inevitable, unless the movement were to abort at its birth, the men behaved well and, under the leadership of Joao Candido, a mulatto, who developed really remarkable qualities of command, maintained perfect discipline.

"All wines and liquor, of which there seems to have been a big stock aboard for entertainment purposes, were thrown overboard and a guard put over the ship's coffers. The men who refused to join the revolt, with the exception of the indispensable engineers, were treated well and allowed to leave the ships. The ships themselves were handled in a style we are here quite unaccustomed to, the immense dreadnoughts, being moved about as easily, apparetnly, as a motor boat.

"Now the mutiny is over and the men have delivered themselves into the hands of their superiors, what will be done to them? That is the question, on the answering of which depends not merely the future of the Brazilian Navy itself, but discipline and order in every branch of the service of this country.

"The temptation to take revenge on the men for the death of the two officers and humiliation they have, no doubt, brought on the government and particularly on the naval authorities, is, doubtless, almost irresistible.

"But resisted it must be, not only because a better understanding between officers and men is essential for reorganization of the navy, but because the word of Congress and the government and, through them, of the country itself is pledged and must be respected."

"It was in injustice and inhumanity that this unhappy incident originated. Further injustice could only make things worse and lead inevitably to a fresh emeute.

"Congress has done well and government better in putting aside all other considerations and yielding to the just demands of the men, just, though so rudely voiced, for redress of grievances that, becoming intolerable, seethed over at last and exploded!

"The position of the officers vis a vis with successful mutineers may be difficult, but it is not insuperable, if only they will recollect that their subordinates are men, and brave and capable men as they have proved, and treat them accordingly.

"There has been much brave talk by non-combatants, especially foreigners, of what should be done to attack these almost invincible dreadnoughts and reduce the rebels to abject submission.

"That thousands, perhaps tens of thousands of lives might be sacrificed, and millions of pounds worth of property destroyed and the Brazilian navy be maimed for, perhaps, half a century, seemed to such arm-chair warriors of but little importance compared with the sweet satisfaction of revenge on insolent mutineers and the inflexible assertion of authority.

"It is possible that the rebel ships might have been sunk or have been prevented re-entering the harbor; but only at the risk of a struggle that might have left half of Rio in ruins and have crippled the country, militarily and financially, for years to come.

"Discipline is necessary, nay essential in the forces, but no less amongst the men than amongst those in command.

"The men take their cue largely from their officers and when they see that, for any trumpery question of class or personal interest of some group of politicians these officers are ready and willing to rebel and use the force intrusted to them for their own ends, the men, too, naturally come to believe that force is the only real remedy, and to rely on revolution for the redress of grievances long intolerable."

BRINGS PRESENTS; GETS A BEATING

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 27.—If you went home loaded with Christmas presents for your wife and children and your wife's relatives punched you all over the front yard, and on top of that a police court judge sent you to jail for breaking the peace, you would probably begin to think you were badly treated. Leastwise that is the idea worrying Charles Haertter behind the bars of the Syracuse jail today.

For over two years he had domestic trouble which had been aired in police court at intervals. He became separated from his family last May at the order of the court. Saturday evening, however, imbued with the holiday spirit, Haertter decided to play Santa Claus, and with his arms laden with gifts presented himself at the home of his wife. The latter's uncle was there and his presence was the cause of another argument. During it a brother-in-law and uncle, augmented by several others, it is alleged, administered a beating, and when a policeman appeared on the scene Haertter's right eye was badly discolored.

"I must take some action this time," said Justice Shove, when Haertter was brought before him again, "before there is a murder in the family. For two years this court has been working with you in this matter, but mere egotism on your part has brought you in here again.

"You come into this court with melodramatic excuses and feign Christmas spirit. I am here to protect society and I hold you in bonds."

DAY OF HORSE CARS ABOUT NUMBERED

Frederick W. Whitridge, receiver for the Third Avenue railroad, made application yesterday for a hearing before the Public Service Commission to ask permission to remove all horse cars from the company's lines. The company will ask to be allowed to substitute a new model of storage battery driven car, which has been tried out recently on the 42d street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas avenue line. The date of the hearing has been set for January 10.

This form of car has also been tried recently on the 28th street line by an independent company. The probability is that the Metropolitan railway will also make the substitution, in which case the days of the horse car in Manhattan are numbered.

GETS MARRIAGE PAPER BUT WAITS 20 YEARS

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Dec. 27.—An interesting incident cropped out in the license register's office today when a marriage license nearly twenty years old was returned testifying that the union had taken place. The license was issued in the Luzerne county courthouse May 7, 1891, to Phillip Ciano and Theresa Leviaro, and the marriage was not performed until November 25, 1910, by the Rev. A. Cathrine, of Hazleton, Pa.

WHOLE FAMILY ASPHYXIATED.

HAMMOND, Ind., Dec. 27.—Three persons, a whole family, were asphyxiated here today. They were: Mrs. John Rucker, sixty; her daughter, Matilda, twenty, and a son, Joseph, seventeen.

Boys running from a skating party discovered the fatality when they saw Joseph Rucker dead, propped up against a window which he had tried to open while at his last gasp. The mother and daughter were found dead in bed.

EGYPTIAN HELD AS HOTEL ROBBER IN BOSTON

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—George Ellis, the Egyptian arrested after the bold robbery of the Hotel Westminster in the heart of the city at Copley Square, today confessed to being the bandit, who forced Night Clerk Garey to hand over the money in the cash drawer.

"I wanted to go to New York," the police declare Ellis said, "and I didn't have any money. This was the first thing that came into my head.

"About a week ago I first thought of it. I bought a revolver, but had no idea of using it."

When searched at the station the loaded revolver was found in Ellis' coat.

Shortly after Ellis had confessed Jerome Carey, the night clerk, and John Shearn, the porter, appeared at the station. The false beard picked up by Shearn outside of the hotel was placed on Ellis' face.

"That's the man," exclaimed both.

DIX TO TAKE OATH NEXT SATURDAY

ALBANY, Dec. 27. — Governor-elect John A. Dix will take the oath of office before Secretary of State Koenig next Saturday night at 11 o'clock. On account of the first of the year falling on Sunday Dix today decided to take the oath of office at the secretary of state's office the day before so the state will not be without an executive head. At the inaugural ceremonies the governor-elect will again take the oath.

Dix denied himself again today of all callers, remaining at his nouse to work on his inaugural address and his message to the legislature. Even telephone communications were cut off and those seeking an audience with him were tols that he could not be seen.

INSPECTORS SEIZE NINE TONS OF PUTRID EGGS

Nine tons of alleged rotten eggs were seized yesterday in the plant of the Merchants' Refrigerator Company, Jersey City, by federal officials. The cans were traced by pure food inspectors from Chicago to this city and the order for their seizure, issued by United States Commissioner Carpenter, describes the eggs as "filthy, decomposed and putrid animal matter."

This is the biggest seizure of liquid eggs ever made in this vicinity.

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OPTICAL PLACE.
203 East Broadway. Tel. 2365 Orchard.
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I am with The Call since The Call started.

$1 GLASSES FOR $1
Your Eyes Examined and treated by
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Glasses, $1. & up. Open Evngs.

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On NEW YEAR'S EVE, Saturday, Dec. 31, 1910
Tickets, 50 Cents. Hat Check, 15 Cents.
Tickets to be had in advance at Max Maisel's Book Store, 422 Grand street, and at J. Goetzoff's Drug Store, corner Madison avenue and 115th street.

BARK ALKALINE SAFE ON GREENLAND'S COAST

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 27.—Word has been received here from London that the bark Alkaline, the last of the famous fleet of cryolite carriers that for years plied between Philadelphia and Greenland, is not lost, as had been feared, but is safe at Arsuk, on the bleak coast of Greenland.

The Alkaline left Ivigtut on October 10 with a cargo of cryolite for this port, but a hurricane forced Captain Jansen to seek safety in the harbor of Arsuk on October 25.

When the storm subsided, the ice had formed to such an extent that it was impossible to get the vessel through clear water and the only thing to do was to make the twelve men composing the crew as comfortable as possible for the long Arctic winter. Arsuk is inhabited only by Eskimos. The bark probably will not be able to leave Greenland until [illegible]

FIND DISMEMBERED BODY.

DETROIT, Dec. 27.—The body of a man identified as Walter or [illegible] Buckmeister, of Akron, Ohio, was found dismembered today in [illegible] Park. It is thought the body was shipped here in a box from Akron.

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

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MANHATTAN

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Sam W. Eiges....................138 Nassau St.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.
Progress Book Store..........233 E. 84th St.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Patronize Sobel's Union Shoes...84 Rivington St.
The Regent Shoe....1436 3d Ave., near 84th St.
Mertzel & Dlouhy..1372 1st Ave., bet. 73d & 74th
M. Siegelman.........................40 Avenue B
Jos. Lau, 1550 Ave. A, bet. 82d and 83d Sts.
I. Nathan....1785 Madison Ave., near 117th St.
Harlem Shoe Co.....1566 3d Ave., cor. 103d St.
Eagle Shoe Store................843 Columbus Ave.
B. Hahn.............................3069 8th Ave.
Union Shoe Store.....1410 2d Ave., near 73d St.
B. N. Lefkowitz.......................2 Avenue C
Union Shoe Co.......................52 Avenue B

CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.
L. Seigel & Co.......................47 Canal St.
Witty Brothers..............54 to 58 Eldridge St.

CLOTHIERS AND GENTS' FURNISHERS.
Levy Bros...........2196 3d Ave., near 120th St.

DEPARTMENT STORES.
C. H. Drake.........[illegible] 8th Ave. (31st St.)
M. & A. Katz................831-33 Third Ave.
Frank's..........Northeast cor. 63d and Avenue A
Frank........Cor. 106th St. and Columbus Ave.

