

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

The Call

The Weather.

Using temperature; probably snow.

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SUPREME COURT SITS ON A THREE-HORNED DILEMMA

Shall Capitalism, "Competition" or Socialism Prevail?

FEARS MIDDLE CLASS

And Will Phrase Trust Decisions to Avoid Too Much Offense.

(Special to The Call.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—On precisely what grounds, by the use of just what fine legal phraseology and judicial sophistry will the Supreme Court of the United States obey the instincts drilled into its members since early manhood and the arbitrary commands of the power behind the republic and declare constitutional and guileless the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company?

It is on this question and on this question alone that interest now centers. There are, in the rural communities and urban jungles of America, grown men and women who think the Supreme Court is seriously considering the question whether or not to order disbanding the two most typical and most compact and efficient organizations of capital in America. Such as these you have always with you, but they are not to be found among the members of the legal profession of the country nor among them who direct and profit by the conduct of modern business.

The captains of industry and their legal servants know that the Supreme Court is confronted with but one question today. That question is: How shall it acquit two corporations which have been a hundred times convicted under the provisions of an antiquated anti-trust law without losing the blind confidence and respect of child-like middle class Americans by appearing to disregard totally with the evidence of their guilt which has been presented to it?

Final Pleas Are Made.

Today Attorney General Wickereham made the final plea of the government for conviction of the Standard Oil Company and John G. Johnson, of Philadelphia, demanded the corporation's acquittal. Last week the government asked for a conviction of the American Tobacco Company and the counsel for the corporation demanded its acquittal. The evidence is in the pleas have been made. This great and powerful counsel of corporate attorneys raised to the rank of judges, will now decide whether a law enacted to enforce and preserve competition in production and distribution shall stand or fall. The industrial revolution which has proved that competition and combination must prevail henceforward.

No such difficult task ever devolved upon any court in the history of the world. The members of this court know that combinations in industry have come to stay. But they dare not say so in so many words. The Sherman anti-trust law, which they are sworn to uphold, says that combinations "in restraint of trade" (which every lawyer knows includes all combinations in business) are unlawful. The people of the country (the bourgeoisie), steeped still in the economic theories of a half century ago, believe also that competition is the life of trade and that the Sherman law represents a sense of such competition.

The Supreme Court dares not flout the traditions of the people, even though it knows these traditions to be founded upon economic conditions which no longer prevail.

On the one hand stand the radicals of Karl Marx's philosophy who declare that competition has served its purpose and must now give way to collective ownership, and on the other hand the corporations, declaring that competition must yield to privately owned combinations.

A Three-Cornered Dilemma.

In the middle stands the American middle class, composed of small tradesmen and their dependents, clamoring for a strict enforcement of the Sherman law and a return to "unrestricted" competition. It is on the horns of this dilemma that the Supreme Court sits today. The people are crying out that combinations are wicked, because they have no conception of any but a privately owned combination, managed for private profit. It is not the business of the Supreme Court, even if it were its desire (and it is not), to tell the people that they must forget all about competition and those who have privately owned and controlled combinations. The decision now pending the Supreme Court must present to the people of America just two alternatives, namely, privately owned monopolies or unrestricted competition between small traders.

The court knows that such competition is out of the question, just as it knows that privately owned combinations are intolerable. What will it decide?

NAVIGATION CLOSES ON HUDSON RIVER

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The river is now closed from New York to Albany so far as navigation is concerned, the Central Hudson line which had been running the Ramsgold from New York three times a week having taken its boat off for the season, last night. The river has been open for navigation to this point for ten months. It is making fast along the Hudson and is a solid sheet to Peekskill. The river has been frozen above Newburgh for two weeks.

HYDE'S RESIGNATION WAS OFFERED GAYNOR

Cruel Injustice, It Seems, Has Been Done To Chamberlain.

It came out yesterday that before Chamberlain Hyde went away on his trip to the South, he twice offered his resignation to the Mayor. Hyde in a letter written on Monday says he told Gaynor during the summer that he was suffering from kidney stones. He was told, he says, at that time to take a holiday and try to get well. Again in November, Hyde claims, during a recurrence of his trouble, he tendered his resignation a second time.

These statements appear in letters that have passed between Mr. Hyde and Mr. Gaynor. On Monday Mr. Hyde wrote:

My Dear Mr. Mayor: Having suffered for some time from a painful malady commonly known as kidney stones, last summer I was advised to go away and rest for a protracted period. When I spoke to you of the matter and offered to resign my office, if deemed advisable, you readily granted me a leave of absence. Again in November I had a recurrence of the trouble and the physician having again urged me to go away I renewed my offer to resign, but you thought it unnecessary and granted permission for me to take the necessary time to, if possible, ward off further attacks by a complete rest.

"Notwithstanding this I learn that after I had been away for a short time, certain newspapers started the false statement that I went away to be subpoenaed by a legislative committee. As you know, there was no ground for that statement. I was there in the city and daily at my office for three months that the committee was in session and was never subpoenaed. I would not have been called to the committee. There was no reason why I should go before the committee. The chairman of the committee informed me that I was not to be subpoenaed and I was not to be subpoenaed. Nevertheless these certain newspapers took advantage of my absence to make the false statement which I have mentioned and it seems to have been copied by some respectable newspapers.

"A certain person whom those who know him best would not believe untruthful, and who before the committee and testified that someone else, who is not named, told him that certain gentlemen, of whom I was one, had set down to dinner at Delmonico's and raised the \$50,000 to oppose race track legislation at Albany. I certainly never had the slightest inclination to contradict such a piece of untraceable hearsay as that.

"Although slight recurrences indicated that the disease was not yet to be freed from the malady, immediately upon hearing of the bank failures I returned to my desk. Very truly yours, "CHARLES H. HYDE, "Chamberlain."

The Mayor replied yesterday: "Dear Mr. Hyde: Your letter is at hand. I am not surprised that you feel hurt at the way you have been treated by some newspapers. But let us not be affected by that. I know of no way to prevent it, and if I did I do not know that I would take the trouble to try and prevent it. I rely on the good sense of intelligent people.

"It has been called to my attention that it is stated that you were asked by the comptroller to withdraw the city deposits from the Robin Bank and to make a full statement of how deposits came to be made in that bank, of who made the deposits and all about the matter. Sincerely yours, "W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor, "January 17."

CHURCH ACCEPTS DR. LOUX'S RESIGNATION

MERIDEN, Conn., Jan. 17.—Christians here are wondering today why a committee on behalf of Center Congregational Church accepted the resignation of Rev. Du Bois H. Loux, the Socialist pastor, because he preached Christ's gospel. As a preamble to the terms of his resignation by which the Rev. Mr. Loux accepted advance pay to the expiration of his contract and the free use of the parsonage, the resigning pastor said: "In order not to further embarrass Center Congregational Church of Meriden, Conn., with Christ's gospel of human society, I agree that we go separate ways with different minds but brotherly hearts. The committee endorsed this with their acceptance.

KAISER'S PUPPET'S HOWL FOR CARNAGE

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—On the eve of the fortieth anniversary of the foundation of the empire the press indulges in an outburst of militant patriotism and pride over the nation's progress. The semi-official North German Gazette warns the country against resting on her laurels, and sternly adjures her to remember that the development of a nation is "strife, nothing but strife." General Von der Clow, whom the Kaiser made a field marshal on New Year's Day, made a speech of a similar tenor, saying, "The devotion of eternal peace have received sharp sword thrusts from Germany. It would be merciless to strike deeper their wounds, but I would recall Count von Mettke's saying: 'Eternal peace is a dream, and not even a pleasant dream.'"

JAPANESE RADICALS MAY GET DEATH SENTENCE TODAY

(Special to The Call.)

TOKIO, Japan, Jan. 17.—Sentence will be imposed upon Dr. Denjro Kotoku, his wife and twenty-four other radicals tomorrow, after a short "trial" on the charge of plotting against the mikado, members of the royal family and ministers of state.

In official circles it is thought that all will receive the death sentence.

The story of the alleged plot against the mikado, as originally given out by the court of inquiry after a secret preliminary trial, aroused much bitter feeling against the defendants. Newspapers were given an official statement of the case and forbidden to publish anything but that statement.

The hearings before the court of inquiry had been held behind closed doors, not a word being permitted to leak out, and the first intimation of the arrest of Kotoku and his associates, or of any plot, came in the form

of an official statement that twenty-six radicals had been tried and convicted on that charge. The report of the court of inquiry recommended that capital punishment be inflicted upon all the defendants, including several women.

In radical circles, both here and abroad, there is no doubt that the "trial" of Kotoku and his associates, following, as it does, the suppression of all Socialist papers and the jailing of many Socialist editors and agitators, is but the beginning of an attempt with force to prevent the spread of Socialism in Japan.

Final "Trial" Secret.

This view receives strong confirmation in the attitude of the Japanese government in the "trial" before the Supreme Court of Japan. While it claims to have voluntary confessions of guilt from a majority of the alleged "anarchist plotters," and overwhelming evidence, this final "trial" has also been held behind closed doors, and newspaper men barred out of the courtroom. Dr. Kotoku is well known in the United States and Europe as well as

in Japan as a man of wide attainments and a deep and progressive thinker. He was formerly employed on the editorial staff of one of the leading daily papers in Tokio. Since he became a radical he has translated some of the works of Karl Marx, Leo Tolstoy and Prince Kropotkin.

The announcement given out by the Japanese government about the middle of November of the conviction of Dr. Kotoku and his associates by the court of inquiry, with a recommendation that they be executed, created a storm of protest in Europe and America. Meetings of protest were held in the leading cities of Europe. The Japanese ambassador at Washington was deluged with telegrams, letters and resolutions of protest against this attempt by the government to murder a group of radicals in the name of law.

Although absolutely ignorant of the evidence, or lack of it, the conservative press of Japan has poured vituperation and slanders upon the defendants. If, however, they are sentenced to death there is little doubt that the execution of Kotoku and his comrades will arouse a greater storm of indignation and protest than even the execution of Francisco Ferrer in Spain.

8 ENLISTED MEN DIE IN WARSHIP HORROR

Victims Burned to Death by Steam in Boiler Room of Delaware.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A terrible accident occurred today in the frigate of the battleship Delaware, en route from Guantanamo to Hampton Roads, killing eight enlisted men and badly injuring another. No commissioned officers were hurt.

The accident was reported to the Navy Department by Rear Admiral William A. Marshall, commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, who forwarded a wireless message from Captain Charles A. Gove, commanding officer of the Delaware.

The names of the dead follow: Charles Henry Harp, of Violet, Ky., fireman, first class; William Morris White, of Vicksburg, Miss., fireman, second class; Columbus Porter Watts, of Fairmont, Ga., fireman, first class; Herbert Anderson Brewer, of Hermitage, Tenn., fireman; Lewis Addison White, of Beaver Dam, Wis., coal passer; Clarence Dewitt, of New Florence, Tenn., coal passer; Christian Hansen, of Brooklyn, N. Y., water tender.

An unidentified man, Eugene Phillips, of Washington, D. C., fireman, was badly injured.

The cause of the accident was not reported. Captain Gove asked that a tug be sent from the Norfolk navy yard to Hampton Roads to take off the bodies of the victims of the accident, and to transport Fireman Phillips, the only man injured, to a shore hospital. The victims of the accident suffered from burns caused by escaping steam.

An unusual series of accidents has befallen the vessels of the navy within the last few days. The South Carolina, Michigan and Dubuque lost port propellers within a few days of each other. The Delaware had been detached from the Atlantic fleet and ordered to Hampton Roads to transport the body of the late Senator Don Anibal Cruz, former Chilean minister here to his native country. She was scheduled to leave about January 31 for Valparaiso with the body, returning to the Atlantic coast next May. It is not known at the department whether the ship has been damaged sufficiently to make it necessary to choose another battleship for the trip to Chile.

FLIES 38 MILES WITH TWO PASSENGERS

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Henri Weymann, an aviator, who is a native of Hayti, made the first important cross-country aeroplane flight with three people today, when he flew from Chalons to Betheny. He left Chalons at 10 o'clock and arrived at Betheny at 11:15 o'clock. Weymann, who has been called an American, has taken part in some of the most notable aviation contests in France, and has accomplished some difficult flights. He made several unsuccessful attempts to fly across the Alps, but the unfortunate death of George Chavez, the Peruvian aviator, who made the flight, showed the danger and Weymann withdrew.

BILL TO BRING JOBS TO THE UNEMPLOYED

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The establishment of bureaus throughout the state for the unemployed, is the object of a bill introduced today by Assemblyman O'Connor, of New York. It proposes for the appointment by the state labor commissioner of a special deputy at \$2,000 a year, whose duty shall be to investigate the condition of the unemployed, establish bureaus where they can learn of places of employment and provide for their transportation to the industrial field.

REBELS DOMINATE STATES OF SONORA AND CHIHUAHUA

Navarro Again Cut Off From His Base of Supplies.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 17.—It begins to look as if the claims of the Mexican rebels that they merely surrendered the vicinity of Pederals and Guerrero in order to free their armed forces from garrison duty, were true, for they are not by any means confining themselves to the hills to which they retreated, but have returned and are again operating between Chihuahua and Guerrero.

Information came today that they had again got in between General Navarro and his base of supplies at Chihuahua, and had cut the railroad. Superintendent George Rutledge, of the El Paso North Western, admitted this afternoon that no train had arrived in Chihuahua from Madras and Guerrero since Sunday, and that there was trouble on the line somewhere.

Abraham Gonzales, insurgent Governor of Chihuahua, who is here today, declared tonight that the insurgents had blown up two iron bridges, each eighty feet long, in the vicinity of San Andres, and were determined to prevent further reinforcements or supplies going to Navarro, who is located at Guerrero, further away from Chihuahua than he has ever been.

San Andres is the location where the rebels cut the track and wrecked a train the day the insurrection broke loose on Nov. 22. It is a very rough country, and there are two tunnels which the rebels say they may destroy if they wish.

Bellicent Rights Soon. Information from insurgents sources today is that a thousand of their armed men had marched south from Ojinola and had reached the vicinity of Jimenez, south of Chihuahua. A band of rebels is also reported north of Chihuahua, this being confined from federal and revolutionary sources.

The rebels claim that Chihuahua will be isolated and their hands within ten days. They say they are now ready to take the town and establish communication with the border.

WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST R. R. GRAB

NORTH ATTLEBORO, Mass., Jan. 17.—When the regular town meeting of this place convenes tonight it will Chalmers at 3:21. The distance for the round trip is about thirty-eight miles. He used a Farman biplane.

