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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1910.

NATIONAL EDITION.

Price Two

s Amendment and Adoption of New Constitution at Its Fourth Session.

the purpose of adopting a new tution embodying a plan of resation, finished its labors yes at its fourth session at the ville Casino in East 86th street. elected a committee to secure vote of the membership the draft and to co-operate with organizer in putting the changes

he principal subject of discussion rday was article XX, providing subdivisions amalgamating present Assembly district organi-Although the convention had tatively decided upon this form of lization at its first session, the ale subject was reopened when it to the formal adoption of the e in question.

Organizer Solonion and a number other delegates advocated the reof the present form of organiby Acsembly district, while Mor Hillquit, on behalf of the commit which drafted the new constituoffered a modification of their al draft in the form of an endment providing that any of the large branches into which the was to be recognized might subthemselves if deemed expedi-

The convention, how-wer, after full rafted, dividing the local into nine Itorial branches as follows:

Branch 1, to consist of the 1st, 3d, and 27th Assembly districts. anch 2, to consist of the 2d, 4th, and 8th Assembly districts. anch 3, to consist of the 10th

and 14th Assembludistricts. ch 4, to consist of the 5th, 7th nch 5, to consist of the 17th.

21st. 23d and 31st Assembly dis-

6. to consist of the 16th

20th, 23d and 19th Assembly ranch 7. to consist of the 24th,

28th Assembly districts, and portion of the 10th Assembly ict which lies in the Boro of Man-

Branch &, to consist of that por of the 30th Assembly district ich lies in the Boro of the Bronx nd the 32d and 33d Assembly disranch 9, to constitt of the 34th

d Sath Assembly districts." er remaining sections amended se providing for the calling eral meetings of the memberand the initiacirs of referenums and providing for annual con ce conventions "to review the ek of the organization within the and to determine tal plan of work for the succeed year. It was decided that general lines should be called, or referinitiated on motions of scher representing a membership

At the opening of the convention delegates rose in memory of Ben

resolution from the special ways means committee of The Call ice was read, and a motion ated recommending it to the favoraction of the delegates. It read: Thereas the only and least exis is in establishing a perma-Thereas it is evident at the presretailing at 2 cen's daily and 5 ption of 20,000 per day The age. It is reported that a large num would be self-sustaining without ber of arrests will be made. dal advertisements; therefore

elved. That an organized effort ade to establish the largest

elved. That a certain day be set ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 30 .- Senato volunteering their services, shall

districts whose members enshall be sold or givon away by was passed amid ringing cheers.

of such canvage; and ns be forwarded to the city on now in section and to the nittee of Lecal New York.

NO STRIKE LIKELY

etson, of the Conductors, Expec No Trouble With B. & O.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 30 .- "The ossibility of a strike of the conductors and trainmen of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad system in connection with their fight for increased wages is so remote that it is not to be con sidered at all."

With this sweeping statement this morning Grand Master A. B. Garret on, of the Order of Railway Conduc special city convention of the tors, who, with Grand Master W. G. t party, Local New York, called Lee, of the Brotherhod of Railway Trainmen, is here today in conference with local officers of the Baltimore & Ohio employes preliminary to a conference on wages tomorrow with the Baltimore & Ohio officials, emphasized his contention that only peaceful methods will be resorted to in order

to secure the increased pay demanded. Tomorow morning Third Vice Pres ident Potter, of the Baltimore &Ohio and the committee of seventy representing the conductors and trainmen of his road meet in conference, to gether with Grand Master Garretson and Grand Master Lee, the latter of the Brotherhod of Railway Trainmen

TWO MORE ARRESTS IN PEONAGE CASES

Texas Planters Hold Thousands of Unfortunates in Horrible State of Slavery.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 30 .- Stories of horrible cruely and unspeakable outrages are told by victims of the peonage system that is alleged to exist upon the Koppe plantation in Burieson county and upon other plantations who are to give their testimony before the federal grand ujry.

Two more arrests on the charge conspiracy to hold certain persons in peonage were made today upon innents in the federal grand jury, ntendent and manager of the Koppe plantation, and W. S. Houston, a constable of that precinct. Four special agents of the government have been investigating the peonage aystem in Texas for several weeks.

The first information the govern ment received of the awful and inhuman practices was obtained from Joe Folier, of St. Joseph, Mo. He is a young man, who while on his way to Brownsville, Texas, ran out of funds. He left the train at Somerville, Burleson county, to telegraph home for money, when he was arrested on a trumped up charge by a local officer. He was sent to the Koppe plantation, not being permitted to communicate with friends or relatives He was kept on the farm for six months and worked until physical weakness caused him to be discharged.

Beaten Into Insensibility.

He reported the matter to the United States authorities when he got back to St. Joseph, and an investigacovered that many negroes and white men were held in peonage upon the plantation: that they were beaten into insensibility by a bat and six-foo strap; that negroes and whites, including the men and women, were housed together; that failure to do the appointed task each day caused horrible punishment to be inflicted; that two men had their eyes gouged out and that several died from injuries in-

flicted by guards. According to statements of the federal special agents, from fifteen huns way to place any paper upon a drd to two thousand men have been held in peonage during the past year home subscription or sale of in Burleson and other counties of the sufficiently large to defray the state. Negroes and white men were a expenses of the paper; and arrested without cause and press into peonage. It is stated that local arket price of blank newspaper peace officers received \$15 for each trade price The Call setts man they delivered to a plantation. Porty witnesses are hre to testify a Sunday, that with a bone fide to the truth of the charges of peon-

CONGER WILL FIGHT

paid circulation of the Daily and Will Press Charges Against Sc lay Call in the Bronx. Alids for Alleged Grafting.

every month, to be known as Ben Conger's fellow townsmen last tion Day, on which all Com- night took occasion to express their confidence in him and their loyalty house-to-house canvass.

no matter what may be the outcome of the investigation which is to be a second of the investigation which is the second of the investigation which is the second of the investig ordered and paid for held by the senate in Albany.

of Croton business At a dinner In the canvass, and that such last night a resolution of confidence

Resers, as the case may be. Senator Conger's friends underved. That the Board of Manstand that he will stick by his of The Call establish the charges and carry the investigation to the bitter end. He has let it be ed. That a copy of these known that he can not be bought off.

and Richmand, and to the state comtheir co-operation, and to mittee of New York, requesting a conference, of Brooklyn, to similar me in their respective jurisdicted Eings. Queens, Astoriations."

18,000 ATTEND THE

Madison Square Garden Jammed With Socialists Making Merry at Annual Affair.

Once every year Madison Square

Garden, the largest hall in New York, becomes inadequate for the accommo dation of a crowd. This happens on the night when the Forward, the Jewish Socialist daily, holds its annual ball This was demonstrated again Saturday night when 18,000 working men and women attended the annual affair, and when many more thousands did not attend for the reason that the spacious auditorium would not hold

At 11 o'clock the 10,000 wardrobe oxes were filled, and those who came later had to walk about in their hats and coats or carry them on their arms. At midnight the hall was ammed, making dancing an impossibility. The five galleries were crowded and from an angle in the center of the hall the place resembled a peopled sphere. Looking from the topmos gallery down, the floor resembled a rast army in action. A sea of human beings serged to and fro. There were people everywhere. Every inch of the floor, every bench, every chair, all the galleries, every corridor and antercom. were filled. Each one stuck fast to his comrade and both kept close to the others and the others kept close to all. It was one solid floor and the walls of the vast amphiheater were lined.

And a jolly crowd they were. be sure they did not come from the avenue, last night. wealthy and were not the same who and other functions that take place in the same hall. No extravagant gowns bedecked more or less the podies of the women, and no sparkling ewels enhanced their beauty. But otion to a cause, and what the atmosphere lacked in richness of dollars it made up in richness of thought in the spirit of solidarity and brother

The Forward is a Socialist and abor paper, and they who participated in the celebration were workingmen and workingwomen. Out of the shops and tenements they came out of the department store and business office, out of the factory and place of toil. Their garments bore the stamp of poverty, their faces told of work and worry, but their eyes shone with the pleasure of hope and reflected the joy of an ideal. They were all Socialists.

Socialist mottoes, Socialist songs. and Socialist colors prevailed. Hun dreds of costumes expressed Socialist thoughts, and explained Spcialist doctrines. One man was dressed in a coat made of spools, expressing the thought that after having tailored all his life, he got nothing but the empty spools for his pains. One booth demonstrated the difference between chattel and wage slavery, in its effect on the slave when in misfortune and illness. In one part of the booth was a negro, his owner, and a doctor; in the other part was shown a workingman losing his hands while operating a machine. An inscription told the

It read: "Under chattel slavery when the negro was sick, the owner procured a doctor; under wage slavery, when the workingman loses a arm, the owner advertises for hands,'

There were other tableaux. "J Maiden's Dream" told the story of love, a "Peddler" showed a woman selling papers. "Love in Springtime showed a couple surrounded by flowers and Cupids, and "Two Genera tions" illustrated a cartoon that had appeared in the New Thought, a So cialist magazine, showing an old Jev preoccupied in the study of the Talmud, and his grandson, following radical thoughts and new ideas. Jacob Gordin, the late dramatist, was th subject of several tableaux, one shor ing him surrounded by his me prominent characters of his popular plays. There were also a number of symbolical figures denoting art and music. The striking ladies waist makers were represented by figures wrapped in revolutionary col

engaged in war. One thousand dollars was divided in prizes, ranging from \$5, the small-est, to \$100, the highest. Thirty-one prizes were given away. Those wh acted on this committee were Ab Cahan, editor in chief of the For ward; Morris Rosenfeld, the poet Meyer Gillis, Adolph Held, Benjamir chlesinger, Benjamin Spinard, an Meyer Weinstein, all of the Forward Publishing Association.

The Call Helped.

In bygone days when the Forward was struggling for existence in the same way other Socialist papers

MENU FOR BOYCOTTERS

or Favors Canary Bird's Diet for Wor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 30.-In the midst of all the agitation over high prices and the meat boycott, Dr Franklin White of the Harvard Medical School, rises to remark that neither of these supposed to be pres ent calamities should cause the people one whit of worry. In fact, the present agitatio nshould prove a panaces to the American, asserts the doctor as it will give both a chance to agrange their diet and place it on a safe, sane and economical basis.

Dr. White's favorite menu, which should prove a solace to the hungry workers, are:

Breakfast-Cornmeal mush, 1 cent; oleomargarine, 2 cents; syrup, 1 cent;

Lunch-Potatoes, 2 cents; oleomar garine, 2 cents; smoked herring, 1 ent: cocoa shells and milk. 2 cents; total, 7 cents.

Dinner-Beans, 2 cents; potatoes, 3 ents :cocoa, 2 cents; bread, 1 cent; total 9 cents.

IRVINE DELIVERS A **EULOGY ON HANFORD**

Socialist Preacher Devotes Sermon to the Life of Dead Socialist Leader.

Ben Hanford, the Socialist leader rho died at his home in Brooklyn mass of humanity with which the last week, was the theme for a sermon by Alexander Irvine, at the Church of the Ascension on Fifth

A few minutes after the dors opened attend the Horse Show, Charity Ball the hall was filled with Socialists, with an occasional church-goer here and Irvine handled his subject in a syn

athetic manner and held his listene "Last Sunday while we were her

there lay in bed on the outskirts of Brooklyn, a labor leader, who wa truly the champion of the opposed. Early in the week fie died. "Yesterday there was a memorial

service in this church for a great banker whose name was on the honor list of the country. "It is, perhaps, unique that on the following day there should be mem-

orial services for a great agitatorgreat stirrer of the minds of the peo-"No bells tolled this week for Ben Hanford. Ne factories shut down. No large newspapers had columns devoted to an obituary notice, and yet

there passed out of our midst a tire less worker in the interest of the toiltion of th elife of that prophet of the poor. Real men do not live by the calendar; they live by their acts and character. This is how this man lived

kind. as a lover of his country than a lover of his kind. He was not a master in the polished art of refined sentiments. which will not go down(in history as

literary masterpieces. "Ben Hanford was not a candidate for the house of immortals, and yet, to some of us, he was great.

."A workingman-a real one printer. He went out and spake like ton county. a living flame of fire. We felt its

of his buring heart. "He was the choice of over 400,000 for the vice presidency and a number of other important offices. We pushed him nto the platform as our leader, and this little, thin, wiry, sick man on the platform became a flame. He loved his kind. He was also a good, intense hater. There is only one thing in the country to hate, and that is oppression and in-justice. Injustice is in our midst us it

was in the days gone by."

Irvine next described the death of Hanford. Out of deference to his relative Hanford consented to a private semi-religious ceremony after his death preced-ing the public funeral at the Labor Lycoum. Through his wish Irvine called to his side.

Knew How to Die. "Ben knew how to die. How do

It was my privilege to be called form the last rites. He had left rd what I was to do. He would never sell out. He was

ontent with the ragged edge. "He told me what to say over his dead hody. It was, 'Whomsoever who shall lose his life for my sak shall save "It."

ist movement. When his life was about to end he called for his pen and wrote on the back of an envelope: I would that my every neart's best a cause, and having it fight for R. should have been for the working suffer for it, work for it."

Two More Shops, Employing 860 Girls, Expected to Surrender to Union Today.

Two of the largest shops in this city are expected to settle with the Shirt news was given out at the headquartary Shindler, and while no name were mentioned, it is said that the are the backbone of the Manufac turers' Association, which is at pres ent on its last legs, so the end of the strike is expected by the end of the week.

It was also said that from six to eight hundred girls will return to work in these shops, which will leave about 2,250 girls still out in their light for better conditions. From 25,000 to 30,000 girls have returned to work and the strike work does not have to ru on such a gigantic scale as formerly

About 4 per cent of the waist manufacturers still belong to the associa tion. Of the 500 concerns in this city only sixty joined the association when it was formed a few months ago, and so many have deserted the ranks that it was rumored last night it was on the verge of disbanding.

When the association was formed it is said, an initiation fee of \$50 was charged, but \$30 was imm turned. This left only \$1,200 in the association treasury, and after the expenses for the first few weeks were counted up it was discovered the association was deeply in debt. Drastic measures were then resorted but in the last few days, when the manufacturers saw that they would have to give in to the union, they stopped turning in any money.

A statement was sent out to press yesterday by the University

Shindler was highly indignant this notice was shown to him.