DRUGGISTS.
G. Oberdorfer.......................2393 8th Ave.
Also 147th St. & 8th Ave.

DENTISTS.
Dr. S. Berlin.....................22 E. 108th St.
Dr. M. S. Lee...................1166 Madison Ave.
Dr. A. Carr........................133 E. 84th St.
Dr. R. I. Rubin....................50 E. 108th St.

FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS.
I. Goldberg, 171 E. Broadway; Fifth Ave. cor. 115th St.; Houston, cor. Clinton St.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.
Royal Furniture Co...................2190 3d Ave.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
I. Kupferschmid.................118 Delancey St.
M. & A. Katz....................831-833 Third Ave.
Sig. Klein..........................52 Third Ave.

HATS.
CALLAHAN, THE HATTER.
140 Bowery; nearly 50 years' reputation.
H. Silverstein....................38 Delancey St.
Bardin Union Hats......3d Ave., cor. 105th St.

LUNCH ROOMS.
William G. Stoker....................97 2d Ave.

LAW BLANKS AND TYPEWRITING SUPPLIES.
Excelsior Stationery Co..........116 Nassau St.

MEN'S HATS.
M'CANN'S HATS are always the best and cheapest. 210 Bowery.

OPTICIANS.
B. L. Becker..................203 E. Broadway
Dr. L. H. Kramer...................370 Grand St.
M. Singer.....................1456 Madison Ave.

OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN.
Dr. B. L. Becker.................203 E. Broadway

PRINTING INKS, COLORS AND VARNISHES.
J. M. Huber.......................150 Worth St.

PHOTOGRAPHY.
L. Boroseoff.............255 Grand St., cor. Essex
D. L. Aronow......180 E. 82d St., cor. Third Av.

PIANOS.
O. W. Wuertz.....................1518 Third Ave.
Also 2080 Third Ave.

RESTAURANTS.
Isidor Klepak.....168 Henry st., near Jefferson

STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD TICKETS.
Paul Tausig.......................104 E. 14th St.

TRUSSES.
Henry Frahme....................1490 Third Ave.

TRUNKS AND BAGS.
Thomas G. Hunt....................430 Sixth Ave.

UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS.
V. Brittine & Co...................345 E. [illegible] St.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
[illegible]...........................[illegible] Columbus Ave.

BRONX

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Sam W. Eiges...................465 E. 176th St.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Max Deutsch.........................2655 3d Ave.
Max Lewin...........................3520 3d Avenue
Goldberg's Union Shoes..3201 3d Ave.; 166th St.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS.
Westchester Clothing Co..3d Ave. and 144th St.
Travis.......3d Ave., opp. 161st St. L. Station

DRUGGISTS.
X-Lax Chocolate Laxative. 10 Cents.

DENTISTS.
Dr. Ph. Lewin.......................530 Brook Ave.

CLOTHES, HATS AND SHOES.
West Farms Clothing Co., Tremont av., Boston rd

HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
Silverstone Bros..744 Westchester av., nr. 156th.

INSTRUCTION.
Bronx Prep. School..........1613 Washington Ave.

JEWELLERS.
L. Gittleman.....326 Brook Ave., near 149th St.

BROOKLYN

BUTCHERS.
Joseph Kuss.......................1319 Myrtle Ave.

BAKERY.
L. Jahn..........................344 Hamburg Ave.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
A. [illegible]......................2680 Atlantic Ave.
361 Knickerbocker.....HASLACK....3077 Fulton
L. [illegible]......................1136 Myrtle Ave.
H. [illegible].......................1934 Pitkin Ave.
Meade Shoe Co......................106-4 Myrtle Ave.
Brooklyn's Largest Shoe House.
A. Bertram.......................494 Knickerbocker Ave.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.
Clearfield Butter & Egg Co.........1894 Broadway

CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.
Henry Heller, 377 Hamburg Ave., cor. Greene
E. [illegible]......................437 Knickerbocker Ave.

COAL.
G. Haas' Sons.............Tel. 2126 Bushwick

CIGAR MANUFACTURER.
C. F. [illegible]......................1371 Myrtle Ave.

DENTISTS.
Dr. A. Ritt......................1621 Pitkin Ave.

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As an experiment take home a loaf of Pure Whole Wheat Bread, 10c, 12c, 15c.
TRY NATURE'S DIET TODAY.

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The Berlin..........Broadway, cor. Willoughby

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Tuman's Pharmacy........Pitkin Ave. & Wyona
I. Schlossberg..................332 Knickerbocker Av.

DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS.
Linder & Berger........................1966 Fulton
Aronson Bros. & Fierst............61 Belmont Av.
Louis Berger...........................2635 Atlantic
Mayers..................................519 "Onderdonk"

FURNITURE, ETC.
Smith & Director.....Pitkin, cor. Rockaway
Franz & Miller............Broadway & Gates
Geo. J. Schwarz...........1879-81 Myrtle
Bay Ridge Furniture Co.................5213 3d
Sanit & Kahn...................339 Knickerbocker

FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS.
I. Goldberg..............................86 Graham
I. Goldberg...................Pitkin, cor. Rockaway

GROCERIES.
H. Delventhal..........Flatbush, cor. Ave. [illegible]
J. B. Schierenbeck..................19 Bremen St.

GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN.
C. H. Grau...........................5610 8th Ave.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
Martin Derz..............................695 Broadway

HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
E. Antman...................497 Knickerbocker Ave.
C. O. Loebel........................1658 Pitkin Ave.
Walker...................................1966 Fulton St.

LAUNDRIES.
Excelsior Laundry.........................187 Pearl St.
Schneider's Laundry..................1949A Myrtle Ave.

MILK.
High-Ground Dairy Co..........[illegible] Madison St.

MILLINERY.
Myrtle Millinery..........................1331 Myrtle Ave.

SPORTING GOODS, BICYCLES AND KODAKS.
Dolls' Hospital, Younkas.......2709 Atlantic Ave.

STATIONERY, RUBBER STAMPS.
Chas. Koehler's Son, 1181 Myrtle Ave.

TEA.
White Rose Ceylon Tea..........At Your Grocer's

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Herman Brandt........................1219 Washington St.

CLEANING, DYEING, PRESSING, DRESS SUITS TO LET—Boston.
S. Goodman...........................160 Chambers St.

CUSTOM TAILORS—Boston.
Rudolph Appel.............2066 Washington St.
Ohlson & Anderson............3 School St., Boston

HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Boston.
H. Marcus...1067 Washington St.; 94a Dover St.

HARDWARE AND TOOLS—Boston.
A. & H. Levy, 964 Hanover; 1007 Washington St.

UNION MADE HATS—Boston.
ATKINS - - 4 Tremont St.

SHOE REPAIRING—Boston.
Sudbury St. Repairing Co............31 Sudbury St.

SURGEON DENTIST—Boston.
I. Trustman.............................30 Chambers St.

SOCIALIST BOOKS, PERIODICALS—Boston.
M. Andelman...........................[illegible]

UNION MADE BADGES—MONTHLY UNION BUTTONS—CELLULOID NOVELTIES.
A. R. Lopez & Bro.............3 School St., Boston

UNION MADE, READY AND CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING—Boston.
N. Dean & Co......1119 Columbus Ave., Boston

UNION MADE CIGARS, BOX TRADE, MAIL ORDERS—Boston.
BOSTON SMOKER Levinson Bros. 5 Chambers St., Boston

PHOTOGRAPH STUDIOS—Boston.
L. Hoffman...........................135 Leverett St.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.
Sigmund Kaltz.............376 Hanover St., Boston
A. R. Lopez & Bro...........3 School St., Boston
I. M. Feinberg & Son..........19 Washington St.

COAL AND WOOD DEALERS—Lynn, Mass.
W. P. Connery..........................113 Pleasant St.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Lynn, Mass.
Roberts, Union-Made Shirts, Collars, Neckwear. Cor. Monroe and Washington Sts.

UNION MADE HATS AND SHOES—Lynn, Mass.
Ash & Nichols............................17 Munroe St.

UNION LABEL HOSIERY—Lynn, Mass.
McGinn Hosiery Co......................5 Buffum St.

NEW JERSEY

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS—Newark, N. J.
Henry Green.............................[illegible]
H. Litter................................[illegible]

PUBLICATIONS.
Chas. H. Kerr & Co...................[illegible]
[illegible]

SIX WORKERS DIE IN 2 FREIGHT CRASHES

Collision Victims Are Engineers, Firemen and Flagman.

WHEELING, W. VA., Dec. 27.—Four trainmen were killed and three others seriously injured in a head-on collision of freight trains at Mercer station, seven miles south of Gallipolis, Ohio, this morning, on the Ohio division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The dead are: William Staffey, engineer, and R. H. Bradhard, fireman, Parkersburg, W. Va.; O. J. Moffit, brakeman, Huntington, W. Va., and R. H. Lontz, fireman, of Mason City.

The accident occurred shortly before daybreak and was due to a misinterpretation of train orders. One of the freights had orders to let the other pass at a siding two miles below Mercers station but the crew thought the orders read to let the other train pass at Mercers station. When the collision took place both trains were travelling at a high rate of speed and the men who were killed were buried beneath the wreckage. The locomotives were completely wrecked.

LOUISIANA, Mo., Dec. 27.—Two men were killed, one was fatally injured and several others were hurt when the Red Hummer Limited, which left Chicago last night on the Chicago and Alton, crashed into the rear end of a freight train at Farber, near here, early today.

The dead are trainmen. Nearly every passenger in the smoking car and a few in the Pullman cars were cut and bruised.

The locomotive, baggage car and smoker on the passenger train and the rear coaches on the freight were derailed and splintered.

The dead:

Engineer Davis of the Red Hummer, Slater, Mo.

