600 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

4.-No. 3.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1911

Price, Two Cent

ICIDE OF RUSSIAN PRISONERS HAS NOT BEEN IN VAIN Ceremonies in Albany Are

Heroic Death of Sazonoff and Comrades Arouses Students.

COMES UP IN DUMA

Hideous Conditions, Revealed by Self Murders, Stirring Country's Heart.

cial Correspondence of The Call.) ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 19.- "Sow wind and you will soon reap the m of revolution."

These words uttered in the duma the Socialist delegate Gegetchgori. the close of a bitter denunciation of the government for its inhuman treatment of political prisoners, are w echoing from one end of Russia the other. Since the reaction in is set in some five years ago sch words have not been heard in duma.

This open threat of Qiution was ade by the Socialist deputs after the de of Sazonoff, the young revoluist who assassinated Minister of the Interior Piehve, had come to light.
It was learned that Sajonoff was et the only one to commit suicide in the prison of Zerentays, in eastern peria. At the same time five other soners took their lives. Three of took morphine. | The other having no marphine, cut their Exercises Longer Than Usual. rists and let their blood run until

They took their lives because the of the prison, having exsusted his list of ingenious tortures, introduced the now extinct custom of dogging prisoners.

ew Themselves as Protest

Sazonoff and his five comrades prosted, but their protest was in vain with the prison authorities, and the taide world it did not reach. They then decided that if they could not protest in life, they would protest in death. By committing suicide all at he same time they hoped that this isws would break through the prison one the actual conditions of hor and torture prevailing in Russian

and they were not mistaken. Their all classes. The students of however, were the first to take Sazonoff and his five

a university in Russia not been 'strikes' of Sazonoff's death students turn the lec places for mass meethalls of learning they cated. al orations and chant the

> g hatred of the govern-certain terms. The newswever, printed little or ut these student uprisings.

n order to give nation-wide to these uprisings of the and to the prison atrocities social Democrats in the duup this subject of the horri thent of prisoners, as well as sale arrests of students who ong part in demonstrations. oor in the duma, it was the newspapers as part of edings, and all of Russia only in Siberia but in Orel goda and other places where large numbers of political

oda sixty prisoners wer early to death at almost the their lives. Many of the in Vologoda afterward aselves also.

weki, another Social Demo sember of the duma, has defied sain government still further ding greetings to those of the is of Russia who were bold and self-sacrificing enough to but in the open with their progainst the prison atrocities. Russian youth, Pokrovski iem, "has always possessed a feeling of justice, truth, and . They caused be silenced; sust shout, 'Down with the

GOV. JOHN A DIX IS INAUGURATED

Witnessed by Big Throng.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2 .- Thousands of persons in every walk of life assembled in this city today to witness the inauguration ceremonies of Governor John A. Dix, the first Demo cratic chief executive that the Empire state has had in eighteen years.

Dix had been sworn in as governor while the bells of Albany's churches were ringing in the new year, after tolling the passing of 1910 at midnight Saturday. Then it was that the oath was administered to him in the

presence of a few intimate friends by Secretary of State Samuel Koenig. The fact that Governor Dix had thirty-six hours previously been sworn into office did not detract from the splendor and pomp of today's cere-monies. Every train which rolled into the station brought added throngs to the crowds aiready in this city and hundreds of trolley cars from nearby towns were taxed to capacity in transporting the sightseers.

Governor Dix rode in the inaugura parade from the Executive Mansion to the capital in a closed automobile. There were 30,000 people jammed on both sides of the street all along the route of march. Governor Dix was accompanied by retiring Governor White, while their two secretaries John A. Mason and George A. Glynn rode on the front seat.

The state and local authorities had to co-operate to keep the crowds in check at the capitol. There were over 15,000 invitations sent out for the inaugural. At least a third of that number tried to get into the Assembly Chamber to witness the inaugural ceremonies. Every Democrat of prominence in the state or in his own bailiwick was here, and there were more brand new sikk hats at work than the Democrats had in use in a decade.

Exercises in the Assembly Chamber there Governor Dix was officially declared the state's chief executive, were rather longer than has been customary in recent years, owing to the fact that the introductory address of Governor Horace White took a longer time for

delivery.

The band played "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," as Gevernor Dix and ex-Governor White and their secretaries and military staffs appeared in the chamber. There was a roar of applause and both governors bowed and smiled on their way up the aisle. Secretary of State Edward Lazansky, who pre sided, introduced the Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, the Episco-pal bishop of Albany, who has offi-ciated at inaugural ceremonies of all the governors since 1869, and the

Continued on page 3.)

MAINE DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE CONVENES

the Democratic legislature will convene this week. With a large majority in both branches and with a Democratic governor, the party will be in a position to carry out some of the ing been sleeping gently, partly un-

Governor-elect Frederick W. Plai for their comrades killed sted, the present mayor of this city ot a higher institution of and son of General Harris M. Plai the students, both the students, both fusion of Democrats and Greenback voters, will take the oath of office at 10 a.m. Thursday. This session, twenty-two of the thirty-one senators-elect and eighty-six of the 151 representatives-elect are Democrats.

HAVE FATAL GUN FIGHT

OSCEOLA, Ark., Jan. 2.-In a gun fight today between hunters and offi-Big Lake Hunting and Fishing Club, ported that one officer was killed.

The trouble is an outgrowth of the time for the men to jump, all being caught ifforts of the Big Lake Club to prevent unaware and crushed to death.

The dead men were William Akers, forts of the Big Lake Club to prevent outside fishermen and hunters from operating on the lake. Saturday, fortyfour indictments for hunting were returned against members of the club and the native hunters, it is declared, took advantage of their temporary lesal victory by attempting to hunt on the preserve today.

GLEN RIDGE MAY OWN WATER SUPPLY

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., Jan. 2.—The Russian youth," Pokrovski m. "has always possessed a seling of justice, truth, and They cannot be kilenced; set shout, "Down with the al" of the Sucial Democrats in a charged the Russian gevolutions of an independent system continued on page 2.)

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., Jan. 2.—The GLEN RIDGE, N. J., Jan. 2.—The struction of milder at noon today. Mayor Gles W. Mead spoke of what had been accomplished in the past and report to the many problems that would have to be met in the future. He favored municipal ownership of the water supply by the purchase from the Orange Water Company if it could be secured at a manuscipal price, otherwise the construction of an independent system



Giving the Youth a Drink From the Polluted Fountain of "Modern" Knowledge

NG LOST BROTHERS ANNA VOLINSKY A LONG LOST BROTHERS

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.-Hunger which caused over 700 men to crowd into a West Side bread line last night proved a bless ing in disguise for James and Thomas Baird, of Leeds, England. After ar Woman Who Threatened riving in America they went to Schened tady, N. Y., and worked for six months until they could no longer get employment and then drifted apart. For many years they were lost to each other.

James and Thomas wedged into the line that stretched northward along Jefferson street from Madison street toward the little covered wagon where Malcolm Mc Dowell was serving rolls and cups of steaming coffee. They reached the wagon almost together. As one started to grasp the cup of coffee which was extended he heard a voice, "Tom."

The answer was one word--"Jim" and it was a shout in joy. The onlookers turned away as the brothers embraced.

AND NOW THE LIEUT. KNOWS HOW IT FEELS

On Saturday night Deputy Commis sioner Driscoll and Chief Inspector Schmittberger made many New Year's Eve calls at the precinct houses. By the time they got around to Harbor A There was a policeman in the desk room, but there was no lieutenant eyeing the blotter. Indeed there is said. Her one dangerous have been no lieutenant in the room

Commissioner Driscoll walked up to the desk, scanned the blotter, per-ceived that the hand which makes the entries had lagged and then with the chief inspector went into an adjoining room, where they found Lieutenan John Lake. Lake is described as hav

missioner Driscoll tucked the blotter under his arm and put out with In-spector Schmittberger for Police Headquarters. It was reported at headquarters last night that charges would be brought against Lake today He has been on the force twenty-two years. He used to be a shoofly rounds man and his duty was to do what

HUNTERS AND MARSHALS SIX KILLED RIDING ON LOCOMOTIVE PILOT

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 2. - A wild train of coal cars and an accommodation cers patrolling the property of the passenger train collided on the Millers Creek branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio James Sparks, a hunter, was killed railroad, killing six men. The men were by a deputy marshal, according to riding on the pilot of the engine and the reports reaching here. It is also re- train was turning a sharp curve when it met the loose cars, and there was no

brakeman, Catlettsburg: John Worley, conductor, Louise: L. E. Vinson, F. U. Fugate and Lemuel Wills Vanlear and L. A. Smeltzer, Ironton, Ohio.

MOROCCAN TREATY SIGNED BY SULTAN

TANGIER, Jan. 2 .- El Mohkin, the emissary of the Sultan of Morocco has arrived here on his way to Madrid. He has with him the signed agreement between the sultan and the Spanish government fixing the indemnity which Morocco is to pay to the Spanish for the recent war at

This agreement was signed on November 22, by the sultan. He accepted all the conditions imposed by the Spanish government.

SUICIDE BY HANGING

Banker Schiff Dies in Hospital.

she had threatened to take the life invalid. It will require simply a majority of Banker Jacob H. Schiff, was found to pass this resolution, whereas to egge hanging by a stender rope from a senator would require a two-thirds vote the senate. tal late yesterday afternoon.

A nurse who chanced to enter the room at meal time discovered her. She called a physician, but Miss Volinsky was already dead.

Miss Volinsky was not considere Miss Volinsky was not considered right to his seat ever comes to a vote by varid where the least deranged paward where the least deranged patients are cared for. Like most of ate committee on privileges and elections the others in the same ward, she had little duties to perform about the Repu of her tasks that she went to the of thes room yesterday afternoon

Dr. William Mabon, superintendent of the hospital, said last night that at the Battery it was 11:20 o'clock in most subjects Miss Volinsky ap-

> Her one dangerous delusion, he said, the Monteflore Home seven months ago. She declared that Jacob II. Schiff and certain others were in pursuit of her and intended to harm ther.
>
> CATF WOMAN
>
> Premies tion of the last of the question of the policy of his administration. He insists upon unconditional support of his policies as announced from time to time and will stand or fall upon the result. It is rumored in high circles that the changes may be more numerous than addition to the policy of his administration. He insists upon unconditional support of his policies as announced from time to time and will stand or fall upon the result. It is rumored in high circles that

today by the special grand jury inwill be succeeded by new men.
Senor Rodrigues, it is said, will take

election corruption.

The jury was to work Monday and Tuesday, then to adjourn for a few days to give Judge A. Z. Blair and Special Prosecutor Stephenson time to Special Prosecutor Stephenson time to review their work. Then a second review their work. Then a second jury will be called to take a second in-vestigation. It is the aim of Judge Blair to catch the vote buyers and men nigher up in the second probe

county, because here, and here alone. men hitherto regarded as representa-tive citizens know what it means to be disfranchised.

One woman, a widow, Mrs. Falin this one exception it is the women of Adams county who have been the most one-third of the county's voters. Over 1,300 have been indicted.

JOHN D. WORKS MAY BE SENATOR FROM CAL

SACRANENTO, Cal., Jan. 2.—It looks as though Judge John D. Works, of Los Angeles, would be next United States Sensior from California to succeed Flint, as his managers have secured nearly all the requisite sixtyone votes necessary to choice. Works is favored by insurgent Republicans and he has developed too much strength for A. G. Spalding, millionaire sporting soods man, of Sen Diego, who is regarded as a carpet-bagger, since he has only been resident of California about five years

LORIMER'S ENEMIES ARE READY FOR ACTION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 .- The oppoents of William Lorimer are feeling very onfident today that they will be able to command a sufficient number of votes to declare his title to his seat invalid. One of the Republican senators who

will be heard in opposition to the report ing a cureful study of the record of the case, declares that he has found 10 votes Anna Volinsky, who was committed out of the 108 cast for Lorimer in the to the Manhattan State Hospital on assembly to be tainted. This senator pre Ward's Island a month ago, after to declare Mr. Lorimer's title to his sea

> of the senate.
> Senator Shivley, of Indiana, one of the leaders on the Democratic side, arrived today and let it be known that he is opposed to Lorimer. He has not yet made a canvass of the Democratic senators, but believes that it is likely that Senator Lori-mer will be ousted if the question of his

is still at work on the case and decline to say what his attitude will be, but the Republican insurgent senators all under-stand he will oppose Lorimer and believe he will submit a minority report from the committee on privileges and election

CANALEJAS MAY ASK VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

SUFFRAGE IN ADAMS CO.

WEST UNION, Ohio, Jan. 2.—With a hundred more indictments reported today by the special grand jury in-

county, the people here are raising a the financial portfolio while General Wescry for woman's suffrage, as a cure for not regarded as a certainty, but as ex-

CUT EXPRESS RATES. COS. GETTING TOO RICH

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 2 .- After a hearing extending over severa months, at which shippers and expres company officials made a hard fight the railroad commissioners today is sued an order reducing express rates the ground that the express companies potent factor, in bringing about the ing the service rendered and the investigation, which will disfranchise money invested.

The new rates are effective March

FIVE CHILDREN DIE IN BLAZE FROM LAMP

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 2 .- Fiv hildren of John Kossivage lost their ives in a fire which early today de stroyed three houses in Minersville They ranged in age from two month to eight years. The infant was burned

The fire followed the overturning of a lamp during a New Year's celebration.

CAL LEGISLATURE MAY KNEE PANTS MAKERS PASS ANTI-JAP LAWS IN GENERAL STRIKE

Trouble Likely if Drastic Measures Outlined Go Through.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 2 .- Regardless of alarm that may be felt at Washington over trouble with Japan the thirty-eighth session of the Califorina legislature, which convened at noon today, will be asked to enact laws prohibiting Janpanese from owning property in this state or even conrolling it under long term leases.

The last legislature attempted to eass anti-alien ownership laws, but interference from President Roosevelt prevented.

This time the lawmakers say there will be no stop to the contemplated legislation. They threaten to make it impossible for the Japanese to hold business and farm property in Cali-

Members of the California legisle ture contend that the people are de-manding anti-Japanese legislation, not manding anti-Japanese legislation, not alone in the ownership of land, but segregation of the white and Japanese children in the public schools. Both of these discriminatory meas-ures have aroused the Japanese in this country and at home to protests.

They are not anxious to talk about the possibility of international complications, yet insist that their government will see to it that they are not deprived of what they believe are their lega

of what they believe are their legal rights.

Since the anti-Japanese agitation at the last session of the legislature it has been learned; that Japan regards with anxiety the effect of such laws as are contemplated.

An important official of the Japan

An important official of the Japa nese government made the statement two days ago that such action might arouse the common people in Japan in a way that would prove embarras-sing to both nations.

HONDURAN REVOLT WELL UNDER WAY

TEGUCIGALPA, Jan. 2 .- With the ar rival yesterday of General Lee Christman and ex-President Manuel Bonilla near Puerto Cortes, the revolution agains: President Davila is well under way. Bo nilla sent a large force against the garrison of Puerto Cortes yesterday. The port is practically in the hands of the revolutionists.

revolutionists.

Soldiers of the government deserted in large numbers to Bonills.

Part of the force arriving with Bonilla and Christmas has been sent on toward the capital as an advance guard to the main army, which is expected to reach here inside of a week. The army is to advance by easy stages, putting to rout all opposition on the way.

That President Cabrers of Guatemala, the most propercise of Central America.

the most prosperous of Central American states, has broken the Washington con-vention and all neutrality laws is indicated by the fact that Bonilla and Christma-picked up most of their men on Guate

Their boat, the Hornet, called at several Guafemalan ports. Cabrera's work for Bonilla is partly inspired by hatred of President Davila. That Bonilla will win

STATE FARMERS TAKE

ack-to-the-soil movement to gold digging. will take ral WeyThis is t as exleparture

Discovery by Everett Davis of "pay-dirt" on his rock-ribbed farm that has yielded gold worth \$26 and silver worth \$10 to the ton has created a real gold panic.

On all farms in the vicinity of Pough-

on all farmers and their sons and their hired men are out with pick and shovel working the rocky tracts. Davis filed a claim Saturday with the secretary of stat for his own farm, but the real reason for this did not come out until today. Other claims are expected to be filed tomorrow when the secretary's office is reopened.

TRIAL OF "COUNT" D'AULBY RESUMED

TOURS, France, Jan. 2.—The trial of "Count" D'Aulby was resumed today before Judge Pumont, who took the place of Judge Robert, who is ill. The time of the court was largely taken up by the public prosecutor, who spoke in denunciation of the defendant, whom he described as an adventurer and swindler. He abstract that the presecution had abstract that the presecution had abstract the countess as well as those in connection with the alleged sale of a forged Corregio.