"I can see no reason for the University Settlement trying to influence the strikers," said Shindler. tlement that is in any way connected with the Manufacturers' Association. It is probably some unauthorized statement issued by some member of the settlement that is trying to gain ome notoriety."

The statement is signed by one

Charles S. Bernhiemer. The booklet issued by the Shirtwaist Makers' Union Saturday, describing all the details of the strike will be put on sale today at the Rand School, the union headquarters at Clinton Hall, the Women's Trade Union League and at the office of The Call. The pamphlet was written by F. E. Sheldon in a clever style and osts 10 cents.

COL. SHIPP DINED

ator Bob Taylor Nominates Him for Sheriff of Hamilton County.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30,-Colone J. E. Shipp, former sheriff, of Hamil-Hal pen, which was often dipped in ton county, Tennessee, and his former his heart's tblood, produced articles deputies, Nick Nolan and Luther Williams, whose jail sentences imposed by the Supreme Court for contempt expired yesterday, were guests of fellow Tennesseeans last night at a dinner at which Senator Bob Taylor nominated Shipp for sheriff of Hamil-

"If it is necessary," said Senato warmth. We felt the flash and heat Taylor, "I will go to Hamilton county and Chattanooga and stump every foot of it in your behalf for your re

PILOT FINDS \$1,700. MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 30 .- A large

piece of Ambergis highly valued in perfumery was found today on the gul beach by Pilot Lars Anderson. While the pilot knew that his find was a valuable one, he had little idea-that the four and one-half pound piece which he picked up was worth more than \$1,700, but such it is, as it sells for something like \$24 an

EDOUARD ROD BEAD. PARIS, Jan. 30 .- Edouard Rod, the elebrated French novelist, is dead. Rod was born March 31, 1857, in Nym

class and through them for all man "Lately I took up the little

HAYWOOD TO SPEAK

Will Address Meeting of Cloak Mal

The Cloak Makers' Union will h a monster mass meeting tonight for the purpose of strengthening the mion, so it will take in every shep in

William D. Haywood, ex-secretary of the Western Federation of Mines will be the principal speaker, and a to hear the big miner expound the dectrine of the class struggle.

IS OVER AT LAST

\$283,000 Already Raised to Aid City's Sufferers-All Banger of Famine Averted.

PARIS, Jan. 30,-The total hus far received for the national flood relief fund is \$283,000. The Red Cross society, which is establish and soup kitchens all over the city is giving the most useful help. Many of its members belong to the highest French ociety. Yesterday several titled women visited the Central markets and wer well received by the tradesmen, dealers and porters, all of whom showed themselves most generous in putting at the disposal of the Red Cross a quantity of

The supply of provisions has again became normal. The movement of Parisians to the big hotels continues. They leave their houses, not to uscape the water, but to get it, for many water supply pipe house were again trundated last night in spite of the decrease in the fleed. The Hotel Vendome has lad pumps working class last night, were decided more on-

To counternet the exaggrated reports soread shroad and in the sections by a section of the press, Premier Brand last night addressed an official communication to all prefects, eaying: The rise in the Seine and its tributaries seems to have reached its maximum height, and there is now a slight decrease. Many querters of Paris have been inundated. The suburbs are particularly affected, especially Alfortville. Ivey, Gennevillers, Joinville, Charenton and Clinchy. Thanks to the heroic services of the civil service employes, of the army, and of citizens generally the victims have been assisted or housed elsewhere. Very few fatal ucgenerally the victims have been amsured or housed elsewhere. Very few fatal ac-cidents have been recorded. The popu-lation of Paris and the Department of the Seine have kept a marvellous caim among

lation of Paris and the Department of the Seine have kept a marvellous calin among such difficult circumstances. There is every reason to believe that the situation is bettering hourly."

All day yesterday President Fallieres visited the flooded quarters of the city, making use of all sorts of means of transportation. His automobile cook him to the Hotel Invalides through a vast shallow lake near the Pout Alexahem he embarked in a motor boat. The president from which he was promptly rescued. He returned to the palace, changed his clothing, and then resumed his tour of inspection. He was everywhere received win ueinsm. The premier also paid vis enthueiasm. The premier also pall round Paris. All the author ed, have shown remarkable energy.

No News From the Provinces.

No official reports were received from the provinces this morning. So far as Paris is concerned the present state of affairs is reassuring, but it is impossible to receive definite news from every quar-ter of the immense area affected. Tele-phones are working in but few parts of the city. The grand boulevards in the the city. The grand boulevards in heart of the city were in darkness election. But I do not think that will be necessary, as the people only await anxiously the opportunity to re-elect you by acclimation. You will be vindicated by your people, those who know you best."

Colonel Shipp and his associates left later the diner for Chattanooga. in darkness, instead of making use of their own carriages or hiring cabs. The southeast part of the city, which is prac-tically unaffected, together with the Heeight of Montmatre, was filled with people last night, not only inside the well known any sement places, but the effects people last night, not only inside the well known amusement places, but the street themselves. The city seems to be awale using from a had dream, and seems to be wishing to make up for the past anxiety. The principal topic of conversation recrywhere is the disaster, only the sit-

untion is now apoken of more hoperuny. Expressions of sympathy have been received from every corner of site world, together with material help. This has given heart to everyholdy.

Email groups gather along the quays in the flooded quarters, taking a calm interest in the unusual state of things. The Champs Elyaces and in environs are tranquil, with no new developments in the existing unpleasant features. The Cathedrest of Notre Dame is pretty well environment now by guards, but no new fixed is visible. At the Leuvre pumps are briskly emptying the cellars of water are briskly emptying the cellars of water

Striking Shirtwelst Girls Chem Biner to the Echo-Si. Collected Yesterday.

(Special to The Call.) PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 38 Hall, at 7th and Morris ett jammed tonight by 1,000 nostly strikers, who had com-Bill Haywood, ex-secretary Western Federation of Mine shirtwaint girls to keep theroic battle for better work

ditions.

When the big miner of Mayer Revburn for his allow to use rifles on the ear there should be strike trouble clared that if the union mendance through they would similar threats they we pulpit and university, disapproval was raised at the mayor's messee, t which rang out showed oughly the speaker was in

"I tell you girls," and that the Western miners a admirers of your cou qualities, and I of you want to get m

whom and gone out in it waist ordin called some lived with his wife and h lawyer, in the apartum day of the house on it

against the cales coomen the flesh of a shot lighten the kitchen. The father floot.

Unerweet though he m man made a rush at the had turned towards an

MAN CALL STREET

TAMA, Jan. 30,-8

Belivers Lecture on "Are the Teachings of Marx Being Abandoned by Socialists?"

In his lecture yesterday morning Loric Hail, under the auspices of the cialist party, John Spargo, who was on the subject, "Are the chings of Karl Marx Being Abanmed by Present Day Socialists?" nened with a glowing tribute to Ben enford, the veteran Socialist, who led at his home in Brooklyn las

Spargo sald, in part: "Since last w et together, a week ago, the shadow death has cast its gloom over the "In tens of thousands of homes the Ben Hanford has been med this week with a grief so ine and so intense as few can feel

The class conscious proletariat rned him as the friends of free-mourned Lincoln nearly half a

fidence of the working class ment by the loyalty and devetion which he served it. Of him it truthfully be said that he knew her spiding joy than that which

a great ideal. iful—the ideal of a world of tradeship and love.

"Death Brought Rest."

It is only to us who remain and wh him that his death brought pain Ben Hanford it brought ease and rk greatly and bravely done.

ten on his bed of pain he mus prayed with Whitman, Come ly and soothing death," and when me at last it was as the rich low of summet after the heavy trdl of

d his right to rest. Great orator, hter, poet, he was even greater body what Whitman calle love of Comrades.

bly served, and his death means s we shall long feel the sting of. with relentless fingers has d the heart whose every beat-for oppressed humanity; it has ed the ley seal of silence upon stokulat lips which know no ; it has quenched the site of these which gased so fearissaly upon

emory of him we knew and

then went into the subject day I shall speak of a matmere immediate importance to cialist movement of the world crai, and to America in particu-

Mark is the only representative

to Marxism Waning?

has been said," continued that the influence of Marx sent day Socialist movement ining. How far is it true that Socialists are abandoning the iss of Karl Marx?

er no. Leibrich once said to me. of can ask more questions in one to than a philosopher could anin a lifetime. It reminds me of it was as follows: Have you ating your mother-ir-law? beating your mount. mible, for to say 'yes'

impossible, for to say yes may 'no' meant that he intended answer to the question of the Socialists are abandoning

ent they are being abandoned. ming to the teachings of This may sound paracoxical wing off the control of those per-wing off the control of those per-who have called themselves that—persons who out-Marged L and returning to the theories of

art had the misfortune of being tempreted by his professed dis-He saw his profound follow-ske his theories, and in order to

LANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

pularise them they warped them to point beyond recognition.

"The same applies to all great hinkers-Darwin and Ricardo are good illustrations. As they suffered

Marx's Followers Exaggerate.

Spargo then pointed out where ex aggerations were made by overanxious adherents. He made specia reference to the Materialist Concep tion of History. He also expressed re better name for his epoch-making

Spargo next treated the Marxian theory of the Class Struggle. He said that those who claim but two classe in all society, are expressing a false conception of Marx's teachings.

"When Marx said that the "work ers must emancipate themselves,' his mean that only workers could take part in the great class struggle. Thi is not true. These overzealous ad-herenis, today would doubtless have ruled Marx himself out of the move ment, for he was not a wage worker "Marx's 'Capital' is much like the Bible-it is very much quoted but

very little read. Please get it out of your heads that Marx did not disregard theory

He did not believe in making the ophy of Socialism a creed or a sect. Marx always insisted that movement was needed, not a sect."

Spargo closed his lecture by saying: "I see the future of the social revolu tion not in its literary lights or in its orators. I see it in the new-born babe barred from the opportunities of a real life. If the Socialist party is not going to break down every barrier in the way of that child, then it has to reason for its existence-it should die-we should organize another."

COPS FIND LOOT

Recover Booty Stole From

Cars by Gang. Goods valued at \$5,000, formed part of the loot of a series of robberies of freight cars last fall, beween Buffalo and Rochester, were identified yesterday at Bayonne polic headquarters by detectives from Rochester, and from the West Shore and New York Central railroads. More than \$75,000 worth of goods were stolen by a gang who traveled in auto the police one of the gang was killed, and a detective was badly wounded.

The goods were shipped to fences in

various parts of the country. De-tectives Griffin and Mullaney, of Bayonne, learned that some of them had reached Bayonne. They found J. Yamoun, a Greek, who has a store at 215 East 22d street. They were filled with stolen goods. Yamoun said that a man named John Diamond had

asked him to care for the trunks.
Living in one room with three sme children the police found a woman who calls herself Katherine Lanny, but who is said to be Diamond's wife. She had a receipt for four cases and one bale which the detectives found in a storage place nearby. Another trunk was taken from the home of Katherine Lanny, who reffeed to enlighten the police as to the whereabouts of Diamond. All the trunks and the bale were taken to police headquarters They contained bolts of cloth, sealskin lackets, fur-lined coats, men's and shoes. Diamond is said to be a leader of the gang, and to be wanted in Rochester for arson and burglary. The woman has not been arrested because of her children, one of whom is a baby. The police all over the country are searching for Diamond.

THE SUNDAY CALL

If you give an order for a Sunday Call to your news dealer, and he fails to supply you, a copy can be procured at the following

IN NEW YORK

he Call office, 442 Pearl street he Progressive Book Store, 222 East 54th street: yric Hall, Sixth avenue, between 41st and 42d streets (at lecture

on's News Stand, 202 Eas 103d street.

IN BROOKLYN.

Epstein's News Store, Gates avenue and Broadway (in morning).

Hart's Hall, Gates avenue, Broadway (at lecture in after noon). Gackenheimer's Cigar Store, Myr

tle avenue (near Hart street). abor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Workingmen's Educational Club 477 Atlantic avenus (between Third avenue and Nevins street).

NOTICE.

from 3 to 11 p. m.

Retail Clerks

should communicate with the individual communicate with the individual accordance with the individual accordance with the individual accordance with the individual accordance with the fact of the fa 1100, Robert M. Coursey, Sac'y, as hattan Ave. Brooklys. 1125, Fred Spangenher. Brooklys.

The 517th Bay of The Call and our Ad-SIG. KLEIN and Assistants MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS

UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, COLLARS, STOR, PAJAMAS, MOST, SUSTEMBRIS, SWIATERS, UNDERSTAR, MANDEL ROSSIES, SHORT LANCE, SOODS, ST., CALL PURCHASERS OF SA, AND SO SD. AVE., NR., 1618 ST., CALL PURCHASERS OF

BE HAD AT OUR E

CHILDREN'S COURT TO ENLARGE SPHERE

dove Will Be Made to Give Medical Care to Victims of Functional Derangement.

In the annual repost of the clerk of the Children's Court, Ernest K. Coulter, which goes to Mayor Gaynor today, Coul ter makes particular mention of the pro-posed plan for the treatment of children who come into conflict with the law because they are victims of functional de

He speaks of this work under the cap-ton. "Reaching the Causes of Mental Deficiency." It appears that considerable ugh the movement is really forming and the plan and hope is to have this branch of the court's work definitely established and to have an institution where children whose delinquency is due to deficiency may be treated for a cure.

Dr. M. G. Schlapp, of the Corpell Medi-

School, in this city, has for severe months past been examining children for the court at his clinic at the Presbyterian Hospital to determine whether the cause of their coming into conflict with the law lay in their being victims of functional derangement. Dr. Schlapp's work along this line has been done as a result of conferences with the justices of the court. Justice Deuel, who is at present sitting there, takes a great interest in this line

of investigation.

It is presty well understood that this is the particular work in which Mrs. William K. Vanderbik, senior, has recently interested herself, and that the plan is to have her further co-operation. Part of Coulter's report says: "It has long been known scientifically that many adult criminals are victims of conditions. adult criminals are victims of conditions acquired or bereditary, which result in a mental disturbance predisposing them to the development of criminal tendencies. With such cases the time for relief, if curative or ameliorating res

sible, is in youth and at the first indicartunity, therefore, is through the nates will naturally drift. "It can thus be early determined, with itable medical expert assistance,

whether the difficulty is curable or in-curable. Cures will be less expensive to the public than confinement in charitable institutions and later on in reforma-tories, prisons and workhouses. The asnt of incurability will be value when youth ripens into full ma-

Chiminality May Be Prevented.