Flagman Flora of the freight train.

Fireman Crabtree of the passenger train, living at Slater, Mo., was injured, probably fatally.

Both Engineer Davis and Fireman Crabtree could have escaped serious injury if they had leaped. They stuck to their posts and succeeded in slackening the speed of the Hummer slightly.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 27.—While running at a high rate of speed the Pittsburg Express on the Pennsylvania Railroad, due in Buffalo at 9 a.m. today, was derailed at Summerdale, N. Y., sixty miles south of here. The engine, express, mail and combination baggage and smoker left the rails, but did not tip over. Engineer John Miles and his fireman were quite seriously injured, but were able to travel to their homes. Other than a severe shaking up the passengers were not seriously injured.

Wrecking trains from Brockton, N. Y., and Oil City, Pa., were called to clear the road for traffic, which was blocked for several hours.

REVIVALIST KILLED BY CHURCH HE BUILDS

BARBERTON, Ohio, Dec. 27.—J. H. Meyers, real estate dealer, died today of injuries received when a tabernacle, which was being erected by volunteer Christmas workers, collapsed, late yesterday afternoon, injuring fifty of those employed on the work.

The tabernacle was being erected for union revival services, to begin next Sunday. Two ministers were among those injured.

MRS. STETSON STATES HER ATTITUDE

Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, at one time leader of the First Church of Christ Scientist in New York and now under ban of excommunication by the directors of the Mother Church in Boston, gave out a long statement yesterday, in which she makes it known that she does not recognize the authority of that body to keep her from participating in all powers and benefits of the church.

Mrs. Stetson indicates her intention to assert her position as church member and healer in the face of the "carnal mind" of those who have attempted to cast her out, and she is confident that truth must prevail in the end. Concerning malevolent mental influences, she has this to say:

"Great demands have been made upon me by a large body of students from every walk of life which have forced me to gain an understanding of the Science of Mind, which has uncovered to me the subtle and false claims of the workings of the carnal mind, or malicious animal magnetism. While I see this as a false claim I wrestle with it and through the power of the Christ consciousness make it unreal.

"I know by spiritual consciousness when I am attacked by malicious mental malpractice in its efforts to destroy my usefulness, to intimidate or discourage me. My defense is in the sword of the Spirit, the Word of God: the declaration that God is the only power and the only presence; that divine love fills all space; that there is no power or presence opposed to God, nor to man, who reflects Him. Evil in all its forms is powerless to overcome Good and must disappear and leave the field to Love, who fills all space. This is the mental defense of a Christian Scientist and its not malpractice."

DR. ROBINSON WIRES JAPANESE AMBASSADOR

Dr. William J. Robinson has sent the following telegram to the Japanese ambassador at Washington:

"To His Excellency, the Ambassador of Japan:

"Sir—During the war between Russia and Japan every advanced thinker, every liberty-loving citizen, prayed for the success of your country. We thought that Japan stood for progress, for liberty, for humanitarianism, and every victory won by you was a blow at the cruel absolutism and the merciless brutality of the Russian monarchy. It seems, however, from what we learn of the secret and unconstitutional proceedings against Dr. Denjiro Kotoku and his Comrades, that Japan is about to follow in the footsteps of Russia, and is to soak its flag in the blood of its thinkers and educators.

"If your government perpetrates the dastardly deed of destroying the lives of Dr. Kotoku and his twenty-five companions, it will deserve, equally with the Russian government, the hatred and execration of thinking and liberty-loving men and women throughout the world. Respectfully yours,

"WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, M. D.,

"President of the American Society of Medical Sociology, Editor of the Medical Review of Reviews, the Critic and Guide, etc."

SAILS TO TESTIFY OF FRIAR LAND DEAL

MANILA, Dec. 27.—Manager Poole, of the Mindoro Development Company, sailed yesterday for Washington, where he will appear as a witness before the congressional committee which is to investigate the sale of friar lands. Captain Van Schaick, the governor of the Province of Mindoro, who has a thorough knowledge of the situation, also sailed for Washington and will appear before the committee to tell what he knows of the deal.

14TH ST. BUILDING WRECKED BY BOMB

Occupants in Panic, but No Life Is Reported Lost.

Practically every window in the tenement at No. 502 East 14th street was blown to pieces early yesterday when a bomb—apparently a weapon of blackmailers—exploded in the hallway.

The bomb had been placed under the stairs on the ground floor. These were made of a composition stone, and the explosion wrecked them and hurled great pieces through the front doors, which were blown out. The railing of the stairs was torn off, and the Italian tenants, who had been tossed from their beds, could not get down to the ground floor. The majority made for the fire escapes, while some climbed to the roof.

Tenants in adjoining houses were awakened and a fire alarm was turned in. Firemen took the people from the escapes and police reserves from the Fifth street station calmed them. Opposite the house is the Church of the Immaculate Conception. The priests ran into the street when they heard the explosion and aided the police.

Having learned that the owner of the tenement, Salvatore Catolanio, a lace manufacturer, had received threatening letters and demands for $1,000, the police were convinced that the blackmailers had been responsible for the wreckage.

Detective De Gilie questioned Catolanio, who told of receiving a threatening letter. In it the writer said they would either kill him or destroy his property unless $1,000 was paid. He believes that the bomb was a warning to pay the money.

No one could be found who saw any person enter or leave the hallway. Sadie Ruysrton, fourteen years old, was at a small fruit stand a few feet away from the hallway. Her mother had gone to Avenue A, and the little girl was alone. She said that she saw no one leave just before the explosion, which threw her from her feet.

GAY PAREE WELCOMES AN AMERICAN CROOK

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Despite his record as being one of the "leading crooks" of America and an equally shady reputation in Europe, Harry Silverberg, minus his aliases, is back in Paris. He is stopping at one of the swellest hotels in the Champs-Elysee. His automobile is the biggest in Paris, but not half big enough to accommodate the social lights with whom Silverberg is hobnobbing.

Since the discovery of Silverberg's presence, American residents of the city are speculating on what next big "venture" he will try to pull off. His last gigantic exploit was the formation of a $40,000,000 company to build a railway in Chile, the concession for which he had acquired—honestly—from the Chilean government. His scheme was in a fair way to go through when the English financiers, including many of high degree, learned who Silverberg was and dropped the venture instanter.

Silverberg is No. 7,787 in the New York rogues' gallery.

TWO SKATERS DROWN; SEVEN ARE SAVED

BOSTON, Dec. 27. — Tragedy marked the Christmas celebrations here. Miss Lelia S. Call and Earl W. Peterson, while skating on the Charles river basin last evening, hand in hand, glided to their death in the river through a hole. None saw them fall, but residents on the shore heard their cries, and rushed to the hole, only to recover their bodies.

Peterson was assistant secretary of the religious work at the Boston Y. M. C. A., and Miss Call was a student at the Deaconess' Training School.

Seven men and two women plunged through holes, but were pulled out.

AS THE YEAR CLOSES

This year—1910—has been a good one for THE CALL.
We are not pessimistic in the least.
We are rapidly overcoming the obstacles before us.
Nineteen eleven holds much good in store for THE CALL.
The future of THE CALL is not dark. In fact, as the days and months slip by our road becomes easier and easier.
THE CALL is growing. Its circulation is going up. We are paying our bills, and that is saying a great deal.
There are many duties and responsibilities before us. This coming year is to be a year of work and hustling.
We want a bigger CALL.
We intend to get it in 1911.
Will you help?
That's what we want to know.
If YOU care to boost get ready NOW.
Should you all enter into THE CALL boosting year we would be able to give you a penny, eight-page paper.
That's worth while boosting for, isn't it?
Wouldn't it be great for THE CALL to sell at one cent? You bet your bottom dollar it would! If you give us enough help we will be able to lower the price of your paper.
It's up to you.
YOU, Comrade CALL HUSTLER, are to decide by your work for THE CALL whether 1911 is to mean a penny, eight-page paper.

	Sunday Issue Only.	Weekday Issue Only.	Sunday and Weekday Issues.
For One Year.........	$2.00	$3.00	$4.50
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Ancient Society or Researches in the Lines of Human Progress: From Savagery Through Barbarism to Civilization

One American and only one is recognized by the universities of Europe as one of the world's greatest scientists. That American is Lewis H. Morgan, the author of this book. He was the pioneer writer on the subject. His conclusions have been fully sustained by later investigators.

This work contains a full and clear explanation of many vitally important facts, without which no intelligent discussion of the "Woman Question" is possible. It shows that the successive marriage customs that have arisen have corresponded to certain definite industrial conditions. The author shows that it is industrial changes that alter the relations of the sexes, and that these changes are still going on. He shows the historical reason for the "double standard of morals" for men and women, over which reformers have wailed in vain. And he points the way to a cleaner, freer, happier life for women in the future, through the triumph of the working class. All this is shown indirectly through historical facts; the reader is left to draw his own conclusions.

Cloth, 586 large pages, gold stamping. Until lately this book could not be bought for less than $4.00. Our price is $1.50, and we will mail the book to YOU for 50c, provided you send $1.00 at the same time for a year's subscription to the International Socialist Review. Address

Charles H. Kerr & Company
118 West Kinzie Street, Chicago.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

The Call is compelled to exact this requirement because of the increasing size of this department and the growing difficulty of publishing news of this character at short notice. The publication of matter telephoned in cannot be assured. Comrades are advised to send in their notices as far ahead of the date for publication as possible.

BUSINESS MEETINGS

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Yorkville Socialist Suffrage Club.

There will be a meeting of the Yorkville Socialist Suffrage Club this evening, at 112 East 104th street. Dr. Anna Ingerman will talk on "Suffrage and Its Relation to Socialism." All are cordially invited to attend.

BROOKLYN.