FRANCE LISTS AIRMEN FOR WAR SERVICE

BEGINNING TODAY

5,000 Workers to Revol Against Conditions in 300 Shops.

BOSSES TO CLOSE UP

Walkout Will Be Protest Against Recent Wage Cuts in the Trade.

the dull season. This time the fig facturers and not against the

tors, as in previous years, Since the beginning of the dull m son the manufacturers have been ting the wages so that the w say it is now impossible to make living in the trade.

It is expected that for the first time in ten years the workers employ the inside, shops will also join tarike. There are about ten of the shops. An energetic campaign has be waged to organize them, and and result, the majority of them have rolled in the organisation, and the expected that they will respon the strike call and lay down to tools. The principal demand will the establishment of a standard was

which the union has been plant for a number of years. The strike will practically be for the restoration of the wages which have been out during the last year and which will amount to about from 16 to 30 per cent increase over the pr

embraces all the knee pants contract ors, at a meeting held Saturday nigh at 96 Clinton street, voted to fight th demands of the union directly, but I close down their shops while the figh against the manufacturers is go

Will Affect Many Women, In the previous strike in addition fighting the big manufacturers, union also had to fight the small of tractors, and this decision will be great help to the workers. The six will indirectly throw out of empirent about 800 button sewers, but elers, finishers and buttonhole walk who are unorganized and most who are unorgan

There are about 300 workers aire on strike against Cohen, Brown & 715 Broudway, and Robinson. and told them that they would all the demands except reco their organisation. The wor a secret vote on the bosses UP GOLD DIGGING cion and unanimously decided to out until the firm agrees to resorb their organization. The Robinson has engaged the notorious scale and engag

have also advertised in all the situlist papers for scales, but were the shops is at a standstill.

The walkout with start this, me ing and the strikers will assemble the following places: Those empire in New York shops will gather at Forsyth street, the inside shops congregate at 62 East 6th street. Brooklyn workers will have is headquarters at 142 McKibbs.

Brooklyn workers will have to headquarters at 143 McKibbin at Brooklyn.

The strikers will hold a mass me ing at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton at at 10 o'clock this morning, where strike will be ratified and address made by prominent trade unionist

PUPE TELLS 'EM THEY SHOULD STAND PAT

IS THE TIMES AFRAID OF BILL HAYWOOD?

Below will be found a copy of a let-Below will be found a copy of a let-any compromise, yes. The war between ter which William D. Haywood sent to the capitalist class and the working class the New York Times in reply to the is on. I find myself a unit in the strug-times' editorial on his recent Sunday is on the side of labor. From bitter ex-

on December 28, but up to the present time has not appeared-not, at least. where it was easily visible to the naked eye.

This is in perfect accord with the known attitude toward labor and laboring men and women. No will then have the power to limit and ulti sooner does some demonstration on mately to abolish robbery through profit the part of the working class appear | taking. loudly demanding that some sort of 000,000. I made no such statement.

To the Editor of the New York Times You say in your issue of December 20, in an editorial under the caption 'Socialism or Trade Unionism,' that 'Mr. Haywood is entitled to have his advice to labor considered upon the merits of his arguments,' and so forth. If this be true am likewise entitled to have my arguments presented on their merits, without distortion and without being charged with statements that I never made. As to your reference to my acquittal of the charge of nurder, you say that this has nothing to do with my appeal to workingmen. I was refuse to investigate and making the same appeal to workingmen before I was accused, tried and acquitted by your class. Had this appeal anything with my trial? I know that it had. Upholders of the System.

"It would be equally impertinent for me, in reply to your arguments, to make from the bitter struggle of the class war. reference to the fact that you and your employers have never been even tried for ism approaches its hopeless defeat with employers have never been even tried for murder, but the fact remains that you uphold individuals who are responsible for and who profit by a system which is guilty of countless murders. The hundreds of homleides that daily occur in the industries of the United States can be laid distinct the special of the control of the United States can be laid distinct. rectly at the door of those for whom you revolutionary industrial unionism and

or the United States of the Control of the Control

loss of life in the mining industry of the United States far exceeds that of any

other nation.
"Your paper habitually ignores these facts and defends the consequences. And this not only of industrial murders, but also of the wholesale and professional murders of international war. You are even now supporting the barbarous Diaz regime of despotism and crime in Mexico. In the matter of murder, the enemies of the working class had better maintain a policy of discreet silence. They may yet be put on trial.

Truth as to "Rivalry."

But to the real matter at issue. between Mr. Gompers and myself. It would be as impossible to develop rivalry the ideas of Mr. Gompers and those of myself as it will be impossible to stir up trouble between the old-time puddier and his bar and the present steel trust with its Bassemer plants. Mr. Gom-pers represents the necessary form of la-bor organization a quarter of a century I represent the form of labor or ery to cope with the

"For instance, in the magnificent organside, there are no crafts or trades com-

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STRICTLY UNION MADE Give Us a Trial, Special Discount to Call Reader

Paintings at Popular Prices

i subjects suitable for Christmas pro-Louis N. Bromberg

223 East 86th Street Hours 1 to 0 p.m. Have received many requests to start class painting. Will begin shortly. Turns rec

The New York Call Conference MEETS

LABOR TEMPLE

tools. The work in the steel mills is specialised and socialized. For this reason the craft union is impossible in the iron and steel industry. If the 200,000 men employed in the steel mills are organized it must be into one great union—a labor trust controlling the commodity labor Letter Sent by "Undesirable Citizen" Fails to

Appear.

Letter Sent by "Undesirable Citizen" Fails to

Appear.

"You say that I seek to lead a class war without any compromise. Withou any compromise, yes. The war between speech at the Labor Temple before the Industrial Workers of the World.

The letter was mailed to the Times more than 35,000,000 productive workers. that they may control the only things which produce wealth for their capitalist masters, their labor power. If they can be organized to control their brains and muscle, which produce everything orld needs, they will then be capable of marching forward to the ownershi of the machines which they operate. The

"You are in error who than the Times begins to cackle with quote me as saying. All the workers the hysteria of a hen who has sat should belong to one organization, and down on a hot doorknob. Even now it is then the 35,000,000 could secure food, railaw be passed that would make it im-did maintain, however, that to 35,000.

possible for public service employes 000 or more productive workers would 000 or more productive workers would then feed, clothe and house themselves. This they do now in a meager way and in addition assume the burden of providing for the idle rich, the capitalists and the non-productive workers.

"It is my contention that if those who ow produce the wealth of the world eceived the full product of their toil, Found No Weapons. whether it were labor of hand or of brain. picket the shops yesterday. I very much regret that those who, like it was yourself, are molders of public opinion, have derstand the science and philosophy of So- their tricks do not work.

industrial democracy wherein capitalism against will be abolished and workers will be free drunka

prostitute your brains.

"More than one hundred thousand men are killed and wounded by the railroads of the United States every year, a majority through about negligence.

class-conscious political action, it upno us the banner which is wavering in the hands of trade unionists and unites the forces of labor on class instead of on craft lines.

"WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD."

EDMONDS SOCIALIST MAYOR A CARPENTER

With One Other Cook Formed Local in Town Twelve Years Ago.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 2 .- The town of Edmonds in this state has a Socialist navor, the first community in the state of Washington to enjoy that distinction. W. H. Cook, fifty years old, carpente

and engineer, is the man.

Edmonds is a nice little town fifteer

tries. It's a town any man could be proud of beading. house, built by himself.

"Is it true, as the dispatches say, Mr. Cook, that you are a Socialist?" The interviewer wanted to make no mistake.
"I believe in the control of the means of production by society, and in the dis

Cook a Typical Workingman.

Cook is a quiet looking man with the weather beaten face of one who has lived much outdoors and the hard hands of the man who works. His reply showed that he had learned sanity and had leavened

his philosophy with commen sense.

"None but a fanatic would think that as you are. one town alone could be operated in pure Socialist fashion without the consent of the inhabitants." said the mayor-elect. Thefore we can have pure Socialism in Edmonds we will have to have it in Washington and in the United States as

"And that time is coming," he added "And that time is coming," he added prophetically. "The people's revolt against the high cost of living, the dissatisfaction with the two old parties, both of which are dominated in their organization by the are dominated in their organization by the shoe manufacturers care to do the shoe manufacturers care to the shoe manufacturers are willing to pay the few more than the great mass. You know and the shoe manufacturers are willing to pay the few more than the great mass.

tionism, is universal over the country.

"You don't hear this only from the Socialists. You hear it everywhere. progressive elements of the old parties are a sign of this same ravolt. You hear it everywhere."

His Present Program.

"But what are you going to do right

to be able to make some thing a nope to se age to make some things easier for the man who works, to make Edmonds a better town to live in. Anything I can do would be only remedial

Cook came to Edmonds twelve years ago and helped to build the Edmonds town is at present attempting to teach hall. With one other man he started a scabs how to make shoes; nor even the cringing aspect presented by your branch of the Socialist party. It was humble and despised in those days in

W. H. Cook, worker, husband, father, good citisen, Socialist mayor. There will be lots of people outside Edmonds watching his administration.

Every conductor, motormi ticket seller, chopper, porter—in fact.
all the workers connected with the traction lines of New York and Brooklyn, subway, clevated, and surface alike—will find something of interest to them in next Thursday's Call.

FOOLED WORKERS

Send Open Letter to Goo year Shoe Men Who **WOMEN ACTIVE IN** Went Back.

The general strike committee of the shoe workers of Brooklyn and New York has sent an open letter to the Goodyear Operators' Union, dependent organization which strikers accuse of lining up with the bosses. The Goodyear men were thrown out of employment by the walkout of the shoe workers. They kept away from the shops for a few weeks, but when the bosses sent them a letter calling on them to return to

from \$10 to \$12 a week, the Goodyear men make from \$25 to \$35 per week, and are considered the aristohe strikers addressed the meeting of operators at the Labor Lyceum es in breaking the strike.

Broadway, Brooklyn, five strikers, Albert & Son shop were badly to get the few scabs the firm has se cured through scab employment agencured through scab employment agen-cles to join the strike. While going up, the men, who said they were detectives, pulled them down and searched the strikers.

Being disappointed when they found it was a holiday. been going among the strikers tried to get the Americans to desert 'damned" foreign trouble makers, principles and aims of an organization that and failing they went to the "foreign-has for its purpose the establishment of an ers" and tried to prejudice them what they want did not take much stock in these efforts

to stay away from Brooklyn and New York, and thus help them in their fight against the bosses. Many of the strike committee. They appeal to al labor organizations to vote as much should be sent to Charles Linfante Brooklyn.

The strikers' letter to the Goodyea

men says in part:
"Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1911.
"Mr. H. Engel, Business Agent, Good year Operators' Protective Union

Brooklyn, N. Y.:
"Sir-Officially, we have been awaiting anxiously for information from your organization as to what deci-sion it took relative to the presen-shoe workers strike at the meeting held last Tuesday, December 27.

astartling contrast to the atti-taken by your organization al-at the identical time when your perfidious action took place was the grand donation to our strike Union and their promise of future financial support, and undoubtedly when they are apprised of the stan to regard your membership in the

"Lacking official information, how-Joseph J. Ettor of your shameful decision.

but even at that, judging by the conduct of the past, we presume that the information is correct and the courshown is on a par with all other organizations placed upon themselves the badge of order to keep from piling up on Governor

general committee of Shoe Workers Local 168 is not surprised at your action in deciding to stitch shoes for the scabs that the shoe manufacturers hope to get to break the strike

"According to your decision, you have decided to work alongside of scabs. You have decided to help the shoe manufacturers beat workers who are as essential in the making of shoes

"Do you think for a moment that we don't know you? Far from it. The possibility of you earning for less work than others in the shoe shone wages ranging from thirty to fifty dollars a week is no riddle to us. You are few, and the shoe manufacwhom they pay less and to whom they pay more? As far as they are concerned, their hearts and their pocketbooks only know one thing, they only worship one thing, a thing for which they will not see the for which they will not even hasitate at murder in order to get more— profit, and again more profit. To make more profit, they must be able to produce shoes cheaper. Had your organization understood this point, today we would not witness the sad scene of members of your organiza-tion accepting positions as foremen, as in the case of J. Albert & Son's members, who, for the want of work would rather act as agents in scurry-ing for scabe than to line up as brave men should, with those who have suffered, are suffering and are willing to suffer even more, that they may be victorious in the life and death struggle for more broad and better working conditions.

"Let us hope that it is not yet too late us nope that it is not yet too late for you to redeem yourselves. That as you called a special meeting upon the suggestion of Shoe Manufac-turers' Association to stab us in the back, you will be sincere. If possible,

cause of struggling workers who are not your enemies; who do not seek to drag you down, but do aspire to a higher economic and social position. who struggle and hope to help bring about a better day for all workers of

BREAD TRUST FIGHT

Organize Campaign Among Housewives to Help Bakers' Union.

The real fight against the bakers' trust which is now trying to smash the union, was started in Brownsville yesterday. when the women organized themselves into street committees in an effort to persuade

The first skirmish occurred on the corer of Hopkinson and Pitkin avenues. where a trust wagon stopped to sell bread The women, under the leader-"cheap." buyers not to purchase the trust goods. The driver interfered with Mrs. Schwartz and tried to push her away. While trying o push her away the women took a hand women who bought the cheap bread were made to throw it away.

Scab bread was scattered all through the housewives' organization to aid the bakers' union had such an effect on the women that even those who bought the trust bread threw it away on the street. The bakers will issue a special leaflet in the names of their children, to the school chila chance to see their fathers before th union was organized, as they had to work such long hours that when the children still be in the shop slaving.

rust out of Brownsville. The grocers are backing the union in its fight against the trust and more than 400 of them refused to take scab bread in their stores. The

DENSE FOG TIES

Unable to Get In.

A fleet of battleships could not hav lockaded the port of New York more effectually than the fog did yester-For more than twenty-four hours the gray pall that overhung the bays and rivers and the sound, and extended far out to sea, raffic by water so well that only one El Sel, from Galveston, suc though there were nearly a dozen steamships outside the bar all day waiting for a lift of the fog.

Not a vessel left the port. Monday

always a light day in the sailing list, and there were only three ships sched-uled to sail, but none of them went. Considerable inconvenience was experienced by persons who work nights

esterday morning and went aboard be nearly 5 o'clock in the afterngon tan island. It was the only boat from Ellis island all day, and it didn't venture back last night. rumor around the barge office that ning short on the island, but that was Chicago work has been stopped in the There is enough there to

running all day on fairly good schedule time, but they had to steer entirely by Island and Robin's Reef. "Let us assure you that the strikers the danger of collision in the upper bay, as neral committee of Shoe Workers it was a holiday, and there was no attempt

at moving freight. you means of crossing the rivers.

lat her pier all day. A good many revenue men put aboard ships in the stream on Sunday and had to stay there, as there was no way of getting them off. A crowd hovered around the Battery all day, waiting in the hope that immigrant friends

that it had been many years since they had seen a fog so thick, and none of then could recall such a fog at this particular

MEMORIAL SHAFT FOR MOISANT.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2 .- A citizens' committee here today started a since that time they have been extended movement to erect a monument to southward and eastward as erected in the lonely swamp near a played over the entire country east of the flag station where the aviator met

A Greeting for 1911

Yes, it's a New Year, but it's the same good old tea. The best we can say is that it is as good as it was last year and the year before and all the other years.

White Rose CEYLON TEA

One Quality Only—the Bost.

in doing the same for us and line sourselves up in open war against the bosses, and sincere loyalty to the

Krbec Admits Emptying Gun Into Crowd of Peaceful Citizens.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—One strike breaker, George Krbec, 967 West 19th clared, are especially reliahed by the street, finally got his just dues. street, finally got his just dues.

He was found guilty by Judge Stewart at the Maxwell Street Court for shooting Frank Paleta, 1742 Washburne avenue, on December 23. The sentence, however, was post

poned. ing heavily on a cane. On the witness stand he stated that while walking along 19th street he saw a crowd of

people, and to satisfy his curiosity walked over to Morgan street, where the excitement was greatest.

While standing near an alleyway he heard a shot and the next moment a

burning sensation in the leg. pital, where the bullet was extracted

from his leg.

Jerry Donovsky, a teamster, was the next witness, and he stated that he saw a group of people around the

shouting "scab! Then all at once he saw the accused, Krbec, come to the window and fire a together the report is one of the most shot into the crowd. Four other shots startling documents and admissions were fired according to the teamster. Krbee Acknowledges Shooting.

mony of Donovsky, and Krbec himself acknowledged that he had told the him alone he would shoot.