INDIANA SENATE FOR INCOME TAX AMENDMENT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 17.—The joint resolution for the ratification of the proposed income tax amendment to the federal Constitution was adopted by the senate today—48 to 1. The resolution did not provoke any discussion, though a number of the members sounded their company and found many of the business men opposed to it. Many letters are reaching members of the house asking them to vote against the amendment, but there is little prospect now of heading off the rush to adopt it. The Republicans appear to think that there will be capital in its adoption for the Democrats if they do not assist with their votes and this is making the support practically unanimous.

RYAN STRANGLER ANTI-COUPON LAW

Beveridge Says Tobacco Trust Rules In Senate Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Time and again the American Tobacco Company, which is soon to be washed of its sins in the blood of the Supreme Court, has killed in the United States senate bills intended to make unlawful the practice of giving coupons "free" with purchases of tobacco and cigarettes.

Senator Beveridge is a kind of father to several such bills, and he told the senate today he was tired of seeing the hands of the tobacco trust reach into the capitol and calmly squeeze the life out of his infant legislation.

Beveridge today served notice that he would enter a motion to discharge the committee on finance from further consideration of the anti-coupon bill unless he received satisfactory assurance that the committee would take speedy action on the measure. Beveridge engaged in a lively colloquy with Senator Smoot in his efforts to get an explanation from the latter as to the reason the committee had deferred action on the bill. Trust Killed Clause.

"This bill," said the Indiana senator, "was enacted as a part of the Dingley law, but was repealed as a part of the mysterious tobacco legislation of 1902 that has ever been explained. It was incorporated in the last tariff bill as it passed the senate, but was stricken out in conference." Senator Smoot said that the committee had delayed action in order to give a hearing to independent manufacturers who opposed the bill. Senator Beveridge retorted that the real opposition came from the American Tobacco Company, and said he would undertake to explain satisfactorily all the so-called independent opposition once the measure was before the senate. Senator Smoot promised that the committee would act soon, but made no more definite assurance.

ONE DEAD, 3 INJURED, FROM SCAFFOLD'S FALL

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—One man was killed and three probably fatally injured today when a scaffold on which they were working fell fifty feet in the new Columbia Theater, in course of construction at Clark and Madison streets. The men on the scaffolding were working on the ceiling of the stage when the wooden scaffolding gave way.

INDIANA SENATE FOR INCOME TAX AMENDMENT

The dead man is John Wright, thirty-three years old. He died while on the way to the Emergency Hospital. The men fatally injured are Thomas Freeman, John Shepard and Patrick Hanley. The four men were buried under the wreckage of the scaffold and workmen had difficulty in getting them out.

FARMER KILLED BY LONG ISLAND TRAIN

Henry Frank, sixty-three years old, a farmer living on Convent lane, midway between Floral Park and Stewart Manor, L. I., was killed yesterday afternoon by a Long Island railroad electric train on the Hempstead branch. Frank was driving across the tracks at Convent lane crossing when the train struck him. He was dead when picked up. The train went on after stopping to leave a brakeman to take charge of the body and notify the coroner.

WANTS COMPULSORY ARBITRATION IN PA.

Governor Tener Also For Compensation Bill and Commission Form.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 17.—John K. Tener was inaugurated governor of Pennsylvania at noon today. The governor in his inaugural address recommended abolishing the present railroad commission and substituting therefor a public service commission vested with power of general supervision and control over all corporations and individuals having to do with public utilities. He favored a compulsory arbitration law, and advocated the appointment of a commission to investigate every phase of the employers' liability question, and to make recommendations. The governor asked the legislature to seriously consider the question of commission form of government, stating that many cities in the state would doubtless avail themselves of this form of government if it were legally available.

Under the head of compulsory arbitration Tener had this to say: "As a general rule employees and employers should be left to themselves to settle their differences, but when a strike results which affects the public then there should be a method of having these differences and that strike properly adjusted and settled. In this day of general education an enlightenment a surge which can disturb the peace and business interests of a community should be impossible. We have in our state today a strike of miners which has been on for several months and which has caused terrible suffering to the families of the miners, loss of business to the employers and the usual disorder and lawlessness which accompanies such disputes. Our state is frequently disturbed by such strikes (no more than other states and not as much as some) and a means should be provided to prevent it.

"It is a reproach to any people that disputes should beget lawlessness, and if differences cannot be voluntarily, promptly and feebly adjusted, then the law should provide a remedy. In such cases the people as a whole have rights paramount and they should not be compelled to suffer the spleen of the combatants in being satisfied in the favor of compulsory arbitration law, and if such cannot now be legally enacted, I recommend a constitutional amendment to authorize it. With such a law there will be fewer disputes and no strikes."

Labor men say the governor has reason to favor compulsory arbitration since he is a large employer of labor himself, and a few months ago had a strike on his own trolley-line.

CALLS CORPORATION TAX UNCONSTITUTIONAL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—"This court is not the refuge of those who complain of unequal and unjust laws," observed Associate Justice McKenna, of the United States Supreme Court, this afternoon, when Maxwell Everts, who was arguing against the constitutionality of the corporation tax laws, suggested that the operation of the law was "unjust and unequal."

But it is the refusal of those who complain that their property is being taken by the government without due process of law," replied the attorney. In a series of sharp questions and a lively legal debate the court at times appeared to be at issue with Mr. Everts.

Finally Mr. Everts made his contention clear as to why he believed the tax was unjust. He said that by making the charter of the corporation the state a condition precedent to the tax, the law included every business not incorporated. He said he conceded the right of the government to tax any kind of business as such, but it could not distinguish between classes of persons "engaged in the same kind of business" taxing one, for example as a corporation and exempting another as a partnership.

Chief Justice White recited some history connected with the making of the federal constitution to show that the care was taken not to limit the taxing power of the federal government, or its power to make classifications for taxation. The attorneys who were attacking the constitutionality of the law appeared to derive very little comfort from the proceedings today.

FOUR JURORS OBTAINED FOR ALDERMAN'S TRIAL

Four jurors were obtained in the Supreme Court yesterday to try Alderman Michael J. Volkman, for receiving an illegal fee, otherwise collecting from a crippled newsman for the use of his house to keep a news station, to prosecute. Volkman is represented by Mirabeau L. Touss.

MAINE SAVINGS BANK IS FORCED TO CLOSE

DEXTER, Me., Jan. 17.—The Dexter Savings Bank closed its doors today, recently lost many of its deposits through a run, and the state bank commissioner, Wilson B. Shelton, ordered the bank to close this morning. The assets are about \$200,000.

SHOT MEANT FOR BRIAND HITS M'SIARD MIRMAR IN THE LEG

The Other One Laid in the Desk of the Premier.

FIRED BY A LUNATIC

During a Quiet Session in the French Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Premier Briand narrowly escaped death this afternoon at the hands of a lunatic who rose in the public galleries of the Chamber of Deputies and fired two shots at the Premier.

One of the bullets lodged in the leg of Leon Mirmar, director of public relief. Briand was unharmed. The chamber was thrown into a state of the greatest excitement and disorder by the attempt at assassination.

The would-be assassin is named Gisolme. He was formerly a clerk of the courts of Bayonne. He was pounced upon by spectators and police officers before he could use his weapon again, if he had such an intention, and was hurried from the place.

Gisolme first attracted the attention of those seated near him when he rose from the seat which he occupied near the center of the balcony and pushed forward quickly to the railing. Suddenly he drew a revolver from his pocket, and before those near him could make a move, he aimed the weapon first in the general direction of the ministerial bench, and then deliberately upon M. Briand, and fired. Laughed at First Shot.

The first bullet, it is supposed, embedded itself in the woodwork near the premier's seat. The report had hardly died away when the second shot was fired. The shooting was done so quickly that there is doubt as to which ball found the mark. It is believed

ARISTIDE BRIAND.

Premier of France, who was shot upon yesterday. He once called himself a Socialist, but on leaving the French cabinet preferred to accept the title of radical. He was a member of the cabinet which was overthrown by the party and replaced by the capitalists.

that it was the second. One of the two struck M. Mirmar's leg, and he started with pain.

Jules Reizbaum, a Radical deputy, was making a speech from the tribune on the subject of the ministry of the interior when the first shot rang out from the public tribune underneath the press gallery.

INDIANA SENATE FOR INCOME TAX AMENDMENT

(Continued on Page 3.)

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C. H. DRAKE 2-25227 8th Ave., N. Y. Clearance Sale Of Odds and Ends. BOYS' TWO-PIECE SUITS, cloth, all wool, reduced from \$2.98 to \$1.98. MEN'S FLEECE LINED UNDERWEAR, reduced from 0.45 to 0.29. CHILDREN'S FLEECE LINED UNDERWEAR, reduced from 0.19 to 0.09. WOMEN'S PAST BLACK HALF HOSE, reduced from 0.12 1/2 to 0.05. WOMEN'S FAST BLACK HALF HOSE, reduced from 0.15 to 0.06. WOMEN'S VESTS, extra sizes, reduced from 0.25 to 0.12 1/2. CHILDREN'S SCHOOL DRESSES, 14 to 16 years, reduced from \$1.25 to 0.49. The full line of "SWEET-ORRIS" UNION OVERALLS a specialty. MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

CHICAGO STRIKERS RETURNING TO WORK 10,000 Garment Workers Obtain Settlement--Rest May Follow. (Special to The Call.) CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 17.—Three thousand garment workers employed in the Hart, Schaffner & Marx shops returned to work this morning, following the agreement which the firm reached with the union. The other 7,000 men who are included in the strike settlement will all be at work within a week or at most 10 days. The settlement which the Hart, Schaffner & Marx firm has reached with the union is bitterly criticized by the Association of Clothing Manufacturers. They object especially to the clause in the agreement which provides for an arbitration committee to settle all differences between strikers and their employers. It is predicted here, however, that the association will not be able to hold out much longer now, in view of the settlement by the Hart, Schaffner & Marx firm, which is larger than any of the firms who are members of the association. That they will fall in line and sign agreements with the union is certain, although they may try to hold out a little longer. To date the strike has cost the clothing manufacturers in the neighborhood of \$14,000,000.

FLOUR MILL TRUST IS NEXT IN ORDER MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—Organized with \$600,000 capital and with a liability limited to \$1,000,000, the United Flour Mill Company will take over the plans of the Sleepy Eye Milling Company, of Sleepy Eye, Minn., the Albert Lea Mill, of Albert Lea, and the Queen Bee Mill, of Sioux Falls, S. D., and will direct the operation of the business from the general offices in Minneapolis.

FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE N. E. Cor. 83d St. & Ave. A, N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW We handle all union made merchandise. MASQUERADE COSTUMER. STROPNICKY & SONS (Successors to "BREDA.") 1460 SECOND AVENUE Bet. 76th and 77th Sts. Largest Masquerade Costumer in Yorkville.

UNION LABELS. Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread. THUSMAKER. HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER 1480 3d Ave. Bet. 84th & 85th Sts.

TRUSSMAKER. HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER 1480 3d Ave. Bet. 84th & 85th Sts. Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspenders. All made guaranteed. Comrades are allowed 10 per cent on all purchases.

SUPREME COURT PACKED BY TRUSTS Lawyer Says Reporters Gave Information to Silent Newspapers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 17.—"It was commonly talked by Washington newspaper men, and so reported to their offices, that the United States Supreme Court was to be packed for the next twenty-five years in the interests of the corporations." The above statement was made in this city by Charles F. Adams, a Brooklyn lawyer, during an address before the Hungry Club, which is composed of business men who take lunch together. "Whether the constitution follows the flag or not, the Supreme Court will always follow the election returns," was one of the points in a speech of Adams, whose subject was "Government by Judges." Adams said it had become a pastime of judges to write opinions. These, he said, were no part of the legal determination of the case, but only some reasons advanced by the judge to explain the order. "I will venture to say," continued Mr. Adams, "that at any given time in the last one hundred years there have been better constitutional lawyers in the United States senate than in the Supreme Court. Their opinions have been of more value to the people, and their advice in the making of laws more valuable than the judges' interpretation of them." The speaker sketched various opinions on the income tax case. He said the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York had passed a resolution to pay the income tax, and then some one enjoined them from doing it. It was a plain case of collusion, he said, and a government of men rather than a government of laws.

FIERCE MUTINY ON ITALIAN BARK CHILE

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 17.—A special to the Times-Democrat from Pensacola, Fla., says: "Following what is reported to have been a riotous passage, mutiny broke out on the Italian bark Chile, anchored in the harbor, this afternoon. One of the officers is reported to have been killed by a sailor, though this is denied by the Italian Consul. A sailor is known to be suffering from a fractured skull, and others are said to have been severely injured. It is difficult to get details of the affair as the shore authorities decline to discuss it, and the officers of the ship refuse to talk or allow anyone on board. It has been learned, however, that the vessel left 42 days out from South American ports, and reached here yesterday afternoon after a hard voyage during which the troubles between the crew and the officers grew more bitter daily. The steward is said to have been the cause of much of the disturbance. He is accused of having underfed the sailors. Shortly after leaving port the man was attacked by a sea-bird, where they were in a squall, that followed is reported to have been badly hurt. The trouble today, say the shore authorities, began when the mate attempted to stop fighting between the men. Several of the crew attacked him, but he beat them off and threatened them with a pistol. It is reported that a number of men were forced to jump overboard, and they are said by longshoremen to have spent most of the night in the water clinging to the anchor chains and rudder.

TROOPS NEEDED TO ELECT U. S. SENATOR

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 17.—The fifteen Republican members of the state senate left the state today, embarking on a Chesapeake and Ohio train for Cincinnati, where they will meet the Democratic members who threatened to have them arrested today tried to organize the upper house of the legislature by electing Frank Caldwell (Dem.) in place of Julian G. Hearne (Rep.) and they promise to go ahead with the election of United States senators after the caucus Wednesday. The militia have been in readiness to go to the protection of the Republicans. The split in the senate is wider than ever in the history of the state. The election of both parties failed to break the deadlock. The Democrats met at 10 o'clock this morning and organized the upper house, electing Robert F. Kidd president and John J. C. Clark clerk. They then proceeded to unseat Hearne, after which a journal was taken. Whether or not this will hold is not known, but with the Republicans it will not, as there was no quorum. The capital city is seething with excitement and Governor Glasscock has given stringent orders to the militia to interfere if the Democrats attempt to use violence to gain their prize.