4th A. D., Branch 1—222 Stockton street.

13th A. D.—Members of the 13th A. D. will kindly take notice that there will be no meeting this evening. The next meeting will be on January 4, 1911.

15th A. D., Branch 1—At 535 Graham avenue.

22d A. D., Branch 4—At Gorden Hall, Van Sicklen and Sutter avenues. William J. F. Hannemann will lecture on "Fundamental Principles of Socialism." Members are requested to be present and to bring their friends.

Brownsville Branch of the People's Forum.

The seventh lecture of the course arranged by the Brownsville Branch of the People's Forum will be given Friday evening at the Knights of Pythias Temple, 432 Hepkinson avenue. A. S. Sachs, editor of the Zukunft, will speak on "Darwinism and Socialism." A violin solo will be given by Barenstein.

Tickets at 15 cents, good for a month's lectures, can be obtained of Harry Watton, 1521 Pitkin avenue, and S. Hurok, 1555 St. Marks place.

NEW JERSEY.

Newark.

A regular meeting of the 2d and 7th Ward Branches will be held this evening at 8:30 o'clock at 124 Market street. Comrade Burgess will be the speaker of the evening. Discussion will follow.

Elizabeth.

Nicholas Alleinikoff delivered an illustrated lecture under the auspices of Branch 3, Local Union County, on Christmas night to an audience that taxed the capacity of the hall. The subject of the lecture was "Heroes of the Russian Revolution." The speaker gave a preliminary review of the growth of the revolutionary movement in Russia, which began about 182s, up to the last revolt in 1905.

Pictures and biographical sketches of a few of the heroes of the latest revolution out of the hundreds of known martyrs were shown, and, of course, any description of the acts of the countless thousands of unknown heroes was necessarily omitted. Among the pictures shown were those of the massacre of January 9, 1905, known as "Bloody Sunday," when thousands of men, women and children were murdered in cold blood. Maria Spirodonova, one of the great women of history, who was horribly tortured by the Russian authorities before she died, and Catherine Brechkovsky, known as the "grandmother" of the Russian revolution, who was recently exiled to Siberia for life.

The next series of six lectures will begin Sunday, January 8, 1911. The first three will be by Professor Gruenberg, of the Rand School; the next two by Sol Fieldman, and the last by Mrs. Mary Whitney. The subjects for these lectures will be announced later.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Salem.

At the Salem municipal election on December 14, Thomas J. Lally, Socialist, was elected a member of the Salem board of aldermen. He received a total of 2,419 votes.

Sick and Death Benefit Fund

6. MORRISANIA—Sec., C. Holzhauer, 498 E. 144th st., New York. Phys., H. Wahn, 638 Eagle ave Every 1st Mon., Melrose Turnhalle, 505-507 Courtland ave.

9. PATERSON, N. J.—Fin. Sec., Chas. Boether, 96 Jefferson st. Every 3d Mon., Paterson Turn Hall, Cross and Ellison sts

14. BRANCH GREENPOINT, meets the last Sunday of each month, 9:30 a.m., at Eckford Hall, cor. Eckford and Callyer sts. G. Stamer, 98 Monitor st., fin. sec.

17. EAST NEW YORK—W. Wohlrab, 675 Glenmore ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phys., Stephen H. De Coste, 170 Barbey st., Brooklyn. Last Mon. of m., 675 Glenmore ave.

18. WAKEFIELD—Sec., J. Haas, 743 E. 218th st., Williamsbridge, N. Y. Phys., Herman Scalson, 4817 White Plains ave., Wakefield, N. Y. Every 3d Mon., 233d st. and White Plains rd. Geo. Sanderman Local.

22. BRANCH NEWARK, N. J. Headquarters Labor Lyceum, cor 10th St. and 18th Ave. Fin. Secy., John Frackenpohl, 449 So. 9th St., Newark, N. J., meets every 4th Thursday of each month, 8 p.m. Branch doctor, Dr. E. Mautner, 271 Fairmount Ave.

23. BLOOMINGDALE—F. Pracht, 655 10th ave., New York. Phys., Edmund Kolb, M. D., 483 W. 47th st., N. Y. Every 1st Mon. of m., 424 W. 49th st.

24. HARLEM—Sec., E. Ramm, 305 E. 88th st., New York. Phys., Fritz Neumann, 285 E. 86th st. Every 4th Monday, 243-247 E. 84th st.

25. YORKVILLE—Sec., Th. Sulitze, 1054 First ave., New York. Phys., Geo. Sauder, 244 E. 61st st., N. Y. Every 3d Sun., Croll's Hall, 145-147 E. 53d st.

28. ASTORIA—Fin. Secy., Jos. Mayer, 235 7th ave., near B'way. Phys., Dr. Paul O. Meyer, 269 Steinway ave. Meets every 4th Sunday in the month, 9:30 a.m., at Heetinger's Hall, 422 B'way.

45. HARRISON, N. J.—Sec'y, Christian Larsen, 147 Kearney ave., Kearney, N. J. Phys., H. Allen, 300 Davis ave. Meets every 4th Tuesday, Labor Lyceum 15-17 Ann st.

54. STAPLETON, N. Y.—Sec., George Schenk, 225 Broad st. Phys., M. Krueger, 67 Beach st. Every 4th Sun., Labor Lyceum, Roff st.

59. RIDGEWOOD—Paul Krueger, 510 Bleeker st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phys., W. E. Lippold, 107 St. Nicholas ave., Brooklyn. Every 4th Sat.; Queens County Labor Lyceum, 457 Greene st., bet. Wykoff and Cypress aves.

68. WILLIAMSBURG—Sec., Wm. Schmidt, 97 Knickerbocker ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phys., Hy. Kane, 217 Boerum st. Every 3d Sat., Muller's Halle, 187 Montrose ave.

75. BUSHWICK—Sec., Joseph Jonke, 136 Wyckoff ave., Brooklyn. Phys., J. W. Mork, 328 Central ave. Meets every second Sunday in the month at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Dues received every Sat., from 7:30 to 8 p.m., at F. Frey's Hall, 1407 Myrtle ave.

91. MANHATTAN.—Meets every third Sunday in the month at G. Goelz's Hall, 2278 Eighth ave., 10 a.m. Dues and assessments paid every Monday, 7-9 p.m. Fin. Sec'y, Carl Hening, 985 Columbus ave. Dr. W. Steffens, 471 W. 141st st. Tel. 3218 Audubon.

99. METROPOLITAN—Sec., Adolf J. Becker, 301 Fairview ave., Ridgewood. Phys., J. Daniel Freitag, 423 Ralph st., Metropolitan. Every 4th Sat., Fred Jacks Halle, Fairview ave., cor. Himrod st.

158. BRANCH HELLGATE, W. S. D. B. F. meets every first Monday in the month at Henk's Hall, 1644 Third ave., nw. cor. 92d st., New York. Phys., Pius Renn, 171 E. 88th st. Fin. Sec., August Schrimpf, 1129 Park ave. Pres., F. Gollinge, 302 E. 92d st., New York.

173. BRANCH NORTH MORRISANIA—Meeting every first Sunday of month. Dues received and payment of sick benefit every Monday evening from 7:30 to 9:30, at Kullmann's Hall, corner 167th st. and Park ave. Physician, 359 E. 156th st. Fin. Sec., E. Baumeister, 1354 Brook ave., N. Y.

209. BRANCH PORT CHESTER, N. Y.—Meeting every 4th Monday, in Washington Hall, 115 N. Main st. Fin. Sec., H. Koenen, P. O. Box 32, Port Chester, N. Y. Dr. T. J. O'Donnell, 250 Mill st., East Portchester, Conn.

224. BRANCH BAY RIDGE—Meets every 3d Thursday at Fred Meyer's Cafe, [illegible] st. and 2d ave. Branch Phys., Dr. [illegible], [illegible] 6th ave.; Fin. Secy., Henry Wiedmayer.

PATROLMAN M'GRATH HELD WITHOUT BAIL

Patrolman Matthew McGrath, the celebrated weight thrower, was held without bail yesterday for the grand jury by Magistrate Hylan in the Flatbush Police Court on a charge of felonious assault for the shooting of George Walker, a Democratic politician of Brooklyn.

Mrs. McGrath was not in court and was said to be ill at the home of her father, former Police Captain Michael Smith, in Flatbush.

Physicians at the Kings County Hospital now hold out some hope for the recovery of Walker, who still has two bullets in his body and has not yet recovered sufficient strength to permit of their removal. Three bullets have been removed.

Walker says he was on his way home Sunday near midnight when he met Mrs. McGrath and at her request went to her home to see a Christmas tree. He had just entered when McGrath came in and began shooting. On the way to the police station, he alleges, McGrath, who had arrested him, told him to say that he did not know Mrs. McGrath, but that he was a burglar.

The case is under investigation by the Police Department.

COMMERCE COMMISSION SAVES R. R. PROFITS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Southern and Western shippers who use the Missouri Pacific, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and Texas and Pacific railroad between Memphis, Tenn., and points in Louisiana, will save several hundred thousand dollars as the result of an order issued by the interstate commerce commission today suspending the rate increases recently made on all commodities until July 8.

Increases were to have become effective on January 5.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Alden Freeman will speak on "My Trip Around the World" this evening at the East Side Equal Rights League, 225 Chrystie street. Admission will be 5 cents.

Questions will be cheerfully answered. Discussions and anecdotes follow lecture.

PHARMACISTS.

GEORGE OBERDORFER
PHARMACIST,
2393 Eighth Ave., Near 128th St.

Key West Co-operative Cigars
Union Made by Comrades.
5c each. $2.25 per box of 50
Better than sold at 10c in Non-Union Trust Stores.
TRY THEM.