He did not deny shooting five shots Company, where Krbec worked, asked one of the witnesses, Aloisia Ptrzilka,

what business she had in front of the home of Krbec. She answered that she was doing her duty by picketing the home of a scab who was doing his best to take bread and butter away from her

girl picket, and after hearing the testimony of both sides Judge Stewart declared that even when a man had a permit to carry firearms he was break ing the law to fire such a weapon into PORT UP TIGHT the street when no real bodily harm

> COMMITTEE RAISES FUNDS FOR CHICAGO STRIKERS

> More than 150 men and women called at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, Sunday afternoon and formed themselves into committees and started Chicago strikers. Although the weather was disagreeable, the committees The committees continued their work vesterday and it is expected that sev eral hundred dollars more was raised. The work is the result of the recen visit paid by Morris Siskind, of the Chicago radical strike conference. committees which have been selected ville and the Bronx. the garment workers of this city

> to be made up in local shops. a number of orders had to be sen back to Chicago. The garment workbeing done there, and as a result all

COLD WAVE TO SPREAD ALL OVER COUNTRY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.-The cold wave that opened the present year in the Northwest was the most severe of While the ferries were running to Jer- the season. It follows a disturbance sey City, Hoboken and Long island City, the season. It follows a disturbance ters at the Martin Slipper Company's the tubes were by far the most popular that moved down the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains to western Kan. the tubes were by far the most popular means of crossing the rivers.

At the barge office the customs inspectors were waiting to go out on the cutter should the fog lift, but the cutter stayed let be rivered by the cutter stayed on Monday morning, attended by general anows and rains over the sastematic for a fifty-four hour week. eral snows and rains over the eastern

half of the country.
In the meantime the high pressure r acgrees below zero on Monday morning in the Texas Panhandle and a low reaching of 38 degrees below zero at Havre. Mont. High northwest winds accompanied the cold weather and considerable more than the cold weather and low reconsiderable more than the cold weather and low recommendations are recommended to the second than the cold weather and low recommendations are recommended to the second than the cold weather and low recommendations are recommended to the second than the cold weather and low recommendations are recommended to the second than the cold weather and low recommendations. accompanied the cold weather and considerable snow in the upper Mississippi valley and upper lake region.

Cold wave warnings were first ordered when additional men are bired.

The shaft will be quired and this morning they are Mississippi river, the upper lake region and southern Texas. The cold wave will maintain its

The cold wave will maintain its severe character, and temperatures below the freezing point may be expected by Wednesday morning well into southern Florida. While lower the middle and northern districts they will range from zero to probably as much as 20 or 25 below over extreme northern districts. The cold wave will continue in the East for several and it will be accompanied at first by high west to northwest winds, for which warnings are now displayed on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. WILLIS L. MOORE, Chief United States Weather Bureau.

TAFT'S NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—President Taft held his second New Year's reception teday. The fog and the mistry rain that kept up all morning thinned

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—President Taft held his second New Year's re-ception today. The fog and the misty rain that kept up all morning thinned out the crowd and only a few thou-sand peaced in line to shake hands with the President and Mrs. Taft. The reception began at 11 o'clock and was over about \$

GUILTY OF SHOOTING PRISONERS HAS NOT BEEN IN VAIN

(Continued from Page 1.)

ernment with having turned its prisons into torture chambers for the purpose of killing off political prison Their suicide, the Socialists de ment of the necessity of signing death decrees and sending them to the gal-

These utterances of the Socialists made a profound impression upon the nembers of the duma, all of guments of the Socialists were incom trovertible. A few of the most read tionary deputies tried to whitewash the prison officials, but they could shout to the Socialist deputies that they, too, deserved to go to the gallows for the speeches they hav made.

These scenes in the duma have re These scenes in the duma nave re-sulted, however, in the prison board issuing an official statement later. This statement admits that the of-ficials have knouted 100 political pris-oners for "creating disturbances."

Suicide on Increase.

The document also admits that suigroup of people around the cide is becoming a very popular of Krbec watching schoolboys method among prisoners to wish to free themselves from prison tortures. The report also narrates the death of Sazonoff and his five comrades. Alstartling documents and admission ever made by the Russian governmen and shows the extent to which Russian officialdom has divested itself of manity which are common among all men, even among the most hardened The report says in part:

"In the latter part of this year ties were collecting money to help numbers of political prisoners formation was confirmed by the news that large quantities of poison had been intercepted on the way from Irkutsk to Zerentaja, where some po litical prisoners were confined in the settlements. This poison, evidently, was intended to poison the wardens so that the prisoners could escape the

book on physics had been sent to Saz-onoff, who assassinated the Minister paper money. Inquiries were made and resulted in the discovery that this money was intended to aid in the es-cape of several political prisoners; among them Maria Spiridonova, who assassinated Lusenoffsky, governor of Tamboff. These facts forced the prison authorities to enforce greater discipline and to double the prisoners guards.

Hunger Strike.

"It was found necessary to knout the political prisoners Solanski and Pietroff. After this, by way of protest, the prisoners Masioff, Ordincoff and Puchalski opened their veins, while Mich-sleff, Kunej and Sazanoff poisoned themselves with morphine. Then near all the political prisoners started hunger strike as a protest agains knouting and other prison regula-

tures in Russian prisons have becompublic property, gruesome stories are were imprisoned as politicals and for whom there was no hope that they would ever see light and freedom, that they might end their tortures by selfdestruction.

Especially has this been the case with women. Many of the women prisoners have been treated so unspeak-ably by the prison authorities that their parents and friends consider it a kindness to enable their loved ones to take their lives.

SHOE LEATHER CUTTERS MAKE AGREEMENT

ters at the Martin Slipper Company's

The present agreement runs to January area of great magnitude has over; \$16.50 per week for all leather outsides no spread the entire West and the cold matter who cuts them, with the option spread the entire west and the cold matter that a piece price may be substituted then wave now covers the whole interior that a piece price may be substituted then of that section, with a temperature of if it meets the approval of the workers'

OUEENS GRAFT TRIALS TO BEGIN ON JAN. 16

There are ninety-five

SHAINESS FARO

SAYS SOLDIERS ARE HIRED ASSASSING

Archbishop Glennon A Calls Military Men Parasites on the Community.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2 .bishop Gicnnon, in a sermon yes at the new cathedral chapel, de military men that in these nation which has armed itself so as to prevent attack has ch best way to prevent war.

cerity in such a wish to prevent

The archbishop talked on the tablishment of peace in the he eace in industry, and peace the nations. Besides doubting sincerity of those urging heavy a ment, the archbishop censored military man and called him a site of the community.

"He is a hired assassin, killing at so much per capita," said tinsel signify nothing but the that he is living on public reve and doing little or nothing for community. The profession deserves no admiration and is not who should be held up as an i man. The man who makes war life work is divorced from the a of Christianity."

The archbishop declared milit training for boys is good in so as it promoted discipline and e ence, but said its usefulness er

TROLLEY ACCIDENT IN SOUTH BROOKLY

It was reported late last night surface car of the Brooklyn Ri Transit Company had left the tr on the incline at 68th street and Th avenue, Brooklyn.

Several men and women p vere severely injured, it was said. It thought that the motorman was fa hurt. The details and names could no learned at the Lour that The Call

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EDWARD J. DUTTON Write for Raise. 77 William

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Do Not Buy ANY B No matter what its nam bears a plain and re

All shoes without the Uni

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340 SOMMER STREET, 10 John F. Tobin, President

B) 0) 1 10

CAN OF BOSSES TALKS HARD TIMES

Labor as Well as Capital Must Be Satisfied With Less.

The current issue of American Intries carries an editorial sounding warning to business men on the unfactory condition of business, and rrying a hidden threat of unemploynt, of which the following is

"It is becoming more and more evident each day that conditions of trade in this country require the imnediate attention of all business men. One month ago American Industries published a careful analysis of condias based on reports made by memstanufacturers. The analysis showed that business is not good and that conditions require readjustment "A further analysis of the reports.

a factory-to-factory canvass, toother with additional information from manufacturers st slow up if unsatisfactory condias are to be avoided in 1911.

stated in last month's analythere is no calamity pending, no anic in sight, but it is apparent that will experience a long prehension and possibly hard times our business men do not immelately face the situation and inauurate a sane, conservative adr

Labor Must Behave.

"This applies equally to the great industries and to the smaller plants. to the railways, the nation, the civic tal must be invested conservatively, speculation on possible future demand must be restricted, and labor must accept its share in the slowing up of nation's commerce.

"Many reasons have been advanced for the present stagnation in business.

Members of the National Association of Manufacturers, for instance, have offered such theories as legislative inoffered such theories as legislative in-terference with legitimate business, too to settle the disturbing railway rate question, dissensions between capital nd labor, and failure to remove the lariff from political control, unsatiscurrency and banking laws, and many others.

"A manufacturer located near New York was equally uncertain. He faces he curtails, and in his industry ex-ri workmen are absolutely essential. The problem confronting him is reng out of his factory force without indangering the efficiency of his plant. uch conditions invariably act as an centive to take some chances on the future, and to maintain running ex-penses at a higher point than is really at a higher point than is really nservative.

ust Control Expenses.

"Rigid economy in business admin-Conservation in output is sential in restoring the country to a actical business basis, but there ust also be an climination of waste is the prime element of economy, and is especially so in manufacturing.

There are, approximately, 250,000 in the United States. These nts employ millions of workers, and nufacture more than \$15,000,000,their administration, but are con work by the old 'rule o'thumb waste in purchasing raw maial, waste in machine installation, ate in proper utilization of light, ate in floor arrangements, and coronding increase in costs.

kers All Princes.

"Labor's share in the subject is most The testimony of employers utilizing the scientific system of plant ement is unanimously to the effect workingmen favor the new plan more money under it without inof effort, and enjoy far better retions with their employers. It is freely mitted by the workman that he does not we any harder than formerly, but works far better advantage because his daily

are scientificaly directed. saity of an immediate slowing up of abor, which is a vital part of the costs rity in this country has never failed lude the workingman. His wages to include the workingman. His wages are higher today, and he invariably has shared in the beneficence of the "fat" years; that he will take his natural economic place in the national readjustment industrial conditions is inevitable.

re you a motorman or conductor perhaps Thursday's Call will

st you. MASQUERADE COSTUMER.

STROPNICKY & SONS ors to "BREDA.") 460 SECOND AVENUE

Bet, 76th and 77th Sts. Masquerade Costumer in Yorkville,

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The first war also "the

GOV. JOHN A. DIX IS INAUGURATED

(Continued from Page 1.)

pishop offered the invocation. He offered the prayer at the inauguration of the other Governor John A. Dix in1873. Ex-Governor White was then presented, while the Rally 'Round the Flag."

In presenting Governor Dix, Secre-ary of State Lazansky announced that the governor had taken the con-stitutional oath of office at his town louse on Saturday night. This official announcement to the people that the new governor had formally assumed ce was a signal for the playing of The Star Spangled Banner

Before the vast audience had geten upon its feet Sergeant Brennan, of Company C, 10th Infantry, Albany, who had been detailed as the governor's orderly, ran partly up the steps leading to the platform and gave a signal which was transand gave a signal which was trans-mitted from the Assembly Chamber to watching guardsmen in the find on page 65, for example, an item by me, pursuant to senate resolution street below, and the detachment of like this: "Aug. 4, Bennett's Maga-No. 319, \$192.50." the last Battery, Field Artillery, from zine Agency: For the Century, Out-Contacts Pullman Section. Yew York city, began boming away the nineteen-gun salute to the new

Dix's Address Applauded.

augural address, which was closely Clark, from July 1, 1909, to June 30, followed and frequently applauded. 1910, \$24.70." evious deductions, but absolutely When the governor declared that he would endeavor to give to the public Magazines at Public Expense.

dollar the same purchasing power as Now there is a thriften he would give the private dollar, the assemblage appeared to be especially enthusiastic. Another telling point which met with particular favor was that if it came to pass that it was necessary to Turning over a couple of pages we necessary to Teturn to a direct state find under date of January 11 that tax the governor said he would tell the Hon. William J. Stone, of Misdicate to them who was responsible

or such a return.

The Right Rev. Thomas A. Burke Catholic bishop of Albany, gave the enediction

sembly Chamber, the governor and his tingent fund subscription list. staff proceeded to the executive cham-ber, where Governor Dix held a pub-lic reception, lasting for an hour.

DELIVERY HORSE RAN AWAY TO HELL GATE

A team of horses boiled through the fog yesterday morning and into East river at the foot of East 102d street, leaving uch political activity and consequent the delivery wagon impaled on a piling. and national irritation, failure One of the animals was fished out by the police tug after it had swam as far as Colorado; Piles, of Washington; Sim-

> Brothers, egg dealers, of 20 Harlem Mar-ket, and had just returned from the early morning delivery. The driver, Cornelius Barnet, was getting down from his seat when the exhaust from a gasoline engine nearby banged like a pistol. Before the driver could catch a bridle the horses were off in the thick fog to the river, a few hundred feet from the Wilkin Brothers' store Harbor Precinct B, in East 120th street

was notified and Lieutenant John Dwyer, with Sergeant Gibbon and three policemen, started out in a patrol boat Lieutenant Dwyer started for Hell Gate After half an hour there, guided by a horse's puffing out of the fog, the tug norse's puming out of the fog. the tug found the beast. A rope was thrown out and a noose made under the animal's ore legs. The tug went back at half speed to the 102d street wharf where a granite derrick was used to haul the horse to the dock. The horse died soon after reaching

David Hearn, of 220 East 101st street manufacturing, in buying in selling, a fireman on the tug S. L'Hommedieu, saved the other horse. Hearn was oiling dustry. The elimination of waste his engine when he heard the team come. pounding down to the river. He jumped into the river after the team, saw one horse and swam after him. He got the manufacturing establish- borse's bridle and towed him back to th dock, where the derrick lifted him ashor

worth of goods annually. It has PROF, JOSEPH UPHUES, SCULPTOR, IS DEAD

BERLIN, Jan. 2 .- Professor Joseph Uphnes, the sculptor, is dead. He modeled the statue of Frederick the Great now in the War College grounds at Washington, D. C. He was born in 1850.

ane statue of Frederick the Great pre-ented to this country by Emperor William was a replica of the statue which Uphues executed for the park at Sans S

He did some of the groups which orna-ment the Sieges-Allecvin Berlin. He exe-cuted the Kaiser Wilhelm monument at Duren and one of Bismarck at the same place and a monument to the Kaiser and Kaiserin Friedrich at Hamburg, one to the Kaiser Friedrich at Wiesbaden and the statue there of Schiller.

He received several decorations, one being that of the Order of the Imperial Eagle of the third class.

SUGAR COMPANIES FILE APPEARANCES

ffice in the Federal Circuit Court on behalf of three corporate defendants and one individual defendant in the government's recently instituted dissolution suit against the American Sugar Refining Company.

The three corporations are the denominee River Sugar Company, of Michigan, the Union Sugar Company, of California, and the Alameda Sugar Company, of California. The individual defendant is John L. Howard. who is president of the Union and the Alameda. All of the defendants have obtained an extension to February 6, in which to file answers to the Government's bill. government's bill,

A MERE VULGARIAN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2.—Mary Gar-den, who is here for an unexpur-gated performance of "Salome," said today that Chief of Police Steward, of Chicago, knows nothing about art. The singer was referring to the chief's criticism of her acting in Chicago.

U. S. SENATE REEKS WITH PETTY GRAFT

Report of the Secretary, Shows How Solons Fatten Off Public.

WASHINGTON, Jan.2.—An item- Crawford, clerk statement of the receipts and expenditures of the senate from July 1, 1909. to June 30, 1910."

The report contains 736 pages, and

look, North American Review, view of Reviews, Harper's Monthly, McClure's, World's Work, Delineator, Everybody's, Harper's Weekly, and Then Governor Dix delivered his in- Literary Digest furnished Hon. C. D. tien; one berth is not enough,

Now there is a thrifty senator to the senate contingent fund and his for \$5 for a berth. conscience never has a qualm'

people frankly all the facts and to in- souri, is a subscriber for La Follette's Magazine at public expense! commendable graft. Certainly La Follette's magazine will do good to Stone and would do good to Aldrich. if he would add his name to the con

> The thrifty Simon Guggenheim. lowever, saves the pennies, charging up the Denver Post, his home paper, to the senate. in a year. This will help buy some more smelting stock.

On page 111 we find that certain of the rooms in the senate office building, to wit: Rooms 446, 309, 245. 208, 231, 223, 343, 213 and 350, all lows at \$3.50 per sofa pillow. Here are the senators who go in for comfort and hang the cost: Hughes of Hell Gate. The other was pulled out mons, of North Carolina; Stephenson, nearer the pier.

The team belonged to the Wilkin Taliaferro, of Florida, and Jones, of | Washington.