COST FORTUNE TO HUNT GRAFT DOWN

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 17.—Attorney General M. Hampton Todd tonight issued a statement showing that the total cost to the commonwealth of the capitol conspiracy and graft cases had been \$164,064.88. The cost includes all of the costs for both criminal and civil cases resulting from the inquiry made by the legislative investigation into the frauds connected with the furnishing and equipping of the new state capitol. The cost was paid amounted to \$68,750, divided as follows: James Scarle, Danville, \$35,500, for preparation and trial of both criminal and civil cases; David T. Watson, Pittsburg, \$25,000; John E. Fox, Harrisburg, \$17,500; O. B. Dickson, Chester, \$500, and Scott, Upson & Newcomb, New York, \$200. The balance of \$60,214.88 was expended for expert witnesses.

TO TUNNEL MOUNTAIN TO HEART OF MONTREAL

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.—It is announced here today that the Canadian Northern railway has at last determined to go ahead with its project for the construction of a tunnel under Mount Royal to the heart of the city. It is said that the route of the tunnel will be from Salt de Recollect to the site of the old Hope Coffee House in Craig street. The terminal now in use is on the outskirts of the city. It is known as the Morton street terminal and is at the foot of St. Catherine street. It is said that the expense of tunneling under Mount Royal will be less than the expense of getting into the city in any other way.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS ADVISED TO APPEAL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, which has begun its session here, advised the International Photo Engravers' Union of America to appeal to the highest court in Massachusetts against the injunction issued by the court of equity of that state prohibiting members of the organization from engaging in a strike to secure higher wages and a shorter workday, and also prohibiting officers of the organization from paying strike benefits. Complaints were received of the inadequate payment of many government clerks, and also in regard to the effort recently made to lengthen the hours of labor of the clerks. The matter was referred to President Compton, who will endeavor to secure more equitable payment and prevent the lengthening of the day's duty.

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

IF BUSINESS MEN ARE REALLY HONEST

Professor Emery Says We're Saved--Beveridge Defines True Insurgency.

Professor H. C. Emery, the political economist, whom President Taft appointed as chairman of the tariff board, told the dress fabric jobbers, at the Waldorf last night, that the tariff experts might as well give up their work if they fail to get frank and truthful statements about trade conditions from business men. "I am not here to instruct men who are more familiar with the technical side of the tariff," said Professor Emery, "but I do want to ask your help. We don't want any trade secrets. All we ask is that business men will be broad and patriotic enough to put aside suggestion, and let us make another dollar out of it." "In order to get at the facts upon which a fair tariff may be based the board cannot go to the popular magazines or to the newspapers or to the barber shops. It must go to the business men, the men with knowledge. It is not to be supposed that such men are not actively preparing for a strike, is bad policy, because it gives the employers a chance to prepare. It is also stated here in seamen circles that the International Shipping Federation is itself anxious to precipitate a general strike of seamen, hoping to weaken the organization thereby. The sentiment here is that a general strike, while not at all unlikely at some time or another in the future, is not on the program now, and officers of seamen organizations who make statements about a general strike are hurting their cause rather than furthering it. The seamen are of the same mind as the German seamen, and are opposed to J. Havelock Wilson's method of giving to the bosses due notice, as it were, to prepare for a struggle.

HEATED DEBATE AT MINERS' CONVENTION

Will the United Mine Workers Leave the A. F. of L.? (Special to The Call.) COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 17.—"Under no consideration will this convention be moved from Columbus," shouted President Lewis of the United Mine Workers at the close of a heated debate at the opening session of the national convention of that organization in Memorial Hall. The debate was provoked by a motion of Alexander Howatt, of St. Louis, backed by about sixty of the Illinois delegation, that the convention adjourn to meet in Indianapolis, the national headquarters of the miners' union. At once delegates all over the hall were on their feet with motions, amendments and substitutes, but Lewis refused to entertain the motion. There is a great deal of strong feeling over the recent baiting of national officers of the organization, the returns of which are to be announced at this convention. Especially strong is the feeling among the followers of John P. White, of Okaloosa, Iowa, who ran against President Lewis. Another problem which has aroused considerable feeling among the miners is the strike at Irwin, Westmoreland county, Pa., which has been on since March, 1910, and still appears no nearer settlement than at the beginning. Twenty thousand men are engaged in that struggle, and their suffering during the long months has been very severe. Opponents of the present administration will undoubtedly wax wroth about this Irwin fight. The debate on this problem will undoubtedly be long and very heated. Charges and countercharges in connection with the general management of it are likely to fly thick and fast before it is settled. Will A. F. of L. Lose Miners? Another big problem ahead of the convention, in view of the dilatory tactics of the executive council of the A. F. of L. in dealing with the application of the Western Federation of Miners for affiliation, is whether the miners of this country are to be a department of the American Federation of Labor or whether the United Mine Workers shall withdraw from the A. F. of L. and join with the Western Federation of Miners in forming a separate miners' organization on a national scale. So far, despite the efforts of Charles H. Meyer, president of the Western Federation, in getting a charter from the A. F. of L., its application has been blocked by the demands of the various craft unions, such as the machinists and engineers, that before the Western Federation is given a charter it shall submit a list of workers' miners to their different craft unions. In view of the fact that the United Mine Workers have in their ranks numbers of workers not miners, they look with suspicion upon this demand on the Western Federation, fearing that if it is permitted to go through the executive council of the A. F. of L., they, too, may have to give up all men in their organization who do not do their own work. As this sentiment is very strong among the delegates, it is safe to say that no matter what the A. F. of L. decides to do, the two miners' organizations will combine. Three hundred and fifty thousand are affected by this problem, and the discussion of it will be very warm. These problems, the principal ones before it will be carefully discussed by the convention, and there is no wage scale to be considered.

SPANISH MINISTERS GO AFTER LERROUX

MADRID, Jan. 17.—Count Romanones, President of the Congress, has replied to the communication received by him a few days ago from Deputy Berriano, asking that a parliamentary tribunal be formed to judge the character and actions of Deputy Lerroux, the Radical leader. Count Romanones in his reply stated that the matter will be dealt with by the Congress in connection with this matter a council of the leading men of the congressional minorities will be held tomorrow, and great interest is being displayed in the result.

JOBLESS MAN FALLS FROM THIRD STORY

Henry Mullen, 43 years old, of 604 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, either jumped or fell out of the third-story window of his home yesterday morning and crashed unconscious to the pavement. He was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital, where it was found that both his nose and skull were fractured. The police call the case one of attempted suicide. The man, it is understood, was out of work. His wife and three children would say nothing.

IS HORRIBLY BURNED BY MOLTEN GLASS

The contents of a ladle of molten glass was upset over Edward Rueb, twenty-three years old, of 248 Stockholm street, while at work yesterday in the factory of the Williamsburg Plate Glass Company, Bushwick avenue and Melchiblen street, Brooklyn. At the German Hospital, where Rueb was taken, the doctors say there is little chance for his recovery. He is horribly burned.

REMOVED NAVY YARD CHANGE

According to supposed reliable information at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Rear Admiral E. H. C. Loutre, the commandant, is to be detached early in July next and Rear Admiral Schroeder, in command of the returning European fleet, is likely to be his successor. Admiral Loutre, retired from active service in November, 1907, and has since been continued on special service. Admiral Schroeder will retire by reason of the age limit next August.

GERMAN SEAMEN ARE OPPOSED TO STRIKE

HAMBURG, Germany, Jan. 17.—Statements emanating from England recently to the effect that a world-wide strike of seamen will be called next May about the time of the coronation of King George have aroused considerable discussion among seamen here. J. Havelock Wilson, the president of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, is bitterly arraigned by the seamen here, and the wisdom if not the motive of making such a statement at this time is questioned. The feeling among the German seamen is that conditions are such that something will have to be done to gain improvements. In case of extreme obstinacy on the part of the International Shipping Federation a strike will be resorted to, but they argue, for any officer to come and talk strike months ahead, when the men are not actively preparing for a strike, is bad policy, because it gives the employers a chance to prepare. It is also stated here in seamen circles that the International Shipping Federation is itself anxious to precipitate a general strike of seamen, hoping to weaken the organization thereby. The sentiment here is that a general strike, while not at all unlikely at some time or another in the future, is not on the program now, and officers of seamen organizations who make statements about a general strike are hurting their cause rather than furthering it. The seamen are of the same mind as the German seamen, and are opposed to J. Havelock Wilson's method of giving to the bosses due notice, as it were, to prepare for a struggle.

DEEM HAVELOCK WILSON'S ANNOUNCEMENT IS A LITTLE "TOO PREVIOUS."

W. Fed. of M. Sends I. W. W. \$50 and Words of Good Cheer.

While picketing the shop of Wicher & Gardner, Gaetano Mariano and Felice Braegaglia, two striking shoe workers, were arrested yesterday. The arrest was made at the behest of John Behrend, said to be a son of George Behrend, business agent of Local 159 of the boot and shoe workers, who has been hanging around the shop since the strike was declared. The strikers were walking past the shop, when John came out and tried to get into a scarp with them. A facug rested and police were called to arrest two strikers, whom Behrend said called him vile names. When brought into the Atlantic avenue station lieutenant No. 454 at the desk refused to take the strikers. The lieutenant asked the officer who arrested the strikers whether he heard the prisoners call Behrend any names and the cop stated that he was called upon to make the arrest and that he did not know about the case. Behrend asked that the men be held, saying that the strikers had called him "terrible men," but the lieutenant refused to hold them. While leaving the station house Behrend said, "We will have these men arrested, it does not make any difference how." Organizer Clarke, of the boot and shoe workers, was also in the station house, and was later seen standing in front of the shop. Does't Like Call Reporter. After leaving the station house the Call reporter went to the shop, where he saw Clarke and John standing at the entrance to the shop. The reporter stopped to talk to Clarke when John said: "Go on about your business. I have no use for you and I don't want you around here." John was standing like a "regular cop" and looked as if he owned the shop. The reporter paid no attention and continued the conversation. The general strike committee paid out \$700 to strikers who applied for relief yesterday. The following communication was received by the strikers: "National, Nevada. To the Striking Boot and Shoe Workers of Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Whereas the boot and shoe workers of Brooklyn, N. Y., against conditions which cannot be borne; and "Whereas the workers of the I. W. W. have to encounter not only usual difficulties of starvation, violence, etc., but the additional weapon of a scab labor union, supported and conducted by the employers; and "Whereas in the conduct of this strike the boot and shoe workers are our representatives on the firing line of the class struggle; therefore be it "Resolved, That we, the members of the National Miners' Union, No. 254, of the Western Federation of Miners, do hereby direct the financial secretary of this union to take the sum of \$80 from the treasury and send it, with a copy of this resolution, to the proper officers of the striking boot and shoe workers. "Secretary Local 254, W. F. of M."

WAS MAD AND DEAD, NOW ALIVE AND SINGING

Albert D. Forney was a witness for Cornelius M. Garrison in the Supreme Court yesterday in Mr. Garrison's suit against his two brothers, Clarence C. and G. Blake Garrison, and Stephen H. P. Pell, for \$100,000 damages for false arrest. The defendants had Garrison committed to an insane asylum, and he got out later after a trial before a Sheriff's jury. Mr. Forney testified that he has known Garrison for fifteen years and is sure he is insane. Counsel for the defendants asked if Forney hadn't written a statement on the back of an envelope once that Garrison had died in a hospital. Forney said he had done so at Garrison's request. He thought the request was peculiar, although he believed it was a rational act. The envelope was offered in evidence. The witness said he happened in at Mr. Garrison's room at the Astor House just when a dunning letter arrived. At Garrison's request he wrote on the back of the envelope, "Sorry to advise you that Mr. Garrison was taken violently ill and died in the hospital." F. D. ALBERT. Forney said Garrison wanted the letter written so that the man who had dunned him wouldn't continue to dune him. The witness believes that was an indication of insanity. The case was not concluded.

VERDICT EXEMPTS JUDGE WHOSE AUTO HURT NURSE

A suit brought by Belle Wooding, a trained nurse, against William E. Thom, a broker, and Supreme Court Justice Townsend Scudder for personal injuries, resulted in a verdict from a jury before Supreme Court Justice Sawyer today of \$10,000 against Thom and in favor of Justice Scudder. The plaintiff was a nurse, who was injured by an automobile at 75th street and West End avenue in 1907. The car was governed by Thom, but he was negotiating to sell it to Justice Scudder and the latter's chauffeur was trying it out when the accident occurred. Justice Scudder testified that his driver had no authority to go out in the machine, but only to go to the garage to look at the car. A previous trial resulted in a verdict for \$5,000 against each defendant, but the court set it aside.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 17.—

Capt. Charles Johnson of the Hornet, Chief Engineer Roland and several others of the crew of the Ruanan, Honduras, left yesterday for the Hornet at least one of the Ruanan was equipped as a man of war, cannot be taken on board at sea. The Hornet attacked Ruanan, the garrison of which surrendered after a few shots and joined the Bonilla forces. The captain and crew received offers of positions in the revolutionary navy or army, but declined to serve and returned home.

MAY FORM WELSH NATIONALIST PARTY

LONDON, Jan. 17.—According to the Cardiff Western Mail the Welsh Liberal members of parliament, including Lloyd George, are mutually pledged that if the government does not follow the veto bill immediately with a bill disestablishing the church in Wales they will quit the Liberal party and form a Welsh Nationalist party, hostile to the government, and operating independently like the Irish party.

TO SUCCEED BURROWS

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 17.—Congressman C. E. Townsend, of Jackson, was this afternoon elected United States senator by both branches of the Michigan legislature, to succeed J. C. Burrows. The result will be formally announced at a joint session of the legislature which will be held tomorrow noon.

NEW CONNECTICUT SENATOR

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 17.—George Payne McLean, of Simsbury, Republican, was chosen United States senator from Connecticut for the next year term, beginning March 4 next, by the general assembly today, the two branches voting separately. He will succeed former Senator Morgan G. Bulkeley. C. F. JOHNSON FOR MALE. AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 17.—Charles F. Johnson, of Waterville, a Democrat, was elected United States senator today by the Maine legislature, to succeed Eugene Hale.