Am. Ladies' Garment Cutters' Ass'n Local No. 10, International Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

WILL HOLD THEIR

Regular Meeting

TONIGHT, at 7:30 o'Clock

AT ARLINGTON HALL

23 St. Marks Place.

All members are requested to attend.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY.

BRANCH NO. 2, Arbeiter Ring, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening in Social Teutonia Hall, 23-25 Bartlett street, cor. Harrison ave. Our doctors, John Bailey, 68 McKibben st.; Aaron Borchenk, 62 McKibben st. Fin. Sec., J. Finkelstein, 105 Varet st.; Hospitaler, B. Kamenshine, 683 Gates ave.; Rec. Sec., J. Cohen.

"THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE" (Arbeiter Ring), General Office, 59-61 Delancey st., N. Y. City. Tel. 3626 Orchard.

AUSTRIAN WORKMEN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY, Branch 42, Workmen's Circle, meets every Friday evening at 220 E. Houston street.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 24, BRONX, meets every Friday at the Bronx Forum, 1363 Fulton ave. 2d and 4th Fridays for routine business, and 1st and 3d Fridays for discussion and lectures. P. Lerner, fin. secy, 680 St. Pauls pl. I. Kessosky, hospitaler, 489 E. 173d st. Dr. M. Cohen, 509 E. 173d st.

REVOLT SAID TO BE BREWING IN CUBA

Plot Reported by Detectives in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 27.—On top of the preparations for revolutionary expeditions to Honduras and Mexico, it was rumored here today that Cuban insurgents are gathering arms and ammunition in New Orleans for an uprising against the island government. The blow is said to be scheduled to fall within the next month.

Scotland Yard detectives, here in the interest of London bankers to watch the process of preparations for the Honduras revolution, are said to have dug up the Cuban revolutionary plot last night when they trailed down a big shipment of arms sent here from New York.

The London sleuths, believing the arms were meant for the Bonilla revolution in Central America, traced them to a cache near the river front.

Besides the gathering of arms and ammunition, the Cuban insurgents are said to be mustering men into the service in New Orleans. Each steamship from Havana has been bringing large numbers of volunteers.

The Cubans will not be as successful in sending expeditions from here as some of the Central Americans have been. Mexican revolutionists will dispatch a large body of men and a supply of ammunition from here in a few days.

SPLIT ON RANKS OF BATHTUB TRUST

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—From information received at the Department of Justice from one faction of the combination known as the "bathtub trust," the indications are that there will be no further opposition to the injunction proceedings instituted by the government.

It was learned here today that at least four of the firms which were charged with being parties to an agreement alleged to be a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law have sent out notices to the plumbing trade that they are no longer parties to the agreement, and in the future will do business independently.

The government probably will complete the injunction proceedings. Criminal prosecution, which has been started in Detroit, it is said here, will not be stopped, and Attorney General Wickersham is known to have charged his prosecutors to insist on jail sentences if the defendants are convicted.

Classified Advertisements

Small Ads That Will Bring Big Results.
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No Display.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
RICHMOND.

FREE EXCURSION
To SEA BREEZE HEIGHTS, Tottenville, S. I.
MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1:30 P. M. DON'T MISS THIS SALE.

We are offering full size building lots 3 blocks from the station, cement sidewalks on 50 ft. streets at

$250 EACH. Easy Terms

With every lot purchased we give you the free use of 140 ft. bathing beach and a private dock. Sea Breeze Heights fronts a beautiful bay 6 miles wide, the best of all salt water fishing. Bathing, boating, and all salt water sports. Every lot is high, dry and beautifully located.

Sea Breeze Heights is located in the heart of Tottenville, S. I., 3 blocks from the Carnegie Library, High School, stores, churches, and directly across the street from the finest residential section of Tottenville; 1,100 feet fronting the Amboy Road, which has sewers, water, and all city improvements. The property runs directly back from the Amboy Road to the Raritan Bay. We can make money for you if you invest in this property. We have made big money for hundreds of clients.

We have on file in our office dozens of letters. One man writes he made $50,000 in 2 years, another woman writes she made 82 per cent buying real estate through our office. Another woman invested $200 and made $165 clear profit in two years. Another woman made 60 per cent. We believe this is the biggest money-making opportunity we have ever offered. The owners of this property at this opening sale have placed the prices so low that we will agree to resell the lots for you in four years at 12 per cent per year profit.

Start the New Year Right. Be Your Own Banker.
Invest $100 in a plot 40x100. Balance $400. 4 years to pay it in.
Write reserving tickets for this
GREAT NEW YEAR'S SALE, JANUARY 2, 1911
All tickets are free. Write immediately, stating how many will be in your party.
W. C. REEVES & CO., 124 East 24th Street, N. Y. City

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

5TH AVE., 2815 (near 150th)—Handsome flat 5 rooms, bath, hot water; $18 monthly.

28TH ST., 153-157 W.—3 and 4 rooms, $13 to $15 monthly. Apply janitor.

133D ST., 508 W.—Four light rooms, bath, hot water; $15.50; subway.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

77TH ST., 334 E.—3 rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; $12-$16.

83D ST., 608 E.—5 large rooms, bath; hot water supply; improvements; month free; $17.

119TH ST., 110 E.—4 large, light rooms, bath, hot water; $16; half month free.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BRONX.

163D ST., 506 E., near L—6 rooms, bath, hot water, $21; two weeks free.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.
Manhattan.

Madison ave., 1533, cor. 104th st.—Nice room, bath; telephone, electric lighting; private rouse.

135TH ST., 423 E.—Single, double, heated rooms; hot running water and bath.

76TH ST., 128 E.—Nicely furnished rooms, bath, telephone; board optional.

4TH ST., 231 W., corner 10th st.—For light housekeeping or two gentlemen; all conveniences.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.
Newark.

STATE ST., 53—Room, suitable married couple or two men; steam heat; improvements; 3 minutes from Lackawanna station.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

YOUNG MAN, student, wishes a separate, light room in new building. Address Call, Box No. 5.

TWO LADIES desire room conveniently located from subway; housekeeping privileges; rent, $10 monthly. Address Call F. 10.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meeting of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 409 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS LOCAL No. 390.
Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 108 W. 21st St. Free employment bureau. Hours 9 to 12 a.m. Delegate Body meets every 4th Monday, 8 p.m.

Socialist Party, New York County. Headquarters, 239 East 84th st., Manhattan. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 3586 Lenox. Organizer, Edward F. Cassidy.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS' UNION of Brooklyn, meets every first and third Saturday at the Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.

Co-operative League. Meets every Tuesday evening at University Settlement, Eldridge and Rivington streets. M. I. Cohn, organizer.

CARRIAGE, WAGON AND AUTOMOBILE WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 127, meets the 2d and 4th Thursday, at the Labor Temple, E. 84th st.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

Brotherhood of Machinists

Headquarters 125 Park Row, N. Y.

METROPOLIS LODGE, No. 1, Fridays, Melrose Turn Hall, 565 Courtlandt Ave., Bronx.

ELYSIAN LODGE, No. 2, Thursdays, Reinking's Hall, 127 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

WINTHROP LODGE, No. 3, first and third Fridays, Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn.

PROGRESSIVE LODGE, No. 4, Mondays, Labor Temple, 243-247 E. 84th St., New York.

BUSHWICK LODGE, No. 5, Tuesdays, Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn.

ELECTRICAL LODGE, No. 6, Fridays, 347 Park Ave., bet. 51st and 52d sts., New York.

MANHATTAN LODGE, No. 7, Thursdays, Labor Temple, 243-247 E. 84th St., New York.

MICROMETER LODGE, No. 8 (Toolmakers), Tuesdays, 125 Park Row, New York.

INDEPENDENT LODGE, No. 9, Mondays, Gosweiler's Hall, 240 E. 80th St., New York.

BAY RIDGE LODGE, No. 17, Tuesdays, Olympian Hall, 50th St. and Fifth Ave., Brooklyn.

EDUCATIONAL LODGE, No. 20, Tuesdays, New Henry Hall, 40 Henry St., New York.

RUSSIAN LODGE, No. 21, 2d and 4th Sundays, 2 p.m., at 48 E. 23d St., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Local Union 309, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple. Carl Wolf, Rec. Sec'y, 88 East End ave.; Ludwig Becker, Fin. Sec'y, 1612 Second ave. Employment office, 142 E. 59th st.

BAKERS' UNION, Local 22, meets every second and fourth Wednesday at Bohemian National Hall, 734 [illegible]

CEMENT ASPHALT WORKERS' UNION of New York and vicinity, Local 34, A. B. of O. W. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at 316 East 63d street. Secretary's office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Mondays, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

PAPER CIGARETTE MAKERS' UNION, Local No. 98, T. W. Int. Union, meets every first and third Fridays in the month at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street. Abe Sheinessf, secretary.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local 291, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby ave. Frank [illegible], financial secretary, 432 Bleecker st., Brooklyn.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' UNION, Local No. 164, meets the 1st and 4th Friday evenings in the month at 148 Suffolk street.

WOOD CARVERS AND MODELERS' ASSOCIATION, meets every first, third and fifth Friday. Board of officers meets every second and fourth Friday at 8 p.m., at Labor [illegible]

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB OF HUDSON CO., N. J., Inc., 259-255 Central ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J. Club meeting first Wednesday of the month, 8 p.m. Trustees, officers and house committee every Wednesday, 8 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS OF AMERICA, Local No. 11. Meets every Monday evening at 243 E. 84th street.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER CUTTERS Local Union 119. Regular meetings first and third Saturdays of the month; 8 p.m. sharp; 12 St. Marks place. [illegible] office, 28 Duane street.