On page 130 we come to an interest ing item:

Heyburn Helps His Brother.

"E. M. Heyburn; for services a assistant to the special joint committee on the revision of the laws of the United States, appointed under public resolution No. 58, etc., at \$416 66 per month-\$208.33. This item we find repeated every two through the volume. E. M. Heyburn is a brother of United States Senator Heyburn. This is one of the various instances where relatives and

lame ducks" are carried on this roll On the opposite page occurs the first mer United States senator from In-"For services as special as distant to the committee on appropriations, making an investigation. senate salary, so Mr. Hemenway sufndiana. His pals in the senate saw that his salary went on, the only difference being that it came from the

other place.

A few pages further and we come to the expense of the so-called "select committees," otherwise the junketing committees which traipse about Professor Uphues was born at Sassenberg in Westphalia. He studied at the Berlin Academy in the studied of Begas.

The statue of Frederick the Great prethe official purpose to investigate the official purpose ne country during the recess period. various reclamation projects

This junket cost the public quite liberally. A few items will show how our senators traveled on this occasion On page 140 we find the item: "Pullman car service, car Portland, Chi cago to Portland and return, \$812.50. Congress Next to this little item: man Thomas R. Hamer, Idaho, Boise to Hurley, to Lewiston, to Nampa, to St. Anthony, \$50.10."

They All Spend Money Free.

Then through many pages, beginning at 138, taking up the transportation of the senators individually, as,

Appearances were filed yesterday in M. & A. KATZ

Department Store : : :

831-833 Third Ave., near 51st St. NEW YORK

are offering extra great Bargain in our Ladies' Goods Dept.

TRUSSA'AKER.

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER 499 3d Ave. Bet, 84th & 85th St

as All es are al-

for instance: 'Thomas H. Carter, Chicago, to Portland, etc., \$182.70; Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming, \$152.20; Thomas H. Paynter, of Kentucky, \$162.58; George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon, \$106.90; Frank P. Flint, of California, \$120.15; Wesley Jones, of Washington, George Sutherland, of Utah. \$81; F. G. Newlands, of Nevada, \$62.70; C. D. Clark, of Wyoming, \$38.70; William E. Borah, of Idaho, \$92.10; and some items about assistants to the party like this: Steve Murphy, assistan sergeant-at-arms. \$176.70; E. T. to committee. ized list of the petty graft dragged \$176.70; Mrs. Blumenberg, official reporter, \$90; W. F. Waddell, official reporter. \$13.15; C. B. Eaton, official reporter, \$133.30; R. A. Caples, secre ume published annually, entitled the tary to Senator Chamberlain, \$30.30. Robert Hunter speak in behalf of la-Then on page 140 Warren repeats with an item of \$192.50, which is explained as "railroad fares, steeping car fares ters' fees, going to and from meeting places, and for use and repairs of automobiles, and sundry necessary disbursements made from day to day for work of committee on irrigation we for which vouchers were not

Carter's Pullman Section.

Youcher No. 83 shows that Tom Carter, when he travels at government expense, has to have a Pullman seccest \$12 to pay his Pullman fare from Cheyenne to Butte. Paynter tion. The trade union should not also travels in a section. Newlands used the drawing room between Cheyenne and Reno, and it cost the governcharging his intelluctual pabulum up ment \$27. Borah put in an account

The account shows that on August 25 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company furnished a private car for the members of the select committee go ing from Washington, D. C., to Chicago at a cost of \$182. The members who were on were Carter Warren Flint, Chamberlain, and Paynter. On August 29, it cost \$5.85 to transfer the committee from the station at Seattle to the hotel. Fees paid to porters at Hotel Washington in Seattle at one time were \$1 50. Next to this item appears fees and porterage on Great Northern dining car from St. Paul to Seattle, from August 12 to 19, inclusive Some fees!

There are a lot of little items like this: Meals for E. T. Crawford and S. J. Murphy, restaurant, Seattle, August 29 to 31, \$4.50." "Board and gust 29 to 31, \$4.50." lodging at Seattle, Wash., for Senators Carter, Warren, Paynter, and emplayes from August 29 to 31, inclusive, \$125.30." Fees paid to W. J. Byrne. special baggageman, for services, August 11 to September 1, \$10."

"Fees and porterage, Portland to Hermiston, etc., \$10.25." Another hoard and lodging at Port

land for the same senators, \$17.15. Transportation for Senators Carter Warren, Sutherland, Borsh, Clark Newlands, Paynter, from Casper Wyo, to Pathfinder Dam and return,

by three automobiles, \$150."
Transportation for Senators Carter, etc., at Goshen Hole and North

Platte project, \$120. Make Porters Wealthy.

"Fees and porterage on the Bur lington dining car. \$40. "Services of George Smith as mes senger and porter on Pullman car

"Board and lodging, Pullmar charges. porterage, etc., Chey-Wyo., to Helena, Mont., \$24.30."

Fees and porterage on Denver and Rio Grande diner, etc. \$14. Services of W. Cowan as messenge. and porter on Pullman car Chauc from Montrose, Colo., to Chicago, Ill.

penses incurred as official reporter to the committee: meals, hotel, etc., \$94.

Stephen J. Murphy, for necessary
traveling expenses, meals, porterage transfer baggage, carriage hire, etc

sums disbursed on account of ingovernment projects, to secure the facilitation of work en aids to the new Socialist birth. Part explanation of this tor Tom Carter with the hope that it would help his re-election, and with incurred and paid for and in behalf from August 10 to November 24, 1909, inclusive, the same aggregating \$5.22 per day, for which no vouchers were

taken, \$553.95." Drank \$3,000 Worth of Water.

It is to be noted that there are no credit items indicating that the committee was the guest at any place of the local commercial clubs, railway officials or prominent citizens of the towns. These credits were forgotten

n making up the expense account.
Turning over a large bunch of pages re come to that part of the sacretary's report which shows telegrams sent by senators and paid for by the government. There are several thouand of these items, some of them quite significant.

forbids mention of \$3,000 for senate mineral water, and such items as lemons, face powder, perfumes, nail brushes, tooth brushes, soap, the De-lineator and the Ladies' Home Jour-

FLOS SHADE ROLLER FACTORY BURNED

this morning. The fire originated in ise these two bodies of

built, and was constructed of concrete, the former plant having been de-arroyed by fire in August, 1908, Charles Fice, of Brooklyn, was ewner of the factory, and his son, Charles F. Flos, of this city, was manages

DEFINED BY HUNTER

Big Audience Listens to Lecture on Trade Union and Socialist Aims.

(Special to The Call.)

BRIDGEPORT. Conn., Jan. 2 Trade Unionists and Socialists turned out in thousands last night to hear bor legislation. The Speaker, who was enthusiastically received, said in part "We are assembled here today for

definite and very modest purpose The trade unionists and Socialists have a duty to perform to the mass of workingmen in this state. Whatever our differences may be we at least have this in common-that w seek to protect the interests and to advance the welfare of the wage workers into an organized political novement. The trade unionists seek to bring the workers into an organfields are distinct. They call for sep arate organizations, for different pro gram and for different plans of actry to become a political party nor should the Socialist party endeavor to form unions or to interfere with the inner policies of the trade union

Trade Union Aims.

"The aims of the trade unions are to the condition of the labor market abolition of overtime or higher pay for it. wherever it is unavoidably necessary: the introduction of humane conditions ir industry; the right of free legal defense; a traveling benefit fund, and assistance for the unemployed. The trade union fights more over against decrease of wages and lengthening of working hours, in one word, against the deterioration of conditions of labor strengthens the feeling of solidarity, vithout which no great aim can be attained. It manages the collection and for the defensive and for the different benefits. It calls for strikes and boycotts when there remains no other means of obtaining its end.

"The stronger the trade union is the more thoroughly will its tasks and aims be accomplished. the more the fellow workers from skillful will be its leadership, and the fuller its treasury. Then also its moral power is so strong that many ex actions on the workingman are dropped which otherwise would be attempted. The mere existence of the rade union is a warning to the employer not to draw the strings to

"Moreover, since in the factor workingmen are employed without re gard to religious and political con victions, often also of different nationalities, the trade union, therefore, must accept its members without respect to religious and political opinions and nationality.

"Too weld together all existing fel ow craftsmen into one organization must be its foremost policy, for unless this principle is followed. It can not accomplish its mission, or will only accomplish it very imperfectly.

The Transition to Socialism

ialism at one bound. The transition is going on all the time, and the imthe latter is 'drawingroom. Pullman, cable at once, and that will serve as

"Now in line with this idea we are announced that 700 bosses intend to send representatives to Hartford to watch all legislation affecting their interests. They came together regardless of party lines and with one distinct aim is view, of protecting their class interests, and those 700 manufacturers announce that their chief object for the coming year is to take action upon any labor legislation that might ome up at Hartford. "We see then at the very start that

he employers have organized to prevent the workers of this state from obtaining any remedy for the wrongs they suffer. Now I have no idea whether or not it is possible to organize in this state an association of the workers. The trade unionists have already, organized twenty thousand or more men. The Socialists have already over 12,000 voters to OGDENSBURG, Jan. 2.—The Flos support their demands, and I ask to-Shade Roller Company's plant in this day of the men assembled here, if it city was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock is possible in any manner to so organ the center of the factory, and although so that they can work together to the night watchman who discovered it advance the class interests of the promptly turned in an alarm, the interior of the building was a mass of flames when the fire department arthur this meeting today in Bridge-The loss will probably reach \$100.

The plant was only recently rewith an organisation as perfect as their own there is no doubt whateve that the workers of this state will be able to do here what is being done in Milwaukee. They will not only be able to pass legislation, they will even

be able to put their own representaenforce that legislation.

Strikes and Compensation

"Two bills will be presented to you oday for consideration. One deals with strikes, with the picketing and with boycotting, the other with workmen's compensation. It is propose today that the workers themselves should decide upon what they want. It is proposed to draft definite bills along labor lines, to advance them as the measures of labor and to demand their passage on that ground. railroad legislation is wanted in this state, the politicians in Hartford do not ask the central labor bodies of this state to draft the bills. Those bills are drafted by the attorneys o the railroad company, and are ac wishes of the railroad company. We this matter. We believe that unionvoice the demands of labor, and therefore we have had our attorneys draft our bills, and we propose to present those bills to the general as

"On the subject of strikes and boy workmen's compensation, the employers are surely ill-fitted to express the view of labor. We are therefore assembled today to voice our demand in clear, definite terms in order that the legislators at Hartford shall be under no misapprehension as to what we want. The bills presented will undoubt-

edly be attacked by the Manufacturers' Association as too radical. Well we must expect that. I want to draw your attention to this significant fact, that in these bills we are asking for no more than the workers of Europe have already obtained. We are asking only for the rights which the of Russia, Finland, Denmark, Swede France, Germany and England al ready possess. The bill presented on workmen's compensation contains no demand that has not already been granted in many of the monarchies of Europe. It follows the identical lines shop is practically tied up and of the British act and means, therefore, that the workers of this state are asking only for the rights which are already granted to the tollers under the British flag.

"We propose today in this land of freedom and liberty nothing more radical than that which has already been obtained by the workers of Europe in the matter of workmen's com-

Unions Face Destruction.

"The bill that will be presented to govern tradeg disputes is offered as an amendment to section 1296 of the amenament to section 1236 of the section 1236 of the section 1236 of the benefit of the strikers. Dr. 5 general statutes. It gives the right to the benefit of the strikers. Dr. 5 the workingmen of this state to strike, to picket and to boycott. In Strikes and Their Benefits to the the workingmen of this state to strike, to picket and to boycott. In other words it legalizes those very acts by which the modern trade union movement has been built up. It de-mands a restoration of rights which the trade unionists once enjoyed. the plain fact is the trade unions face destruction unless they can regain their old legal rights.

Now this bill will, of course, be

their old legal rights.

"Now this bill will, of course, be bitterly fought by the Manufacturers' Association. That association will declare that if this act is passed by the general assembly it will mean the ruin of business in this state. The association will also, through its papers and representatives, denounce the measures as the beginning of revolution. Well, it will be impossible for us to please it will be impossible for us to please the Manufacturers' Association. In this particular bill we desire to give the Descentic and Described as the meeting next Friday night. the Democratic and Republican par-ties of this state an opportunity to show just where they stand. We intend by this bill to put the entire leg-islature on record and to find out whether it represents the people or tend by this bill to put the entire legislature on record and to find out whether it represents the people or whether, as has been rumored, the Cilinon street, at 8 e'clock tonight the capitalists of this state.

There will be a meeting of the Function of Cilinon street, at 8 e'clock tonight the capitalists of this state.

may declare even these poor demands The workmen have so manufacturers that some of them canportant thing for us is not to paint
a picture of the ruture—which in any
case would be useless labor—but to
forecast a practical program for the
intermediate period, to formulate and
justify measures that shall be applicable at once, and that will serve as
aids to the new Socialist birth.

"I therefore maintain that party
politics and refigious discussions must
be kept out of the unions. But I
od not know how the workers
of their class.

In there and The Altération Painters and The
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Alterat learn it definitely. I know of nothing "Now in line with this idea we are today met to see if it is possible for or so enlightening to any intelligence us to agree upon certain measures as to have the legislature of this state that trade unionist and Socialist say definitely that the American work may join in fighting for. The other ingman is to be denied rights and day the manufacturers of this state privileges which even the workers of despotic Europe today enjoy."

SPRINGFIELD ADOPTS COMMISSION GOVT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 2 .- Springfield, the first city of Illinois to hold a election under the commission form of overnment statute, adopted the commis ion vian by a majority of 700. The people turned out despite the fact that a blizzard

was raging, and voted for the new plan.

The vote was 3,790 for and 3,900 against. The brewery interests opposed

A non-partisan organisation composed of business men, principally members of the chamber of commerce, led in the fight for the commission plan.

The 802d Day of The Call and Our Ad UNION LABEL GOODS FREE CALL PURCE SIG. KLEIN and Assistants

WHAT LOCAL LABOR BODIES ARE DOING

ANTIQUE COPPER WORKERS

The Antique Copper and Brass Workers' Union is carrying on a move ment among the Italian workers of the trade, with an effort to get them to join the organization. A nun of Italian workers have already e rolled and a sublocal of Italians soon be formed. The union will I a meeting at 151 Clinton street, officers for the ensuing term will elected.

All members of the union are requested to attend the meeting a participate in the election.

BRASS BED MAKERS' STRIKE

The Brass Bed Makers' Union to still carrying on the fight against the Weisglass & Atlass Company, of shop is practically tied up and all the efforts of the firm to break the ranks of the strikers have failed. If no settlement is reached by the m dle of the week the strike will probably spread to other factories in the vicinity. The workers are det to fight to a finish, and not to re

to work until the men are re

The strikers held a meeting at 132 Greene street, Brooklyn, yesterd afternoon, where they voted to co tinue the fight. The United Hebre Trades will hold a lecture at 151 Chin ton street, at 8 o'clock tonight, for An admis Working Class." of 10 cents will be charged, and is urged that all workers atte

SHEET METAL WORKERS

FANCY LEATHER GOODS WORKS

ALTERATION PAINTERS

The Alteration Painters and Paper



PHARMACESTS.

************** GEORGE OBERDORFE PHARMACIST,

2393 Eighth Ave., Near 128th S Key West Co-operative Cigars

Sc cack. \$2.25 per bex of \$4 Better than sold at 10c in 1 Union Trust Stores. TRY THEM.

"Recent Convention of American Federation of Labor Its Effect on the Socialist Move Will be the subject of a lecture by

Boris Reinstein Tonight at 8 o'Clock

Arlington Hall, 19-21 St. Marks Place der Aupiese of Section New York, Secule Laker Purty Reinstein was in attendance at the A. F. of L. Con Louis and has the requisite information for delive Boris Reinstein was in attends held in St. Louis and has the re-

a Pres

I FIX BLAME FOR BOY'S IMPRISONMENT

U. M. W. Organizer to Sift Case of Matrasia to the Bottom.

(Correspondence of The Call.) ERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 20.ving that a Presbyterian assistlinton, Ind., is assuming credit for e release of Ciralomo Matrasia, the in-year-old Italian lad who ving a sentence for barratry, as an puble in April, to secure pocal influence, the Italians have ited a committee to investigate d report the exact place the credit

The Italian laborers are very much agitated over the treatment of Matrasia, and the report of the commiton the entire matter is to be pub hed in pamphlet form, with the as recently told by S. M. Reythe Socialist lawyer, translated ato Italian and sent to all colonies Italians the world over. Twenty

five thousand copies will compose the craft edition of the pamphlet.