ARRESTED STRIKERS ARE DISMISSED

W. Fed. of M. Sends I. W. W. \$50 and Words of Good Cheer.

While picketing the shop of Wicher & Gardner, Gaetano Mariano and Felice Braegaglia, two striking shoe workers, were arrested yesterday. The arrest was made at the behest of John Behrend, said to be a son of George Behrend, business agent of Local 159 of the boot and shoe workers, who has been hanging around the shop since the strike was declared. The strikers were walking past the shop, when John came out and tried to get into a scarp with them. A facug rested and police were called to arrest two strikers, whom Behrend said called him vile names. When brought into the Atlantic avenue station lieutenant No. 454 at the desk refused to take the strikers. The lieutenant asked the officer who arrested the strikers whether he heard the prisoners call Behrend any names and the cop stated that he was called upon to make the arrest and that he did not know about the case. Behrend asked that the men be held, saying that the strikers had called him "terrible men," but the lieutenant refused to hold them. While leaving the station house Behrend said, "We will have these men arrested, it does not make any difference how." Organizer Clarke, of the boot and shoe workers, was also in the station house, and was later seen standing in front of the shop. Does't Like Call Reporter. After leaving the station house the Call reporter went to the shop, where he saw Clarke and John standing at the entrance to the shop. The reporter stopped to talk to Clarke when John said: "Go on about your business. I have no use for you and I don't want you around here." John was standing like a "regular cop" and looked as if he owned the shop. The reporter paid no attention and continued the conversation. The general strike committee paid out \$700 to strikers who applied for relief yesterday. The following communication was received by the strikers: "National, Nevada. To the Striking Boot and Shoe Workers of Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Whereas the boot and shoe workers of Brooklyn, N. Y., against conditions which cannot be borne; and "Whereas the workers of the I. W. W. have to encounter not only usual difficulties of starvation, violence, etc., but the additional weapon of a scab labor union, supported and conducted by the employers; and "Whereas in the conduct of this strike the boot and shoe workers are our representatives on the firing line of the class struggle; therefore be it "Resolved, That we, the members of the National Miners' Union, No. 254, of the Western Federation of Miners, do hereby direct the financial secretary of this union to take the sum of \$80 from the treasury and send it, with a copy of this resolution, to the proper officers of the striking boot and shoe workers. "Secretary Local 254, W. F. of M."

REBELS DOMINATE STATES OF SONORA AND CHIHUAHUA

WHAT LOCAL LABOR BODIES ARE DOING HATTERS' UNION, No. 8. At the last quarterly meeting of Hatters' Union, Local No. 8, at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Wolloughby avenue, Brooklyn, that body voted a donation of \$25 to the Chicago garment strikers. After reading a communication asking for financial aid, another \$25 was voted for the Los Angeles strikers. The organization is still carrying on a winning fight against Crofut and Knapp. The United Hebrew Trades is helping the hatters to unionize the East Side stores and getting them to handle only union made hats. UNITED HEBREW TRADES. The fight the bakers' unions are now waging against the bread trust was the main topic of discussion at the meeting of the United Hebrew Trades on Monday night. The committee elected at the last meeting to devise ways of helping the bakers reported that only by concerted action can the fight be won. They appealed to all unions to appoint committees to work with the Hebrew Trades and the bakers in the fight against the trust. It was reported that, realizing their defeat in Brownville, the trust is now concentrating its powers to crush the Harlem union, Local 305, which is also preparing to fight the trust. A call to all unions to elect committees will be issued tomorrow. STAGE EMPLOYEES' UNION. The Stage Employees' Union is still carrying on the fight against Milton Godoford, vaudeville performer, of West 143rd street and Clinton and Division streets, and it was reported that since the agitation on the East Side started the house has been losing money every week. It is expected that a settlement will soon be effected, as Godoford has promised to meet a committee and talk the matter over. NEWSPAPER DELIVERERS. The Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union, Local 9462 of the American Federation of Labor, will celebrate its eleventh anniversary with an entertainment and ball next Saturday night at the Grand Central Palace. The ball, which will be furnished by the White Rats Actors' Union and they promise to give a jolly time to all who attend the affair. John J. Donovan, chairman of the general arrangements committee, will be under him 187 men to take in charge of the affair. Donovan says it will be the most enjoyable event ever held under the auspices of the organization.

POST OFFICE CHANGE

Postmaster Voorhees of Brooklyn transferred Edward Thompson, superintendent of the Glendale station, to the Flatbush avenue station. Thomas A. Leavens, who has been in charge of the latter branch for a few months, goes to Glendale. The Flatbush people recently put up a vigorous protest against the inadequate postal service they have been getting and forwarded a formal complaint to Washington. WILLIAM LEEBAW. Shoes of Style and Quality Reliable Repairing by Electric Machinery. 877 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. MAYER'S RIDGEWOOD BURY DRY GOODS STORE 219 Underhill Ave., Cor. Ralph St. We give and redeem Surety Stamps. FRED SEYFFARTH Cypress Ave., cor. Myrtle Ave. Tel. 2441-Buswick, Brooklyn. Largest and Best Equipped Stationery Store in the City. General and Commercial Stationery, School Office and Typewriters Supplies, Binding and Account Books for Sales, Doctors, etc. Photographs and Records; Kodak and Photo Supplies, etc.

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

COMPENSATION ACT UNDER COURT FIRE

Suit of Buffalo Switchman Will Determine Constitutionality of Law.

(Special to The Call.)

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The outcome of the suit of Earl Ives against the South Buffalo Railroad Company, argued in the Court of Appeals today, will determine whether the Wainwright workmen's compensation law, which went into effect on Sept. 1, 1910, is constitutional or not. Ives is suing for \$70 for injuries received in the performance of his duties as a switchman. The case has reached Court of Appeals as a test case, and is being closely watched by those interested in this kind of legislation.

The facts, briefly, are as follows: In September of last year Ives was employed as a switchman, and in the course of his performance of his duties he fell and sprained his ankle, and claimed payment for seven weeks total disability. While standing on one of the cars of a train of 35 coke cars, he signalled the engineer to take up the slack in the train, and when the engineer did so Ives was pitched to the ground, sustaining a severe sprain of his ankle.

In his answer, the railroad conceded all the facts in the case as stated in Ives' affidavit, but argued that the Wainwright law is unconstitutional. Louis Marshall, representing the railroad, arguing that the law is unconstitutional, branded it as "socialistic" and a product of a "dangerous collectivism."

Attorney Thomas C. Burke, appearing for Ives, argued that the Constitution must be adapted to unprecedented industrial conditions, conceding that the law is a novel one for the United States, but urging that certain inherent hazards of a number of occupations justify the law.

In his complaint, Ives does not pretend that the company was guilty of any undue negligence, but simply says that his injury was sustained wholly or in part as a necessary hazard or risk of his daily work.

Under the system in vogue before the enactment of the Wainwright law, the employer was held responsible for injuries incurred by workmen only where he was guilty of negligence. The old rule still holds in all but a few specified trades. Under the new method, a workman may recover damages even when the employer is not guilty of negligence and it can be proven that the injury resulted from extra hazard or risk.

The decision in Ives' case will be awaited with great interest by workers all over the state, as upon that decision hangs the question whether workmen injured in the course of their work in extra hazardous trades may or may not recover damages.

NEW ELECTION BOARD.

Mayor Gaynor announced the appointment of a new board of elections this afternoon, as follows: J. Gabriel Britt and William Leary, from Manhattan; J. Gratton McMahon and John E. Smith, from Brooklyn; Smith was the only member of the old board appointed.

And Just See What You Get IN THE SUNDAY CALL

JANUARY 22

In pursuit of the CALL policy of giving as full, impartial and authoritative information as possible, there will be next Sunday three highly important articles. RAMSAY MAC DONALD, Member of Parliament and leader of the Independent Labor Party, replies to last Sunday's article on "Shall We Reform the Labor Party?" He takes up for consideration what he believes the points of strength and advantage in the Labor party position. LEONARD D. ABBOTT states concisely and ably the AIMS OF THE FERRER SCHOOLS. BRADLEY H. KIRSCHBERG, American correspondent of the Polish Forward, analyzes the article, "The Evolution of Liberalism in Poland," and advances certain definite objections to it. Thus, with the articles on which they were based, these three articles complete give ample information on three highly important points and allow readers to form their own conclusions.

Here is something that should not be overlooked: The great Roumanian Socialist and literateur, C. DOBROGEANU-GHEREA, wrote a monograph, SOCIALISM VS. ANARCHY, which is a classic. Calm, dispassionate and searching, it goes unerringly to the root of the question. No more striking piece of work has been given American readers in a long time, and Socialists will revel in the translation of this work made by L. GREENBERG. The first of three installments next Sunday. Don't miss one—and don't let your friends and acquaintances miss one.

DR. WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, editor, scientist and sociologist, will be represented by SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE VS. QUACKERY. Plain, straightforward speaking that no one can misunderstand is here backed up by wide knowledge and absolute fidelity to truth.

The Call will present to its growing circle of readers two new writers, W. R. JOHNSON, who will give a psychological study of a young man, ON LIFE'S EDGE, and EDWIN JAMES ROSS, who has written a story, RACHEL RELKIN.

NABOTH HEDIN has translated from STRINDBERG a story that will make the most matter-of-fact reader sit up. It is called THE RULE OF THE KNIFE.

Woman's Sphere will contain THE REVOLUTIONIST, a characteristic story by ELLA GREENBERG.

Then there is the big SOCIALIST NEWS PAGE, the finest thing of its kind ever published.

The SHORT STORIES will be of the usual stirring kind that CALL readers find so well worth while.

Of course the excellence of this number is characteristic of THE CALL. In the fifty-two numbers published in the course of a year there is a larger amount of really desirable matter published than you can get elsewhere.

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1 Dining Table. 1 Pillow. 2 Pillows.
1 Couch. Boston leather. 10 Yds. Matting.
1 Rug. 2 Pictures.
KITCHEN. 1 Table. 1 Glass. 10 Yds. Oilcloth.
1 Bed. 1 Spring. 1 Mattress.
1 Pillow. 2 Pillows.
1 Couch. Boston leather. 10 Yds. Matting.
1 Rug. 2 Pictures.

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SAYS POLICEMAN ON DUTY ASSAULTED HIM

Inspector Kelly, of the Brooklyn police, yesterday investigated a complaint which he has received, wherein a citizen is alleged to have been assaulted by a policeman on duty. The alleged assault took place in a restaurant in Masspeth, in the presence of another officer and two B. R. T. employees.

The complaint was made by Robert Plumb, of 24 Fifth avenue, Masspeth, assistant superintendent of the Devanney-Roberts Company. According to Plumb, one of his employees, Charles White, was in the restaurant about 1 o'clock yesterday morning when he was assaulted by Policeman No. 7746 of the Glendale station. The assault took place in the presence of Officer No. 2537 of the same precinct and B. R. T. employees Nos. 2123 and 412.

It is alleged Officer 7746 removed his belt, revolver and club and punched White several times in the face. Nobody in the place, according to White, offered to aid him, and he received much the worse of the fight.

Inspector Kelly at once began an investigation and from what he has learned so far neither of the two officers mentioned by number in the complaint was in the vicinity of Glendale at the time of the alleged assault.

COULDN'T SUPPORT HIS FAMILY BY PREACHING

MT. CLEMENS, Mich., Jan. 17.—Declaring that he is unable to support his family of four on a clergyman's salary, the Rev. R. W. McLean has decided to resign the pastorate of the First Baptist church here. In explaining his decision to the Baptist Ministers' Union of Detroit, he said that five years ago, when he abandoned the practice of medicine and entered the ministry, he owned a home, surrey and cow and was free from debt.

Now, he said, he had not only lost his property, but had gotten into debt to the extent of \$200.

GO TO SING SING FOR THEATRICAL SWINDLE

Joseph Rotolo and Harry Tryon, who posed as the owners of a theatrical production and robbed Marie M. Stevens, a trained nurse of \$750, were sentenced yesterday by Judge Malone in General Sessions to not less than five years nor more than nine and a half years in Sing Sing.

The men told Marie Stevens that they owned the play "Hearts" and that if she would put up some money they would make her treasurer of the company and give her 50 per cent of the net receipts. Miss Stevens gave them all the money she had and learned later that they had no interest whatever in the play.

SHOT MEANT FOR BRIAND HITS MIRROR MIRROR IN THE LEG

(Continued from Page 1.)

lery. Many of the deputies laughed, thinking that the explosion was a joke, but the second report changed their mirth to anger, as a thin wreath of smoke was wafted up to the dome. Whirlman, sitting beside Premier Briand, was seen to fall over, exclaiming as he fell, "I am shot!"

Cries of "Coward! Coward!" filled the chamber, as the spectators rushed upon and seized the assailant, who was attempting to make his escape. He was wearing a dark suit, his only being but recently liberated from an insane asylum in which he had been incarcerated after an unsuccessful attempt which he made upon the life of the English consul at Saint Sebastian.

Sought Briand's Death.

He was removed from the courts of Bayonne some time ago, on the ground that he was insane. He refused to be discharged, and he thought to have held M. Briand responsible, as the premier was the minister of justice at the time. It is believed by the police that he had long nursed his supposed grievance against the premier, and sought today an opportunity for revenge.

After his arrest, Gisolme declared that he wished to kill Briand, and was sorry that some of them had not been allowed to do so. M. Briand, the only one to suffer from today's attempt, was present as a member of the chamber fifteen years ago, when the anarchist, Vallant, threw a bomb, the explosion of which injured several of Mirman's colleagues.

This is the second recent assault upon Briand. On November 20, during the ceremonies in the Tuilleries Gardens in connection with the Tuilleries attack on a statue to Jules Ferry, M. Lacour, a royalist, struck M. Briand twice in the face with his cane. The premier was not seriously injured. Lacour was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

Briand a Socialist Outcast.

Although Briand has been the object of violent attacks in the chamber by Socialist and radical deputies, the attempt of Gisolme to kill him yesterday is not regarded as being a result of these attacks.

Briand has long been regarded in France as a deserter from the ranks of the Socialists, and his dramatic action in calling to arms the federal railroad employes who recently went on strike and compelling them to perform as soldiers the tasks they refused to do, has caused a violent denunciation upon his head from the Socialists.

Jean James and his fellow Socialists in the chamber of deputies were among the first to deny the act of madman Gisolme.

WHALE DAMAGES PLATES ON STEAMSHIP'S SIDES

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—With a score of plates on the port side badly damaged in a fight with a whale in the Gulf of Mexico, the Norwegian steamer Mount Vernon came limping into port yesterday afternoon. It is a queer story that Captain Falsen, master of the vessel, has to tell.

Three days out from Bocas Del Toro, and not far from the entrance to the South Pass, at the mouth of the Mississippi, he was awakened early on the morning of January 13 by feeling the prow of his ship strike something soft that resisted the progress of the ship.

He rushed on deck and saw a huge whale, which he estimates at a seventy-five feet long, backing away from the forward quarter of the Mount Vernon. Blood was streaming from the monster's sides.

A hundred yards or so from the ship, the whale stopped, thrashed the sea with its tail, and then drove straight at the boat. The massive head struck just below the point where stood the frightened skipper. The force of the blow was tremendous.

The heavy steel plates buckled and Falsen was thrown to the deck violently. But naturally it was the whale that suffered most. With the rebound of the blow he was hurled back. His crushed head appeared for a moment and the body sank out of sight. The Mount Vernon made port without trouble.