Local 2, Bro. Chandelier and Brass Workers of North America, meets [illegible] fourth Friday every month, at [illegible] avenue, bet. [illegible] and [illegible] streets. Secy., F. [illegible] Gates ave., Brooklyn.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' L. U. No. [illegible], meets every Monday [illegible] Labor Temple. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The New York Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl street, New York. Warren Atkinson, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone No. 3303-3304 Beekman.

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Per One Month	.20	.40	.50

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WE ARE PROSPEROUS.

We are prosperous, and we are not ashamed or afraid to let the world know it. Ours is the land of opportunity, and everybody is welcome to his share of it. Everybody who is willing and able to work can get a job at good pay, and if he is thrifty he will in a few years save enough to set up for himself. He will start out in a small way, to be sure, but the opportunities are there for everybody to grow rich. Did you say there were poor among us? Yes, of course, the lazy and the shiftless and the thriftless and the unfortunates are bound to remain poor wherever they be. For these we have our almshouses and other charitable institutions. But they really do not count. They disappear in the great mass of sturdy, hopeful workers, who are sure to rise to well-being if not to opulence. This is a young, great and growing country, no place for pessimists, nor Socialists, either. Why, the Socialistic workingmen of Europe, when they come here, become good and contented citizens, and vote regularly the Republican or Democratic ticket. No, sir, this is the land of abounding opportunity and of universal optimism.

These words, or words similar to these, used to be not so very long ago the staple argument against the Socialist propaganda. Somehow we no longer hear them, at any rate, not here in the East. Capitalistic concentration has put an end to the optimism of ten or fifteen years ago. Here and there people still rise from poverty to opulence, but this is no longer the normal thing; rather is it the exception, and people speak of it as notable. Capitalistic concentration has crushed the middle class and turned its mind toward pessimism. Capitalistic concentration has made the rise from wage-labor to economic independence an impossibility, a chimera. Capitalistic concentration has raised the cost of living and kept down the wages of labor. Capitalistic concentration has, through its paid agents, who are found everywhere—in politics, in the law, and in business—gobbled up every opportunity worth while, all the great natural resources of the country, all the inventions and business opportunities.

We are still prosperous. But our prosperity is no longer the prosperity of the greatest number, or even of a great number. Our prosperity has become a monopoly of the few, just as industry and business and all the opportunities of life have been monopolized. The number of our poor is growing greater with every year that passes. And they are not the idle poor, the unproductive poor. They are the working poor, the producing poor, who produce prosperity for their masters and poverty for themselves. They are underpaid while they work, and hence are on the ragged edge of starvation the moment they are laid off. And they are laid off more often and for longer periods than they used to be in former years, for while more can be produced with more perfect tools and machines, less can be sold at the higher prices. The army of the working poor is growing. The charity organizations are unable to cope with the immense mass of poverty confronting them. Even Christmas dinners can no longer be provided for all, and hundreds and thousands have to be turned away cold and hungry in the richest city on the American continent.

Yes, indeed, we are prosperous.

:o:

THE GROWTH OF CITIES AND SOCIALISM.

The results of the census are being published piecemeal in the government bulletins and daily newspapers. It is as yet impossible to form any conception as to the final picture they will present of the changes that have taken place in this country during the past decade, changes not only in the number of the people, but also in their distribution and in their mode of living, changes in agriculture and in industry.

The census in its entirety will present a rich field for Socialist investigation—invesigation that the Socialist party should encourage to the utmost of its resources. For no one is more vitally interested in learning the extent and direction of the changes that have taken place than the working class, and particularly its most enlightened section, the Socialists.

Misinformation, misrepresentation and exaggeration can do no good to the cause of Socialism. These are the weapons of the parties of conservatism and reaction, while truth, the naked, unadorned reality, is the most powerful weapon of the party of social revolution.

But already certain results of the census have been published that are of the utmost interest to Socialists. We shall now mention only one—the growth of cities.

Between 1900 and 1910 the rate of increase in the large cities was 33.6, as against 32.5 per cent between 1890 and 1900. In the past decade, as well as in the preceding one, this rate was greater than the rate of the general increase of population. In other words, the proportion of the people living in cities is constantly growing. At present nearly one-third of the people of this country live in cities exceeding 25,000 in population.

This phenomenon—the growth of the city population at a faster rate than the general population—is, of course, not peculiar to the United States, but is characteristic of capitalist society everywhere. The concentration of population in large and ever larger cities corresponds to the concentration in industry, commerce, and finance, and expresses the preponderance of industry over agriculture in the capitalistic economy.

The growth of cities may be regarded as a true index—one among several—of the capitalistic development of a country. Hence it is also an index of the conditions favorable to the spread of the Socialist idea. A country with a population mainly agricultural and few large cities, like Russia or Turkey, presents (other things being equal) a less favorable soil for the success of Socialist propaganda than England or Germany, with their great industrial development and numerous large cities. The growth of German cities during the past quarter century has been phenomenal; so also has been the growth of German capitalistic industry and the German Social Democracy.

The United States occupies as yet a middle position. Primarily an agricultural country a quarter of a century ago, it is becoming more and more industrialized. In its economy industry does not yet play the predominant role it does in Germany or England, although it is far in advance of a country like Russia. But the tendency is unmistakable. Our exports show an ever increasing proportion of industrial products and an ever declining proportion of agricultural products. The rapid growth of our cities is indicative of the same tendency. And it is this overmastering tendency of modern society upon which the progress and ultimate success of the Socialist propaganda depends here as everywhere else.

BARBAROUS MEXICO AND ITS PARTNERS

"BARBAROUS MEXICO." By John K. Turner. Chicago. Chas. H. Kerr & Co.; $1.50.

"I ALSO ACCUSE." In the American Magazine for December.

"REFLECTIONS." By William M. Reedy, in the St. Louis Mirror, December 1.

These are evil days for the Mexican government and each new day brings forth a new crop of indictments, protests, damaging revelations, publicity, and, furthermore, as if to cap the climax with a poetical justice, a real revolution has come on top of General Diaz and has him on the run until he makes way for a constitutional president of Mexico. As Mr. W. M. Reedy says: "Disgusting is the only word for the general attitude of the press toward the recent Mexican revolution. . . . That the same American people who owe their existence as a nation to a revolt against a like tyranny should sit back and assent to the approval by their press of the crushing out of such a revolt shows how far we have departed from democratic ideals. . . . Whatsoever opposes Diaz is destroyed. He is banished the country or thrown in jail, or his property is confiscated. . . . All this under our noses—we, a liberty-loving people, as we fondly imagine. Why do we tolerate it? For no reason in God's or the devil's world, except that many of our big capitalists have interests there."

The same thought runs through "I Also Accuse," although the writer is evidently a Mexican.

"It is not possible for them," he says, "to give us back our liberties, because then we should be able to investigate the former actions performed by the government and to disturb its business in the future, and that would lower the price of Mexican bonds and stocks.

"There is no hope, even a remote one, that they will allow the people to elect freely any officials, because that would lower the price of Mexican stocks and bonds.

"It is impossible that they will consent to a free press, because a free press would exhibit all the wrongs committed by the present administration, and that would lower the price of Mexican stocks and bonds. They must choke in blood every attempt at protest to preserve the peace imposed by Porfirio Diaz, so as to avoid lowering the price of Mexican stocks and bonds.

"And if any of the people rise against the authorities who despoil them of their lands, as has been the case in the Yaqui region, in Papantla, in Acayucam and in Yucatan, Porfirio Diaz sends his troops carrying death and terror to that region, and creates the impression that the men who fight for their rights and properties are bandits of the worst class, for whom there shall be no mercy; and all to maintain the price of Mexican stocks and bonds.

"In Mexico honest and independent citizens are outlaws because their actions lower the price of the Mexican stocks and bonds and prevent more of those foreign loans that are ruining the country; while the action of the real outlaws, the financial bandits who kill and plunder in the interest of the autocrat, on the contrary sustain the high price of stocks and make possible more foreign loans."

After the series of articles on "Barbarous Mexico" came out in the American Magazine and the Mexican government realized that it could not buy that magazine, it started a counter campaign in the other magazines. One editor told how he was offered $5,000 for 500 copies of his magazine if he would only publish a defense of Mexico. A Mexican official boasted that he had spent a great sum of money, in fact a fortune, among reporters, editorial writers and some editors of New York papers to kill all stories against Mexico.

The Metropolitan Magazine published in its issue of April, 1909, the following: "We are told that we can have some help from the Mexican government if we will tell our readers that it is not such a barbarous country after all. Of course, the gentleman who made us this offer realized that the article would have to have an intrinsic value of its own, that we could not touch it unless it were acceptable from an editorial point of view. But, if we are willing to print such an article, it will be furnished to us free of charge and we will receive a cash bonus of, say, $2,000. We need the money, but not that badly."

The following magazines have published answers to "Barbarous Mexico:" The Cosmopolitan, the Sunset Magazine, Moody's Magazine, the Mining World, the Overland Monthly, the Exporter.

If you count all the magazine and newspaper articles which defended the government of Mexico, the books which were silently suppressed, like "Porfirio Diaz," by R. De Zayas, and issued by D. Appleton & Co. in 1908; another book by two Englishmen, Tabor and Frost, called "Yucatan the American Egypt," printed by Doubleday, Page & Co., 1909, and "Diaz, Czar of Mexico," by C. de Fornaro, in 1909; the expense of publishing "Porfirio Diaz," by J. F. Godoy, Mexican minister to Cuba, which is an official publication of the book by Creelman, which is going to appear in February, both being presumably a defense of the system, you will find that the Mexican government has spent in round figures for the suppression of the truth and to offset damaging publicity about $500,000. Half a million dollars to prove that they are not so barbarous after all and so as to be able to sell Mexican bonds to the unsuspecting American public.

Mr. Turner says about "Barbarous Mexico:" "In this book which I am writing I am doing my best to bring out the most important facts and at the same time avoid giving valid grounds for action at libel."