"There are also cases of feeble minds that come through similar causes and susceptible of help sufficiently to stop the criminal inclination. The court has been susceptible of help sufficiently to stop the criminal inclination. The court has been experimenting somewhat in this direction and has the subject under most careful consideration. It lacks proper facilities for determining the value of such work. There is no institution to which such children ordinarily may be committed that possesses such facilities in any proper

tration. A boy aged fifteen was sent about two years ago to an institution for theft and it developed that because of mental deficiency it was impossible for mental deficiency it was impossible for him to write the simplest word, such as 'the'. He had been released therefrom but a very short time when he was again arrested for stealing. As the court real-ized the futility, so far as the child's welfare was concerned, of sending him icased on parole and the parents instructed to obtain proper medical attention for him. Within one week after release he

was again taken into custody for theft,
"In the absence of any proper institution dealing with cases of this character,
it was necessary to send the boy back to
the institution to which he had been originally committed, at a yearly cost to the taxpayers of over \$120."

New York is not yet a leader in this ranch of work; in fact, it is regarded as a little behind, innsmuch as in Chicago and two or three other cities of the country, as well as in some European it is desired to establish here. Yet Coul-ter says of the court at 11th street and Third avenue that the variety and volume of business there execeeds that of any like tribunal and that it has therefore been fittingly called "the world's greatest life

He says that its work in withdrawin thousands from the procession of paupe and criminals entitles it to be recognize as one of the municipality's most valuable sets. Of the 11,494 children arraigned there in 1909 only 1,792 were to institutions, either charitable or reformatory. The number of commit appears that one child in seventy-five of ali the children of the county has been taken into custody because of violation of the law, including improper guardian

MAN DIES FROM POISON.

John Tiedeman, thirty-nine years old, was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital on January 27 after he had swallowed a so lution of seventy grains of bichloride of mercury, died in the hospital yesterday from the Manhattan State Hospital fo the Insane three months ago.

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YORK CALL MONDAY JANUARY SI

Cops Capture Young Miss in House in

The police of the Stagg street str tion. Williamsburg, raided a hous kept by William Bortogio, at 41 Debe voise street, early yesterday morning and took in custody with others young and pretty Prench girl who gave her name as Ida Yorms.

When she was arraigned yesterday in the Manhattan Avenue Police Court and question by Magistrate O'Reilly old and added that three weeks ago while living in Manhattan an Italian met her and persuaded her to accompany him to the Debevoise street house, where she was kept continu ously until the police raided the place the said she came to America from France last fall after the death of he nother and grandmother.

The magistrate in holding Botrolg and also the girl, directed the police to make a thorough investigation

MAD DOG BITES 20

Thrown Into Panine Canine Runs Amuck.

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 30 .- Many physicians were kept busy today caring for a score of victims of a mad dog that broke away from the home of its owner, Reginald Clifford, and ran through Au burn streets attacking every human being

Six children were badly mangled or the face and legs, and a dozen others re ceived bites and torn clothing. The more seriously bitten are Thomas Hynes, aged four; Eddie Garrity, thirteen; Robert Marshall, ten, and George Dillon, ten. Aged Constable Hart Carr and City Engigeer Elbert Aldrich were among those

The dog had been captured but broke oose again as church services were out Half a dozen men were bitten before; it was recaptured. A rabies quarantine was recently raised from Aubur.

FOR AN OPEN SUNDAY

Member of Excise Board Wants Lid Pulled Off.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 30 .- Camillus G. Kidder, of the Orange board of excise, addressing the social service class of the First Unitarian Church here at noon today, took the stand that saloons should be opened for certain hours on Sunday.

He said the problem of inforcing excise laws in Orange, where there is a population of 7,500 Italians, was too great when they were made so drastic as the present Bishops law. Kidder is a New York lawyer and his appointment to the board of excise several years ago was obtained by the itizens' committee of fifty, in an effort to secure an improvement in local excise conditions.

PATERSON'S SUNDAY DRY.

Drought Yesterday After Discovery by the Grand Jury.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 30 .- For the first time in many years Paterson was today an absolutely dry city, and the screen law was strictly obpeyed The changed conditions were due to the activity of the grand jury before whom almost the entire police force was summoned during the week.

Evidence against thirty-seven saloon keepers for violating the screen law was presented, but all of them escaped indictment by a die vote, after warm controversy in the grand jury

The grand jury will come into cour lomorrow and announce that it has completed its labors, as the attitude of the saloon men today presents additional evidence being submitted at the closing session of the grand in-

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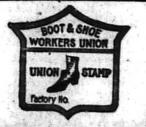
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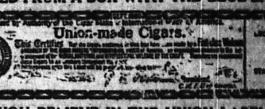
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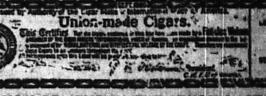
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VERS' DELEGATES E CLASS STRUGGLE

ment of Australian Labor eders Recognized as Showing Universal Sweep of Capitalism.

By J. L. ENGDAHL

any committee meetings were held on of the United rica in preparation for tomerw's session. A large number of delattended the meeting of the ist party in Mansur's Hall.

The delegates have for the mome gotten routine matters as they their "hands across the seas the other side of the world, to the deted leaders of the Northern ers' Federation of Labor, of New th Wales, Australia.

officials of the United Mine rkers are outspoken in denouncing corporate gree1 and judicial serthat sends the representatives of or to prison, because they attempt for the workers some few conons from capital. They point out at the fight of class agains: class as wide as the world, the same uggle prevailing in Austra'is as in United States, and on every other of the globe.

Although no action has yet been en, it is probable that a cablem will be sent to President Bowlg. of the Northern Miners' Federan, who was convicted on a charge obstructing work at the mines durthe strike of the coal miners, and tenced to one year at hard labor in in, urging him to continue in the The same message will be rried to the three other strike leadwere given sentences of eight has each at hard labor, and the in erous miners sentenced to short of imprisonment. Resolutions confidence and moral support will probably be passed before the ntion adjourns.

These convictions only go to show the courts in Australia are in the ands of the capitalist class just as hey are in this country." said Vice dent-elect Frank J. Hayes, in seaking of the sentencing of the Ausiners' officials. "If the court re in the hands of the working class ould be the mine owners who would be the mine of the miners' For every offense against he law committed by a toiler, the talist commits a thousand. Yes is always the man who works who sent to jail. There is nothing to event the union officials of this ntry from being sent to prison on lar charges."

Canitalism the Same Everywhere "It shows that capitalism is work its pernicious enfluence every-

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Gardner rether bes. Elmer A. Darring, Alice, to Cardner Redolpto Petrottes de Toins, Grace Baring, Wetherbes Coolidge, Coleridge A. Hart sid, the United States Trust Company of New York, the secutors herrs and next of kin of Hannish G. Wetterbey, Gecassed, and greeting:

left New Idva. the electron weight and one of Hankin G. Wetherber, deceased, beind greeting:
Whereas, Gardner Wetherber, of the city of the York, has lately applied to the flurrounds Court of our county of New York, to see a certain instrument in writing, dated the 20th, 1906, and codicit thereto dated May 1th, 1906, relating to both real and personal maperty, duly proved as the last will and testament of Hannih G. Wetherbee, late of the sumy of New York, deceased, therefore you will each of you are cited to appear before the throught of New York, con the 18th y. of March, one thousand into hundred and the said flar the thousand in the hundred and the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear has the first of the county of New York on the 18th Appear has no one to appear and apply for one to appear and apply for one to appear and apply for one to appear and of your neglect failure to do so, a guardian will be appoint by the German of the prevented and the theorems to represent and act for you have one to represent the prevented to represent the filters to do so, a guardian will be appoint by the Eurrogate to represent and act for your has the prevented to represent the filters to do so, a guardian will be appoint the prevented to represent and act for your has the prevented and act for your has the prevented and act for your has the prevented to the prevented

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where," declared Vice President Mc and the forces of labor must recogine this fact. This is only an instance where the capitalists are trying to antagonize labor. It is merely a repetition of what takes place in every other district where the toller goes on strike for better conditions. This case is similar to that in Nova Scotia. In Nova Scotia every means known to the power of money and politics has been used to defeat the minera in their struggle for industrial liberty.

"No sooner had the miners laid down their tools than 600 soldiers were ordered on the scene in violatof the law, notwithstanding there had been no violation of the law by any one on strike. It was soon evident that the soldiers were not there to preserve order and protect property, but to incite men to riot and afford them an opportunity to shoot down the strikers and discredit the trade union movement.

"Hundreds of strikers were ar ested for picketing and other false charges and thrown into jail. The leaders of the strike were arrested. and carried off to Montreal to destroy their influence. The daily press, with few exceptions, resorted to that last weapon of the coward-patriotism. Everything was done to arouse national prejudice, while at the sam time scouring the world for men to scab mines. Every attempt was made to thwart justice either by the power of money or political patron-

"The working class once more at rayed against the capitalist class," is the conclusion reached by Duncan McDonald, president of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, in summar ising the effect of the action of the Australian courts. "It shows that the same class struggle is being fought out in every corner of the earth Similar cases of the misuse of the court power in this country are fre-

"It's the same story all over again." said Thomas Haggerty, of Reynoldsville, Pa., member of the miners' international executive board from Dis trict No. 2. Haggerty ought to know. He has been served with injunction on seventeen different occasions, and in his battles for the miners and their

These cases are similar to sev eral in which our organization was when eight of us were sent to jail by Judge John J. Jackson, whose notorireputation has since become known to almost every member of the Mother Jones was arrested with us at the time, but the court dismissed her

"We were arrested while attending a meeting of miners called together to discuss conditions in the mines. was sitting perfectly quiet, not having say a word, when I was arrested. John L. Geer and I. received a three months' sentence from court, while W. M. Morgan, Peter Wilson, W. M. Blakely, Barney Rice, Andy Rescavugh and George Barn, received sixty days each, The charge was that we were parading the streets, congregating and holding meetings, and otherwise trying to prevent the miners from going to work for the Fairmont Coal Company and the Clarksburg Fuel Company. Morgan is a delegate to the present convention from Ohio, while Wilson is a delegate from Illinois, also being a member of the Illinois miners' executive board.'

Jail Sentences Rouse the Workers.

said Delegate Adolph F. Germer, from Illinois. "More labor leaders ought to be cent to fail. I am in favor of filling the prisons with members of the Then, and not till then, it seems, will they begin to think and ponder on the problems that conand ponder on the problems that conwill be expressed in the shape of an of the country probably as no other front them. It is the only manner, it will be expressed in the shape of an body of workers is compelled to do which results can be se cured. It is all very well for Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to talk about their personal rights. willing to aid them to the full extent of my ability in their struggle against the courts. But the sooner they learn that they have no rights under the present capitalist system, the better both for themselves and for the working class as a whole. One way of teaching this to the workers is to send them to jail."

"This is only another effort to disrupt the working class by sending its leaders to prison on trumped-up charges." sald Delegate W. R. Fairley, of Pratt City, Ala., who is a member of the international executive board from District No. 20.

Fairley learned all the iniquities of the capitalist courts during the strike of the miners in Alabama about eighteen months ago, when 2,000 miners were under arrest without any evidence being presented against any of them. At the same time the capitalist newspapers of Birmingham openly advocated Fairley's assassingtion without the least action being taken against them by the capitalis hirelings in the official positions of the city and state.

"It's an outrage against the work ing class," exclaimed William Green, of Ohio, defeated candidate for the dency of the United Mine Work

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"These cases in Australia and together as one man in the fight. It their disposal by the courts merely emphasize how antagonistic are the interests of capitalism and labor. I am not very familiar with the situation in Australia but it is safe to assume that there is not a scintilla of evidence to support the convictions of these men. This is proven by the court ulings in all labor cases."

"That is merely repeating in Australia the attitude that the courts in this country have taken in the cases against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison," said W. B. Wilson, now a representative in Congress, but formerly secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, who came to the convention from Washington, D. C., to talk or the bill providing for a bureau of mines and mining, recently passed by the house of representatives.

Illinois to Be Battle Ground

Illinois is to be the battle ground n the inevitable struggle between the bituminous coal miners and coal operators of the nation. This does not come of the miners' choosing. It will be forced upon them by the operators, who are permitting no stone to re main unturned in an effort to split the miners' organization over the impending wage struggle that will come to a head on April 1, when the present wage agreement expires.

That the operators are plotting to se Illinois as a rock upon which to split the United Mine Workers is the latest phase in the wage contro versy now centering about the con vention here and the meeting of the operators in Chicago. The first step was taken by the Illinois operators when they refused to take part in the joint conference to be held in Toledo Ohio, beginning this Tuesday, Various excuses have been offered

the Illinois operators for their stand in the matter. They claim, in part, that the conditions in the mining industry of Illinois are so much better than in the other states that they can gain nothing by attending the meeting. They say that the Illinois miners can' have no grievance at this time. The Illinois miners' officials seem to think that the miners have grievances, and that one of these

By not taking part in the Toledo conferences the Illinois operators claim that they will not be bound by an agreement reached at that conerence. According to the view taken by the operators, it will be their hope that there will be trouble between the Illinois miners and the miners of the other bituminous fields of Indiana Ohio and Pennsylvania. The opera tors seem to think that a hoped for split in the miners' ranks will there by be accomplished.

A similar situation occurred agreement with all of the bituminous coal miners with the exception of those in Illinois. The others there upon went back to work, leaving the Illinois miners to fight their own battle. That was over a score of years ago, however. Things have changed since then.

That the operators are drawing wrong conclusions regarding the present situation is the view of miners officials in every one of the bituminous coal districts involved in the presen dispute. If the operators try to fight one district in the United Mine Work ers' organization this year they will have every district to deal with.

"It would certainly be to the adrantage of the operators to split the miners' ranks. It would seem that that is what they are trying to do," said Frank J. Hayes. "They will find, however, that their plans have all been mislaid. The miners are all going to stick together. The Illir miners have never deserted any other district in the organization, and in the present instance expect every other district to stand with theirs in the demands that will be made."

When Duncan McDonald declared

in the convention that the Illinois officials would go into the Toledo conference whether the Illinois operators did or not, the delegates cheered and applauded vigorously. They were just as outspoken in their enthusiasm when McDonald urged them to stand Illinois are a little better than in some of the other states, but this will not be accepted as a valid excuse for the Illinois operators to remain out of the Toledo conference.