MINE FIRE SMOULDERING 20 YEARS BREAKS OUT

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 17.—The fire in the Mountain View mine of the Anaconda Company defies all efforts to put it out, and great damage has already been done.

The blaze started in low level and communicated to the High Ore, Diamond Bell and North Butte mines, with the result that all have been shut down, and the miners and other employees are trying to fight the fire through the workings of the Butte Ballaklava, the latter property with its entire equipment of fire fighting appliances having been turned over to the Anaconda employees. There is a possibility that the fire is a breaking out of the blaze that has smoldered intermittently for nearly twenty years.

The loss may reach into the millions, as the older workings of all of the mines are in grave danger of caving in.

OPENING OF CHILD WELFARE EXHIBIT

The formal opening of the Child Welfare Exhibit at the Regency Hotel, 34th street and Park avenue, has been set for this evening at 8 o'clock. Besides the general public, there have been invited all members of committees, all persons who in any way took part in the preparation of the exhibit, and representatives of private and public institutions and various agencies that have sprung up into being as a result of the activities of the child welfare committee.

Robert W. DeForest, representing the general committee, will make the opening address and in turning the exhibit over to the city will give a brief history of the child welfare movements and the results it hopes to accomplish. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, chairman of the women's committee, will tell of women's part in the movement for child welfare. George McAnany, representing the city of New York, will tell how the city is looking after its wards in institutions and its little citizens at large. William M. Kingsley, vice president of the United States Trust Company, will preside.

4% SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

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THE THREE POPULAR ACCOUNTS OF THIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION

MEET EVERY REQUIREMENT OF MONEY SAVERS AND NON-SPECULATIVE INVESTORS

MONTHLY FIXED PAYMENT ACCOUNTS

\$5. per month for 140 months compounds to \$1000. \$10 to \$2000 \$25. to \$5000. Withdrawable at increasing rates from 3% per cent during 1st and 2nd years, to 5% per cent during 9th and 10th years.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS over \$2,400,000.00

ALDRICH'S CURRENCY REFORM SCHEME OUT

Exclusive Agency, but Not, Mind You, a Central Bank at All.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—An organization of national banks, to be called the "Reserve Association of America," governed by forty-five directors, which will gradually absorb the privilege of issuing currency until it becomes the exclusive agency for that purpose, and having other large powers, is the plan of currency reform devised by Senator Nelson A. Aldrich, chairman of the national monetary commission as made public today.

It was carefully stated that the scheme does not include "a central bank."

Senator Aldrich, having been forced to go South for his health, was not present at the meeting of the national monetary commission at which his plan was announced. Representative Vreeland (Republican, New York) presided. The principal features of the plan follow:

The authorized capital of the Reserve Association shall be approximately \$300,000,000.

The length of its charter shall be fifty years, and the head office in Washington, D. C.

The country shall be divided into fifteen districts, and a branch of the Reserve Association shall be in each district.

The Reserve Association and its branches shall be exempt from state and local taxation, except in respect to taxes upon real estate owned by it.

Three important features are: First—The government of the United States and national banks owning stock in the Reserve Association shall be the sole depositors in the Reserve Association.

Second—The government of the United States shall deposit its cash balance with the Reserve Association.

Third—The Reserve Association shall pay no interest on deposits.

In a letter to the commission Senator Aldrich said he did not expect the immediate approval by the commission, but said his plan would furnish to the commercial organizations of the country now considering the subject a basis for criticism and discussion.

TAX DODGERS FIGHT SOCIALIST ASSESSORS

Milwaukee Capitalists Get Injunction Against Special Probers.

(Special to The Call.)
MILWAUKEE, Jan. 17.—Rich men who have dodged their taxes in this city with impunity under capitalist administrations have decided not to permit a squashing of the graft without a fight. They have enjoined the Socialist city officials from uncovering their thefts by the use of experts specially employed for that purpose.

The work of the tax ferrets was enjoined last Saturday, the order being issued by Court Commissioner F. Harper on the request of Paul D. Carpenter and Benjamin Poss, who handled the case on behalf of Charles F. A. Hintze.

Makes Specious Plea.

The document is a voluminous one. It is directed against each of the aldermen as members of the common council, the president of the common council, the mayor, city attorney, city treasurer, city clerk, tax commissioner, each of the assessors and Workman & Higgs.

The injunctive order falls into two parts. First, the proper city officers are restrained from entering into the contract, if they have not already done so, with Workman & Higgs; and second, if they have done so, they are to do nothing toward carrying it out.

Hintze appears as a taxpayer for himself and "others similarly situated," making the proceeding a taxpayers' action. It sets forth the various titles of the city officials and cites that Workman & Higgs are nonresidents of the city and of the state.

It sets forth the laws of the state relating to the duties of the several city officials, and relating to the assessment and collection of taxes by the city, not only for city purposes but as an agency for the county and state. It explains the duties and powers of the tax commissioner and of the assessors, the board of review and the board of appraisers.

SPOKANE COUNCIL VIOLATES U. S. TREATY

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 17.—Governor Hay has been notified by Secretary of State Knox that the action of the Spokane council in passing an ordinance barring aliens from employment on public work is in conflict with a treaty between the United States and Italy.

The governor will take up the matter with the Spokane authorities.

"LACK WORKERS," SAY SCHWAB'S PUPPETS

Fight for Unrestricted Immigration Carried to the Floor of the House.

(By Pan-American Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A bitter fight against the report of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, which calls for an educational test to be given all future immigrants, has just been opened on the floor of the House by Representative Bennett, of New York, who, in the course of his remarks, caused the reading of a lengthy letter from Charles W. Elliot, the President of the National Liberal Immigration League, an organization that stands for unrestricted immigration.

Elliot's letter proclaimed that "In all the great industries the desirable development is hindered not by the lack of capital, but by the lack of workmen."

Realizing that with the present hundreds of thousands of workers unemployed at the present time in the United States, this statement needs explanation, the President of the National Liberal Immigration League made the following general condemnation of those who have no jobs:

"Explains" Why Some Are Jobless.

"There is always a considerable number of unemployed people, but they are chiefly persons who are disabled, incompetent, or unwilling, or may belong to a trade which, because of climatic conditions or reasonable fashion, do not afford continuous employment during the entire year. One may see in large cities many poor people, but they constitute only a small fraction of the population, and for the most part, it is not wages that have made them poor, but drink, drugs, disease, or the premature death of the breadwinner of the family."

Attacking the educational test Elliot said this:

"An educational test to resist immigration is both misdirected and untimely. It is misdirected because ability to read is no proof of either health or character. Many entirely illiterate persons are vigorous, honest, and of sound judgment in affairs and in the conduct of life."

In the gallery of the house sat several members of union legislative committees belonging to the reading of Elliot's remarkable letter. Their comments were pointed. Said one:

"That sounds like a plea from Schwab for more hands at Bethlehem."

Another asked if the sweat shops were not kept alive by foreigners made helpless by their lack of English, who thus fell an easy prey to the sharp employer?

"Let us protect the foreigners already here," was the summing up of the situation by the men of organized labor.

WHOLE TOWN BURNED.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 17.—The following message being sent from Marshfield, Ore., to Roseburg was picked up by the wireless station here:

"City of Goddiner, Ore., is totally destroyed by fire. No doubt many people in distress. Almost impossible for us to reach them immediately."

The 510th Day of The Call and Our Ad.

UNION LABEL GOODS

NEW PRESIDENT, CHIEF, VICE PRESIDENT, SENATOR, CONGRESSMAN, GOVERNOR, JUDGE, MINISTER, OFFICER, SOLDIER, WORKMAN, AND OTHERS.

FREE CALL PURCHASE NEW CARDS.

SIG. KLEIN and Associates

30 AND 32 THIRD AVE., NEAR 12TH ST., NEW YORK.

HOLY WAR RAGING IN YEMEN VILAYET

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 17.—A holy war, proclaimed by the rebel chieftain, Inam Yahya, is now raging in the Yemen Vilayet, according to dispatches received by the government today. Inam is said to be at the head of 40,000 tribesmen, who are advancing on Tansa, the capital of the vilayet.

TRAIN KILLS THREE MINERS.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Jan. 17.—Three mine workers were run down and killed by a Pennsylvania Railway train on a bridge near Mount Carmel today.

O. W. Wuertz PIANOS

1818 THIRD AVENUE, near 86th Street (Manhattan).
3020 THIRD AVENUE, near 151st Street (Brooklyn).
1700 FITZLE AVENUE, near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn).

A Live Socialist Hustler can clear \$2.00 in One Hour

on our new SPECIAL OFFER.

We want a representative in every city in the U. S., and we are going to put out the best lot of literature at low low cost in order to get in touch with the right men. Here is what we will send you for \$1.00.

- 1 Women's Suffrage Information, at 10c each
- 1 Free Women's Bulletin, at 10c each
- 1 Communist Manifesto, at 10c each
- 1 Socialism in America, at 10c each
- 1 Socialism in the United States, at 10c each
- 1 Socialism in the World, at 10c each
- 1 Socialism in the Future, at 10c each
- 1 Socialism in the Past, at 10c each
- 1 Socialism in the Present, at 10c each
- 1 Socialism in the Middle Ages, at 10c each
- 1 Socialism in the Renaissance, at 10c each
- 1 Socialism in the Enlightenment, at 10c each
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- 1 Socialism in the Future, at 10c each
- 1 Socialism in the Past, at 10c each
- 1 Socialism in the Present, at 10c each
- 1 Socialism in the Middle Ages, at 10c each
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- 1 Socialism in the Enlightenment, at 10c each
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- 1 Socialism in the Modern Age, at 10c each

Bully!

Mammoth Masquerade and Civic Ball

Arranged by the

Forward Association

(Jewish Daily Forward)

Saturday, Jan. 28, 1911

AT

Madison Square Garden

26TH STREET AND MADISON AVENUE

The proceeds of this Ball will be distributed to the following organizations: 50 per cent to THE NEW YORK CALL. 20 per cent to Jewish Daily Forward, 10 per cent to the Jewish Weekly, "The Labor World," 10 per cent to the Jewish Monthly, "Zakait." 10 per cent to the Jewish Agitation Bureau.

The Forward masquerades in the past were the most inspiring international events in this city. This year's ball will surpass all other carnivals, and efforts are being made to make this affair the grandest show ever conducted by a Socialist organization.

\$1,500 In Prizes \$1,500

Music by Union Brass Band of Forty

It is none too early for friends of The Call to begin buying their tickets and show their appreciation to our Jewish Daily for this generous assistance. Remember that 50 per cent of the profits of the ball will go to The Call.

Ticket, Admitting One Fifty Cents

On sale at The Call Office, 409 Pearl Street; Rand School, 115 East 10th Street; Socialist Headquarters, 230 East 64th Street; Brooklyn Party Office, 949 Wiloughby Avenue, Brooklyn, and at all Socialist Clubs.

RAILWAY CLERKS DESERTING SERVICE

"Economy" Plan of Hitchcock Imposes Inhuman Hardships on Men.

(Special Correspondence) CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Following orders laid down by Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock in his extension of "merit rule" in the railway mail service, ten overworked and nervous employees on the Chicago-New York mail train, after working nearly nine hours continuously in swaying and unsanitary cars, were told to complete the sorting of 50,000 pieces of "stuck" mail or suffer dismissal from the service.

The crew of ten, which comprised the third or western division of the Chicago-New York mail run on the New York mail run on the New York Central lines, boarded the train at 1:15 a. m. in Cleveland, Ohio, and were still at work thirteen hours later in the La Salle street station sorting the thousands of pieces of mail in order to satisfy the whims of the postmaster general in his attempts to make a showing with a vicious "economy" system.

Nearly seven hundred men have left the railway mail service since the 1st of last July. No provisions have been made to fill the places of the men with recruits, and although many of those who have quit were earning higher salary grades, not a single promotion has been made in the entire service.

Some of the men who were working in the cars sorting the left-over mail fairly tottered under the burden of shifting the big 150-pound sacks carrying heavy mail over catwalks and other advertising matter. When the first division of the train left New York city it contained tens of thousands of pieces of mail, which prospective receivers were anxiously awaiting.

When the finish of the first run was completed hundreds of the sacks were thrown off at Syracuse, containing their unsorted mail for cities in New York and other eastern states. When the second division was made up at Syracuse enough mail was placed in the cars to furnish work for twice the crew which is being regularly furnished under the economy programme.

According to the clerks, this results in thousands of mistakes and mis-sorting, and it is common for the mail to be taken hundreds of miles beyond its destination, only to be shunted back and forth on the various railroads, until finally, by chance, it reaches the hands of its owners, after it should have been delivered.

While the postmaster general is boasting his "economy" plan at the

THOMAS G. HUNT Maker and Importer of Trunks, Bags and Leather Goods 450 6th Ave., cor. 26th St., Manhattan.

Paintings at Popular Prices Original subjects suitable for Christmas presents. Call at Studio or communicate.

Louis N. Bromberg 223 East 86th Street Hours 1 to 9 p.m. Have received many requests to start class in painting. Will begin shortly. Terms reasonable.

DENTISTS—Manhattan and Bronx. DR. A. CARR DENTIST. Special Liberal Prices for Comrades. 133 E. 84th St. Tel. 3967-Lenox.

DR. PH. LEWIN Surgeon Dentist 530 Brook Ave., Cor. 149th St., Bronx.

DENTISTS—Brooklyn. DRS. L. & I. HERMANN Have removed to 1308 49th street, cor. 18th ave., Boro Park, Brooklyn. Tel. 257 Bay Ridge.

DR. A. RITT DENTIST 1661 Pitkin Ave., corner Hoptonman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR. M. ROTHENBERG DENTIST 602 ORCHARD ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. NEW YORK. When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined and, if glasses are necessary, have them made at

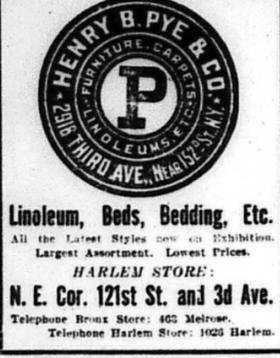
Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL PLACE. 203 East Broadway. Tel. 2365 Orchard. Branch, 102 Lenox Ave., bet. 116th and 118th Sts.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. BROOKLYN. I. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician 1028 Broadway, Brooklyn. Glasses, \$1. and up. Open Evenings.

CATARH OF THE BLADDER SAVED BY MILD RELIEVED IN 24 HOURS

CASH OR CREDIT PYE & CO.

2918 Third Ave. Near 152d Street Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloth



Linoleum, Beds, Bedding, Etc. All the Latest Styles now on Exhibition. Largest Assortment. Lowest Prices.