Read what he has to say about the newspapers in his own city, Los Angeles, Cal., where there are five daily newspapers: "At the time of the high-handed persecutions of Magon, Villareal and Rivera, Sarabia, De Lara, Modesto Diaz, Arizmendez, Ulibarri and other Mexican political enemies of Diaz, in 1907, it became plain that the muzzle was on all of those newspapers. Suspicion was confirmed by a managing editor of one of them, who said in confidence to me and to others:

"'The newspapers of this town could get those men out of jail in twenty-four hours if they went at it. But they won't go at it because the owners of all five are interested in concessions in Mexico. You see we are up against it. We don't dare to say a word, for if we did Diaz would get back at us.'"

Two of these newspaper owners were Mr. Hearst himself, and Harrison Gray Otis, the latter proprietor of the notorious labor-hating Los Angeles Times. Each of these men own more than a million acres of Mexican land, which they are generally credited with securing from the Mexican government for nothing or practically nothing. "As to the magnificence of Mr. Hearst's stock ranch, permit me to reproduce an item which was published in the Mexican Herald, August 24, 1908:

"A WONDERFUL ESTATE.
"HEARST HOLDINGS IN CHIHUA-
"IS OVER MILLION ACRES.
"HUA SMALL EMPIRE.

"Within the inclosure graze 60,000 Herefords and 125,000 head of sheep. Thousands of horses and hogs are raised there."

This explains the mysterious silence about the revolution in Mexico and the suppression of news about Mexican affairs in the Hearst papers. And to quote Turner: "Everybody knows that for the United States and doubtless most other countries, he advocated democracy, freedom of speech, a free press, universal suffrage, regulation of predatory corporations, protection of labor, but Mr. Hearst's readers have just learned that for Mexico he is in favor of despotism, a police ruled press, no suffrage, unbridled corporations and slavery. I have never seen a more frantic apology for these institutions anywhere than is to be found in the March, April and May, 1910, numbers of the Cosmopolitan Magazine."

Chapter 14, "The American Partners of Diaz," starts thus: "The United States is a partner in the slavery of Mexico. After freeing his black slaves, Uncle Sam, at the end of half a century, has become a slaver again. Uncle Sam has gone into slave driving in a foreign country."

And again: "This is a strong statement, but I believe that the facts justify it. The United States is responsible in part for the extension of slavery in Mexico; second, it is responsible as the determining force in the continuation of that slavery; third, it is responsible knowingly for these things."

And further on Mr. Turner says: "Most effectively has the police power of this country been used to destroy a movement of Mexicans for the abolition of Mexican slavery and to keep the chief slave driver of Barbarous Mexico, Porfirio Diaz, upon his throne."

Turner also claims "that the United States has virtually reduced Diaz to a political dependency and by so doing has virtually transformed Mexico into a slave colony of the United States."

Turner shows how intimate and disgraceful has been the partnership of Americans and the Mexican government. Do you blame the Mexican Liberals for suspecting and hating the Americans? Do you blame them for fighting with a revolution the shameful combination of a great republic with the Mexican political Mafia to enslave a whole nation?

In the same chapter Turner says: "Let me present an instance or two of the way in which Americans are contributing to the extension of slavery.

"Take the Yaqui atrocities, for example. Vice President Corral, who was then in control of the government of the state of Sonora, stirred up a Yaqui war because he saw an opportunity to get the Yaqui lands and sell them at a good price to American capitalists. The Yaqui country is rich in both mining and agricultural possibilities. American capitalists bought the land while the Yaquis were still on them, then stimulated the war of extermination and finally instigated the scheme to deport them into slavery in Yucatan.

"But American capital did not stop even there. It followed the Yaqui women and children away from their homes. It saw families dismembered, women forced into wifehood with Chinamen, men beaten to death. It saw these things, encouraged them, and covered them up from the eyes of the world because of its interests in the price of sisal hemp, because it feared that with the passing of slave labor the price of sisal hemp would rise. The American cordage trust, a ramification of Standard Oil, absorbs over half the henequen export from Yucatan. The Standard Oil press declares there is no slavery in Mexico. Governor Fred N. Warner, of Michigan, publicly denied my expose of slavery in Yucatan. Governor Warner is interested in contracts involving the purchase annually of half a million dollars' worth of sisal hemp from the slave kings of Yucatan.

"Also, Americans work the slaves—buy them, drive them, lock them up at night, beat them, kill them, exactly as do other employers of labor in Mexico. And they admit that they do these things.

"Attorney General Wickersham is credited with being a heavy stockholder in the National Railways of Mexico; Henry W. Taft, brother of the President, is general counsel for the same corporation. Thus it will be seen that these officials have a personal as well as a political interest in maintaining the system of Diaz.

"Three times during the past two years the United States government has rushed an army to the Mexican border to crush a movement of Liberals which had risen against the autocrat of Mexico. Constantly during the past three years the American government, through its secret service, its Department of Justice, its immigration officials, its border rangers, has maintained in the border states a reign of terror for Mexicans in which it has lent itself unreservedly to the extermination of political refugees of Mexico who have sought safety from the long arm of Diaz upon the soil of the land of the free and the home of the brave."

As can be seen from the above quotations, the American people are finally awakening to a realization of the importance of the happenings next door to us. And when they do wake up there won't be very much left of the present system on the other side of the Rio Grande. The doom of the Mexican political Mafia is written in these three indictments, and as William M. Reedy says in a very concise and apt short poem:

They'll get
Diaz yet.

TO MAYOR GAYNOR

By GRACE POTTER.

Mayor Gaynor, I have read your letter of December 20 to J. Edward Swanstrom, in reply to an inquiry from him about the subways.

Now, of course, we all know that the bullet that went into your head a few months ago has never been located. We know, too, that although you say you swallowed it, maybe you are mistaken. Maybe it's up in your head where your brains are supposed to be, or ought to be or have been. (There, I've tried to cover that situation kindly and politely.)

Maybe it is that bullet up there which queered that letter, for it is a queer letter, Mr. Gaynor.

You say that there is "full municipal ownership" of the subways. Then you proceed to two further statements. "There is not municipal equipment and operation because we don't know enough yet to elect competent and honest officials." And "we cannot but wish not to add to the graft and dishonesty which exist now by putting the operation of our subways in official hands."

Who would quarrel with your statement that we don't know enough to elect competent and honest officials? No one would, dear Mr. Gaynor, no one. Haven't most of the men we elected said they believed one thing before election and acted as if they believed another after? Sure, that's not honest. And with city work necessary to be done, don't many people lack a chance at any kind of a job? Sure, that's incompetence on the part of the men we elected.

And if we want to go into the matter of official honesty more intimately we could call your attention to a certain high-up official, Mr. Gaynor, who tried before election to gain the people's faith by large talk about his belief in their right. Talk? Why, he acted, too! He did something! He went right down off his bench—the gentleman alluded to was a judge, Mr. Gaynor—and trailed his white ermine in the dust of the city (put on the tremolo stops here) looking after the rights of a poor persecuted milkman's boy. He'd show the police and the grafters and, and, well, and anybody who dared do anything to the milkman's boy, he would, that they'd have to fight him first (him meaning the ermined gentleman), so they would! Why, we used to be so affected at the tales of what the ermined gentleman said and did and how he took the milkman's boy under his wing (yes, the ermined gentleman had wings), that we used to provide ourselves regularly with two hankies to wipe our tears as we read the morning papers. Oh, we just knew that the ermined gentleman would look after the people's rights!

Has he?

Well, there were the striking expressmen. There were the chauffeurs. We won't speak of the hungry, cold little messenger boys, and we won't hark back to the girls in last winter's shirtwaist strike. For the ermined gentleman never talked about looking after kids. It was only men of voting age. (The milkman's boy was twenty-three.)

Yes, dear Mr. Gaynor, you are right, quite right, about saying our officials are dishonest and incompetent. Some of the high-uppest there are the dishonestest and the incompetentest.

But, again, dear Mr. Gaynor, aren't you stretching it a little when you say that it would add to the dishonesty and graft and incompetence if we elected officials to equip and operate the subway? Don't you think, now, honest, Mr. Gaynor, don't you, that you are "going some?" How could any one steal more from the public than Belmont and Shonts and the others have done? Isn't the Public Service Commission and the Interboro and the rest of them that are handling things getting as many millions out of it as can be squeezed therefrom? No? You think the kind of people we elect to public office—typified by the ermined gentleman—could give the subway people points? Mr. Gaynor, that is where your letter is queer. We can't believe such talk, Mr. Gaynor, as you think you swallowed your bullet.

That letter of yours, written to Mr. Swanstrom, like the letters you write to Sister Carrie, are really open letters to the public. So it is quite proper that any one should reply who wishes to tell you what they think of your letter.

If you had told us mildly and politely to quit using the subways and walk to our work and had added that you didn't give a—a—what is the correct term? Oh, yes, a continental—whether it was too cold or too far for us to walk, I shouldn't have been surprised into saying back anything at all, Mr. Gaynor.

For I remember the letter you wrote a few weeks ago to an innocent Brooklyn man who wrote to ask if you couldn't do something to make the B. R. T. heat its cars. I remember you told him he should be ashamed to be always finding fault, and it was better for his health anyway to walk, and you believed he was exaggerating to say 3,000 died annually of pneumonia from colds caught in the cars. (I guess you thought only about 2,999 died, didn't you? And you are such a stickler for truth!)

Did you study French history so long ago that you have forgotten, Mayor Gaynor, about the man who told the French people they could eat grass when they cried out they were starving? Have you forgotten what they did to that man? I wondered if you had when I read that letter of yours to the Brooklyn man. I saw no reference to its cruelty anywhere in the papers. They printed it without comment. But I did see one woman whose husband is a workingman clench her hands, and I saw a terrible look come into her eyes, and it made me think of the part women took in the French revolution when it came to devising dramatic punishments for unfeeling tyrants. If you are an imaginative man . . .