The credit for the release of the mistreated youth with be properly placed with Reynolds, Sheriff Stephen an and the officials who signed petition to Governor Marshall. It understood that the committee beeves the minister who has been atpling to secure credit for the reease Wished to use it as an influence secure votes from the Italian

Matrasin case has been taken by Armando Pelizarri, national orsanier of the United Mine Workers'
accitation, and it is the intention to
the injustice to the bottom. The
the injustica to the fact that
the confinement had affected his mind officials of Vermillion county ed the petition for Matrasia's reapon the mute appeal of a JAPANESE KNOW ALL come so affected by the boy's ndition that he took him from the fall and led him through the court-Without a single refusal the sition was signed after one look at the young fellow.

two trained nurses, supplied with proper food and in pleasant surroundall supplied by a fund from the alians of Clinton, Matrasia will pos ir recover his mind, so the attendphysicians think. That the jail tende deranged the Italian's mind a no longer questioned. When taken from the fall he showed the first vio-case, resisting the men and scream-ing out that they were taking him hang him. Fear of the unknown law which was punishing him for a crime he did not know had preyed on his mind until reason fled. is is the story of Matrasia's case: Metrasia, who was poor, came from

Arbeiter Kranken u. Sterbe-Kasse mer die Ver. Staaten von America.

The course of the united and the course of the united the united of the united of the united of the united of the course of America.

The above seelety was fol.aded in the year 1684 by workingmen imbued in the apirt of bolidarity and Socialist hought. It humarical strength at present composed of 248 local nathes with 34,160 mais and 7,600 mais members) is rapidly increase among workingmen who believe the principles of the modern labor novament. Workingmen between 18 45 years of age may be admitted among workingsteen who helices the principles of the modern labor towns. Workingsteen is dispensed by age may be admitted to make the participles of the modern labor towns. Workingsteen is dispensed by age may be admitted to any of the branches of the first class are entitled to a sich interruption. Members belonging to the second class. Members belonging to the second class are entitled to a sich interruption. Members belonging to the second class returns the second class and states to some institution probability the smithness in return the second class returns t doubt that the Japanese now are familiar with every detail of the fortifications in the harbor of Manilia and at Corregidor.

THURT BY GASOLINE

LAMP EXPLOSION

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 2.—As the result of an explosion of a gasoline lamp and that there is a concerted effort by Japanese army are confident to their beds with serious burns and la neits, respectively the statement of the stationery stores in Manila obtained maps of the islands and Manilis, and within a week or two all had been sold to Japanese, so there is no doubt that there is a concerted effort by Japanese officer to obtain all information possible.

It was told by a Japanese officer to their beds with serious burns and one is badly cut by glass. All the victure, however, are expected to recover.

Incient Society or irches in the Lines of

uman Progress From Severery Through Barbarian to Civilization

EAULIDAD TICKETS To all parts of the Catted States and Canad MONEY ORDERS AND DRAFFE POREIGN MONEY

OPEN MONDAY TILL S P. M. Paul Tausig, Inc. 104 East 14th Street, New York. German Bavings Bank Bulldian

working among the Italians of his native country last spring. The glow Ing stories of plenty of work and good pay told by ship agents attracted him. He went to work for a coal company at Clinton. On April 1 he became one

at lineage at the Clinton fall while of a body of men who tried to force an ving a sentence for barratry, as an advance of wages by striking and attemption of the foreigners' after the ed to prevent other workmen from taking the way. ing the places of the strikers. He was arrested with twenty-five others.

The boy was charged with barratry A specific affidavit charging him with this impossible crime was sworn out by one of the "plain clothes" detectives who

bad made the arrest.
Unable to understand any of the proceedings Matrasia was tried, convicted and to ninety days' imprisonment and \$300 fine—the maximum pens as a lesson to "these troublesome

Being told that he had ten days it which to appeal the boy was thrown into prison. He appealed to some relatives in Pennsylvania to pay the fine. ever, before they arrived the time for appeal had passed and he was doomed to serve 390 days' imprisonment. Shortly afterward Steve Reynolds learned of the p.trage, presented the case to the pernor, who expressed his willingness to the gov pardon provided the necessary petition from the county officials was presented pardon provided

Reynolds returned to ('linton to secure the petition. This was before election, and though every official agreed that a great injustice was being done none would sign the petition.

After election Reynolds again renewed

his efforts and readily got the signature

ABOUT PHILIPPINES

Americans Any Time, Officers Say.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 - Japanese War Department itself.

This situation was admitted today by a high liegular army officer, in corroboration, estatements of the morrow, the chief mourners being the Filipino officials, Ignacio Villamor and widowed mother and all the aviators.

"When Dewey sailed into Manila bay in May, 1898, the Japanese even erous. Hoxsey being unaware of this. then knew more about the fortifica- attempted the diving descent with his tions of the harbor than the Americans," said this army officer. "They lower air currents, his machine capinformation grow stale, but have kept accurate data on all works instituted by the United States in the islands."

Press dispatches from Manila regarding Japanese activities in the islands,

of the Japanese army are confident that they could take the Philippines

that they could take the Philippines today, tomorrow or at any other time."

ENGAGED COUPLE MAY
HAVE BEEN MURDERED

CUMBERLAND, Md., Jan. 2.—
Murder is the theory upon which the authorities are working in the mystery surrounding the sudden death Saturday of Miss Grace Eloaser, of Camberland, and Charles E. Twiss, of Keyser, W. vs. The authorities are giving out absolutely mothing, but it is removed that an arrest may be capacital at any time.

It now transpires that Twiss left at the victime, are consider, protrietor: Fred Kettler, stone quarry owner: The victims, reduced and purry. Michael Hachley, Arthur Sheider and John Wistmiller. All but Sneider were standing underneath the lamp when it explosed. The fames immediately ignited the clothing of the five persons under the lamp and that some of them were not burned to death is remarkable.

The victims are Corwin Waggoner, protrietor: Fred Kettler, stone quarry owner: Miss Helen Furry, Michael Hachley, Arthur Sheider and John Wistmiller. All but Sneider were standing underneath the lamp when it explosed. The fames immediately ignited the clothing of the five persons under the lamp and that some of them were not burned to death is remarkable.

The victims are Corwin Waggoner, protrietor: Fred Kettler, stone quarry owner: Miss Helen Furry, Hichael Hachley, Arthur Sheider and John Wistmiller. All but Sneider and

his are giving out absolutely Sections, the property of the explosion his birt it is runnoved that an arrest may be exposed at any time.

It how transpires that Twigg left a will dated May 15, 1805, in which he heatwashed all his property to his mother, brothers and sieves, and it is thought no other fell has since been made.

GREENESSORO, N. C. Jan. 1—

Steamship Tickets MANY PAY TRIBUTE THE COAL MINING TO DEAD AVIATOR

low Airman's Body in Long Procession.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2 .- Admiranumerous New Orleans residents to-

the removal. Owing to the intense produced in 1907. shock caused his sisters and brother by his tragic death, an effort was

Church, officiated.

Among the honorary pallbearers mars and Joe Seymour

DEATH OF AIRMEN

LOS ANGELES, Cal. Jan 2 -The affected.

continued through tomorrow ended were made in the western counties Horsey following so closely the death at New Orleans of Johnny Moisant. has taken the spirit out of the aviafar above ground. Jim Radley, the Englishman, even

declared today that he would not take any more chances in the treacherous air currents here. He witcared for in a private home by Could Take Islands From nessed Hoxsey's fall, and the sight has apparently unnerved him assayed a flight yesterday, but as soon as he encountered gusty winds. Hitnois Coal Operators' Association, quickly descended. Eugene Ely, the Curtiss aviator

gave the spectators a thrill yesterday when a guy-wire broke, became enmilitary authorities are as intimately tangled in his propeller and tore out familiar with our defenses in the a large piece of the propeller blade. strike, so that from 28 to 30 per cent provements were made in the methods Philippines as is the United States Elx alighted with difficulty, but safely, of the normal output of the state was though he was badly shaken up.

Hoxsey's body lies in a morgue at today.

fall by declaring that after Arch ascended 7.000 feet, the air currents below him became gusty and treachhave never since that time let their sized and he was still trying to right it when he struck the earth and was killed. Hoxsey's winnings at local meets were \$10,000, and this will be Villamor confirmed recent United turned over to his mother whose only support he was

within a week or two all had been sult of an explosion of a gasoline lamp some parts, of the state it was result of Japanese, so there is no doubt and tank attached to the ceiling in the ported that the car supply was the general store of Corwin Waggoner, at general store of Corwin Waggoner, at Stoney Ridge, six persons today are consulting the contrary was the case. and one is badly cut by glass. All the bama was affected during 1910 by

rver. The victims are Corwin Waggoner, pro-

VICTIM OF ALCOHOL

IRRENEBORO N. C. Jan. 1.—A. im of alcoholic melancholis, ex-its of alcoholic melancholis, ex-its Spencer B. Adams cut his out is a Keeley unitarium here terday and is today in a critical

INDUSTRY IN 1910

New Orleans Residents Fol- Strikes Reduced Output in Some States---Many Disasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 .- According tion for John B. Moisant caused to reports received by the United mine operators and others familiar day to visit a receiving vault in Me- with the industry, the production of taire cemetery, the temporary rest- coal in the United States during 1910 September there was a strong effort ing place of the noted airman killed was between 475,000,000 and 485.- to make up for lost time. The dehere Saturday, in a fall of his monocrease from the output of 459.715.764 from the strike was between 10,000, Moisant's body will be removed to short tons in 1969 and approximately 600 and 15,000,000 tors. The most Moisant's body will be removed to chicago for interment, but the relatives have not decided on a date for Previous record of 486.363.424 tons. tives have not decided on a date for previous record of 480,363,424 tons,

made to carry through the funeral 1910 was the prolonged strike in Illiparticularly in Arkansis and Oklamois and the Southwestern states. This home, and the demand was unprecedestedly heavy after mining was redestedly heavy after mining was resured. The labor supply has been enthrong of residents and visitors, many on April 1, pending an adjustment of them witnesses of the fatal flight, the wage scale, was not finally setformed a funeral procession to the tied until September 15, and after cemetery from an undertaking es- that date much time was lost in puttablishment where the Rev John ting the mines into condition for peting field of western Kentucky. Al- to escape. Although the vessel is in Malone of St John's Roman Catholic operation, so that the period of idle- though the district is non-union, the a dangerous position, it is hoped that Floral offerings were received from six months. The settlement was a ero clubs of America. England. Ger practical surrender of the operators to many, France. Beigium, and many the demands of the miners, with an the demands of the miners, with the demands of the miners, western states sought the increase of 5.55 per cent in wages.

Western States sought the same the A similar increase was granted in a Among the nonormy patienters a summer of other states, either before Michigan in 1910 was about the same aviator. Rene Simon, Rene Barrier, the strike was called or during the as in 1909, with possibly a slight inBoland G Garros Charles K Hamilisuspension or subsequent to it. Dur. crease. The mines working under an ton, John J Frisbie. Edmund Aude- ing the idieness many of the miners who were on strike in Illinois obtained employment in the mines of competitive states and helped to in-PUTS DAMPER ON FLYING crease which offset the shortage in the states

Notable of Kentuck) in western Pennsylvania and in Ohio, West Virginia, Alabama, The states whose production was rethe strike were lilinois. Kansas, Missourt, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. It was claimed by the miners' 70 000 miners were idle in lilinois. in Kansas, Missouri Arkansas, Okiahoma, and Texas About the middle Ho of May the operators of two important which was in contest with the miners' union accepted the miners' terms and went to work Other mines which were not represented in the association were also operated during the of the normal output of the state was of operating the mines in New Mexico being produced at the time the strike Each of the three large operating Pasadena, where it was taken early duction was a potent factor in bring-It will be buried there tominers

Phil Parmalee explained Hoxsey's the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania Of the total production in 1910 contributed nearly 83,000,000 short tons and the bituminous mines be tween 390,000,000 and 400,000,000, and

Alabama - Reports from Alabama state in 1910 reached the unprecedented total of to the prolonged strike in Illinois and

there was a decided shortage. In some parts, of the state it was re-

two bad disasters which, together, cost the lives of 131 men. The first was at the Mulga mine on April 20 and cost 40-lives; the second was the Palos mine on May 5 and cost \$1 lives. The number of lives lost in these two accidents was more than the total number of lives lost in the or 1908.

The coal mining industry of Illinois and the Southewestern states including Kansas. Hissouri, Arkansus and Oklahoma, yas demoralised for nearly six months in 1940 by the struggle between the miners and the operators over the water cale. It was the most protracted and litterly contested of all the strikes in the hissary of the bituminous regions, beginning on April 1 and continuing until September 15, and was finally acting by the practical surrender of the operators to the demands of the vortices. There were of course, in all the states some mines which operated throughout the strikes. The coal mining industry of Illin

and about the middle of May the operators in two of the important districts seconded from the operators association and assumed work. It is estimated that about 15 per cent of the usual tomage twee produced at these mines during the strike period, and this production, together with the inroads made by West Virginis. Penngyunia, Ohio and western Kentucky coals into the markets of the affected states, finally compelled the surrender to the miners. to the miners.

Striking Miners Migrated.

In anticipation of the strike on the lat of April, the mines of the Missis-sippl valley region were operated with unusual activity during the first three months of the year, and abou 56 per cent of the increase over the normal tonnage was win during this time. After mining wis resumed in of coals from other states, was the produced in 1907.

The most important factor influ-which were unaffected by the strike, encing the coal mining industry in so-that while the car supply was good. sumed, the labor supply has been en-

tirely imadequate.

Kentucky—The stoppage of work in the mines affected by the strike of 1910 was of material benefit to the comness in the mines affected was fully labor supply was entirely adequate, she may be saved. even for the increased tonnage, indicatby the strike in Illinois and the South- S western states sought employment in

agreement with the United Mine Workers of America were shut down creased activity both prior to and fol lowing the suspension brought the total production up to the normal. The influence of the strike in the coal mining states of the Mississippi total valley region was felt as far West as the Recky mountain state; especially in Colorado and New Mexico, whose coal was sont considerable distances east and seutheast in order to make up the deficiency caused by the strike was obtained notwithstanding the fact that the strike on April 1 also affected the lignite or subbituminous producing districts in that state.

Colorado—There was an unusually large number of mine disasters in Colorado during the last months of the year, most of them being due to fires, sometimes accompanied by and sometimes free from explosions districts in Illinois seceded from the The explosions which occurred in the gaseous mines were responsible for the large death list. In the fires that were unaccompanied by explosions the men were suffocated.

Safety Devices in New Mexico.

companies has employed mine inspec-tors whose duty it is to look after the safety of the men employed. In addition to these mine inspectors the fire bosses and shot firers must also re-port any unsafe conditions in their respective districts, and when an accident occurs whereby any person is injured in the mine, the circumstance conditions are immediately vestigated to discover if the workmen were allowed to go into an unsafe working place, and if so, the fire boss or shot firer who neglected to report such unsafe condition is held responsible. Right here is where the eached the unprece-laxity of the laws is very apparent 15,000,000 tons. as H a miner's working place is made compared with 13,703,910 tons in safe for him before he is allowed to 1909 The increase was due chiefly enter it, he should be responsible for keeping it so, or should come out report it dangerous. The laws should

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FISHING SCHOONER ASHORE; GREW SAVED

KENNEBUNKPORT, Me. Jan. 2. The fishing schooner Richard J. Nu nan one of the Nunan fleet, is ashore on the outer bar of Folly Island at the entrance to Cape Porpoise harbon with her holds full of water.

She struck in the night, tearing hole in her hull, and Captain Robert Wildes and his crew were barely able

Clothes en Credit per week is sufficient to clothe you and your family. The lowest prices for gents', ladies' and children's clothes.

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ATS AND GENTS F LAUNDRIES. Zigh-Ground Dairy Co..... 68-48 ALL AND THE PARTY OF THE PARTY STATIONERY, RU Chas. Koebler's Son

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PHOTOGRAPHS

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O. W. World.

TANGS.

ULL STRING DELEGATION

O. W. World.

TICKLETS.

Paul Taussin.

Paul Tau

Section 19 (19 17 19) OCHAMBE BY

JESSENGERS FORM CO-OPERATIVE CO, Opens Today-Many Valuable Course

Find a Way to Fight

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 2.-You you may lose a message.

can District Telegraph companies went ness, clearness, simplicity, and effect out on strike under the leadership of tiveness of style.