Must Fight the Railroad Companie

coal miners are not fighting so-called really up against some of the biggest railroad systems in the country which virtually control the coal industry: Thus in Illinois the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, which has just extended its system to the Pacific coast, owns the St. Paul Coal Company, at whose mine in Cherry, Ill., hundreds of miners were killed: the Illinois Central owns the Madiso Coal corporation, the Rock Island railroad, the Deering Coal Company; the Missouri Pacific railroad, the Big Muddy Coal and Iron Company, and the Wabash railroad, the Consolidated Coal Company.

There is a law in Illinois which says interested in coal mining. The St. Paul railroad does not, therefore, own the St. Paul Coal Company.

President A. J. Eherling, of th St. Paul road, however, is credited with having subscribed to 3,496 shares of St. Paul Coal Company valued at \$349,600, while the other four outstanding shares are held by minor employes of the concern. In this way the spirit of the law is evaded, while the letter of the law is obeyed. The St. Paul Coal Company is incorporated in Illinois and the St. Paul railroad in Wiscon sin, which further complicates the

In the East, principally in Pennsylvania, the Erie, Lackawanna and Reading railroads predominate in the coal industry. In his address to the convention President P. J. McArdle, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, showed the United States Steel Corporation owns 327,000 acres of coal lands, one of the largest holdings of any concern in the country. The miners are of the country probably as no other he, "but strike to fright on them. Let One of the points always raced by the "operators" is that they cannot grant certain demands made y the men because they are not in force in wages in proportion to the increase in have a hard time pointing out that the mines in all the states are practicorporations

humiliated by the United Mine Workcerning the work being done by the the wages of the workers. Then 1889, when the operators signed an now practically certain that this com- beggarly process of voluntary starvation that it indorse President T. L. their just rights and amenities. Lewis in his action in refusing to be come a member of the Civic Federation. It is not thought that the middle class and the semi-rich. The Mitchell element in the convention will raise any objection to this indorsement, fearing further humilia-

MUNICIPAL RESEARCH ELECTS.

The Bureau of Municipal Research has the following board of trustees: Dr. Albert Shaw, chairman; R. Fulton Cutting, treasurer; Bradley Martin, Jr., Victor Morawetz, John B. Pine, Dr. Henry & Pritchett, president of the Carnegie foundation; Profess E. R. A. Seligman, Frank Tucker, and Frank A. Vanderlip. The directors, William H. Allen, Henry Bruere, and Frederick A. Cleveland, have been re elected. Thomas I. Parkinson is coun-

s admitted that the conditions in STRIKE, NOT STARVE, SAYS HENRY FRANK

It is interesting to note that the Independent Preacher Ridicules Meat Boycott and Tells Workers to Fight for Higher Wages.

> Henry Frank, of the Independent Liberal Church, in Berkeley Theater, yesterday morning, before delivering his address on "Hedda Gabler," in the Ibsen series, made some interesting and caustic remarks on the great most boycott, which he ridiculed and derided as a spasm of popular stup!d ily. In part, he said:

"A strange predicament, indeed The whole American people, \$6,-000,000 strong, held at hunger's length by fifteen little men! O proud Americans, how glorious is your free-When in the history of the world has a whole nation been held in the palms of a few. True. Romo had its triumvirate, and Cassius moaned that 'there was room enough in Rome when there was in it but one only man.' But when Rome had reached that stage it was on the verge of dissolution. When three men held Rome in the grip of their palms, Rome fell, in Caesar's person, bleeding at great Pompey's statue! Yet, here is America, still in the vigor of youth, with not a sign of approaching sentlicy, gripped at the very vitals by a handful of its puny citizens defying

After ridiculing the folly of the meat and food boycott, and paredying Hamlet's sollloguy with "To starve or not to starve, that is the question. Frank launched into a more serious discussion of the subject. He said:

might be undertaken by the laborers of the land that would speedly bring the trusts to their senses. Do not wages in proportion to the increase in In answer the miners foodstuff prices, and stick to their demand till their wages are increased! "They would enlist the sympathy of

cally owned by the same persons and the entire nation, and would perhaps cause a number of sympathetic Ex-President John Mitchell and the strikes in other branches of labor, till National Civic Federation are to be the general industry of the nation would be so affected the trusts would ers of America, according to all the have to permanently lower the price nformation that can be learned con- of foodstuffe or proportionately raise committee on officers' reports. It is workingmen would win not by the mittee will recommend to the conven- tion, but by a dignified demand for "The present boycott is not in the

interest of the workers, but of the workers would never have been vited to participate in this boycot: If the semi-rich could have forced the trusts without their ad. learn to stand on its own dignified interests and just requirements. orkers are the strongest power in the land. They have not yet utilized this should, and it behooves them to look more deeply into the economic principles involved before they lend themselves to a cause that demeans and emaciates but will not benefit or en-

"Apparently, the trusts are indeto theology. While they have no souls, yet they have eternal lives. is not that the trusts are to be annihilated, but that their relation to

WAIST MAKERS' STRIKE.

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on Office, Clinton Hall, office of The Perward and The N. Y. Call.

apports the girl strikers.

On sale at the Women's Trade Union League, Rand &

ng the events as they took place, an interesting condensed data. Price 10 cents. The profit

Instead of the trusts own ent and the people, as they ar ornment and the people. It they can be rapidly doing, the government must own and control the trusts for the general good of the people. When the sovereign people shall themselves become the stockholders in the universal combine of all the manufactured and combine of all the manufactured was combined to the stockholders. ds of the nation, and shall enjoy common dividends that shall em anate from their own industry and skill, then the private trust will give way to the public trust, and individusi privilege will be supplanted by equity and justice that shall establish of all the people alike.

MUSIC FOR SCABS

riking Keystone Miners Piny Funer Dirge With Salutary Effect.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 30 .-- Miners who have been on strike against the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, at Becks Run, headed by a brass band, followed three scabs who were attempting to break the strike, to their homes. The band played a funeral dirge, greatly to the discomfort of the three men.

This method was employed by the strikers in their attempt to stop the men from loading any more coal into cars, to be shipped to the South Pittsburg Water Company's boiler plant

No attempt was made by the strikers to talk to the men and convince them that they are unfair in their methods, but it is said the three have promise not to return to the mine.

"GUARD ENGLISH TONGUE." President Finley in his baccalaureafe address at the City College yesterday turned somewhat aside from the customary line of these sermons and devoted himself to urging the young men to speak well and to guard and respect the English tongue.

WINDY CITY LEAD

It will be not only the fin plane depot in Chicago, but one constructed officially for to pose in the world. Plane are

tric sign will read on the or floor of the hotel—is being the future, but Paul Gores, of the new hotel, declared it a whim nor an advertisement. a whim nor an advertisement, jection, however, was offered tion of the station long be first aeroplane pulls up there.

It is admittedly not to be amateur aeroplanists, for in accident the dropping is far-available spots for alighting softer that a well-seasoned sidewalk. But for eight-cylinties' of the touring variety as country type the new station

ANOTHER TRUST CO. M

The three Van Nordens are their places as officers and of the directorate have been Carnegia Brust Company The interests which control negie Trust Company have the Van Norden Trust Compthe 12th and 15th ward be

BROOKLYN.

COAL

DRY GOODS AND FURN

DRY & PANCY GOODS &

GROCERIES AND I

HATS AND GENTS P

HARDWARE, CUTLERY

MILK, CREAM, E

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VARNISHES. 100 Worth St.
PHOTOGRAPHY. 184 Grand St., con. Esse. PAINTER AND DECORATOR

MACFADDEN'S PHYSICAL CUL-TURE RESTAURANTS.

TURE RESTAURANTS.

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As an experiment take home a leaf of Pure
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Rand School Restaurant. 113 E. 19th St.
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Send That DOLLAR Today

THE GERMAN MARK FUND.

TATE SHOULD SAVE

York Supply Commission Says Public Control is Only Way to Conserve This Force.

ALBANY, Jan. 30,-New York dis all other states in the gross hydraulic power in use, acrding to the fifth annual report of ally provided and the people be tred to the governor and lege on February 1.

report asserts that New York of its water power resources prehensive publicy for their development and tatute directing this investi-apter 569, laws of 1907, towith the action of Governor establishing the principle ent must be made to the for water power franchises one of the earliest efforts to state control of the develop use of water powers for benefit. The comm ssion that if area and population, as natural advantages, are account. New York has by outdistanced by her New sighbors, which, under falaws, have pushed utilization water power resources we the physical limit.

sion estimates that 1. wer of water energy to waste in New York have a yearly rental value of at \$15,000,000 if properly conard that there is an increasand by the public for such nd a growing market for tu power to transmit elec-the multiplied uses to demand. The commission beed to warrant the imme adoption of a state plan of wa and social welfare of Nev smends the early announce the improvement of water can be commenced and further rveys made as rapidly a ds of different sections shall

The Hudson river, the commusio is the most important internal of its size, population and dem of the state, and an acindustries should receive the stiention in any system of state on accordingly proposes the on the Sacandaga river, fifty north of Albany and six miles Hudson rivers, to create a storage twenty-nine billion cubic and converting thirty present river valley into lake as large as Lake The primary object of this would be to provide a revethe state by affording relief water condition to nower re on the Hudson. The marfor power, which may be deaga dam, is found in Alny, Trey, Mechanicville, Fort Ed-rd, Sandy Hill, Glens Falls, Utica. ady and other communities in the sone of economical elec-

estimated cost of this reserwithout power development, is nd maintenance \$237,700. s, \$427.500, leaving an estimated revenue to the state of 0,000. On this basis, the cout fifty years, leaving it the sole of the works, subject there only to the low cost of mainand operation and yielding I income from the sale of ad water at rates subject to two lustion. The obstacle in way of the construction of the reservoir has been the mon of thirty or more acres appropriated for reservoir purg such action. Withlast few months the land board the forest, fish and game com have found that this parot wild forest hand whe and, therefore, does no within the constitutional prihibiat the disposal of state ands or the destruction of the thereof. So this obstacle is

alty Should Be Seized.

e state should seize this opporto mark out a policy with re-to its waters which shall estabce and for all the principles and tire for their use and control, or for municipal or power purfor for accuring the incidental ato navigation and to the public and safety which are sure

aminston, and the report adds that the past the state has had no policy ower development either inder c ownership or by encourage-and regulation of private or cor-ic development; that "milke after states, New York has under general laws granted the of aminent domain to individ-or corporations for the purpose sociar lands to create storage and develop water power. Un-the state shall define its policy seater upon the work of carrying

it out, this feature of its natural resources must largely remain in its present undeveloped condition, or be subject to the same haphagard and uncontrolled methods of utilisation that have governed in the past. As idequate reservoirs cannot be gener ally constructed for power purpose by private enterprise without a con stitutional amendment, and possibly not then, the better way to accomplish this object is for the state itself to announce its policy and undertake its performance in the interests of all classes and citizana

The commission recommends that work be undertaken by the state. because under state control the nec essary funds can be more economic water supply commission to solutely safeguarded in their right to have the natural beauty of their streams and lakes maintained at the highest degree consistent with the necessary and proper measures for the regulation of water flow and the utilization of water power, under a pre-established plan by which grow ing needs may be progressively without impairing the eventual completeness of the development. need of state supervision over the construction of dams to insure their safety and stability is emphasized.

The report says:

"The prime, inclusive reason the exercise of state authority over the control of stream flow for power development is that under modern step is necessary to insure the equal participation of all citizens in this form of natural wealth, which is peculiarly the heritage of the whole people. The state is the proper authority to undertake and carry out the conservation of its own water resources. The advantages to be gained by the state in dealing with this natural resource have been forced upor the public mind none too soon. Even though the profits may not appear the generous in the near future, our own experience and the experience and observation of our neighbors show that in the not far distant future ample returns will result from all possible outlay. The next generation will either command our efforts for prompt action or condemn us for inexcusable delay.

. The recommendations of the com mission include the proposed amendment of the constitution to permit the issue of water storage bonds to provide for the construction of the stor age reservoirs not to exceed the sum of \$20,000,000. The bill which accompanies the commission's proposed plan of operation provides for a general and systematic development of the water resources of the state. Under its provisions the initiative for build ing storage reservoirs may be taken individuals, associations or corporations, subject to the recommend tions of the commission and the approval of the governor. All contracts for the acquiring of lands and the con Conkling- struction of reservoirs by the commission must have the governor's approval.

The commission is empowered to sell or lease the water stored in any state reservoir, and to sell and lease power that may be developed thereby it may make contracts for the payment of the amount of yearly bene fits conferred by reason of regulating the flow of any stream upon which state reservoirs may be built and ma provide the manner of assessing and collecting yearly benefits where con tracts are not made. The purpose of the bill the commission states is device a plan which, when completed in the interests of the general welfar a great natural resource now runnin

PUBLIC LECTURES

The following free lect ranged under the auspices of the Board of Education for tonight:

Stuyvesant High School, 16th street east of First avenue: "Electrica Measurements." Charles L. Harring

Public School 5, 141st street and Edgecombe avenue: "State, Local and Colonial Government." Dr. Nelson P. Mead.

Public School 46, 156th street and St. Nicholas evenue: "France-From the Republic to the Commune." Pro fessor Georges Castegnier.

Public School 51, 523 West 44th street: "Haunts of Nature." Dr. Edward F. Bigelow.

Public School 62. Hester and E "Schumann - Piano Works." Daniel Gregory Mason. Public School 119, 133d street and

Eighth avenue: "Growth of Union." Miss Jennie M. Davis. Public School 135, First avenue and

51st street: "Africa From Sea to Center." Herbert L. Bridgman, Public School 158, Avenue A and

"Winning the West." C. Public School 159, 241 East 119th

street: "Days in the Open." James B. Carrington. Public School 165, 108th street and materdam avenue: 'The Songs and

Basketry of the North American In-Mr. and Mrs. William B. Public School 188, Lewis and East

Houston streets: "Folk-Songs of Rus-sia." Lewis L. Armstrong.

Institute Hall, 218 East 106th hiller and the Gospel of Freedom." Leslie Willis Sprague. Public Library, 112 East 96th street: "Solids." Dr. Frederick E

St. Luke's Hall, Hudson and Grovstreets: "Land of the Punung and Yellow Robe." Charles S. Braddock. St. Peter's Hall, 30th street and Eighth avenue: "Twelfth Night."