Well, I wouldn't have thought of answering your Swanstrom letter if it had merely told us something like you told the Brooklyn man, for nothing could surprise me in the way of such talk after that, but I did feel so surprised at your saying any one could be more dishonest or more incompetent than the men who control our subways now, and I wanted to say, right to your face, it is a very queer statement. It must come of the bullet in your brain.

THIS MATERIAL AGE.

Roman Guide (impressively)—The ruins of the Coliseum!

Seattle Man (astonished)—Well, what do you think of that! Why, I saw photographs of that heap twenty years ago.

Roman Guide (feebly)—Quite likely, sir.

Seattle Man—But why in thunder aren't those ruins cleared away and a modern coliseum erected?—New Orleans Picayune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

COMRADE HAYWOOD DEFENDS HIS POSITION.

Editor of The Call:

Comrade Gerber seems somewhat exercised over a statement made by me, "No Socialist can be a trades unionist." It is very evident that Comrade Gerber has given no time to analyzing that statement. It is certainly not the principle involved with which he quarrels, but rather the words used in expressing it. If I had said, "All Socialists must be industrials," there would have been nothing with which Comrade Gerber could take issue.

Omitting all personal references in the making of which Comrade Gerber but weakens his position, I will discuss the question involved.

If Comrade Gerber heard my lecture or read the report, he must know that the broad statement, "No Socialist can be a trades unionist," was immediately followed by an exposition of the ethics of trades unionism, which are diametrically opposed to the fundamental principles of Socialism.

The program of Socialism involves the entire working class. And any organization that infringes upon the rights, or excludes any worker from privileges which he or she should enjoy, is opposed to the interests of the working class, and cannot be upheld by Socialists.

Comrade Bebel has said that membership in a labor union is a necessity of life for every workingman. Is it not a fact, Comrade Gerber, that there are trades unions that make it absolutely impossible for a worker to enjoy this necessity of life? Is it necessary for me to mention the means by which membership in trades unions is prevented? The apprenticeship system, technical examinations, prohibitive initiation fees, the books closed to all applicants, the refusal of some unions to accept women, the exclusion of negroes, and the closed door to those of foreign birth, no matter how skilled. Do not these and other provisions of trades unions deny the working class that which Comrade Bebel has described as a necessity of life for all workingmen? And if these facts are true, is there not some form of organization which is broad enough to take in all productive workers of every race, creed, sex and color?

During the next ten years, judging by the past decade, the trades unionists of the United States and Canada will contribute the aggregate sum of $400,000,000 in dues, fines, assessments and subscriptions with no guarantee to the membership of greater results than have been obtained within the last ten years. Meanwhile the purchasing power of the wages of organized and unorganized workers has vastly decreased and will continue to do so. Suppose this vast sum of four hundred millions could be turned into the channels of Socialist organizations, to unite the workers industrially and politically. What magnificent results could be achieved! Many Socialists, like Comrade Gerber, imagine that political victories mean Socialism. It would not. While I agree that the control of government is necessary to gain the means of wealth production, the election of political officeholders is not the ultimate triumph. There must be the well drilled army of the working class operating and controlling the industries before we can have Socialism. For Socialism is industrial self government by the workers. Debs says:

"Socialism must be organized, drilled, equipped, and the place to begin is in the industries where the workers are employed. Their economic power has got to be developed, or their political power, even if it could be developed, would but react upon them, thwart their plans, blast their hopes and all but destroy them.

"Such organization to be effective must be expressed in terms of industrial unionism. Each industry must be organized in its entirety and all working in the interest of all, in the true spirit of solidarity, thus laying the foundation and developing the superstructure of the new system within the old, from which it is evolving, and systematically fitting the workers, step by step, to assume entire control of the productive forces when the hour strikes for the impending organic change."

"Voting for Socialism is not Socialism any more than a menu is a meal."

And Bebel has told us that he was "convinced that no tongue, however eloquent, and no pen, however able, can long persuade the trade unionists of different factions that what has proved to be a great advantage to their natural enemies, the class of the employers, is a disadvantage to the workingmen.

"As centralization in the organization of the working class becomes a necessity against the centralizing tendencies of capitalism, so the centralized united labor unions of the workingmen is necessary against the centralized industrial organization of the employers."

Unions should not be organized to control the commodity labor power to the detriment of other workers who have the same commodity for sale. But there should be one great organization of all workers controlling their labor power, applying it when needed to the resources of the earth for the benefit of society. WM. D. HAYWOOD.

New York, Dec. 26, 1910.

POE'S SHORT STORIES.

There is in the best of Poe's brief tales a constructive skill, a command of design, and a gift of decoration rare in any literature, and almost unknown in English, which is ever unduly negligent of form. And no one need wonder that Poe's short stories wandered swiftly out of our language into French and Italian and Spanish, into German and Scandinavian and Bohemian, into strage tongues where no other American author, except Fenimore Cooper, had ever before penetrated. His weird psychologic studies have influenced later writers as unlike as Maupassant and Richepin, Fitzjames, O'Brien, Robert Louis Stevenson, and Rudyard Kipling. His tales of a mystery solved at last by observation and deduction have been imitated by Dumas and Gardoq, by Gaboriau and Boisgobey, by Wilkie Collins and Conan Doyle. And Sherlock Holmes, the only fictious character to win international recognition in the final years of the nineteenth century, is the reincarnation of a figure first projected by Poe.—Century Magazine.

POTPOURRI

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

THE MINER.

This man, who stumbles past, with
body bent,
And bruised hands, and eyes which
dread the sun,
Has diced with Death in darkness
and has won
With patient toil our warmth and
nourishment.
Tomorrow's dawn may see his last
descent
Into the gloom; before the day is
run
Death's sudden hand may snatch
this hapless one—
Fling him his pittance: we are well
content!

The Stygian caves have atrophied his
sight;
The damp has chilled the blood
within his veins;
His thankless task our cunning
brains have planned.
'Tis well for us he has not learned his
might,
Nor how, though we despoil him of
his gains,
He holds us in the hollow of his
hand!

—Langdon Everard, in London Labor Leader.

A FLASH IN THE PAN.

The Social Matrons were having a meeting to discuss the never ending question of cooks. It was the almost unanimous opinion of the assembly, after an hour's talk, that it was impossible to keep a cook more than a month without changing.

"However," announced the president, "if any person knows of an exceptional case, let her speak."

At this the new member timidly rose. "The exception is in my house," she said.

"How long have you had your cook?" asked the president.

"Over five years"

For a moment the others stared in amazement; then heads began to bob in admiration, and more heads began to swing sidewise in vigorous distress of the statement.

"Is this cook entirely satisfactory as a cook?"

"My husband thinks not, but she stays, nevertheless."

"How do you manage to keep her then?"

"Because she won't go."

"Aha!"

This ejaculation, which escaped from the president's mouth, was flashed like magic through the meeting until it became a huge wave.

The president regarded the new member with half pity, half scorn.

"Mrs. Smith," said she, the next moment, "instead of advancing a cause in which a long-sought solution might have been found, you expose yourself as being worse off than any of your sisters. You know that by allowing this cook to stay over the month you have enabled the mental to attain and hold an ascendency over you and your husband—just the thing this society has so long fought against! I doubt you regret your position, Mrs. Smith."

"I do not!" she replied, bridling through the sniffs and tart insinuations that scintillated about her. "I am the cook."—Tit-Bits.

NOT WORTH IT.

"Yes," said the Kentuckian, who had just returned from the far West, "Indians are powerful fond of whisky. Why, sir, let 'em once get a taste of whisky and they'll give up everything for it. An old chief out in Wyoming offered me a pony, saddle, bridle and blankets, and I think he'd have thrown in his squaw if I'd let him in exchange for a pint of whisky I had with me."

"And you wouldn't give it to him?" inquired the astounded auditor.

"Not on your life, son. That was the last pint I had left."—Fry's Magazine.

EVEN SO.

Workman (declaiming from wall about to crumble)—Wot's wrong with old England? Why, I'll tell you wot's wrong, mate! It's these 'ere Soshalistic ideas, that's wot it is! If folks 'ud only keep their eyes open they'd see the bloomin' constitution a-crumblin' under their very feet! But they don't; they goes abaht blind!"—Punch.

IT MIGHT MEAN DEATH.

The Doctor—Mrs. Brown has sent for me to go and see her boy, and I must go at once.

His Wife—What is the matter with the boy?

The Doctor—I don't know; but Mrs. Brown has a book on "What to Do Before the Doctor Comes" and I must hurry before she does it.—Royal Magazine.

THE HORRORS OF ANTICIPATION.

"'Ere, Bill, wot's the matter? You're lookin' worried."

"Work—nothing but work from mornin' till night."

"'Ow long 'ave you been at it?"

"I begin tomorrow."—M. A. P.

FOR SAFE KEEPING.

"His wife is a delegate to the prison congress."

"And where is he?"

"At home. She locked him up before she left."—Atlanta Constitution.

Adjutant—Yes, young sir, if you want my private opinion, you'll never make a good officer.

Young Lieutenant—Why, sir?

Adjutant—Why—why, you can't even speak the word of command intelligibly.

Thus far Dr. Cook's repentance has not taken the form of rebating the $5,000 which Kansas City paid him for a lecture.—Kansas City Star.

Some statesmen when they are divorced from the government payroll act as if they were entitled to alimony.—Washington Post.

Morganite is the name of a new gem, named after J. P. Morgan. It wouldn't be a bad name for gold.—New York American.

Dr. Cook has discovered that the way of the transgressor is not paved with gold.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.