It was a hard fight for them, a sive. It was a hard fight for them, a hunch of youngsters against two big corporations, but the boys were endowed with pluck to spare, and held out for what they regarded as just denominate the same manner as Course 1, except that the instruction and

dollars but rich in ideas, and soon one of the English language. A grammo of them proposed to open a co-opera-It was an immediate and effective

the young rebels, but when they at-tempted to carry out the idea they 9 to March 27, inclusive. solution of the financial difficulties of found their plans blocked by the red some strange fatality their ap-

plication for a city license was amazofficialdom. ingly delayed in its passage through will get it by and by,' Harry Murray, and he advised the boys to keep a brave heart. The brave heart 8 to April 2, inclusive.

The long delayed license has been secured and the co-operative mes-senger service is in full swing, and it up to all who love a plucky fighter to give patronage to the nev

boys see the way to the end of their

FREE LECTURES ON LEGAL SUBJECTS

York County Lawyers' Association.

A series of free public conferences on legal subjects of popular interest, under the auspices of the New York County Lawyers' Association, will be given, beginning tomorrow, in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, corner of Jeffer The addresses begin stree!. promptly at 8 o'clock.

The lectures are intended for the general public and are not of a technical character. The questions to be discussed are of interest to all. The following is a partial list

the conferences and lectures: Tomorrow, Everett P. Wheeler, on

The Relation of the lawyer to His Client"; January 16, William A. Pur-"The Lawyer's Duty to on W. Jessup, on 'Unethical Orphans"; "Strike Suits in the Surro-February 8, Franklin Pierce, on "Unethical Practices in the Conduct of Trials"; February 22, Everett V. Abbott, on "The Duty of a Client to Abraham L. Gutman, on "Unethical authorized Conduct of Notaries Public Assuming to Practice Law"; March 15, Edward J. McGuire, on "Funda-mental Ethics From the Standpoint of the Criminal Law and the Public Prosecutor"; March 29, Charles A. Boston, on "The Duties of the Lawyer in a Government of the People, by the People and for the People." Announcement of further lectures

will be made later.

aim of these conferences. stated on the program, is:

To bring about a better understandclient as well as to the general com-munity; to have a full discussion of be made in The Call, Volkszeitung and the ethical foundations of law and Daily Forward. the ethical foundations of law and its development, which can only result in great good to both lawyer and public; to aid in checking abuses by clearing up in the minds of our citi zens many things about law and pro cedure that are now incomprehen sible to them; to aid in bringing about needed reforms through public

discussion of the legal profession. Admission to the conferences will be free, tickets to be obtained on request at the Educational Alliance

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bor Temple 200-507 B. MANK. Pro-Workman's Mitocational Association. Workman's Mitocational Association for Michigas. Interestationate and Ballo-tions, 1000 70th. Dec 15berty core from 2 to 10 P.M. corn from 2 to 10 P.M Abor Lycoum 540 Willoughly Breakirn.

Site for the Breakirn Labor Scennish
For last Captrolled by the Labor Le

51-153 CLINTON ST Large and small meeting

from May 1st, for aions, lodges and societies at

SECOND TERM OF

THE RAND SCHOOL

The second term of the fifth year Los Angeles Telegraph Boys of the Rand School, 112 East 19th street, opens today. The courses offered in the term are as follows:

1. Advanced Composition, by W. J students in the choice of words and LOS ANGELES, Can, sain though the structure of sentences and par-can't lose a messenger boy, though graphs; to explain and give practice November 14 the messenger boys in applying the main principles of Western Union and the Ameri- composition, and to develop correct-Harry Murray, secretary of the Mes- p.m., January 6 to March 24, inclu-

ands.

practice are adapted for students deThe small strikers were all poor in ficient in grammar or in a knowledge is used for the textbook and the themes required from the students are simpler and more elementary in

> 3. Public Speaking, by George R this course is self-improvement; the member ought to consider it his duty specific purpose is to train students to be present. A full attendance will for the effective defense of the working class by means of public speech. Sundays, 2:30 to 4:30 p.m., January

> 4. Stenography and Typewriting, by ful in good results. John Lyons. A new class in stenography and typewriting will begin on Wednesday, January 4, and meet every Wednesday at 8 p.m. The individual instruction method will be used and opportunity will be given 29th street, this evening at 8:15 open both to beginners and to those speak on "Suffrage From the Social stenography but desire further instruction and practice.

> 5. American History, by Bartley J. Wright. This course will embrace the political and economic development of the United States from the civil to the present time, explaining meets at the the interrelation between political and economic conditions. A part of each hold its sessions every Tuesday evensession will be given to a lecture, fol- ing, instead of Wednesdays. lowed by questions and discussion of the subject covered by the lectures of the students are also members of and the textbook. The students will the newly organized Socialist Wombe asked to write one or two papers on assigned topics. Mondays, 8:15 to meetings Wednesday evenings. 9:45 p.m., January 9 to March 27, inclusive.

6. Organic Evolution: Special Problems and Applications, by Benjamin Gruenberg. That the results of volutionary studies are practically applicable to a wide range of social and economic problems is being more and more recognized. The present course, which is a continuation of the course cant False Swearing"; January 25, during the first term, will give specia attention to some of the problems and Practices in Respect to Widows and applications of such studies. Wednes-

March 22, inclusive. Gordon Battle, on "The Duty of an tribution, by Miss Jessie Wallace Hugh-Advocate in a Criminal Case in De- an. This course will treat with the fending a Client Whom He Knows, subjects of money, credit and bankand their influence on wages; taxation issue between Socialist and to 9:45 p.m., January 5 to March 30,

> 8. History of Socialism, by Algernon Lee. The course will trace the de-velopment and describe the achievements of the international Socialist Copenhagen congress of 1910. A part of each session will be given to a lecture, followed by questions and dis-cussion of the topics covered in the loctures and textbook. Thursdays. :15 to 9:45 p.m., January 5 to March

30, inclusive.

9. A course will be arranged for the discussion of certain applications of Boolalist policy within capitalist society, such as municipal ownership. ing by the public of the duties and old age pensions, workmen's compen

LIST OF PUBLIC **LECTURES TODAY**

Wadleigh High School, 115th street waggeign riigh School, 11stn street and Seventh avenue: "Botticelli and Leonardo," Dr. George Kriehn. Public School 4, Rivington and Ridge streets: "Julius Caesar," Rich-

ard A. Purdy.
Public School 12, Madison and Jackson streets: "Lincoln, the mon Man," Dr. Frank Crane.

Public School 63, 4th street, east of First avenue: "Polynesia, an Un-besten Track." Mrs. Lillian S. Fisher. Public School 56, 88th street, east of First avenue: "The Humor and Pathos of Charles Dickens," Dr. H.

Snowden Ward.
Public School 169, Audubon avenue "Irish Music," Mrs. and 169th street:

Helen O'Donnell. Museum of Natural History, 77th street and Columbus avenue: "New World Conditions in the Far East,"

Dr. Arthur Judson Brown.
Public Library, 103 West 135th street: "The Life of Sir Walter

Street: "Charles H. Govan. St. Cornelius' Church, 423 West 48th street: "Summer in Northwestern Alaska," Miss Idda Rose McCabe.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Alfred H. Brown will address the People's Institute audience on "The Social Message of the Modern Drama in the large hall of Cooper Union this

"The Recent American Federation of Labor Convention and Its Effect on the Socialist Movement" will be the subject of a lecture by Borris Reinstein, to be delivered tonight, & o'clock at Arlington Hall, 19-21 St. Marks

Admission free. Questions and dis-

Socialist News of the Day

matter intended for publica this department must positively be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is

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 assured. Comrades are advised to send in their notices as far ahead of the date for publication as pos

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Branch 9 Meeting. The regular meeting of Branch

will take place this evening at the headquarters, 1363 Fulton avenut. As the election of officers and comof business for this meeting, every fices and committees with best fitted Comrades in the branch, and

Suffrage Meeting.

The Socialist Suffrage Club of the 25th and 27th A. D. will hold an open meeting at the Liberal Club, 46 East for typewriter practice. This class is o'clock. Mrs. Anita C. Block will ist Point of View."

Yorkville English Composition Class to Meet Tuesdays.

class in English composition, which headquarters, 1461 Third avenue, will

This change is necessary, as many

A review of the season's work will e held this evening and all the students are requested to be prepared.

BROOKLYN.

11th and 17th A. D's-At 499 Lexngton avenue.

23d A. D. Naturalization Bureau.

The naturalization bureau of the 3d Assembly district, Brooklyn, located in the headquarters of the Sorialist party at 1776 Pitkin avenue. will be open tonight from 7 to 9 will receive same free of charge.

STATE COMMITTEE NOMINATIONS

The following are the nominations from Local Kings County, together with the assembly districts by which each candidate was nominated

Louis B Boudin, 14th, 22d branch 4 Edward P. Compton, 18th. C. Cavanaugh, 9th branch 4. Alexander 11th and 17th. William Koenig, Jr. 19th branch 1. J. Chant Lipes, 4th. ther and continued success. Harry W. Laidler, 11th and 17th. branch 1. Albert Pauly, 13th, 14th. Passage 21st. Sol S. Schwartz, 4th. Meriluoto Milwaukee. Behringer was also nominated by the

Barnet Wolf, 23d branch 2. J. A. larger cities. not eligible.

Comrades whose names appear above are requested to have their ac- \$11 50. ceptances in the hands of the county organizer on or before Wednesday. January 11, 1911. Names of Comrades heard from after this date will not appear on ballot to be voted on by a general vote of the party mem

E. LINDGREN, Organizer.

NEW JERSEY. Paterson.

The regular meeting of Branch 2. Paterson, will be held at the headquarters, 184 Main street, on the third floor, at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening. The subject for discussion for this meeting will be the "City for the People." All sympathizers and friends are requested to attend and participate in the discussion.

West Hoboken.

Branch Ward 2 meets tonight at Silk Weavers' Hall, 347 West street. Officers will be elected. All members are requested to attend.

MASSACHUSETTS. Holyoke

The meeting of the Socialist club

ecently with Mrs. Lentz was largely attended, and Edgar W. Hurbert's address on "The Spirit of Socialism" was very interesting. Mr. Hurbert is a student at the Springfield College, or training school, coming from Aus tralia, the land of advanced social experiences, and many of his illustrations were drawn therefrom. Mr. \$169.39, in the general expense fund Hurbert contended that the spirit of \$321.80; assets exceeded liabilities

in all phases of history; that it is of 1,443 paid-up members and a total of the same spirit that has always cried 2.124. Two hundred and seventy-five out for good will and justice between new members joined the reporting loman and man, but it never had full cals. The state office sold 2,708 opportunity to develop, owing to the stamps during November, or 624 small industrial conditions. The wide more than in October. world commercialism of the present all people of one great nation and can find practical expression.

Hurbert spoke of the relations religion and Socialism, asserting that elected a member of the national the two were identical in the last analysis; that the former is in a revolutionary stage as well as e onomics. and when freed of its distortions there would be no clash between it Socialism. Hurbert contended that all men were by nature reliand sympathy for genial companionship and uplift, and this is more an more characterizing organized religions. Jesus died for this principle Hurbert thought, and he sharply criticized the old orthodox conception, as man, that man is totally depraved and

Rational religion, Hurbert declared concerned itself wholly in bettering conditions, economic and moral, the realization of the brotherhood of man and the blessings of Heaven. Darwin, he contended, has done mankind great service in his discover; of the principles of evolution and that man ever tended to improve, substantiating the Marxian theory of the coming "Golden Age" when labor and reward will be equable and war and strife no more.

Hurbert thought that Socialist should not hold themselves apart from others who did not agree with them as to the final outcome, but should operate with all organizations vidual and social life such as the stitutes, that these were of the Socialist spirit and along the lines of of the striking cigar makers, every Cassidy, New York. least resistance to the realization of

Hurbert pointed out the fact that wing to the American custom of city harters, localities were hampered very much in engaging in Socialistic one reason why the movement here was behind European cities in this respect. In Europe there are no charters and there is more local selfgovernment.

NATIONAL NOTES

The receipts for dues at the national office for the month of October were \$3,399.20. That was the record month to that date. The receipts for dues for the month of December will exceed \$4,000, a clear gain of more \$600 over the previous high record for any one month.

In the recent election conducted Comrade Herman Louko declined rehis health not permitting him to retain so confining a position. Comrade Louko, in a letter to the state secretaries, introducts his successor, Comrade J. W. Sarlund. B. M. Fraser, 13th, 21st. Charles L. the office on January 1, 1911. Commovement from the period of the Furman, 13th, 21st. George Guntz, rade Louko expresses his thanks movement from the period of the 3th branch 2. Mrs. M. Gronback, 18th and appreciation to the various Copenhagen congress of 1810. A part branch 2. Julius Gerber, 19th branch officers with whom he has had 2: 22d branch 1. Jessie W. Hughan | dealings for their kind co-operation wishing them and the movement fur-

> The new members of the National Lindgren, 11th and 17th. John Lang, Finnish executive committee are as 15th branch 2. Robert J. Nolan, 19th follows: Victor Watia, Chicago: Her-Finnish executive committee are as Chicago: Karl Helander, Waukegan

En route to and from the last meeting of the national executive 22d branch 4. Charles Vanderporten, tee, Comrade John Spargo was as- plication. 23d branch 2, J. A. Weil, 22d branch signed lecture dates in some of the

He was out eighteen days and adith A. D., but owing to him having dressed fourteen meetings. The avertransferred to Local New York, he is age charge for admission was 20 cents, the average attendance 675, and

> a balance in its favor of \$68.10, while state. at the same time most of the locals came through without any expense, some of them with a tidy profit.

The new set of record and account books issued by the national office were designed to eliminate the tressurer and make the financial secretary the one responsible officer; also to encourage frequent audits, not exceeding three months apart. The idea running through the whole system is that we are not a financial institu-Money is collected to be immediately put out in agitation to make more Socialists. A sufficient safeguard is provided by Rule No. 2, as follows: "Financial secretary must always report by items the total receipts at close of meeting to be entered in the minutes."

Local San Luis Obispo, Cal., has nore than trebled its membership since election. At the November candidates for governor and came ing the city for the Socialist nomi-

Comrade Bostrom, state secretary of Washington, reports that on the 1st of December there was in the campaign and organization fund \$145.04, in the convention fund se fund 1796 Pitkin Avenue

the Socialist movement can be traced; \$849.01. Sixty-three locals reported; acceptances and declinations will close

secretary, and Comrade

By a recent referendum in Arizona Comrade Cora Martin, 617 North 2d street. Phoenix, was re-elected ter-

James N. Morrison, Benson, was re-

committee.

ditorial

In the general election November as compared with the presidential vote, in the state of Kansas, the crats lost 33,764, and the Socialists gained about 4,000.

Comrade Mallet, of Utah, supports the national committee motion proposed by Comrades Krafft and Walker of New Jersey first published November 26.

He also supports the national com-

mittee motion proposed by Comrade of Texas, first published December 17, adding the following amend-"That the state organizations locals pay the cost of printing, as

was done with the leaflets "What 50 cents per thousand. The Findlay Call Publishing Com-

pany, Findlay, Ohio has established fifty-one Socialist papers, conducted on a co-operative plan, in the neighboring cities of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New York.

By Tom J. Lewis, Oregon—Gustave A. Strebel, New York; Walter J. Millard, Ohio; Adolph Germer, Illinois; James H. Maurer, Pennsylvania, and Walter Pennsylvania, and Walter Pennsylvania, and

vent cigar makers from returning to Dan Hogan, Arkansas; Fred G. Strick-work, J. M. Gill, the editor of El land, Indiana; Joshua Rossit Marv. International, the official labor paper of the union cigar makers, has been arrested and placed in jail. Cash bail was demanded by the court in sum of \$5,000, and as this was well known to be beyond the means penny that they could raise having their families, it was practically jail with no a'ternative for Editor Gill. It seems that to publish a labor paper is a conspiracy, while owned by the mayor of Tampa, Fla. which has repeated y advocated vio lence and justified outrages by the citizens' committee, is a legitimate

The following national committee motion received by National Secre-tary Barnes is to be submitted when supported by the requisite number

Bridgeport, Conn. Dec. 28, 1910. "Dear Comrade—I move that all acts of elected public officials on the Socialist party ticket be printed in

the official monthly Bulletin "Comment-I am making this mo tion by instruction of the Connecticut state committee. We believe We believe that it these vacts published in the Bulletin municipal offices throughout the coun preceded them and made goo will in a large measure shape the course and policy of many of those that are being ejected at the present At any rate, their experience will have a great educational value and for that reason, if for no other, we believe it should be published. there is no other medium through which we can learn of their actions as public officials at this time I am in-

structed to make this motion. Yours fraternally "JASPER M'LEVY,
"National Committeeman for Con-

'Irapuato, Gto., Calle Guadalupe, No. 2, Mex. Dec. 24, 1910. 'Dear Comrade Barnes—We are "Dear Comrade sample of leaf-lets we are getting out and would like to have you call the attention of the Comrades to the fact that we will furnish them free to all who make ap-plication. This is our contribution to the work in the States, as both o (Lowry and Webster) are practicing dentistry here and print while resting We have at this office four presses and

will get more if needed.