CHILDREN'S COURT TO ENLARGE SPHERE

Move Will Be Made to Give Medical Care to Victims of Functional

In the annual report of the clerk the Children's Court, Ernest K. Coulter, which goes to Mayor Gaynor today, Coulparticular mention of the pro who come into conflict with the law because they are victims of functional de

tion, "Reaching the Causes of Mental Deficiency." It appears that considerable work to this end has already been done, although the movement is really this branch of the court's work established and to have an institution where children whose delinquency is du to deficiency may be treated for a cure.

Dr. M. G. Schlapp, of the Cornell Medical School, in this city, has for severa months past been examining children for the court at his clinic at the Presbyterian of their coming into conflict with the law lay in their being victims of functional derangement. Dr. Schlapp's work along this line has been done as a result pment is that under modern and economic conditions this inecessary to insure the equal pation of all citizens in this line and economic conditions this pation of all citizens in this line of incompletation. of investigation.

It is pretty well understood that this is the particular work in which Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, senior, has recently interested herself, and that the plan is to have her further co-operation Part of Coulter's report says: "It was long been known scientifically that many adult criminals are victims of condition acquired or hereditary, which result in ntal disturbance predisposing them to With such cases the time for relief, i curative or ameliorating remedies are possible, is in youth and at the first indica tion of criminal tendencies the bes nates will naturally drift.

"It can thus be early determined, with suitable medical expert assistance, whether the difficulty is corable or in-Cures will be less expensive to the public than confinement in charitabl institutions and later on in reforma tories, prisons and workhouses. The as ertainment of incurability will be of value when youth ripens into full ma-

Criminality May Be Prevented.

"There are also cases of feeble minds that come through similar causes and susceptible of help sufficiently to stop the criminal inclination. The court has been experimenting somewhat in this direction and has the subject under most carefu consideration. It lacks proper facilities for determining the value of such work There is no institution to which such children ordinarily may be committed that possesses such facilities in any proper

tration. A boy aged fifteen was sent about two years ago to an institution for theft and it developed that because of him to write the simplest word, such as 'the'. He had been released therefron but a very short time when he was again arrested for stealing. As the court real-ized the futility, so far as the child's welfare was concerned, of sending him back to such an institution, he was released on parole and the parents instruct ed to obtain proper medical attention fo him. Within one week after release h was again taken into custody for theft.

"In the absence of any proper institu-tion dealing with cases of this character it was necessary to send the boy back to the institution to which he had been orig inally committed, at a yearly cost to the taxpayers of over \$120."

New York is not yet a leader in this branch of work; in fact, it is regarded as a little behind, inasmuch as in Chicago and two or three other cities country, as well as in some European cities, there are now such institutions as it is desired to establish here. Yet Coulter says of the court at 11th street and Third avenue that the variety and volume of business there execeeds that of any lik tribunal and that it has therefore been fittingly called "the world's greatest life saving station."

He says that its work in withdrawing thousands from the procession of paupers and criminals entitles it to be recognized as one of the municipality's most valuable assets. Of the 11.494 children arraigned there in 1909 only 1,792 were committed to institutions, either charitable or re ormatory. The number of committee was less than in the previous year. It appears that one child in seventy-five of ali the children of the county has been taken into custody because of violation of the law, including improper guardianship.

TOM JOHNSON BETTER

Former Mayor of Cleveland Said Be Gaining Strength Daily.

Former Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, who is resting at the Hotel Prince George, in East 25th street, is gaining strength daily, it was said at he hotel last night. Reports that he ill with cirrhesis

of the liver again were denied. Johnon went to the Prince George or January 4. He is accompanied by his wife and a trained nurse. The hotel management was told that he wanted to get a good long rest and that he was not to be disturbed under any circumstances. He is declining to see even intimate friends.

For the first few days of his stay at the hotel he remained in his room, but more recently has been about the hotel and on fine days has gone out for a short walk or drive. He was out walking a short time yesterday.



Bread bearing his label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when

18,000 ATTEND THE BIG FORWARD BALL

(Continued from Page

struggling now, the annual ball was a source of revenue that helped it keep on its feet. But this year the profits will be divided among The Call, the Zukunft, Local New York of the Socialist party and the Jewis Agitation Bureau.

Among those prominent in th and Vladimir Burtref. The latte was smuggled in unnoticed by the knowledge of his presence would oc-casion a rush to see him, which

There was a Call booth at which arge number of books were sold Among those who helped in the sale were: M. Arenstein, G. W. Reifle. or, G. H. Sauter, Miss C. Kreise, Miss P. Kasman and Miss F. Nislaw.

GIRL CONFESSES

Manicurist, Captured in Road H Tells Story of Adventure

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 30 .-Miss Clara Wilson, the pretty young manicure operator of 266 West 151st street, Manhattan, who is in the Hackensack jail, on a charge of breaking and entering a road house, made partial confession today to Detectives Blauvelt and Dawson, that explains her presence in the cellar of Corkrey' road house, at Arcola, on Friday mid night.

This young woman was quite accilentally discovered by several armed men who were searching the hotel for an alleged burglar and firebug, who earlier in the evening had knocked down Mrs. Frederick Corkrey, the proprietor's wife, in his effort to esape from the hotel. Miss Wilson then said she had returned to get he clothes that she had left in the hotel when she suddenly left two weeks ago She also said she had spent the even ing in Paterson with an elderly Phila delphian. Today she confessed that she had

spent the afternoon and evening with Corkrey, and that they had had supper in Whipper's Hotel in Ridgefield Park. The couple returned by trolley to Arcola, but approached the hote by different roads. Miss Wilson says the hotel proprietor suggested that she go to the cellar, but the accidental dis covery of the burglar caused an unexpected search of the house and cel lar, and the sensational discovery of the manicurist.

Corkrey, told his wife and the de tectives that he was in Paterson alone on Friday night. He appeared on the scene just after the strange man with a light mustache knocked Corkrey's ife down. Corkrey is smooth faced When confronted with Miss Wilson's

confession, Corkrey said he had noth ing further to say. The girl's confes sion was confirmed by the proprieto and bartender of the Ridgefield Parl Hotel. It is believed that Miss Wilson will now soon be released, for the de tectives do not believe her presence in the cellar had any connection with the burglar and firebug.

BERGER CALLS EGAN

Milwaukee Socialist Takes Minist Denmark to Task. (Special to The Call.)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 30.see," said Victor L. Berger, "that Egan, minister to Denmark, says: The Socialism of Copenhagen is not at all the Socialism with which we are familiar in this country.' I should

rather call it co-operation in which all join heartily in the work to build up the city for the common good. "Egan does not know what he is talking about. It is hardly three months since I sat at the same tab with a representative of the Social Democrats of Denmark, Comrad Paul Knudsen, at the international So

cialist conference in Brussels. I could

not discover the least shade of differ-

ence between the principles of our party and those of any other." ing, intensely patriotic people," said "They love the soil Minister Egan. They take pride in producing the best that any market can show. There is no 'back to the farm' city there, because almost every one lives on a farm. The government, aside from the king and his representatives, is Socialistic, but the Socialism of Den-

mark is constructive, not destructive." AFTER MINE INSPECTOR

Illinois Workers Accuse State Officia of Gross Neglect of Duty.

HERRIN, Ill., Jan. 30 .- Charge against Thomas Little for gross neg lect of duty as state mine inspecto for the 10th district have been filed by the miners' locals of this city be fore the state mining board. The dis trict comprises several counties, in cluding Williamson.

Little now resides in Carbondale but was formerly a resident of this The miners state that they believe

he has not properly inspected the

mines of his district and are prepare to push the case against him to th limit before the state board when i comes up for a hearing February 23. recently become dissatisfied with th nspectors and others may be brough has already been brought up and, understand, others are to follow,

Classified Advertisements

MEETINGS

STOCKHOLDERS OF LUBIN POM-RINSE MFG. COMPANY.

Please take notice that a spe neeting of the stockholders above named corporation will be held at the office of the company, at 64 S the 22d day of February, 1910, at 2 e'clock p.m., to vote upon the prop tion that this corporation be solved. CHARLES LUBIN.

131.57.14

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE. \$100 CASH, \$10 monthly, purchases beaut ottage, with improvements; price. \$1,500 to

MISCELLANEOUS REAL ESTATE

INVESTIGATE co-operative plan speculators' profits; share all increased value; 500 families nov oined; cash not necessary. Write Lane, 413 Cortland st., Belleville, N. J.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—At Ben Hanford's funeral, elithe Labor Lyceum or in the Freshpoud, Carry, a pockethook containing a 100 promote, signed by Sam Rubins, and due Fel. 1910. Finder please vieward pocketbook to The New York Call. PURETURE BYIN SALE

Are You Aware of This? FURNITURE FROM PACTORY DIRECT

Consisting of brass beds, conches, parlier as in fact, everything, for the house; all the s set patterns. By buying of as Circet, yes from 40 to 50 per cent—the middleman's profile and the set pattern and the set profile works.

201 E. 78th St. Between 1st and 36 Aven.

FOR SALE

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

LEXINGTON AV., 864 (65th et.)-With ST. MARK'S PLACE, 20—Nice, large, furnished room, suitable 2 gentlemen.

14TH, 208 E., near 3d ave.—Nice turnished rooms, double, single; househeeping.

19TH ST., 222 East.—Iwo large MARK'S PLACE, 20-Nice, large, fur

connecting rooms, for 2 or 3; also 'arge and single room; heat, running

19TH ST., 322 E.—Large furnished res or two; heat, running water, hath; prive 197H ST. 322 E. Large turning water act; private bosse. John Holst.
277H, 316 E. Light, furnished rooms; \$1.50 veckly: one flight up.
4187, 326 E. Neatly furnished act room;

il.50; gentlemen.

42D, 324 E.—Large, small rooms; menouple; \$1.50-\$3. ouple: \$1.50-83.
48TH. 304 E.—Large bousekeeping room, \$3;
nall room, \$1.50.
48TH, 351 E.—Front light housekeeping
comm: gas: \$1.50, \$2.

117TH, 222 E.—Housekeeping rooms, \$2.50. 3, \$3.50; hall rooms, \$1.25, \$1.50. 118TH. 445 E.—Nicely furnished hou

FURNISHEL ROOMS TO LET.

7TH AVE..25 near 12th—Eight single re 12. \$2.25; well heated; bath. STH ST., 25 W .- Neat rooms \$1.25-55 we STH AVE., 210-Kitchen, bedroom adjoings, bath, tube, range; others \$1.50 up. 13TH, 137 W.—Large room, heated, \$5; entlemen; couple; small \$1.50, \$2. 14TH, 234 W.—Parlor, water, double, \$5; hall room, \$2 up; small rooms, \$1. 19TH, 431 W.—B 24TH, 327 W.-\$1.50, \$2; pleasant roovith, without board; home comforts. 20TH. 300, 323 W.—Lare, small; hosting privileges; \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3. 46TH, 610 W.—3 back rooms; \$2; gas; range tubs; heated; small family; respectable. SOTH. 341 W .- Large and small rooms, \$1.6 131ST, 260 W.—Nicely furnished small rec \$1.50; private house; steam heated. 132D, 44 W.-Well furnished, large, smal soms; gentlemen; \$1.50 up; quiet.

DIES IN STUPOR

an Found Clad in Kimono Never Recovers Cons Sousse

A woman in a kimono and a black with brass buttons, who was found lying in an alley beside the tenement house at 11 Cornelia s reet at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, died two hours later in St. Vincent's Hos

Harry Beckham, night clerk in Mrs Miller's lodging house, at 11 Cornelis street, went to the icebox on the back porch to get something to eat, and neard a noise in the alley. He got a lamp and found the weman just as she fell in a heap. She asked for water At St. Vincent's Hospital the phi

sicians said she was suffering from coma and they thought that she might have been drugged. The body was taken to the morgue, where an autopsy will be performed. No one in the neighborhood, had

ever seen the woman. She was about thirty-three years old, and stout. Th clothing she wore was of good material, but worn and stained. On he left hand she wore a ring that had contained a stone of some sort tween two diamond chips.

DROPS DEAD IN CHURCH.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 30.— George Joenk, aged forty-nine; a farmer, of Cedar Point, dropped dead this morning while attending service at the Guardian Angel's Church, in Mount Washington, a suburb of this city. Coroner Coe found death due to autural causes.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

CONCORD ST. TR. meer the Bridge-DEAN ST. 06-Large room; also sm GREENE AVE., Six-Large, sunty ros SOUTH ELLIOTT PLACE, 5 (near so secutiful rooms, \$2, \$5; all convenience

APARTMENTS TO LET-East Sid

14TH ST., 118. near 3d av. Furningle, \$1.50; couple, \$2; housekees

AVE. C. 165-169-3 and 3 rooms; rent \$5-\$11 LEXINGTON AVE., 1738 5 light rooms; he water supply; combination bath; \$10-\$19; in PARK AV., 1455, cor. \$107th 5 large room

18T AVE. 941, near 52d st.—5 larged light reome; improvements; \$17, \$19. 2D AVE. \$70, near 25th—Three large research floor, front, \$14; top floor, \$13.50. 2D AVE. 1883 Three clean. light rooms, stores: improvements, \$8.50; 4 rooms, \$10.50 3D AVE, 1896 \$12.50, foor through, 4 sunn 12771, 716 E. 3 large, light rooms, tollet ube; \$7, \$8, \$0. 227. 145-151 E.—2 and 3 foom apar 5.55-810-30. Janitor. 38721, 307-313 E.—Elegant large 2 come Jenttor. 41ST, 240 E. 5 rooms, im

free to Feb. 1. January.

471H. 840-842 E.—Four large, light room-bouse newly improved; \$11-\$12.

518T. 224 E.—Apartments to let in priva-manuary. Apartments to let in private house, improvements; rent moderate.

657H. 212 E.—Floor, 6 light rooms, bath, range, hot water supply; \$25.

767H. 430 E.—2 and 3 large, light rooms, newly renovated; tube, tollets, &c.; rents \$7.60 847H, 314 E.—I rooms, bath, ste ot water, \$18. 80TH, 354 E .- 4 room dat; bot water and 102D. 119 E.—4 rooms, bath, bot water; re-duced \$15. Apply janitor. 1020. 119 E.—
duced \$15. Apply janitor.

1030 ST., 28 E., near 3c eve.—New apartments of three large rooms; \$5 up.

100TH, 205 E., near 3d ave.—Six exceptions; by large rooms, bath, improvements, rest \$22, 120TH, 68 E.—6 large rooms, basement; steam heat; reasonable rent.

steam heat; reasonable rent.