HARLEM STORE: N. E. Cor. 121st St. and 3d Ave. Telephone Bronx Store: 465 Melrose. Telephone Harlem Store: 1025 Harlem.

expense of the public, through the resulting inefficiency of the department, the clerks who remain in the service are forced to bear the brunt of the work of those who quit.

NEW ENGLAND CLERKS IN OPEN REBELLION (Special to The Call.) BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Although the holiday rush is over, Boston and all New England points are receiving mail which is delayed in delivery through the application of the "economy" policy of Postmaster General Hitchcock to the railway mail service.

The clerks, rendered desperate by months of Hitchcock's exacting policy of "economy," are out in open rebellion against the department. In spite of the idiosyncrasy which prohibits them from calling attention to congress, the mistakes and defects in the service are flooding the congressmen with letters. They are begging them to look into the service and see what Mr. Hitchcock is doing with his "efficient service."

CLERKS TO LAY MATTER OF "ECONOMY" BEFORE CONGRESS WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—That the "economy" policy of Postmaster General Hitchcock has crippled the railway mail service to such an extent that the clerks are on the verge of revolt in all parts of the country, and that the matter will be taken before congress, was the declaration today of a representative of the railway mail clerks.

Aside from the strenuous and dangerous nature of their duties, railway mail clerks, as they pointed out today, are compelled to do much studying and memorizing of routes and schemes of distribution. "This economy has simply knocked the spots out of the service," declared the representative. "Hitchcock cannot have the least conception of the requirements of a railway mail clerk when he makes such drastic regulations. The men are resigning wherever they are able to do so, and the whole service is rapidly becoming demoralized."

Heretofore, in order to permit them the necessary time for study, the clerks were given a week on duty and a week of rest afterwards. A recent order by Hitchcock required clerks to make an average of six and one-half hours daily on active duty. This practically eliminated the use of substitutes. A man must serve as a "sub" until he is familiar with the work before he can become a clerk. It said that the few "subs" now remaining on the lists are not making a living.

Submarine Saved by "Mother Ship" KIEL, Jan. 17.—The big catamaran destroyer ship "Vulkan" designed by the naval experts to rescue submarines in trouble, came with flying colors through its first test today. The submarine U-3 sank as the result of an accident to her work tank, and the "Vulkan" was hurriedly sent to the scene after communication with the disabled craft had been established by means of the buoy telephone carried on all German submarines.

Divers were sent down and chains were placed around the boat. The big derelict on the Vulkan was set at work, and three hours after the craft sank it had been drawn to the surface and its imprisoned crew released.

CARRIE NATION WORSE. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 17.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, the Kansas saloon smasher, who has been ill following a nervous breakdown, at Eureka Springs, Ark., was reported to be worse today. She is staying at the home of a physician in Kansas City, Kan.

Excelsior Stationery Co. 116 NASSAU STREET. All Kinds of Stationery, Blanks and Typewriting Supplies.

"SONGS OF FREEDOM" 21 Socialist Songs, Words by famous Authors. Set to Music by Comrade Prof. Fritz Brundage. The only collection of its kind. Publishing price, \$1.25. To call readers, 75c postpaid.

J. P. KATZ, 181 E. Broadway, New York, N. Y. "The Miscellaneous" for piano, 10c to 25c.

PATENTS INVENTIONS PROTECTED. Careful Work—Moderate Prices. BERNARD COWEN, 76 William Street. PATENT ATTORNEY.

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

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

SOCIALIST PROGRAM IN WIS. LEGISLATURE

Labor Measures Prominent in Demands of Social Democrats.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 17.—The following is the program of the Wisconsin Social Democrats in the state legislature now in session:

- GENERAL. 1. Unemployed relief. 2. Nationalize means of communication and transportation. 3. Nationalize trusts organized on national scale. 4. Public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power. 5. Reforestation and reclamation of timber and swamp land. 6. Absolute freedom of press, speech and assembly.

- INDUSTRIAL. 7. Shorten workday in proportion to increased productive power of machinery. 8. Not less than one day and a half of rest each week. 9. More effective factory inspection. 10. No child labor under sixteen years. 11. No interstate commerce in products of child labor. 12. Abolish official charity, substituting compulsory insurance against unemployment, old age, illness, accident, invalidism and death.

- POLITICAL. 13. Extension of graduated inheritance tax. 14. Graduation income tax. 15. Unrestricted and equal suffrage. 16. Initiative and referendum. 17. Proportional representation. 18. Recall from office. 19. Abolition of senate. 20. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by congress or national referendum, not by judges. 21. Constitution amendable by majority vote. 22. National department of health. 23. National bureau of education. 24. National department of labor. 25. All judges to be elected for short terms. 26. Curb power to issue injunction. 27. Free administration of justice.

The following specific demands not already enumerated in the abstract of the national platform will also be included in the program of the Wisconsin Social Democrats in the legislature:

- STATE PLATFORM. 1. Abolish national constitution, except bill of rights, laws of congress to be supreme, unless reversed by referendum. 2. Free state constitution, except bill of rights, laws of legislature to be supreme, unless reversed by referendum. 3. Old age pensions. 4. Prevent Asiatic coolie immigration. 5. Imperative mandate and public officers. 6. No public utility franchise, except interests of public to be protected and public ownership to be provided for, and franchise to be approved by referendum. 7. Every city shall have the right to condemn public utilities and take them over on paying for them; with right to issue special bonds for that purpose. 8. All unlimited franchises to be null and void. 9. Minimum savings banks. 10. Home rule for cities, for specific purposes. 11. Free school books and better school facilities. 12. No more water power franchises, and those already given to be recovered. 13. All private contract mineral rights to be abolished and accrue to the state. 14. No more state lands to be sold. 15. State shall buy all lands sold for taxes. 16. Protect headwaters; reforest denuded tracts; supply lumber from forest reserves to settlers at cost. 17. Farm schools in every county. 18. State loans to settlers. 19. Abolish profit in intoxicating liquors. 20. Eight-hour day for youths under twenty-one and for all women employees. 21. Strict protection of life and limb in industries. 22. Removal of contributory negligence laws. 23. Industrial compensation. 24. All wages to be paid weekly in full money. 25. State fire accident insurance.

INTRUDER STABS WOMAN. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Mrs. John M. Harper, wife of a wealthy hide importer, is in a serious condition from knife wounds inflicted during a struggle in her home on the Red Rose estate, near Villanova, early today, with a man, said by the family to be a Japanese butler formerly employed there. She was stabbed on the shoulder near the throat, on the arm and in the breast over the heart.

RECORDS BEING BROKEN AT MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE Winter is not half over yet, but the suffering of the poor and the homeless in the richest city in the world is already pitiful.

The municipal lodging house in East Twenty-ninth street has been taken over and above its capacity the last four nights. Even floor space is at a premium and hundreds of unemployed are turned away because floor space cannot be provided for them.

Since the first of the year the total lodgers in the municipal lodging house has reached the number of 13,119. This is a great "rain" over last year. Last year for the first 16 nights of the year the lodging house harbored only 5,841 men.

That the figures of the number of people who found shelter in the lodging house during the present cold snap do not begin to tell the story of suffering among the homeless masses of New York, is seen from the fact that the municipal lodging house gives only three nights' shelter a month to any one person. The people, therefore, who found shelter in the municipal lodging house are only a small fraction of the great army of homeless men who cannot get shelter at the lodging house because they have already used up their "allowance," and if they showed up again

SPORTS LONG ACRE BOUTS.

The card arranged by the matchmaker for the Long Acre's Thursday night entertainment, promises to be a good one. The local champion, the lightweight champion, will meet Harry Greenhouse in the star event of ten rounds. Greenhouse, while just a newcomer, is heralded as a rippling fighter who is always on the go. In Goodbye he encounters a lad who showed up very well until his temporary retirement some months ago. A six-round semi-final and four three-round preliminaries are also carded for the evening's show.

ZBYSZKO THE WINNER. Defeated Plinkoff, the Polish Grappler, in Clean Match Last Night. Zbyszko, the mighty Polish wrestling champion, won his handicap match with Plinkoff, the Finnish expert, held Monday night in Prospect Hall, Brooklyn. The bout proved an exceptionally clean one, entirely devoid of any brutality or rough-house work that enters into the master's art. Zbyszko was to throw Plinkoff in one hour or forfeit a side purse of \$250, besides the amount which the management was to pay them. Plinkoff naturally acted on the defensive. He showed remarkable ability and elusiveness in getting out of many dangerous positions, but was finally thrown with a front scissor hold and armlock after wrestling forty-six minutes. They continued after a respite of ten minutes, and when things looked as if the Pole was doomed to lose the match with Plinkoff, the latter, in a bad fall, so badly injured his right shoulder, that he was forced to quit. Zbyszko was loathe to claim the decision until several physicians affirmed the fact of the impossibility of the match to continue without great physical torture to the valiant and plucky Finn. Johnny Dunn, the well known promoter, acting as master of ceremonies, while John Lemm, editor of a Polish paper, acted as referee. Several good preliminaries were also run off smoothly.

NEGRO WOMEN PROPOSE TO FIGHT PREJUDICE Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, the first colored woman on the board of trustees of the public schools in Washington, D. C., and a graduate of Oberlin College, said at a conference of the Charity Organization Society in the United Charities building yesterday that the greatest hope for the negro race is the work that colored women are doing in the pursuit of knowledge. She continued:

"The attention of colored women is being called to the alarming rapidly with which the race is losing ground in the world of labor, a fact which is patent to all who read and observe the signs of the times. When those who formerly employed colored people, but who refuse to do so now, are asked why they have established what is equivalent to a boycott against them, they invariably reply that colored people nowadays are neither reliable nor skilled."

While there may be occasional truth in the charge of unreliability and lack of skill, in the majority of cases negroes are unable to secure employment because of the cruel prejudice against them in the United States. To stem this tide of popular disfavor is the desire of every colored woman who has the interests of her race at heart.

"Against lynching, the convict lease system, Jim Crow cars and all other barbarities which degrade and debase the hearts of their race they intend to agitate with such force of logic and intensity of soul that those who hand-pick and oppress them will either be converted to righteousness and justice, or be ashamed to violate openly and flagrantly both the fundamental principles upon which the government was founded and the golden rule."

The conference was the first of four monthly ones the society is to hold. The general topic is "The Evils of Pauperism."

"HOTEL" CLERK CONVICTED. William J. Denewolf, also known as Smith, clerk in the Parker House, at 28th street and Sixth avenue, was convicted in General Sessions yesterday of maintaining a disorderly house. Cases are pending against clerks arrested in half a dozen other Tenderloin "hotels."

MEETING HALLS. Astoria Schuetzen Park Broadway and Broadway Ave., Astoria, L. L. Large and most beautiful Park in Oregon. Tel. 213 Astoria. J. LINK, Prop.

Labor Lyceum 949 Willsborough Ave., Brooklyn. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations, owned and controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone: 5241 Williamsburg.

Labor Temple 245-247 E. 84th St., Brooklyn. Workers' Educational Association and Hall. Tel. 5241 Williamsburg. Free library open from 2 to 10 P. M.

ARLINGTON HALL 1921 St. Marks Ave., bet. 2d and 3d Aves., elegant hall for balls and concerts, weddings and banquets; modern building; always a Hollander. Prop.

Casino Hall Large Meeting Rooms for Clubs and Societies at low rates and best treatment. 95 E. 4th St., N. Y. Tel. 5461 Orchard.

PRINTERS. CO-OPERATIVE PRESS 100 N. 5th St., N. Y. GEO. J. SPEYER :: Printer 48 William St., Cor. Garden, New York. Commercial, Trade and Stationery Work.

RESTAURANTS. Old-fashioned Hot Meat Place, 100 E. 10th St., bet. 9th and 10th Sts., Tel. 5461 Orchard. At Peggy's Lunch Room, 107 West 19th St.

LITTLE HUNGARY 207 E. Houston St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves., Hungarian table d'hôte; every evening concert; best corner food and drinks.

The New York Call Conference MEETS The Second and Fourth Wednesday every month AT THE LABOR TEMPLE

UNION MEN STOOD BY GIRL HAT TRIMMERS

Correction of Statements Regarding Strike of Newark Workers.

Desiring to correct any seeming injustice contained in an article appearing in The Call of last Monday, Miss Helen Marot, of the Women's Trade Union League, has sent the following letter to The Call:

Editor of The Call: I shall appreciate your granting space for the correction of a statement which was sent you by the Women's Trade Union League and was published in your issue of the 16th inst. and entitled "The Girl Hat Trimmers." Through an oversight, which was not the fault of the writer, the article did not receive the revision which was not conversant with the whole history of the hat trimmers' union. The Newark Hat Trimmers were organized and fought for 5 years before the New York Hat Trimmers thought of organization.

From the report made to your paper it would appear that the union, previous to the strike, had no recognized in all districts except New York. But the statement which the League is most anxious to correct is that the girls received no financial support of any consequence from the men of the Hatters' Union. The contrary is emphatically true. The men stood faithfully by them, and in some districts supported them entirely throughout the ten months. In one or two districts the girls were able to carry their own burdens throughout the strike, but the men stood ever ready to lend all possible aid. The strike should be remembered by all workers and should stand as one of the greatest illustrations of sympathy and solidarity of men and women workers that the country has ever known.

HELEN MAROT. LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY Public School 27, 42d street, east of Third avenue: "Life and Industries of the Japanese." James Walter Doughty. Public School 59, 228 East 57th street: "Greece." Gardner Richardson. Public School 186, 145th street, west of Amsterdam avenue: "The Merchant of Venice." William H. Fleming. Cooper Institute, Third avenue and 8th street: "Beethoven's Early Works." Daniel Gregory Mason. E. S. H. S. Hall, 76th street and East River: "The Great Wide Sea." William T. Elzing. Public Library, 66 Leroy street: "Modern Italian Opera." Roland P. Oliphant. Sunshine Chapel, 550 West 40th street: "Electric Motors." Theodore I. Jones. Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th street: "The Procedure of Justice." Prof. George W. Kitchewy. Y. M. H. A. Hall, 92d street and Lexington avenue: "Osaka." Dr. Toyokichi Iyemasa. Y. M. I. Hall, 222 Bovey: "The Alakalin." Stephen R. Moroy.

MAKES GLASS BY NEW PROCESS. MILLVILLE, N. J., Jan. 17.—The new plant of the Millville Glass Company is nearing completion. Secret processes will be introduced in the manufacture of bottles at the plant, and no person except a trusted employe of the concern will be allowed to enter the factory.