"L W. LOWRY." Comrade Lowry was formerly 1150. Little Rock, Ark., and was a member His tour netted the national office of the national committee for that Samples of fifteen leaflets are at hand and it would be well for rades living in small communities where a small bundle would suffice, to place orders for this free literature with Comrade Lowry.

> National Organizers and Lecturers. Lena Morrow Lewis-January almouth, Ky.: 10, Cynthiana; Falmouth, Ky.: 10, Cynthiana; 11 Paris: 12, Winchester; 13, Richmond

Anha A. Maley-January 11, Minne sota; 12. Fargo, N. Dak.; 13, Valle; City; 14, Mandan. J. MAHLON BARNES,

National Secretary. National Secretary Barnes has sent

the following letter, under date of December 28, 1910, to the member of the national committee: In furtherance of the subject matter submitted under date of Decem

ber 16, namely, the action of the na executive committee requesting state that all persons nominated to date have been notified. Further nom-inations may be made until January 6, 1911, upon which date nominations,

PIANOS

(OPEN EVENINGS.)

cated with by wire.

Comrades Cassidy and Spargo, of New York, have reported their ap-proval of the proposal without making nominations, and eleven members have made nominations as follows

By Adolph Germer, Illinois—E. T ehrens. Missouri; Oscar Ameringer Oklahoma: Carl D. Thompson, Wis consin: Walter J. Millard, Ohio, and James H. Maurer, Pennsylvania. By Fred G. Strickland, Indians

Dobbs, Kentucky: Franklin H. Went worth. Millard, Ohio, and Carl D. Thomps Wisconsin.

By C. P. Wight, Maine-Dan Hogan Arkansas; C. C. Allen, Florida; Tom J. Lewis, Oregon; W. H. Wilkins, New Hampshire, and Walter J. Millard,

By Franklin H. Wentworth, husetts-Charles Dobba Kentucky; Frederick Krafft, New Jersey: Edward F. Cassidy, New York; Carl D. Thomp son, Wisconsin, and May Simons, Illinois.

By Lewis J. Duncan, Montana— Franklin H. Wentworth, Massachu-setts: Fred G. Strickland, Indiana; George D. Brewer, Kansas; David Mongan, Minnesota, and E. T. Behrens Missouri. C. R. Oyler, Nebraska-Dan

Arkansas; Adolph Illinois; Oscar Ameringer, Oklahoma Adolph Germer, Illinois; Fred G. Strickland, Indiana; Charles Dobbs Kentucky: Oscar Ameringer, Okla-homa, and John W. Slayton, Penn-

sylvania. William Bohn, Michigan

land; Tom Clifford, Ohio, and J. Stitt n, California.

John T. Chappell, Virginia-W. Slayton, Pennsylvania; Carl Phompson. Wisconsin; Charles s, Kentucky; Franklin H. Went-John

worth, Massachusetts, and Edward F. will be malted out on January

JOURNALIST DEAD FROM COLD.

Alexander McGregor, a prominent newspaperman of Montreal, was frozen to death in the mountains near here today. Rumors that McGregor went into the mountains to commit suicide cannot be confirmed.

SWEDISH COMRADE TO THE REICHSTAG

Editor Winberg, of Stockhol Chamber Seat After Hard Fight.

(Special to The Call.) STOCKHOLM, Dec. 20,-The Cialist party of Sweden has scor another victory in the election of Edifor Winberg to the second chamber of

the Swedish reichstag. Winberg ran in the third election district of the city of Stock where a by-election had to be held Winberg won out over the two op

osing candidates by 2.489 votes What makes this victory of the cialists especially notable is the fact that two of the opposing parti united upon a "labor candida hoped in this way to cloud the and defeat the Socialist.

Then, too, this victory is gratify-ing in view of the fact that thousands of workmen, who, because of a crisis which has been reigning in Sw their taxes, and consequently

The decisive majority of the Sc tent the workingmen of Stockholm selves from all reform and fabor candidates who are picked up by old parties as a bait to workings

OUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Will you kindly inform me how I can reach the co-operative mail order and stores? I manufacture a few useful articles, which I sell direct to the HENRY PERLE

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Henry Hankler, Freshest
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary,
HAIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary,

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CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YOR. B.

1. Bernard Geldatela, do herely certify, the
1. am engaged in bottling and selling mineral
and several waters, and other beverages, in
aphons and boxes, with my name, other mark
activity to be been a selling mineral
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eithed, blovn, and otherwise preduced a mid
siphons and boxes, as follows, to with ou
of said siphons and boxes J. Wessensa,
others of said siphons and boxes J. Geldielin,
My principal place of business is in the
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,
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UNFURNISHED FLATS AND WEST END AVE., 150 (47th)—New hohot water always; 3 light rooms, \$10, \$18, \$171 \$7. 118 \$W.-4 elegant, light robath, atem, hot water; \$20.

114TH ST., 306 \$W.-6 large rooms, bath, water; near Morningside Park; \$28; induceme 145TH ST., 318 \$W.-8ix large rooms, both water; \$21.522; near L, subway.

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3D AVE., 2156, near 118th st.—6 large, light rooms, \$15 month; one menth free.

1127H ST., 72 E.—6 light rooms and bath; hot vater; \$16-\$18.

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Madison ave., 1533, cor. 164th st.— Nice room, bath; telephone, electric lighting; private house.

lences.
TWO furnished rooms, light, steam heated
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Madison are. FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

Newark. STATE ST., 55—Room, mutab couple or two men; ateam heat; im 3 minutes from Lockswanns station.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

regular meeting of your Union picty should be announced have and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in scinning new members. Bring this maiter up at your nest meeting. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 400 Pearl St., New York. for this directory.

Party, New York Cone 230 East 54th St., Manna 230 East 54th St., Manna 2929 3d Ave., Nr. 151st St. (Bronz) (Brooklyn)

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BROOKLYN PEDERATION OF LABOR
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lor Lreeum, 940-57 Willoughby ave.
GERMAN PAINTERS' LOCAL UNION,
meets every Wednesday 8 p.m. Labor
243 E. 54th st. Both Wallston, Ros.
176 1st ave.
Plane and Organ Workers' Union, 16 and
every Real and third Thursday each member

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 3.

PROBLEMS OF SOCIALISM.

Judging from the letters-to-the-editor that have been appearing the man in blue who mounts the ladin the columns of The Call for several weeks past, there appear to be principally three problems that are at present engaging the attention of the Socialists of this country.

The first of these problems concerns itself with the relation between Socialism and Religion. This is primarily a theoretical problem, not a practical one. On its practical side the problem has been a service that money cannot buy. It settled by the declaration of the Socialist party that an individual's religion, or his lack of it, is his own private affair, and that the Socialist party, as the political organization of the money because it is his livelihood. ist party, as the political organization of the working class, is in no way concerned with the religious opinions of its adherents and supporters or of its opponents. Nevertheless, the number of Socialists who continue to debate the question of the relation between Socialism and Religion is no inconsiderable one. This is due to the fact that Socialism is not only an organized practical movement, but also an souled, and if they are withheld altoorganized body of thought.

Our super-"practical" men may not like the fact. Nevertheless, last spring compelled the firemen to ing class, and cast in their lot with a fact remains a fact, however little one may like it. And Scientific do special duty to break the strike of that class, will they win what is due them. Socialism, or the theoretical aspect of Socialism, is a fact. This theory does, at several points, come into conflict with traditional religious notions, and men of intellectual integrity, who strive to do much more arrive at a consistent and coherent view of life, are therefore bound to ask themselves the question whether or not their new Socialist be- of all factories and other places where lief conflicts with their old religious beliefs, and which of these two work is done by a number of people. beliefs must be modified in order to bring it into harmony with the

This question is bound to be raised over and over again by the new recruits of Socialism. As our movement spreads out and embraces new elements, the new converts necessarily discuss over and over again the old problems that have ceased to be problems to the old Socialists. And it is most natural that they should desire to discuss it in the press in order to reach and affect the largest possible number of minds.

The second question that continually comes up for discussion is played an important part in economic that of Socialism and Unionism. In regard to this question, also, the discussion. In their historical order attitude of the Socialist party is clear and unequivocal. As the politic they are the cost or subsistence of labor and the standard of call organization of the working class, the Socialist party considers it theory, the wage-fund theory, and the cal organization of the working class, the Socialist party considers it theory, the wage-fund theory, and the supreme duty to aid and assist all workers, independently of the productivity theory. The second has emittalistic industry must have been making average income. The wage that stant brooding over the great injustice, form or character of their organization, in their struggles against the been given up almost entirely. It was capitalists.

The Socialist party does not meddle with the internal affairs of weapon used against trades unionism. he labor unions. It does not assume to dictate to them whether they The subsistence theory has undergone shall be organized on trade lines or industrial lines, but is equally transformation from a very gloomy to friendly and helpful to them, however organized.

Nevertheless, this question, also, is bound to crop up again and liest form it described the laborer as again. The bulk of the membership of the Socialist party consists of receiving bare subsistence for himself age-workers. Many, perhaps most, of these are also members of labor unions. And every question that agitates the labor union world is therefore bound to find its reflection within the Socialist of Population." Every increase or

Take, for example, the present strike of the shoemakers in Brooklyn and vicinity. Here are some two thousand men, largely unskilled orkers, engaged in a strike for the improvement of their condition. It is a fight of the workers against the capitalists, and as such deserves the whole-hearted sympathy and support of all Socialists. But infortunately there are two unions in the field, and the strikers have thus become involved, against their own will, in a fight with the older organization. This fratricidal strife is most deplorable. But whatwer we may think of it, the two sides very naturally demand to be neard through the Socialist press. It is easy enough to pass a resolution in a convention, but here is a practical difficulty, which it is im-

Moreover, as Socialists it is our natural desire to see the labor as organized in the most effective manner. Hence, it is but natural for Socialists to remind the trade unionists on every occasion that organization along industrial lines, so as to include every man and oman working in the industry, is on the whole the more effective form of organization. In like manner, Socialists are bound to take the deenest interest in the organization of the unskilled workers together with those who are skilled, and wherever the organization of the former is visibly neglected Socialists will, very naturally, criticize

Thus it is seen that the question of Unionism cannot be done away ing. an upward movement of wages had begun, a movement that with cussion, and Socialists will naturally desire to discuss it in their own press.

A third question that is continually under discussion is that of the relation of Socialist theory to Socialist practice. As the Socialist party ceases to be exclusively propagandistic in character and becomes more and more a political factor, electing legislators, execuives and judges, the question is continually bound to arise, What is the proper solution of a given practical problem, and under the given conditions, in the light of our theories and programs?

The actual conditions of life present a succession of difficulties. For the Socialist party does not gain power all at once. It gains only mall, and sometimes comparatively insignificant, bit of power e and there. The Socialist legislator finds his task a comparatively y and simple one. He proposes or supports every measure of adage to the working class in particular and to the great majority of the people in general, barring such as are of a reactionary char-But the Socialist executive and the Socialist judge find themin no such simple situation. Their activities are circumscribed by superior and hostile powers, and by written constitutions adopted at the dictation of the capitalist class. How to harmonize their activi-ties with the just demands of the working class for the immediate etterment of its conditions, as well as with the Socialist program hich has for its goal the ultimate overthrow of the capitalist social der, and yet not come into such conflict with the superior and hosfile powers as would result in their own removal from office-this tion is bound to assume a gravity not yet perhaps dreamed of by majority of American Socialists.

And yet even now, while our political power is still small, the parge of opportunism, or the neglect of principle in pursuit of some actical advantage, is continually being raised, sometimes justly, metimes unjustly. It is, therefore, evident that the discussion of by policy is bound to grow in extent and importance with the rowth of Socialist power. To attempt to suppress the discussion of is question, whether at Socialist meetings or in the Socialist press, puld be not only futile, but also suicidal. Ours is a movement of masses themselves for their own liberation. Hence the masses

elves must know what they are about. The Socialist press is the natural medium for the discussion of all ions of Socialist theory and policy. The discussion is as necesby to our press as it is to our movement. And every one who is the serry of free discussion is, knowingly or unknowingly, also the of the progress of the masses to knowledge and to power.

THE FIRE FIGHTERS.

By JOS. E. COHEN.

In Philadelphia the other day a | He can also see to it that every burning building collapsed and fourteen firemen lost their lives. As many again and more were injured, some of them seriously.

It is no unusual thing for a fireman to run the chance of losing his life. That seems to be part of his risk, for which his wages are meant to compensate him.

In a measure, of course, every working man and woman and child runs the risk of death, whether sudden or drawn out. And too often, as happened more than once only recently. factory hands are caught in some cinder box of a fire trap, and perish.

But of all those whose lives seem to turn upon the toss of the coin city councils will do no such things. that pays for their actual daily bread, der and rushes through the flames deserves the special mention. For he takes his life into his own hands to save that of others.

An i that is a service for which his

In this instance the mayor and city to ask for assistance for the bereaved families. For which these city officials are to be commended. And if into building boulevards in front the thanks due them are not whole- the political leaders' homes. the street car men when they struggled for the bettering of their lot.

The mayor can, if he is so minded.

He can order a thorough inspection He can see to it that all fire escapes are in good repair, and that they are adequate for the purpose.

rickety building, and the number will reach into the hundreds, is condemned and razed. He can see to it that no permit for further building is issued. except for fireproof structures.

And he might recommend to city councils the passage of an ordinance ordering the city officials to refrain from putting the firemen to any other use than fighting the flames.

He might also urge the passage of an ordinance requiring much wider stairways than obtain in many factories. It is not yet forgotten that a few years ago several girl cigar makers lost their lives in a jam at the foot of a stairs when fire broke out. But is likely that the mayor and

that they are given a pretty funeral and that suitable floral wreaths are upon their graves.

There the mayor and councils will

is only paid for in money because them bread during the industrial

It is the same mayor and councils whose hysteria over marching Italian workingmen precipitated a riot upon councils were public-spirited enough the part of the police for which the inoffensive Italians were sent to prison.

> work of the firemen is not in Though not until they awaken to the fact that they are of the work-

est tie binds him to the man and woman and child who toil in the facso often called upon to save from destruction at the risk of his limb and life.

THEORIES OF WAGES.

Abstract of a Lecture by Professor G. A. Kleene, Delivered at 235 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.

Street, Hartford, Conn.

Well try to knock down a stone wall by moralization in the labor movement banging her head against it. It is than all other causes combined. Its true her brother had the patent and policy of "each craft for itself and the

termines the amount of wages have for a long time the chief intellectual of transportation and to create a sufa very optimistic theory. In its eartheory and the subsistence theory of ers said it was a nervous breakdown. liest form it described the laborer as wages. This theory can explain why I agreed with her. That was his reand family. The explanation of this fact was found in Malthus' "Principle decrease of wages, it was held, would be followed by an increase or decrease in the working class population, leaving the proportion of subsistence to population the same as before. To this theory Lassalle gave the name "Iron Law of Wages." Marx held to a kind of subsistence theory, but rejected the Maithusian explanation. In the pressure on wages exercised by the "reserve army" of the unemployed, Marx found an wages down to subsistence. This reserve army being constantly increased by the displacement of men by machinery, wages, according to Marx's expectation, were destined to decrease and poverty and suffering to increase. Marx's theory was a very logical use of the facts with which he was operof the facts with the facts with the facts with which he was operof the facts with the facts with the facts with ing, an upward movement of wages give had begun, a movement that with To you, in abundance, while you live. some setbacks continued for about Think you, by some magician's wand,
What he overlooked. By a few swift turnings of his hand, and could not have been expected to appreciate fully, was the influence of the opening up to settlement of vast stretches of free land.

While Socialists in Europe were either preaching Lassalle's "Iron Law," which promised nothing better than a mere living, or Marx's theory, which predicted a decline from a mer living to intolerable poverty, a Boston echanic, Ira Steward, was developing a subsistence theory of a most cheerful kind, and one destined to great influence in the American labor movement. After Steward's death in 1883 (the same year in which Marx died) George Gunton, his disciple, be-came the recognized expenent of what may almost be called the official theory of wages of the American la-bor movement of those days. It is a subsistence theory, but takes subsistence to vary according to the "stand-ard of living," and holds that by rais-ing their standard of living, that is, by consuming more, laborers can in crease their pay. Anything that leads to a higher standard, as, for instance, the leisure obtained by shortening the workday, according to this theory, tends to raise wages. Thus this theory formed a part of the "philosophy" of the eight-hour day movement.