1220 ST. 61 E.—6 rooms; tilled bathroom privace hall; hot water; nice house; near Mi Morris Park; \$23 monthly. 125D, 175 E.-4 large front rooms, bata

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET-West 84

136TH, 233 E.-6 exceptionally targe. light

WIST END AVE., 105, 150 (67th et.)—Sierge, light rooms; hot water; \$10 to \$14.

STH AVE., 3855, bet, 1332 and 1352 sts.—5.

beautiful light rooms; reuts moderate; taconcein nutified. 177H, 22s W.-6 rooms, bath; very light; 1 flight; rent moderate.

307H, 149 W.-Elegant floors, perfect order;
\$15 up; central location; possession. 207H. 149 W.—Elegant Storts, parsect orus, 215 up; central location; passession.
257H. 450 W.—3 rooms through, all improvements, 213-215; payments weekly.
407H. 301 W. cor 8th ave.—5 and 6 room fats, with bath, 422 and upward.
418T. 424 W.—For respectable colored fau.
81; 5 large rooms, improvements, rent 514; rent free to February 1.
rent free to February 1. 44TH S1.
rent free to Pebruary J.
45TH, 435 W.—3 large rooms, newly removated house; rents reduced; \$11 and \$11.50.
40TH, 524 W.—Floor, with four large rooms and unprovements; rents \$15-614. 3211, 484 W .-- and 5 rooms, \$15 to \$17.

3211, 404 W.— and a rooms, all to \$11, quiet house. Justice.

547H. 430 W.—3 large, very light rooms; tollets, tube, etc.; rents \$10-412.

267H. 168-169 W.—Elegant and light 6 rooms and bath; improvements; rents \$18 to \$20. ms, large and light; bath and steam past met merce.

114 FH, 22 W.—Elegant 4-room apartments;
newly renovated; perfect shape; rest moderate.

125 FH, 458 W. (facing Manhattan)—4 large,
light rooms, buth, bot water; 217; inducements.

125 FH, 550-555 W., cor. Broadway—4 and 5 bath; sicen; rent, basement re-123D, 312 W.—4 basement re-123D, and range; \$10. 129TH. 64 W., near Lenox ave.—6 cony ght rooms; steam, electricity; \$22 up; in uccisents. 142D, 233 W.—6 large, bright rooms, batt Il luprovements; select families; 62E.

141, 230 W.—5 rooms, bath, st improvements; \$17. Janiter, impervements; \$11. sunter; 1447H, 25° W.-d. and 5 rooms, both, hot aler; new house; \$14.\$19; indiscements.

1557H, 255 W.-5 heautiful rooms, one fight, front; every improvement; \$25. front: every improvement; 234.

15-TH. Sih ave.. 21-23 Macemb's place rooms, steam, beth; \$50 up; inducements.

15-TH. 272 W.—5 rooms, all improvements rooms.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET-Brons

THEMONY AVE. 340 (Junction Figure 1).

THEMONY AVE. 340 (Junction Figure 1).

July Perk) - 3 rooms and both; modern imprevements; very attractive; 220-522.

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ERON PREP. SCH

J. R. BROW,

oman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK-

A UNDER THE CZARS." Louise Imogen Guiney.

m and the accurred diader vast enow-land, shout the pas graybeards in the mart, bid arts quail,

the student love from his to the self-same sacred afr

me, our brothers! whose Nay, make no woman's

s reborn! whom kings dare not eva's shore-streets tho' high oed be spent,

this lorn world's mp is Mucius, at the bridge, Horatlus; pes are meeting:

walks in gyves, magnificent: ice men hear-oh, sound sub lime and gracious! anquelled heart of Caesar's Brutus beating.

ANS COMMITTEE: ENTER TAINMENT AND BALL FEBRUARY 11.

affair is approaching in which Socialist in the city, man and must participate, and that is being arranged by the mmittee for the night bein's Birthday, February 11, triem Terrace, 104th street, Second and Third avenues. of music and good dancing going to be some other nice which you will hear about in a or two. Today we want you to why this dance is being held.

woman's committee of Local York is attempting at present to quite impossible, name ry on wide educational work ely no funds. Although a standing committee of the the members have never ap-Local New York for any as they knew that its treasur et in a most flourishing condi They know, however, that they raise money of their own if the to be enabled to carry on any work. And that is why planned this ball to make some to carry on their educational The tickets are only 25 cents ling hat check), and can be ob-

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at Eugene V. Debs Says

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THE CALL

Book Department,

MEL ST.

Contributions and communication from Mrs. Gelder, Mrs. Mrs. Anits C. Block, 746 St. Volorrek, Mrs. Crimmins, Miss Mendie sonne, New York city. tained from Mrs. Gelder, Mrs. ohn, Miss Gilbson (the special com mittee for the affair), as well as from all other members of the woman's committee. Tickets are also on sale at the Rand School and at the Harlen

Men Comrades and women Com rades do not neglect the appeal of this committee in the initial stages of \$4th street. its work. Rally to its support, and it will be enabled in turn to strengthe the movement. Come one and all and fill the Harlem Terrace on February 111:

THE SOCIALIST WOMEN OF THE WEST SIDE.

Women, mothers of the West Side. me and work with us in our Edu cational Club.

Cease to be the enemy of yourselves nd your children.

Consider your responsibility in this the day of a world's crisis. Consider the high and the increasing cost of living. Consider the many millions that we have out of employment. Conider the millions of women and children whose lives are ground out in the factories. Over two-thirds of the ole in the United States live in rented and mortgaged homes and busisess grows more uncertain every day.

Women, do you realize that each one of you from the mere fact of exstence become an inevitable member this government and that each one of you as equally responsible for every social and industrial wrong that exists? Our women say they are irresponsible because they have not the ballot. They could have had it had they worked for it as they should have done. In siturage work I have always found more men than women who favored woman's enfranchise-

Will you inquire "What has man done for us with the ballot?" It Is and to The Call copies of the followlittle he has done, but we are glad to ang: meet the question. Heretofore men have been voting for a competitive, A. unorganized condition of where a few men could occupy favored positions and extort their own prices and rates from the people. Under the |did "for the working class and through competitive system all things depend

upon chance and manipulation. But Comrades, sisters, industry ha evolved to such a point that the great process of producing and distributing fearlessly and honorably. life's necessities can be got onto scientific basis where we shall no longer have to fleece profits and where we can equalize the burdens and opportunities of life.

It is the duty of every woman, and specially of every mother, to study into this great proposition and do her part in inaugurating a co-operative system. Will you not attend the next meeting of our Educational Club. which will be held at \$85 Eighth avenue, February 6, at 8 p.m., and cooperate with us?

LUELLA R. KREHBIEL

BLAME AND PRAISE.

Blame is safer than praise. I hate to be defended in a newspaper. As long as all that is said is said against me I feel a certain assurance of suc-

The history of persecution is a history of endeavors to cheat nature, to make water run uphill, to twist a rope of sand. It makes no difference whether the actors be many or one. violate spirit turns their spite against the wrongdoer. The martyr cannot be dishonored. Every lash inflicted is a . . . Hours of Illustrious abode. sanity and consideration are always arriving to communities, as to individuals, when the truth is seen and the martyrs are justified.

-Ralph Waldo Emerson.

CANADA BEATS U. S.

It in Mail Charges.

OTTAWA, Jan. 30 .- Canada closed the fiscal year with a surplus in the government attributes such success to ing amid great applause: the fact that the cost of railroad transportation is very low, amounting to an average of \$ cents a mile where the care carry mail clerks.

That such rates do not exist in the United States is given the blame for the enormous deficit in the postal service. Canadian postoffice officials express themselves freely on this aub- est Socialist organization in the world ject and say that the United States The Comrades of Canada have to work is paying too high a rate to the railroads for transporting mails.

Canada pays for transportation on the mileste basis, while the United O'Brien, the member of parliament States pays on the basis of weight of for Alberta, has often traveled withthe mails to be transported.

MAY COLLECT EXCESS FARE. Public Service Commission Decides in

ALBANY, Jan. 20.-In a decision made today the Public Service Commission, 2d district, sustains the legality of the practice of railroad companies in collecting a 5-cent excess fare for passengers not holding tickets on interurban and other trips where tickets are required, and the issuance of redeemable receipts there

plaint of James Morris, of Albion, N. Y., against the Buffale, Lockport and Rochester Railway Company.

Socialist News of the Day

fice by noon of the day pren.m., unless otherwise sp

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Executive Committee - 235 Eas

Harlem Forum The Harlem Forum, 360 West 125th street will hold its regular busine meeting. Matters of importance will be considered and all members are urged to attend

Committee Meeting

The entertainment committee of the 34th and 35th Assembly districts will meet at Eiges' residence, 465 Eas 174th street. The meeting is of great importance and all members are urged to attend.

BROOKLYN,

Business.

23d A. D. (Branch 2)-Pitkin avenue, corner Sackman street. Study Course in Socialism-Work ingmen's Educational Club, 477 Atantic avenue.

NEWARK.

Special meeting of Local Essex a abor Lyceum, Springfield avenue and 16th street, to discuss organisation. of society, an inevitable citizen of propaganda and headquarters, 8 p.m Very important. All members should be on hand.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

42d Ward Branch-5248 North 2d 3D AND 10TH A. D.

At a meeting of the 3d and 10th A D., S. P., held January 27, it was unanimously decided to send to the widow of Ben Hanford, to his mother

We, the members of the 3d and 10th D., S. P., are immeasurably industry grieved by the death of our beloved Comrade, Ben Hanford. His beautiful character and the noble work he them all mankind," will keep his mem ory alive in the hearts of those who will continue to battle for the cause for which he fought so effectively

GENEVA, N. Y.

Local Geneva sends in the following

eport: Election returns received so far in licate that we have doubled our vote in this senatorial district. Eighty-one votes were polled in Geneva; preceding election, 50; Penn Yan cast 57; receding election, 28; Yates county cast 68. The Ontario vote was 122 former vote, \$2. The returns are incomplete as yet, but we are pleased with the result of our ten-days' cam paign.

Gustave Strebel, of Syracuse spoke here in Federation Hall on the Sunday afternoon preceding election There were about 175 people present and the meeting was opened at 3:30 clock by Comrade Preston Wright, who explained the circumstances at tending our placing of a ticket in the field at this time, and outlined the general policy of the Socialist party. He appealed to the union men especially to carry their fight for in-

two hours, and closed by pointing out Gallico, to appear in his stead. how Perrin could and would work going to elect him if we can!"

SOCIALISM IN CANADA

The English Socialist organ, Justice, speaking on the movement in Canada, says:

The Canadian Socialist party is little known. This is strange, considering that it is proportionately the largunder great difficulties. Poverty is always the portion of the organizers. out an overcoat when it has been 30 degrees below zero, and that is no toke.

The English Comrades have no conception of the work their Canadian brothers have accomplished. They have suffered too much to compromise with the enemy or to risk asso clation with those who do. Had th Socialists here preached the slop that Hardle and his gang turn out, they could have had money enough for anything; but the movement would have been in as helpless a position, so far as revolution is concerned, as the Labor party. Every fifth voter in Every third man who votes in British Columbia outside Vancouver does

We tell the workers to selse the

they force the latter to let go their ously against the capital hold on the means of production. We consider that the Labor party is no Socialist organization, and we canno the international movement so long as bership, and we believe that the money needed for affiliation can be

ment in this country. dian rank and file are desirous of affiliation, and that referendum vote for a referendum vote. We are a democratic organization, and "Kingsley and the gang beyond the Rockie have no more power than the hum blest member in our ranks. We're spect Kingsley because he is the bes this continent, but Kingsley has nev tried to lead the organization in any way. We have no leaders, and any party of Canada would soon be out of it, but we have a rank and file who understand, as Hardie will find to his cost next time he comes this way.

PRANCE

Two new weekly Socialist paper have been started in France: the Lutt Sociale (Social Struggle) in the Loire where propaganda has been made very difficult owing to Briand's be trayal; and l'Emancipation in the 6th division of Sceaux.

The Socialist Co-operative Society has removed to its new and larger premises at the corner of Faubour Saint-Antoine and Rue St. Bernard

The League of the Rights of Man has issued a manifesto demanding that the government should keep its promise given to parliament, accord ing to which all co-operation of the French gendarmerie with the Russian police on French territory should

After conferring with the Miners Union, the Mining Company at Cha on-sur-Seine decided to introduce the eight-hour day. The new arrange-ment has given satisfaction to the

The seventh national congress of the ocialist party of France will be held at Nimes on February 6, and the following days. The agenda includes liscussions on the agrarian question on the electoral campaign of 1910 some questions for the Copenhage congress, co-operation and Socialism the organization of international solidarity, unemployment, the death pen alty and on the international cons quences of labor legislation.

MUSIC

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

Carnegie Music Hall. of the most attractive pro-

to be offered by the Philharmonic Society of New York since Gustav Mahler became the permanent conductor of that organization at the attended and appreciatively received the Dumrosch band in the New Thes. Music Hall vesterday afternoon.

of dignified and elevating concert mu- Loeffer's "A Pagan Poem" for plane-A. Perrin, of Geneva, who was vard Grieg for the "Hall of the ist, was intrusted with the solo role greeted with enthusiastic applause. Mountain King" from the same com- in the Loeffer composition. poser's "Peer Gynt" which w the point, and were delivered in a originally announced to open the trived to build many commarding efin language so clear as to contrast tion of Josef Weiss, the planist, who World" symphony, the opening and favorably with the "fog of words" and was billed to render the solo part in pemp of manner of the old party can- Robert Schumann's A-minor planeforte concerto, necessitated the sum- lianey. Guatave Střebel spoke for nearly moning of the Italian virtuoso, Paolo

The for the improvement of the condition proved to be a welcome novelty; it well as technical, grasp of the weird inion Doesn't Let Railroads Rob of the working class, his own class, was executed with fine sympath, for and fanciful conception. Ably assisted unlike the other candidates who can the varying elements that course by the orehestra, he gave a faitaful unlike the other candidates who can the varying state of the candidates who can the varying only claim to be "a friend of the through it, and the refinement and execution of the work, only claim to be "a friend of the through it, and the refinement and execution of the work.

Lindow's "Ballade," which with Perrin's statement that the So- stant liking of the listening host, even finely rendered, is a latter-day tort postal service revenue of \$293,700. The cialist vote was not to elect him, say- despite the fact that a principal theme of work, which follows, if but re-"We are echoes the unison of Cesar Franck's D-minor symphony.