DEFEATED DEMOCRAT SAYS THINGS ABOUT RIVAL WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 17.—With sweeping and sensational charges of pork barrel use of money, corruption of voters by mass bosses and a state constitutional campaign election returns illegal methods of campaign managers and unlawful distribution of the coin generally, George R. McLean, defeated Democratic candidate at last November's election, notified Congressmen-elect C. C. Bowman today, that his seat is to be contested in the 62d Congress.

McLean has just returned from a trip to Washington, where he held a conference with Champ Clark and other Democratic leaders as to the advisability of the contest. The district in controversy is the eleventh Pennsylvania.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. COLUMBI AVE., 262, near 108th—3-4 room modern; bath; hot water; \$11. 8TH AVE., 2615, near 106th st.—5 light rooms, bath, hot water; \$11. 117th St., 441 W.—Four rooms, toilet, furnace; new electric refrigerator; \$11. 145TH ST., 312 W.—Six large rooms and bath; hot water; \$21.50; near subway. L.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. 27th AVE., 2187 (31st) 6 rooms and bath; \$14.50; hot water supply. 57th ST., 190 E.—Top, 8 rooms and bath; \$14.50. 211 E. 5th St.—5 rooms, bath, steam heat; hot water; \$22. 105th ST., 125 E.—Four large rooms, bath, hot water; improvements; \$16 up. 105th ST., 125 E.—Four large rooms, bath, hot water; \$20-\$22; month rent.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brooklyn. JACKSON AVE., 746, one block subway; large light room; \$11. 57th ST., 4th Ave., bet. 1st and 2nd Aves., 4 rooms, bath, steam heat, near L.I. subway; \$11. 105th ST., 601 E., corner Williams Ave.—Five large rooms, bath; \$17. 105th ST., 601 E.—Four large rooms, bath, hot water; \$14-\$15. Inquire Janitor.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Manhattan. 97th AVE., 6 (East Orange, N. J.)—5 light rooms and bath; corner bus stop. 105th ST., 29 (bet. 1st and 2nd Aves.)—5 light rooms and bath; telephone; Dr. E. S. H. S. Hall.

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R. RS. ROB PUBLIC TO PAY DIVIDENDS

Brandy Agents Roads at Interstate Commerce Commission Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—That railroads rob the public in order to pay dividends to their stockholders was charged by Attorney Louis D. Brandeis today at the Western rate advance investigation, being conducted by the interstate commerce commission.

Brandeis assailed what he termed the "stock peddling of railroads." He declared that such procedure was employed chiefly to swell the surplus of the holding companies, and to make an excuse for subsequent increases in the freight tariffs. Over-capitalization, he declared to be the basic and unjustifiable cause of the present tentatively advanced tariffs.

The method of issuing rights to new stock, which Attorney Hines, for the New York Central recently declared to be employed solely in order to raise necessary new capital, Brandeis declared to be a system employed to conceal an increase in dividends.

\$125,000 FOR FIGHTING FLYERS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—An appropriation of \$125,000 for purchase of a fleet of aeroplanes for the use of the army was inserted in the army appropriation bill in the house late today. Representative Mann offered an amendment appropriating \$250,000, but this was amended, cutting the amount in two.

Sick and Death Benefit Fund 6 MORRISANIA—Sec. C. Holman, 600 E. 144th St., New York. Mrs. H. Wahn, 833 Eagle Ave., Jersey 1st Mon. Meeting. 8 PATTISON, N. J.—Fin. Sec. Chas. Reiter, 90 Jefferson St., Every 3d Mon., Paterson Turn Hall, cross and Ellison sts.

14 BRANCH GREENPOINT meets the last Sunday of each month, 8:30 a. m., at 2nd St. Hall, cor. Eckford and Calver sts. O. Blumberg, Sec., 100 1/2 St. 17 EAST NEW YORK, N. Y. Mrs. S. G. Glendon, 810 1/2 Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. S. G. Glendon, 810 1/2 Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. S. G. Glendon, 810 1/2 Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

22 BRANCH NEWARK, N. J. Headquarters 100 Broadway, cor. 2nd and 3rd Sts. N. Y. Sec. J. J. Franchese, 440 1/2 St. N. Y. Sec. J. J. Franchese, 440 1/2 St. N. Y. Sec. J. J. Franchese, 440 1/2 St. N. Y.

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Where to Buy Your Books Cheap

The Book Department of The New York Call was greatly enlarged lately. Like many other Call departments, it has undergone a great change. The old stock was given away as premiums. A new and more up-to-date stock of books on Socialism was put in. It is aimed to make the Book Department of The Call the clearing house for all party members and Socialist organizations in the East.

Special Discount to all Socialist Party Locals and Branches, so as to enable Socialist organizations to derive extra revenue from the sale of books. Very low prices to individual Comrades and Sympathizers.

Write or call at once to BOOK DEPARTMENT THE NEW YORK CALL 409 PEARL ST., NEW YORK CITY Book Catalog Mailed Upon Request.

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

Classified Advertisements - Rates Under This Heading Are: 1-Insertion, 7c per line. 3-Insertions, 15c per line. Seven weeks to a line. No Display.

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

Sick and Death Benefit Fund 6 MORRISANIA—Sec. C. Holman, 600 E. 144th St., New York. Mrs. H. Wahn, 833 Eagle Ave., Jersey 1st Mon. Meeting. 8 PATTISON, N. J.—Fin. Sec. Chas. Reiter, 90 Jefferson St., Every 3d Mon., Paterson Turn Hall, cross and Ellison sts.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Information Wanted.

Will all those either able themselves to supply music, vocal or instrumental, at Sunday evening lectures, forums, or knowing of others who could furnish musical entertainment, send their names and addresses in care to Mrs. F. Sumner Boyd, 125 Manhattan street, secretary education committee, Branch 5.

Branch 5 will be most grateful to all complying with this request.

To Open New Forum.

The 15th A. D. will open a new forum on Sunday evening, January 22, at Riverside House, 259 West 44th street. Warren Atkinson will speak on "The Issues of the Day."

Yorkville Socialist Suffrage Club.

The last meeting of the Yorkville Socialist Suffrage Club took place on Wednesday, January 11, at 112 East 104th street. Many non-members present enrolled at the end of the evening, bringing the number of members up to fifty-two. Delegates were elected to a committee which should arrange an entertainment to be given on February 11, for the purpose of bringing the members of the various clubs together and of collecting money for the distribution of literature and other activities. Details will be given later.

All were very much interested and took a lively part in the discussion on "Woman as an Economic Factor in Society," which was led by Dr. Ahns Ingerman.

The next meeting of the club will be on Wednesday, January 25, at 112 East 104th street. The subject to be discussed will be "The Role of Private Property in the Development of Woman." All are welcome.

Minutes of City Executive Committee, January 16, 1911.

Meeting called to order with all members present. Ellers elected chairman. Minutes read and approved.

Thirty-five applications for membership were received and accepted. Financial secretary made his usual report.

A communication was received from Alex. Smedes, of Appomattox,

requesting names and addresses of officers and branches. Organizer requested to get further particulars. The organizer was instructed to communicate with the organizer of Cook County, Ill., to ascertain if the garment workers' strike is still on. The organizer reported that the Russell article in the Call of a year ago on the traction question were not appropriate for the present situation.

A motion was concurred in to give to members the literature recently presented to the local.

The organizer reported that the deposit of \$40 on Cooper Union for meeting on February 13 would not be returned, as it was against the rules, but would be placed to the credit of the party for future meeting.

It was decided to communicate with Comrade Debs and ascertain when he would be able to speak in this city, and also to request the central committee to elect a committee to assist in arranging the meeting.

The organizer was instructed to ask the state secretary why the actions of the last state convention have not been submitted to a referendum vote.

On motion meeting adjourned.
E. J. DUTTON,
Recording Secretary.

Letter to Trades Unions.

Organizer Cassidy is sending the following letter to the trades unions of Manhattan and Bronx:

Fellow Workmen:
One of the saddest sights that confronts our so-called civilization is the spectacle of the worn-out workman vainly seeking a job. The modern capitalist looks with a cold eye on the workman unfortunate enough to be approaching old age.

The big corporations refuse to employ men over thirty-five or forty years of age and discharge the old employees if they fail to keep up the pace set by the younger men. As statistics prove, the intensity of the working pace is greater in the United States than in any other country in the world, and because of this fact a large percentage of American workmen are worn-out and old men before their time.

As a nation America pensions its soldiers and sailors but, as yet, has not a thought for the victims and veterans of the industrial battlefield. The men whose hard work and sweat have built up and made this country

what it is are turned adrift when the gray hairs appear. Other countries are not quite so brutal. Germany has had an old age pension in operation for the past seventeen years; England has recently installed one and France is about to follow. The pension is also in operation in some of the Australian states and in New Zealand.

Isn't it about time that organized labor began to discuss and agitate this question? The undersigned offers you the services of a capable speaker on this subject to address your union for a twenty-minute talk.

The American Federation of Labor as well as nearly all international unions recommend to local unions that a certain portion of the time of their meeting be set aside for the discussion of economic and social questions, and your organization will prove itself progressive by adopting this wise suggestion.

I trust your union will not be scared over the proposition of giving the floor to a speaker because he hails from the Socialist party. Hear what he has to say on the subject of old age pensions, and then invite the Democratic and Republican parties to furnish you a speaker on the same subject. The fact that you listen to such speakers does not commit your union in any way to their statements or parties. Discussion gives birth to thought and without thought the men of toil stand still and become the easy and gullible victims of the owners of industry.

Should you decide to accept this invitation to have a speaker address you on old age pensions, notify the undersigned, stating when and where the speaker shall report.

EDWARD F. CASSIDY,
Organizer, Socialist Party, County of New York.

P. S.—Please do not confuse the Socialist party with the small and fanatical organization known as the Socialist Labor party. We have neither connection nor sympathy with them.

BROOKLYN.

4th A. D.—At 281 Marcy avenue.
6th A. D.—(Branch 2)—At New Teutonia Hall, Harrison avenue, Bartlett and Gerry streets.

14th A. D.—At 411 Adelphi street.
19th A. D.—(Branch 1)—At 949 Willoughby avenue.

20th A. D.—(Branch 2)—At Marretta Mansion, Gates and Bushwick avenues. Dr. Joseph Slavik will lecture on "Socialist Interpretation of History." Members should attend and bring their non-Socialist friends.

Louis Duchez to speak.

Louis Duchez, member of the United Mine Workers of America, will speak on "Why the American Federation of Labor is Conservative," at the Knights of Pythias Temple, 432 Hopkinson avenue, on Friday evening. The lecture is under the auspices of the Brownsville branch of the People's Forum. All trades union men, A. F. of L. and I. W. O. are invited to attend.

A special musical program will precede the lecture. Admission is 5 cents.

QUEENS.

Branch Ridgewood No. 1.
There will be a regular business meeting of Branch Ridgewood No. 1 tonight at our headquarters, Queens County Labor Lyceum, 467 Greene street, Evergreen, L. I.

As we have added many new members to our branch, we hereby ask the older members to be present and make these meetings interesting.
F. STEHLE, Secretary.

Minutes of Central Committee.
The following is the minutes of the meeting of the Central Committee of local Queens held on January 14, 1911:

Meeting called to order by Organizer Halmeier, and Frank Schnepf elected chairman.

Communication received from "The Next Step" of Chicago, stating that it was possible to have the last page of a leaflet printed in German and the other pages in English. It was decided to have five thousand copies per month of this leaflet and have Fred Krueger prepare the manuscript for the last page. This page to be printed in German and to be devoted to local issues.

Tickets from Branch Winfield for their festival were ordered paid out of the treasury. Communication received from the State Secretary calling for nominations for the National Committee. Moved that we refrain from making nominations. The same action was taken regarding nominations for the Woman's National Committee.

Letter received from the La Salle Singing Society enclosing tickets. Same ordered paid out of treasury.

Letter received from F. L. Walser resigning from membership in the party and stating his reasons for so doing. Moved and carried that the letter be laid on the table for thirty days. A grievance committee of five members was elected to consider charges brought against F. L. Walser for conduct unbecoming a Socialist. The committee consists of Froehlich, Schnepf, Arst, Weidel and Drechsler, and is to report within thirty days.

Forty-three applications for membership were received and accepted. The organization committee presented a written report and were instructed to have same worked out more in detail for the next membership meeting.

A committee of thirteen members was elected to arrange a Debs meeting under the auspices of the Appeal to Reason. The meeting is to be held in Ridgewood Grove sometime in April. The committee consists of Stehle, Schardt, Kulkman, Morstadt, Halmeier, Schnepf, Arst, Weidel and Drechsler.

It was decided not to hold a meeting of the central committee on February 11, the next meeting night. A thorough meeting of the membership of the party will be held on Sunday afternoon, February 12, instead. The reports of the organization, Debs meeting, and grievance committees

will be a special order of business for this meeting.

J. V. STORCK,
Recording Secretary.

NEW JERSEY.

Union Hill.

A Warren protest meeting will be held under the auspices of Branch Union Hill, Socialist party, this evening, at 8 o'clock, at Becker's Hall, 539 Lewis street, Union Hill. George R. Kirkpatrick will speak in English and Fred Kraft in English and German. Call readers should attend and bring their friends. Admission is 10 cents.

Paterson.

Adolph Boney will deliver a lecture on "The Socialist Theory of Life and the Elements of Modern Education" on January 22, 8 o'clock, at 184 Main street.

The following is the minutes of the meeting of Local Passaic County, held on January 5:
Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. W. Glanz, chairman; S. Cohen, vice chairman. Three delegates seated from Branch 7, Paterson. Fourteen delegates answered roll call. Absentees were: Max Krus, R. T. Gregory, J. Friedman, E. Cesa, V. De Rammeleare, G. De Rycker, F. Ambro, A. Schmitz, R. Weber, R. Unger, C. Koyet, J. Rutka, A. Weyse, S. Menaker, S. Feldman, C. Witzel, C. Kaser and A. Gemelhardt.

Minutes of previous meeting were adopted as read. Two communications were read and ordered filed. A resolution from the national office relative to Warren was referred to Warren committee. The following resignations were accepted: A. V. Alexander, from Sunday school committee; L. G. Demarest, as delegate to Fedorenko defense committee, and F. Kadel, as assistant organizer. The following bills were ordered paid: Local 607, Weavers' Union, \$1.55 for telephone message; F. Kadel, 50 cents expense at Liebnecht meeting; A. V. Alexander, \$5.90 for postage, literature and towels. Four applicants for membership in Branch 7, Paterson, and one from Branch 5, Paterson, were admitted. The transfer of W. Glanz from Branch 2, Paterson to Branch 7, Paterson, was sanctioned.