The productivity theory of wages has taken on different forms. The difficulty with the theory usually lies in its attempt to make out a separable product for both labor and capital. If you hold that the whole product is the product is the product of labor, then in order to explain how the amount of wages determined you have to explain that determines the amount that is deducted from this product by the employer. One way, however, of ar-riving at a theory of wager based on the productiveness of labor is to view the product of non-capitalistic labor

capitalistic industry must pay is that became income plus enough more to pay cost merged ficient inducement for the recen This theory is a combination of elements taken from the productivity agitans. wages. This theory can explain why I agreed with her. That was his rewages were a bare minimum at the ward for spending four years in percapitalistic regions is excluded. It rapa suggests also that when capitalism has skill an international scale can successfully demand almost the whole product of labor.

To the Woman of Fashion By ELLA L. HOARE.

voman of luxury, splendor and ea world ransacked every whim In a worm

please;
Science, art, skill, all of these pour
Gifts at your feet, from their bou
store.
For you the balmy breezes plow.
For you the gorgeous roses grow:

Travel, ease, adornment, this world doth

By a few swift turnings of the ment. The luxury that's yours to meet, Falls as by magic at your feet? Not so. That you may thus respler

sot so. That you may thus resple shine
A thousand beings live like swine;
And reap, and weave, and delve, spin,
For you this grandeur all to win;
Tis true some magic plays

Tis true some magic plays a par And by its tricks of subtle art Deludes the workers day by day. And lets you hold a tyrant's sway.

The gems that glitter on your breast, Wrung from the outraged, the oppressed The bright red lights that from then Reflect the turgid ruddy stream

Reflect the turgid riddy stream
Of blood drawn from the human heart
Under the lash of hunger's smart;
Your silken gown, as you pass by.
Echoes the plaint of the infant's cry.
Robbed of a mother's fostering care
That you might gorgeous raiment werr;
And tarough the net and filigree
Peer sights of untold misery;
Bent bodies, tired eyes and care-wor

Bent bodies, tired eyes and care faces, Can be traced throughout the laces.

You have lived your life and paid You have lived your life and paid to price;
An intellect and soul, the sacrifice.
Your reward, a heart of adamant
Dead to all sense of human want;
No useful toil your hand hath done,
From risins to the setting sun;
No act of mercy your heart e'er wave,
From stretch of cradle to the grave;
And in your selfishness and ease
You have seein your lord and mast
someeze

e phod from out the childish vein:
The flesh from off the woman's frame;
The hope from out the youth's brighmind; Despair into the aged kind,

O! for - womanhood that would right Baubles like these and gladly turn
To deeds of usefulness each day:
To acts of mercy on their way:
Who would use the powers the Make

oductiveness of labor is to view gave, roduct of non-capitalistic labor roduct of non-capitalistic labor astituting a minimum that must lid by capitalism. In the non- To bring the sustice o, the God.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE "REWARD OF ABILITY."

Editor of The Call: Will you give a to a little incident tending to show the of scabbery, the "reward" that the present system holds out to inventive genius?

Christmas night, while masses, I went to a sick call in a little, ests are superior to the interests of dismal, cold, unfurnished flat where I any part thereof; (2) the found two young women and their the working class; (3) fight the capibrother, for whom they called me.

The atmosphere in this little flat was

The position of Brother Gerber, if depressing as it could possibly be, he is a consistent craft unionist, and not even penetrated by a single (1) The interests of the craft are su-

and his very stare seemed to have fight wage slaves and help your been the cumulative effect of years ployer, if your contract says so.
of grief and despair. His siters I admire Mr. Gerber's diplomati
rubbed his limbs and made frantic ability, which he displays, in recon efforts to again fan into a flame the ciling Comrade Gerber to last dim spark of life. "Oh, doctor, do stant and close proximity of Brother save him; he does want to live so much." was the wailing imploration of I shall now take up and reply briefhis two sisters. A glance at the sick ly to a few other statements made by man convinced me that he was be-yond medical help, and after calling 1. Comrade Gerber calls Flynn and

the following terse story of the man's anarchist and an industrial unionist life, his services to society, and the Being a very busy man, he will prob-usual reward that the latter gives to ably fail to do so. some of its best servants-poverty during life and an early grave.

the shore and dry them.

that class, will they win what is due them.

And if today all that can be offered them is only a tribute in words, it is because the working people have no great part in the city's affairs, because they are ignored in the governments reckoning.

The method was that of having the the A. R. U.: Haywood and St. John fish go through a very fast rotating of the W. F. of M.: Trautmann, of the Brewery Workers. I don't know the send that the United States but they are the best known represented in the governments of industrial unionism in this trust to see what he could do this country. Nobody has ever tried about the literature of the A. R. U.: Haywood and St. John fish go through a very fast rotating of the W. F. of M.: Trautmann, of the Brewery Workers. I don't know the send that they are the best known represented in the governments. about it, they listened to him and then to question the standing of the had a machine similar to his consti-tuted and began to use it. In vain did tuted and began to use it. In vain did be protest against this usurpation of his rights. His sisters went to the all its shortcomings, is United States commissioner of patents disorganized working class, says Comand the latter told her that while she rade Gerber. But may I state that undoubtedly had a good case against the craft union the concern, yet he did not see how the concern, yet he signed sees now craft contracts, is the main cause she could contest the case in court the present disorganized state of against such a powerful concern, she working class, having caused more being without funds. She might as feats from which capitalism draws its supplies of labor, especially among the
plies of labor, especially among the
passantry and surviving handicrafts lawyers and probably years of delay,
most and then the foremost. This of the Old World, the productiveness She went to the Legal Aid Society and melancholy, which some could have no value any more, and hope of getting justice finally faded away altogether Finally he "Some doctors said he had paralysis agitans." the sisters told me, but othbeginning of capitalism. It explains feeting a machine that would minimize human labor for adding a little came accessible in large quantities in wealth to the social treasury, while the nineteenth century. It suggests the parasites that appropriated his work, the child of his brain, fattened organization, but that unskilled labor on their theft, and justice stood blind-cannot much improve its condition folded holding the scales in her hand unless the immigrant from the non- in which the fang and claw of a capitalistic regions is excluded. It rapacious corporation outweighed the suggests also that when capitalism has skill of a social servant. There was covered the globe, labor organized on no Christinas cheer in the little flat an international scale, can success that I visited that Christmas day. No burning Yule logs warmed the lcy atmosphere here, no cheerful faces to celebrate the coming of the Prince of picion of peace on earth, good-will the himself, are members of both brother raised a storm of protest in part of my letter. How in the name the bosom of his sisters, which will not of reason can one claim that he is oalm down, I am afraid, till chaos will give place to harmony, injustice to justice, and rapacity to charity. One of them asked if this was a republic we were living in, or even a civilized country. I denied both allegations and livid her that the serve country country that the serve country that told her that the same social forces that condemned 2,000,000 children to the shop, that drove innocent women to the street, and idle men to the road, had laid their cold hands on her brother and had rewarded him with a Christmas grave for his work. He the penalty for being a genius. I then thought of the argument that Dr. Slicer advanced in his debate with Comrade Fieldman, in which he said he could see why a man-like Edison, who happened to be gifted with inventive genius and accumulated a fortune through it, should have it taken away distributed among the mass I could not see, either, why this man should have the fruit of his labor, his fortune, taken away from him and dis-

tributed among a mass of parasites.
It all depends on the point of view.

LEON HARRIS, M. D. Orange, N. J., Dec. 28, 1910.

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM Editor of The Call:

Comrade Gerber's criticism of Haywood's stand on the subject of trade (craft) unionism appears to me to be full of misconceptions which, it must be admitted a great many well-mean-ing Socialists share with him. The of these that I shall take up here is the idea that one may be a con-sistent Socialist and a consistent craft unionist

As a Socialist, Comrade Gerber will agree with me (1) that the Socialist party aims to wrest the control of the industrial machinery from capitalist class and to transfer control to the working class: (2) that the means which the Socialist party employs to gain that end is to fight the capitalist class (on the political

As a craft unionist, Brother Gerber will agree with me (1) that the object of a craft union, as stated on in-numerable occasions by innumerable "leaders," who in that respect only reflect the sentiments of the rank and file, is to advance the interests of the members of a particular craft by tablishing in the craft a system collective bargaining under which the employers might be peaceably induced to grant "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work," without thereby diminishing the "just reward of enterprise;" (2) that in order to establish

the system of collective bargaining in its craft, a craft union enters into contracts and what is worse, sticks to them, absolutely disregarding the interests of other crafts, thus helping the employers to whip other workingmen into submission. of scabbery, the craft unionist, leader interests of our craft. Let the other

crafts look out for their interests." peace on earth, good-will Thus, the position of Comrade Ger-gladdened the hearts of the ber is: (1) The working class inter-

The brother, an elderly man, was unconscious in bed. His face was aimost hidden by a thick growth of hair bers of my craft a fair wage; (3)

I admire Mr. Gerber's diplomatic

again early the next day I found that Etter anarchists. Comrade Gerber he had died.

I now turned to the sisters and got study of the difference between an

2. Comrade Gerber calls Mitchel and Lewis industrial unionists. Yes, they are "industrial unionists" of the They told me that their brother was an inventor by occupation and had "better" class, just as Mr. Perkins, of secured twenty-four patents for vari- Morgan & Co., is a Socialist of the

ous inventions. His inventive genius, however, was to be his Nemesis. Some 3. The I. W. W. doctrinaires, ac years ago he turned his attention to cording to Comrade Gerber, never bethe drying of fish. It took hundreds longed to a bona fide labor organiza-Some of the industrial tion. For four ists who assert that the industrial years this poor man worked at the union is the embrace of the co-opera-perfection of a machine which would tive commonweaks—to mention the dry the fish much better and quicker, more prominent ones—are: Debs. of Comrade Gerber.

4. The trade union movement, with craft contracts, is the main cause of the present disorganized state of the devil take the hindmost" helped the steel industry, and is going on in some others. Some have eyes ears that hear not. also nostrils that smell not, and Comrade Gerber is among them.

monwealth be brought about, is the positive assertion made by Comrade Gerber. A very unconvincing statement, to say the least, inasmuch as no evidence is adduced to prove the willingness of the lords of to hand over to the slaves, upon written demand (by ballot), the means of production, etc. There will have to be something to back up the demand and it is very likely that when the slaves have that something they exchange and transportation without any formalities. 6. In an enthusiastic conclusion

Comrade Gerber expresses a fervening that the Socialist goal wil hope that the Socialist goal will finally be achieved by him and others the Socialist party and a craft progressing toward victory by fight-ing the capitalist on the political field

I have tried, to the best of my ability, to refute the statements made by Comrade Gerber. But, of course words and reasoning don't always pro-duce the desired effect on prejudiced A UNION MAN New York, Dec. 28, 1910.

RELIGION AND SOCIALISM. Editor of The Call:

I wish to add my voice to that o Rev. Edwin Evans, of Washington, in disapproval of that cheap, popular and superficial criticism of religion which so often gets into our papers It is really very much to be regretted that so many lug the question into their communications in a way to

prejudice church people against So

cialism, and to warrant the impression that Socialism is antagonistic to re-ligion, in spite of our reiteration that ligion, in spite of our reiteration that religion is a personal matter entirely. As a Quaker, I am not interested in evangelical theology, but I recognize, as a fact beyond question, that Socialist philosophy is definitely and positively religious in its effects. The organized movement to introduce a Just and legitimate way of making a living, and the united effort by a majority to maintain it, will naturally and of necessity, develop a higher

majority to maintain it, will naturally and of necessity, develop a higher spiritual life among men, and will so a long way toward fulfilling the delayed mission of the real gospel.

Probably nothing so inspires the individual to improve, as for the individual to be inspired by a desire, and to unite with a movement to improve the conditions of the community.

This is the farthest possible from trying "to lift oneself by one's boot straps." It is the natural and logical outcome of the ideal of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, which is at the heart of Christianity, as it is at the heart of Socialism.

sm.
Let me repeat my exhortation to beware how we arouse unnecessary prejudice. Leave all this to the enemy, while we keep busy with legitimate work for the cause.

JONATHAN C. PIERCE.

Navy Yard, Dec. 36, 1916.

NO GOING BACK.

"You say the elopement was sort of forced upon you?"
"Yes; after she came down the rope

"Yes; after she came down the rope ladder her dad pulled it up."—Louis-ville Courier-Journal

POTPOURRI

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

TH' ONERRABLE'S WURRDS. By Edgar S. Shumway.

Ye're costin' good money, Ye little gossoons. To N' York's little loons?

An' music—what folly!

Cut out yer ould song.
German-Frinch nonsinse! An' German-Frince I' faith, it's all wrong.

"'Kape school in the summer'
For N' York's little kid?
Whirroo! What a notion!
Av playground git rid.
'Play where?' In the strates, thins'
The cops, they'll umpire.
Be jabbers! Aff strates, min,
All here we must fire."

Be jabbers! An aust fir All byes ye must fir 'New school?' Sufferin' Subways!

"'New school?' Sufferin' Subways!
We won't 'build no school.
(Queens, Richmond, Bronz, Brooklyn,
Manhattan—th' ould fool—
Aitch bawls more than tother.
Divide thim and roo!!)
Jist do without schoolin',
Ye swate little jool.
'Tain't us, 'tis the Board av
Edoycation, ye mool.
Thot's so divilish croo!!"

It was a few days before Christmas an afternoon's "carolling." these lads had got his parents' c sent to do this, but the other had not. The latter knew that on his return to oe punish other lad said: "Look school he would be punished by

"Look here, Tom, I thought of a plan to get you out of that whacking! Ask no questions, but just bend down and let me chalk somethin' on the back of your "All right,"

answered Tom. cordingly he bent down and let Bill lift up his jacket and chalk something on the place where the cane would fall. The schoolmaster was not long in calling the two scholars out, asking

them to show their parents' written permission for absence. Tom, of "Then," said the master to the latr, "bend down for punishment.".
The scholar at once did so and the

master took up his cane and rais the lad's jacket to give him a swish. However, true enough, the master, instead of administering the threatened stroke, broke out into a hearty told the young rascal to go back to his place.

How could he, indeed, punish the lad when he read on his trousers the greeting, "Merry Christmas, sir! Tit-Bits

THE GENTLE ART OF ARGUMENT "Phwat are ye doin', O'Brien, said

Studyin' the writers," answered O'Brien.

"But whoy?" enswered Flannisan.
"Becox," replied O'Brien, "me last election speech wos so onlucky that O'm out uv work, and O've nothing betther to do. So I'm thryin' to set a shwate and gentle frame uv moind by readin' the great books. gorrah." he said, shaking his head,

"Shure, I agree. But whoy?" asked Flannigan. "They say," declared O'Brien so emnly, "that there's sermons shtones."

"Oi shouldn't uv thought it!" ex-

claimed Flannigan.
"Nor should Oi, Flannigan. yet," added O'Brien, as his hand went up to a lump on his head, "there's many a good argument has come out uv a brick"-Answers.

THE I. OF ME.

When I, forsooth, would go prancing forth. Abroad, over field and plain. These limbs of mine are so slow and

That I find I must use a cane,

'm anxious to read the daily news As ever-methinks-inde Rather more, than of old, but my eyes And of glasses I stand in need.

For music's exquisite charm I yearn, Yes-just as I used to do Alas! A deaf ear I now must turn,

As for Beauty, ah! never before Did I yield to her magic sway With such vast capacity to adore-But Beauty won't look my way!

Yet—these things prove Immortality; While the body must heed Time's laws

Without any doubt the I. of Me. Is as nimble as ever it was!

—M. S. Bridges, in Life.

ART VALUES.

Advance Agent (of McBooth-Ranting-ton Co.)—We'll require twenty supers for the mob scene in Act 3. Manager (Yaptown Town Hall)—Geo-whiz. Can't you git along with less 'a

Advance Agent—Not a one less.

Manager (sighing)—Well, you're ge
to put an awful crimp in the box office

A WRITER.

A WRITER.

The prospect of the years is not so drear as it was erstwhile. Michael Monahan and his Payprus have "come back." What English that Irishmen can write! What a Gellie tang he has, too! It is time for the rest of the reading world and the writing world as well to catch up with me, and discover Michael Monahan for what he is—a contemporary classic to rank with no less savorsome spirits of silterature than Mark Twain and at Dooley. I'd rather be able to write sichael Monahanese than anyshing I know of—except checks.—St. Zottle Mirror.

Miller Jan-How did Senta C treat ye this year?
Furmer Tam-Fust rate. Jest son brought back that gun ter rowed, I found my old jackshift the bayloft, my taxes was rate four shillings an Aunt Ellins wro-cay be couldn't visit as.

According to Le M