> Hazardous moments there were during the rendition of the Schumann oncerto by M. Gallico, but. notwithstanding the haste with which he was called to replace M. Weiss-the call from the Philharmonic Society at noon awakened him from his sleepand his entire lack of rehearsal of the work with the orchestre, he furnished way, 39th to 40th streets, & p.m., ir a convincing and scholarly presenta. Italian. "Cavalleria Rusticana." mood and esprit. He entered upo Previous to his election. Charlie his task with courage and had the folk-play of same name by Giovanni displayed, an even better ensemble Mmes, Emmy Destinn, Florence Wick performance must have resulted. As ham. Marie Mattfeld, MM. Riccarde it was, the support was more than once warped by apparent fearsome ness upon the part of the instru-

The "Coriolan" overture, of Ludwig van Beethoven, and Hector Berlior's immortal "Fantastic" symphony the chief orchestral numbers of the program, and of both great score wonderfully expressive readings were given by Maestro Mahler. The open ng movement of the Berlioz epi

CAPES

ANTHONY KAPPES

STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM

esson XIII.-Classes and the Class Struggle: 4.

The wage wor posed to their e-wages, hours, a opposed to the

ous of change.

They are brought together by hundreds in single establishments, by hundreds of thousands in industrial centers. They are drawn from country to country in quest of employment, Regardless of recial, national, and religious distinction, they are mingled and all subjected to practically identical treatment. Thus

nal corporations. They go from our yer to another and get virtually the treatment from all. They see that dual capitalists are comparatively

meition, not against persons, re-inst the system.

They see methods of production and itical institutions continually revolupolitical institutions continually revolu-tionized by inventions, stock exchange operations, combinations of capital, and legislation enacted under the influence of business interests—the whole social ap-tem changing more in a few years than formerly in a century. Thus they con-caive the possibility of a radical social

In industrial denres phenomena ther eee that, while the capi-talists' interests are hostile to theirs, jet the mere negation of the capitalists' in-terests does not beseft the workers. Thus they learn that their action must set be much yearing.

Thus they learn that their across must not be merely negative.

Finally, for its own purpose, capitalism has had to establish a large measure of civil and political liberty and general education. In order to get efficient and mobile labor, it has to extend these to the westing ches. Thus, it equips the mobile labor, it has to extend these to the working class. Thus it equips the proleuriat with the means of understanding and eventually supplanting cup

The Mission of the Working Class .--In any previous time, a successful rising of an inferior class meant either (a) a backward step in civilization, destroyonexward step in civilization, destroy-ing the culture developed by and em-bodied in the dominant class—e. g., in-surrections of slaves or serfs; or else (b) the substitution of a new ruling class for the old one—e. g., displacement of slave holders or feudal nobles by capitally the old one—e.g., dispiseement of slave holders or feudal nobles by capitalists. This is no longer true since production has become a social process and is so enormously developed and since the ele-ments of culture are so widely disseminated. Production now goes on without the supervision of its masters: science, art, and education have also been secialized; and the working classes fully realize

day's interpretation than in that had when the symphony was made the plece de resistance of the regular concerts of the Philharmonic Society January 6 and 7, which were reviewed in The Call at the time.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. New Theate

Limited to three numbers was the program of the Symphony Society conductor of that organization at the New York, which resterday opened beginning of the present season was the second Sunday concert series of by a good-sized audience in Carnegie ser,, but a large gathering responded to the announcement of Dveruk's Two important program changes Fifth symphony, in E-minor, ent an added interest to the array the New World," Charles Martin dustrial freedom to the political sic provided. The first of these was forte and orchestra, and an entirely arena. He then introduced the So- the substitution of the march divi- new composition by Liadow, entitled cialist candidate for senator, Prosper sion from "Sigurd Jorsalfar" of Ed- "Ballade." Henrich Gebhard, plan-

manner so sincere and convincing and concert, while the sudden indispect- feets in the performance of the "New second movements of which given with especial finesse and bril-

In the "Pagan Poem," of Loeffler M. Gebhard found opportunity for an "Sigurd Jorealfar" march elaborate showing of imaginative as

motely, the style of Puccini and of certain of the younger Italians; music of grace and form it met the delighted approval of the audience. PLUMMER.

MUSICAL CALENDAR. MONDAY.

Metropolitan Opera House, Broadact Italian music-drama, music Pietro Mascagni (treating Siciliar Verga): conductor, Egisto Tango Martin. Dinh Gilly; followed by "I Pagliacci," two-act Italian drama, music by Ruggiero Leonca vallo (treating Calabrian folk-tale). Mme. Jane Noria, MM. Enrico Carus Pasquale Amato, Dinh Gilly, Angel Manhattan Opera House, West 34th

street, near Eighth avenue, 8 p.m., in French, "Les Coutes d'Hoffmann," French grand opera, in prologue three acts and epilogue, music by three acts and epilogue, music by Jacques Offenbach (based upon ro-mantic adventures of Hoffmann); conductor, Hanniers conductor, Henrique de la Fuente; Mmes. Lina Cavatleri, Emma Tren-tini, Alice Gentle, Duchene; MM. Georges Lucas, Maurice Renaud. Charles Gilibert, Armand Crabbe, Pemetta, Venturini, Euro.

most conscious particularly by most conscious partion, the Bacia party; 2, the general rules of Social policy; 3, the working program of Socialist party while it remains a min-ity party, which is determined for it by its ultimate ideal and by the exist department.

REFERENCES.

Chapters VI and VII. comes, whether or not the change from a capitalistic to a Socialistic order can be accomplished gradually through a series of reforms, reference may be made to Edward Bernstein's "Evolutionary Socialism" on the one side and to Karl Kautsky's "The Social Revolution" and "The Road to Power" on the other. The conscientions student will wish to hear heaft sides.

SUGGESTION FOR DISCUSSION

Assuming (as we must) that the inde Assuming (as we must) that the inde-pendent small farmers will for several decades continue to constitute an impor-tant class in this country, and recogniz-ing that there is more opposition be-tween their interests and those of the great capitalists than between their in-levents and those of the ware workers. great capitalists than netween their in-terests and those of the wage workers, do you think it advisable for the Social-ist party to modify its policy or adopt a special supplementary program to ap-peal to them as a class? Give reasons for and against.

HELD OX ASSAULT CHARGE.

Newark Organist Must Stand Trial for Row in Opera House.

Charles G. Schaeffer, of 18 Hedde terrace, Newark, the organist and nool principal who was arrested on Saturday afternoon, in the Metropol-itan Opera House, was held by Mage istrate Cornell in the Jeffer ket Court, yesterday, in \$500 ball, for

trial on a charge of assault.

F. E. Turner, Jr., of 76 Beach street. East Orange, told the court that Schaester had persisted in annoying him. Schaeffer was bailed by Benjamin Harris, a brass manufacturer at 229 Bowery. Mrs. Schaeffer took her husband's arm as soon as he was released, and walked out with him.

WILL SPEAK ON AERONAUTICS

Moving pictures of the aeronautic races at Rheim, and the Wright government tests at Port Myer, will be used to illustrate a lecture on aeronautics by Wilbur R. Kimball, tomor row evening, at a public meeting for men interested in aeronautics, in the Auditorium of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, 318 West a7th street.

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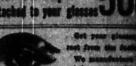
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Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-clam, mail matter.

MONDAY, JANUARY St.

MR. GOMPERS AND THE SOCIALISTS.

In the February issue of the American Federationist, Samuel pers gleefully recites the tale of disagreements among Socialists all countries.

The quarrel of Enrico Ferri with the Socialist party of Italy fills to heart with joy.

The "fierce writing exercised from time to time" against Briand, Viviani and Millerand is duly recorded. That these renegades have used discord among French Socialists is, of course, creditable to a in the estimation of Mr. Gompers, who, by the way, speaks of consti also of Clemenceau as a former Socialist.

That Robert Blatchford is, on every possible occasion, a rabid did go, and that the English Socialists are compelled, on every such as no bill had been drafted, no lon, to disavow him, is something intensely pleasing to Mr. ers. He finds an equally childish delight in the fact that among e leaders of the British Labor party there are frequent differences sation bill were made by both Mr. Hill-f opinion, which "lead to depreciation of one another's usefulness as had no warrant for either statement

Mr. Gompers then continues: "In Europe what the Socialist aders say about one another has a vital importance, since the party lects legislators in the leading countries and otherwsie counts someat heavily as a social factor. But in the Unites States, where we eady have democracy and the political rights for which European attended the meeting of Treader ocialists are actually struggling, the proceedings of the leaders and ber 28, took part in it and in my pres erty machines of our American Socialists are chiefly notable as he did not approve of the purpose aint echoes and futile imitations of the European movement."

Now, it would surely be useless to tell Mr. Gompers that what be would not resign at that time, since scialist leaders, whether in Europe or, in America, say of one anher is not of vital importance; that the only vital and important tee at the time the brief was prepared thing is whether the decisions of Socialist parties are or are not cal-include his name. She had, furthermore, culated to hasten the day of the economic, political, and intellectual the specific authorization of the city or mancipation of the proletariat from the domination of capital. Mr. ganizer to do so. mpers' somewhat antiquated mind is too deeply imbued with bodin, "copied the British workmen's tadle class ideas to appreciate the insignificance of the sayings or better and there." Whereupon he prodoings of individuals, however prominent, as compared with the actions and movements of social classes and their economic or political who, he sileges, "investigated for the organizations.

But it may not, perhaps, he entirely amiss to call attention to the latter part of the above quotation. By stating that in the United has in mind? States "we already have democracy and the political rights for which Low, a trained and conscientious inves-European Socialists are actually struggling," Mr. Gompers apparintly wants to intimate that in this country there is no reason for the tence of a Socialist party. Now, we freely confess that to our to feeble intellectual powers this statement of Mr. Gompers seems to conflict somewhat with certain other statements made in the very recent past by this same Mr. Gompers. How long is it since Mr. did be not know it? What act recent past by this same Mr. Gempers. How long is it since Mr. did he Gompers filed a brief protesting against his sentence to a term in that the committee copied the British prison, for exercising his rights of freely speaking and publishing his prison, for exercising his rights of freely speaking and publishing his find? And is there not published, in the same number of the Amerian Federationist, a petition to the President of the United States, gned, among others, by Samuel Gompers, in which the Steel Trust is charged with degrading labor, enforcing work seven days in the reck, recklessly sacrificing liuman life and blood, tyranically preating the organization of its workmen, suppressing and preventing free speech and public meetings, enforcing decrees of banishment rom communities where it dominates? Are these acts characteristic f a democracy in which the people have the political rights for which biropean Socialists are struggling? If they are, then Mr. Gompers' pectations of democracy and its results must be very modest, in-

But the European Socialists are by no means so modest. And hen they have to settle scores with their plutocrats, they do not ppeal, as the German saying goes, from the devil to his grandmother from the Steel Trust to its Servant in the White House.

Coming then to America. Mr. Gompers is unable to restrain the ression of his great delight at finding that here also the Socialists have their differences of opinion, and that occasionally these are exressed in a tone of acerbity. He retails the sharp criticisms that have appeared in the Social Democratic Herald of Kerr and Walling. He gloats over the "quixotic controversies" between Hunter and Walling: With repressed pride he tells of the visit of a party of ntellectual Socialists" to the Toronto convention of the American mitted that the act of 1897 was crude deration of Labor, and of the "valuable impressions" they gained ere, as shown in the published letter of Simons to Walling. He tes that "these American Socialist ink-bomb throwers never can elect a common enemy-unless it be a trade unionist," thus turning important truth into its very opposite, for if there is one proposim on which all American Socialists are united, it is this, that the ade unionists must be supported at all times in their conflicts with employers. And he concludes with the statement that the ideals the Socialists are "those of a mistaken philosophy of half a cenmy ago, the guesswork arising from political and economic condithat society has since outgrown. The test of time has proved at their projected co-operative commonwealth is unattainable, unsable, and supremely undesirable."

It is surely unnecessary to make any comment on this silly conlusion. It speaks for itself. But it is necessary to point out the difence in the respective attitudes of Socialists and of Mr. Gompers. Then Socialists see divisions in the trade union world, they urge ity. When Socialists see organized labor weakened by disputes raing jurisdiction or by dissensions among the leaders, they e solidarity. But Mr. Gonpers gloats over disagreements among lists, as one does over divisions in the ranks of an enemy.

And yet Mr. Gompers ought to know that these disagreement e never stopped the onward march of Socialism, either in Europe in America. Mr. Gompers may easily recollect that when he was n for the first time president of the American Federation of abor, the Socialists were few in number, without voice or influence. ers and strength have been steadily increasing, notwithsagreements which at times were of a most serious nature. that the number and strength of the Socialists will continue to is vouched for by the laws of capitalistic development, unfolded the first time by that same "mistaken philosophy of half a century the contempt for which Mr. Gompers counts for about as much pt of the church for the "mistaken philosophy" of

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Editor of The Call: The recent communication to The Call-

by Henry L. Slobodin, entitled "Lobbying for Labor Laws," needs some attening for Labor, Laws, needs some atten-tion. What he hoped to accomplish by such an article is quite evident; the dis-crediting of the workmen's compensa-tion committee. I am not astonished at the evidence of his motive, but I am amazed at the character of his perform-ance. I cannot understand how he could pe to impose upon an intelligent class readers by the statements be has

It is necessary to deal with this matter in some detail. I am sorry to have to request so much space, but it seems to me that for the good of all concerned it is about time to pass judgment on this

kind of controversy.

I. Speaking of the committee before the hearing. Mr. Slobodju declares that "Not only did it (the committee) draft. but it argued that it will stand the tes constitutionality in the courts." The time. Mr. Slobodin either knew this, or did not know it. In either case he had as no bill had been drafted, no argu-ment on its constitutionality could have nstitutionality had no warrant for either statement made by him.

not a member of the committee that he was name was wrongly signed, and he inti-mates that the inclusion of his name was made for "opportune" reasons. Mr. Slo bodin was a regularly elected member declined to serve if he had known, yet

United States government the working of this act." What act? Is Mr. Slobe The article to which Mr. tigator. It appeared in No. 32 of the Bulletin of Labor, January, 1901. That was exactly nine years ago. It related to the workings of the act of August 6. mind when he quoted so generously from an arricle nine years cid?

The committee (that is, the submmittee) did not copy the British act The commitof the points of its belief a summary of the British act of 1906, published in the Bulletin of Labor. It had before it also the complete text of that act and a stock of printed matter relating to compensation acts and to industrial accidents an seases. Where it had nothing better to used the language of the sum-referred to. The brief carefully mary referred to. states that "no attempt is made to ex-press any of the chauses in legal lan-guage, nor to fill in the more detailed and intricate matters of administrative methtentative, and it was not tiled with the compression. A shorthand report of the remarks of Mr. Hillquit, Mr. Aleinikoff remarks of Mr. Hiliquit, Mr. Atennoon and myself was taken by the commission and a promise was made by us, at the cordial request of the commission, to one a formal statement within a period of three weeks, if possible. Such a statement, including perhaps the draft

a bill, will be filed shortly.

5 Since nothing that Mr. Slobodin has written or quoted bears any rela-tion to the act of 1906, it remains to be een what relation his remarks bear to repealed act of 1807 and to comand that parts of it were severely critimade by the government of liberal amendments, but the Boer war prevented The increased strength of th forced the government to action, and the of 1906 followed. It was an atthe Liberals wanted and needed labor support on industrial and social ures. There is not a single particular in the act of 1897 which Mr. Slobodin refers to but that was modified cally altered in the act of 1906. ". Mr. Slobodin waxes indignant or

persons who take work home. matter of fact, the law of 1906 extend its scope to include workmen employed by a contractor. But it is difficult to see how a compensation act can be sponsible for the conditions of lighting beating, sanitation and crowding in the tenement flat of an individual works The protection of such work but by other industrial measures.
"Our drafters did not know," gaily

writes Mr. Slobodin, "that this (a cer-tain clause) means that the act does not operate at all during the first week of employment." Mr. Slobodin is, as usual, misteken. Both Mr. Low, and usual, misteken. Both Mr. Low, have Mr. Slobedin following Mr. Low, have misunderatood the basis upon which cer-tain decisions were made under the old the control of the weeks for one employer. The language is to be found, not in section 1, as Mr. Sionodia asserts, but in paragraph b of Schedule I, which provides that com-pensation shall be fixed upon the aver-age weekly carnings during which the worker has been in the employment of one employer. The decisions were log-cal, as the law stend, even if unfair. The act of 1806 added four qualifying

decisions in the future, and which fur ther protected the "cusual laborer." Mr. Siebodin may find them, if he cares to look, in paragraphs a, b, c and d. it section 2, Schedule Ifi in the act of 1906 By again referring to page 112 in Low's article Mr. Slobodin will also will also fir that he (Mr. Slo stated the bearing of even the act

1807 on the "casual laborer."

8. Mr. Slobodin is right in saying that certain decisions of the courts of appeal bore unfairly against workmen. A careful study of the sections referre to will, he sever. I believe, convin that the decisions were due more to rudities of the law than to judicial un ecisions referred to were made was the objectionable section 7. The act workings of the act to seamen and sec

9. Mr. Slobodin completely misrepro sents the language of 'the' committee' employes. The real language is as follows: "Compensation not to be paid when injury is due to wilful misconduct, unless it results in death or serious or permanent disability, the burden of proof of such misconduct to rest upor Far from this being a re actionary provision, it is a more advanced demand than is found in any compensation act. Every one of "intentional injury" or like. The strongly Socialistic countries such as Germany, France, Belgium and Italy, contain this provision in their compensation acts as emphaticall stated as in the acts of the countrie wherein Socialism is weak. The intent is to compel workmen to obey the rules for safeguarding their lives and to avoid unnecessary risks. It is not pre-sumed that the workman will intentionally injure himself, but that he will sometimes, in a mood of reckle hurry, deliberately take a risk which the shop rules declare he shall not take. Italy compensation obtained for an injury found to be due to wilful miscon nittee's provision throwing the burden of proof on the employer and compelling a corroboration of evidence will make the misuse of this defense

10. The quotation used by Mr. Slobo din from John Wilson, M. P., regarding the defense of "wilful misconduct," is not, as it would appear from Mr. Slobodin's version, a general conclusion, but a very specific product. but a very specific one, based upon particular case. A wasteman, emplo at a mine, begged for a ride on a "ble," which ran away and mortally which ran away and mortally jured him. He had no business on the but his dependents asked compensation, which was refused. "If this [injury] does not arise out of or is not in the course of his employ ment," writes Mr. Wilson in his tradcircular of January. 1899, "or if such an act as this can be classed as 'seriou an act as this can be classed as 'serious and wilful misconduct,' the meaning of words is wider and more danger "etc. It can hardly be seen how such a contention can stand. It is significant that though labor's representa tives had a good deal to do with the relating to wilful misconduct were not

11. Mr. Slobodin quotes from both Mr. Wilson and Thomas Butt. M. P. offect of limiting the employment of old men. No doubt it has had that effect So has every other tendency in modern capitalism. There is not a single com state, and yet the weeding out of old tion has been progressing for at leasten years. Eight years ago the Phila delphia and Rending railroad prohibites five years of age. The papers and mag azines have been crowded with plaints on behalf of the unemployed old men for rears. As long ago as 1902 the Chi-cago Federation of Labor passed the satirie resolution: every unemployed man forty-five of age who cannot show what the charity authorities call visible means of sur port' shall be mercifully shot in a lawful and orderly manner." The discharge of men past their prime is an inevitable that truson, refuse to protect the ployed workers from injury and death; 12. It has been shown that nothing Mr. Slobodin has written bears an relation to the act of 1906. It can als be shown that he has tetally give Mr. Low's opinion of the working of the cruth act of 1807. He has picked out detuched pursages which seem to give only an unfavorable view. He has omitted to mention Mr. Low's state sents that litigation has been les (p. 118), that Mr. Wilson's fear the the workmen would ultimately bear the expense had evidently been modified (p. 115), and that at the time of writing wages had steadily advanced ployment been made steadier (p. 123) He has also omitted to mention Mr ow's general conclusions, that the frically being eliminated: that law had improved the conditions of labo when it incurs disability in the service of capital it will be compensated and not cast adrift to shift for itself because it has ceased to increase the profits of capital." In an article in the North American Review for July 19, 1907. Mr. Low confirms his earlier ions of the workings of this law. the former law, in spite of its crudities worked passably well, how must the ing? No one could suppose, from read ing Mr. Slobodin's article, that anything favorable had been said of the 1897 act

or that such a thing as the act of 190 was in existence.

13. It must be evident to party m ers generally that the workmen's comwork to do. The subject is one of end-lers complications. There may be a few individuals who think they know four individuals who train all about it. Mr. Oppenheimer, for instruce, has taken the naive stritude that his now famous summary of perhaps 500 words comprehends the whole matter.

THE BRITISH FLECTION.

By Robert Hunter.

een watching with interest the election in Great Britain.

The capitalist newspapers have told us that the struggle is between the people and the house of lords.

They have said it was over a qui tion of finance—the budget and som other tomfoolery of that kind. But the real struggle in Britain the

apitalist papers have not touched on They now report that one of the been the weak showing made by the British Labor party.

Tories and the Liberals have been listlessly fighting in parliament and differences of opinion, and one would have needed a high power magnifying glass to have told the difference be tween a Liberal and a Tory.

But a few years ago the situation changed. A live wire got loose and began to send its shocks through British politics.

last general election it sent into the house thirty men to fight the battles

No one who has watched the political situation in England since then can doubt that this entry of Labor into parliament stirred the old parties mightily.

The Labor party has forced through parliament legislation which otherwise would not have been considered

The Labor party has done a sensa tional work, and it was thought that it would increase its parliamentary

strength with ease. But the old parties had a few cards up their sleeve. They tried at least three/dodges to turn the country away

They developed a good-sized war scare and tried to arouse once again a mad frenzy of jingoism. They als tried to arouse discussion on tariff reform, and in this manner divide the workers as they are divided in Amer

from social reform.

But these things did not succeed very well, and so they played the best card in their hand, a fight on the house of lords. That game has very successfully worked before, and it has evidently worked again.

They created a sham fight. They made it appear that the fight be tween Labor and the two old parties was a minor matter. The real fight vas between the Liberal and Tory parties-the people and the house of

It was a well worked up The budget was popular, and a Liberal measure. The Tories fought it, of course, the Tory house of lords threw it out at last, and the fight was on.

The people like a fight, and they side and part taking the other side As a result a third part is smashed

-Tie capitalist papers began the campaign by sending throughout all Britain a very wisely worded state-

The fight was of such a serious character, the statement declared, i was so vital to the workers, it was a matter of such-fundamental impor tance to democracy that the Labor party had I half decided to support the Liberals.

This lie was nailed as soon as pos sible, but the Labor party has no daily press, and the werkers of Great Brit ain sot the idea that it was their duty to abandon the Labor party.

Despite the denials of the Labo party, despite desperate attempts to straighten the matter out, and to show that Labor must support its own party the masses were confused by the capithousands of them deserted the Labo

The Liberals and the Tories had ac complished what they wanted. They had stemmed the tide toward the Labor party, and divided the mass of workers once again into Liberals and

There was, of course, no alliance between the Labor party and the Lib-On the contrary, the chief object of

the election was to wipe out the Labor party, and even had Labor desired such an alliance the Liberals would have turned a deaf ear. The most astounding thing of the

entire campaign was the attitude of Robert Blatchford. The Clarion bitterly attacked the abor party throughout the election

Without a particle of evidence the Clarion kept denouncing the Liberal-At the same time Blatchford was

writing screaming articles for a re-actionary London daily, inflaming the war spirit of the people.

People began once again to see tween Liberals and Tories, or between

proved the absur of a Liberal-Labo It costs in England candidate. And as m must be spent in supports toral machinery it is of no ever in propagands. Cons-working class party has able to put forward more candidates.

rarely more than a handfu imagine what our own would be if for every can Congress we should have about \$3.500 for the rega

The Social Democratic fore, has frequently urged to vote for the candidate parties in those districts party had no candidate, urged the Socialium to vot candidates wherever there

But the Labor party maintained its independ this election it urged on workingmen in districts for the most progressly the other parties, and those who opposed the and favored advan the interest of Labor.

But we must not get th the clean, fine campair party has been a fail fight on the house of spirit groused by Blat others, and the persistent the rumor that labor the Liberal party, mad big electoral gains,

The Labor party the battle of its life. fronted with a citiation and even if it has only h

"SOCIALISM BY SCHEMES."

By P. Vlag.

Under this heading the editor of | Socialist press one of our Socialist dailies has warned his readers against enterprises proposed under the name of Co-operatives by Comrades throughout th warning, and to add to it that co-oper atives should not be considered as th medium through which the co-oper ative commonwealth is to be estab lighed. The principal value to be de rived from co-operatives is their eduational effect, while the economic advantages should be considered as to niore than a magnet to attract people toward the co-operatives, and, subsequently, to the Socialist party,

We firmly believe that co atives, if properly conducted, will im prove the economic condition of a considerable portion of the working class. Such part of the working class however, most nainly of the more intelligent workers, but we cannot conceive how the co-operatives could overthrow apitalist system.

It is to our great regret that many Comrades have conceived of scheme which they call co-operative, and with which they hope effectively to comba

Recently a sincere and well-mean ing Comrade proposed to organiz 100 blacksmiths, each putting up \$500 the \$50,000 thus collected to be use as interes; to pay on a capital of some nillions of dollars, which he took for granted he would be able to borret With this money he intended to star foundry, and subsequently establish a model village.

If this were a single instance w ould very well afford to ignore such propositions but the pily is that there are so many such schemes that the have to be treated as a serious symp

Among the schemes which have come to the front are the following: o supply coal to Socialists through out the country: a proposition to have so as to supply the consumer direct from the producer, and to furish Comrades out of work with em ployment; a co-operative mail order scheme, to be privately controlled in the form of an ordinary corporation but with the purpose of financing th

and time have to be employed in warding off guerrilla attacks from the rear it will accomplish little. About the with us, by provided whenever an opportunity arises the competing done, our energies of supped by factions antagonisms from own ranks. I trust that in this component will not repeat itself.

W. J. GHENT,

Now, what is the matter with all are the European co-op-hear achemes? these schemes?

The matter is that America is a netion of individualists. The Americana America become socialised do not yet appreciate the value of ore they will understand the gantiation in all its possible sepects, of organization. Most of the proposers of the various of the principal is Most of the proposers of the mounted cate the workers schemes have not taken the trouble cate the workers to study what co-operatives really are. Hehment of the coto study what co-operatives really are, or how they come into being. They have merely had a preconceived notion the tack of arganization of a co-operative, and then worked American workers out theories of their own. Some the American Fude however, of these Comrades have system is so loose however, of these Comrades have studied co-operatives, and cannot help pers nor any other official knowing that never in history have there been successful co-operatives started of the sort-which they propose. Yet, realizing this, they ignore all established principles of successful latter consider it advisable at co-operation and proceed upon their own the rev. I can only apprise this strike their orders will be called. own theory. I can only secribe this strike their orders n to the a normal individualism which seems to be in the air in this country.

It is curious to observe how thorough ly idealistic some of these schemesow they refuse to acknowledge the existence of commercialism, and pu their plans on the basis of the n extreme democracy. Others, again also purely idealistic, refuse to recog democracy, but pay all their at tention to the commercial aspect. The latter seem confident that they can successfully combat commercialism and that it is their mission to save

Right here I wish to emphasize that nothing worth while can be done for the working class except to inducthem to do something for themselves. Co-operatives, as indorsed by the ar'ous Socialist parties in Europe, are all hased upon a democratic organization, and they have certain social aspects which these individualist chemes lack: Social relexation and the cick and death benefit funds connected with the co-operatives are of importance as social factors, likewise the aid granted to unem ployed members and the stress laid upon handling pure and wholesome foods exclusively.

A student of social conditions will understand that these beneficent fac-The interest which they are ight of necessity to take in other is bound to bring into play the innate he man tendency to sociability while the conditions under which the American workingman lives suppres

this tendency.

The American worker, even though nearly crushed under the yoke of toll still matters himself with the hope that some time in the future he will co

out on top as an employer.

It is the individualism of the Arcan worker which makes the su
of the co-operatives both doubtfu

tion. To this strong or nalism is also largely

To weaken the undue in to substitute for it a gro tendency, will be one of th odd effects of the co-ope This is one of the reason locialists of Europe devote