Reports of Branches—Branch 2, Paterson, 57 good standing, 1 in arrears; stamps sold 24, on hand 23; cash on hand, \$15.88. Branch 3, Paterson—23 good standing, 24 in arrears; stamps sold 48, on hand 45. Branch 5, Paterson—18 good standing, 5 in arrears, 1 new; cash on hand, \$16.25. Branch 7, Paterson—15 good standing; stamps sold 18, on hand 2; cash, \$3.60. No reports were received from other branches.

Request of literature committee for permission to call a general meeting to organize committees for the dis-

tribution of literature was granted, and \$25 was voted to purchase literature. Report of headquarters committee was received and request for \$10 granted. Reports of Sunday school and literature committees received. Warren committee reported that a protest meeting had been arranged for January 12 at Turn Hall. Financial secretary reported receipts \$68.98; disbursements, \$107.25; stamps sold 200, on hand 440. Treasurer reported balance on hand, \$109.88. W. Glanz elected organizer. It was decided that F. Hubschmitt be asked to attend next meeting, and explain his letter addressed to general meeting. Communication from national office relative to Progressive Woman filed. Communication of J. M. Hogan referred to literature committee.

Amendments to national constitution offered by state committee were endorsed. Secretary was instructed to secure 50 English and 25 in German. It was decided that we hold but one business meeting each month until next general meeting. Adjourned 10:30 p. m.

A. V. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia.

The following is the report for 1910 of George W. Cohen, literature agent of Local Philadelphia:
Cash received, 962 books, \$350.55; 15,157 pamphlets, \$573.34; 18,421 papers, \$268.52; 1,510 subs, \$422.75; 1,643 buttons, \$178.19; 33 pictures, \$2.20; 472 post-cards, \$25.25; Branches, \$1,019.88; total, \$2,847.80; errors, \$2.20; total, \$2,850; deficit, \$41.08; expenses, \$2,702.96; total, \$2,745.04; balance, \$1,049.96.

Sales 1908, \$2,055.75; 1909, \$1,141.11; and 1910, \$2,848.

Profit books, \$83.97; pamphlets, \$253.01; papers, \$71.66; subs, \$1,099.94; buttons, \$70.81; post cards, \$11.07; pictures, \$1.61; rebate, \$1.10; errors, 20 cents; total, \$2,582.27.

Literature received—1,106 books, \$378.29; 64,607 pamphlets, \$972.53; 21,995 papers, \$216.39; 2,941 subs, \$623.37; 1,565 buttons, \$144.85; 560 post cards, \$18.19; 5 pictures, \$5; total, \$2,358.95.

Sold to Branches—389 books, \$129.93; 47,693 pamphlets, \$688.85; 261 papers, \$24.69; 1,531 subs, \$347.53; 436 buttons, \$48.40; 4 post cards, 50 cents; 6 pictures, \$1; total, \$1,240.33.

Loss—Money orders, \$2.11; postage, \$20.67; express, \$28; general expense, \$39.67; carnival committee, \$6.84; money lost, \$8; total, \$107.09.

Net profit, \$450.248.

Local Philadelphia intends to conduct a vigorous campaign of education by means of literature, and in pursuance of the plan is sending out the following entitled "Do You Want to Know About Socialism?"

Nearly 700,000 votes were cast for

A LECTURE

ON
"When and How Socialist Unity in America Can Be Realized"

WILL BE DELIVERED BY
BORIS REINSTEIN

Thursday Evening, Jan. 19, 8 o'clock

AT
CLAREMONT CASINO, WEDGWOOD AND PARK AVENUES.

Admission Free. Questions and Discussion.

Harry Bierman

COMMUNICATE WITH
WILLIAM KOHN
Organizer, Branch 6

accommodation of the Reading Socialist meeting. Make your application to the organizer at once, so that proper arrangements can be made in time.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Wellesley.
Franklin H. Wentworth is to debate the subject of Socialism with Professor Ripley, of the department of political economy, of Harvard College, tomorrow evening, at 8 o'clock, at Odd Fellows Hall, Wellesley. It is an open meeting arranged by the citizens of Wellesley and everybody is invited.

MEETING TO DISCUSS REGULATION OF VICE

Cooper Union will house tomorrow night a continuous lecture on "The Regulation of Vice," where the subject will be discussed in its broadness from almost every political and economic viewpoint. A half a score of speakers will contribute their share in enlightening the public as to which is the best way of curbing vice and all that follows in its wake. The meeting is called for 8:15 o'clock.

Mrs. Belle de Rivers, president of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, will act as chairman. Professor E. R. A. Sellman will speak on "The Regulation of Vice"; Mrs. Carrie W. Allen, the Socialist Journalist, will discuss "The Night Court for Women"; Dr. Thomas Darlington, of the health department, will enlighten the audience on the activities of that department. Assistant District Attorney Robert Elder, from Kings county, will speak on "Woman and the Law"; Dr. A. Jacobi will speak on the subject from the medical viewpoint; Dr. Anna Howard Shaw on the "Woman's Point of View"; Rev. Anna Gerlin Spencer will speak on the "Bible and Double Standard of Morals"; while Mrs. Maud Nathan will discuss "State Regulation of Labor vs. State Regulation of Vice."

This promises to be an occasion where men and women can learn a good deal of life's most important problems, and all citizens should make it their business to attend.

Reading.
James H. Maurer, Socialist assemblyman from Reading, and Rev. M. H. Brensinger, a reformed clergyman from Fleetwood, will debate on "Socialism" in the chapel at Fleetwood, on Friday, January 20, 7:30 o'clock. The subject for debate is as follows: "That Socialism is No Panacea for Our Social Evils."
Rev. Mr. Brensinger will speak on the affirmative side, while Comrade Maurer will take the negative.
The interest in this coming debate is arousing is so great that it was necessary to give up the idea of holding it in the town hall, so arrangements have been made to hold the meeting in the chapel, which will accommodate about 600 people.
Instead of taking a collection to defray expenses, ten cents admission will be charged. This is done on account of the many children who would otherwise seek to gain admission, and who would interrupt the speakers by their leaving the hall during the meeting.
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"WELFARE WORK."

Some ten years ago, when the so-called "welfare movement" first came into notoriety, there was a good deal of cant and humbug connected with it. Its promoters in the press and on the platform wrote and talked as if they had discovered a new panacea for our social ills, an easy solution of the ever menacing "social problem," a sure means for effecting a permanent reconciliation between capital and labor. More decent sanitary conditions in the factories, provision for prompt medical aid in emergency cases, proper lunch and recreation rooms, with the possible addition of improved housing in smaller localities, where land is cheap and rent is low—these and similar provisions for the benefit of employes were spoken of as if they were destined to usher in a new era of good feeling and brotherhood in the history of humanity. They were spoken of then just as "profit-sharing" is being spoken of now, as a sort of "superior and nobler Socialism" that, without hurting capital in the least, tends greatly to the elevation of Labor.

Alas, those halcyon days of the "welfare movement" soon passed away. Labor continued as ungrateful and obdurate, as oblivious to all "moral obligations," as in the old days. Strikes have not become less frequent, nor less prolonged. And finally the "welfare workers" themselves have come to regard their task more soberly and, let us add, more honestly. They no longer talk of solving the social problem with their petty nostrums, which they now discuss in terms of dollars and cents.

Last week there was held in this city, as a sort of prelude to the grand annual opera bouffe furnished by the National Civic Federation, a gathering of "welfare workers." The gathering of these humble retainers of capital naturally attracted much less attention than that of the masters themselves. Nevertheless, it was not entirely devoid of interest. And the principal point of interest was, undoubtedly, the frank admission of most of the speakers—"welfare workers" nearly all of them—that their work was not really philanthropic in character, but rather partook of the nature of "sound investment." Fresh air, improved sanitation, medical aid, decent rooms for lunching and resting—these things improve the physique as well as the morale of the workers, and hence also increase their productivity and the profits of capital. Such was the tenor of most of the speeches. It seemed as if the "welfare workers" felt under compulsion to justify their existence before their cold and calculating masters, as if, the grand vision of social peace having faded away, it was necessary to show that the money spent on "welfare work" was nevertheless a "sound investment."

And a sound investment it undoubtedly is. If capital were not the man-killing thing that it is, it would undoubtedly find it a most profitable investment to treat its slaves decently. But capital is a man-killing thing. The capitalist himself may be an excellent fellow, a good father and husband, of kindly natural disposition. But the capitalist is not the master of his capital, but is mastered by it. On pain of extinction in the competitive strife, the capitalist must constantly add to his capital and extend his business. But this cannot be done without slashing wages from time to time, and reducing the running expenses to a minimum. What becomes of the "welfare work," and also of the "welfare workers," in times of economic crisis may be easily imagined.

In this matter of "welfare work" we see once more the contradictions inherent in the capitalist mode of production. For while on the one hand it is admitted that healthy and contented workers are also the most productive and profitable, it is seen, on the other hand, that capitalism undermines the health of the masses and keeps them in a condition of chronic discontent. Critics of the Socialist program, who believe that Socialism will fail because it will be unable to satisfy the demands of the workers, find the reply to their argument in the experience of the "welfare workers." The demands of healthy and useful workers, in a society consciously regulated by themselves, will be easily satisfied out of their own immensely increased productivity.

SOCIAL HARMONIES.

In this gay season of Civic Federation festivities and bankers' banquets, not to speak of the gatherings of the lesser luminaries and satellites, it is perhaps a bit impolite to intrude with stories of strife and privation, of cruel oppressions and unjust imprisonments. In fact, some letters that we have of late received (not for publication) from our more enlightened fellow citizens and improvers of the condition of the poor have chided us for our narrow one-sidedness and our apparent inability to look at the bright side of the picture. Indeed, we freely acknowledge our shortcomings. We are even as one of the damned, and while the band plays the dulcet strains that soothe the nerves and aid the digestion our thoughts hark back to Chicago and Los Angeles and Tampa, Westmoreland County, Pa., and the Denver jail—battlegrounds of labor, with their dead and wounded, and acts of noble heroism and wonderful endurance.

These are but a few points of temporary prominence in the nation-wide social war. There are hundreds of other points of scarcely less interest or importance, but who would undertake to enumerate them all?

In the Westmoreland coal field thousands of miners have been on strike for many months past. They and their families have been evicted from the company shacks they had occupied. And so, during the merry season and on the night when the church bells throughout Christendom rang out "Peace on earth, good-will to men," these men and women and children were seeking shelter from the inclement weather in improvised huts and tents on the hillsides.

But these people are inured to hardships and privation. Even when they work they scarcely know how to make both ends meet. So they have decided to starve and freeze as rebels rather than as submissive slaves. Their organization, the United Mine Workers, provides them with the barest minimum for holding body and soul together.

Then there is Denver with its county jail, where sixteen miners, all members of District No. 15 of the United Mine Workers, have been committed to jail for one year. What is their crime? It is not found enumerated in any of the codes. They also have been on strike, together with others, for six months or more. An injunction, of the usual blanket kind, was issued against the strikers. There was a street brawl between strikers and strikebreakers. Presumably these men were among the more active leaders in the strike, for the president of the local union is one of them. So they were arrested, and there being no evidence against them, they were committed to jail for violating the injunction. One reason will do as well as another.

The families of these men are also being taken care of by the United Mine Workers.

But why mention these depressing things? Let us rather think of the splendid Broadway hotels, the fine dinners, the luscious music, the well-groomed men and women, and above all, the truly noble, humanitarian and Christian sentiments flowing as freely as the imported wines.



"STEP LIVELY!"

REGARDLESS OF POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS, THEY ALL HELP JAM FATHER KNICKERBOCKER INTO THE TRACTION TRUST'S KEEPING.

REAL PROGRESS IN AUSTRALIA

By RICHARD P. APPLETON.

Even if there were no other way of judging, one could be certain from the opposition shown in capitalist quarters that the present Labor government of the Australian Commonwealth is in a fair way to win some actual advantages for the working class of that country. The very measures most condemned by the capitalist class are naturally those in which Socialists wish to see the most hope, and I therefore have borne the bitterest attacks of the employing class, but which nevertheless will very probably become law within the near future.

They are both proposed amendments to the constitution and will be submitted soon for popular ratification. They are far-reaching and might almost be termed revolutionary in character. One is designed to give full power to the Commonwealth to nationalize monopolies, while the other aims at giving the parliament sole power to legislate concerning labor and employment, including wages and conditions of labor and employment in any trade, industry or calling.

The advanced character of the proposed amendment first mentioned may be shown by quoting its principal clause, which reads thus:

"When each house of parliament in the same session has by resolution declared that the industry or business of producing or supplying any specified goods, or of supplying any specified services, is the subject of a monopoly, the parliament shall have power to make laws for carrying on the industry or business by or under the control of the Commonwealth, and acquiring for that purpose any property in connection with the industry or business."

It will be immediately observed by those familiar with the philosophy of Socialism that no definition is given to the term "monopoly," nor of the word "acquire," nor does the proposed amendment mention compensation. Should the amendment be ratified by popular referendum, it then becomes possible for the parliament to declare almost any large enterprise a virtual monopoly and legally to confiscate its entire property and business, the business to be conducted thereafter by the Commonwealth. One can easily imagine that in a parliament composed in the majority of Socialists there would be no such quibbling as to the meaning of the terms "monopoly," "trust," "restraint of trade," etc., such as we are familiar with here in the United States. Monopoly being the logical and inevitable outcome of competition, it appears to a Socialist that should this measure pass by referendum, there would be placed in the hands of the Labor party of Australia a very large and wide-mouthed bag which they only need to hold in readiness to catch the plums as they ripen into monopolies and fall, until they are all gathered and stored away in the store house of the working class, the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Another pleasing and hopeful possibility is that should serious industrial conflicts arise in any privately owned industry, the machinery is at hand for its "requirement" by the Commonwealth (the working class now holds the upper hand, remember) and the employment by the state of the men engaged in that industry, practically upon their own terms. Does

not that sound good to the American workman?

The second measure to be submitted for popular ratification is entitled the "constitutional amendment legislative powers bill," but it is ever so much better than it sounds. It aims at giving the Commonwealth parliament sole power to legislate concerning labor and employment, including "wages and conditions of labor and employment in any trade, industry or calling, and the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, including disputes in relation to employment on or about railways the property of any state." The powers which this measure, if passed, will grant, are indeed comprehensive. The Commonwealth may dictate wages, and they must be paid; better conditions may be prescribed and those conditions must be furnished. If the employer believes that the wages ordered to be paid are too high, he may of course retire from business altogether, but in that case it might suddenly be discovered that he had been conducting a "monopoly" and his property "acquired" under the first mentioned provision. I do not say that this is the intention, but it seems to me that working class courts might so interpret the meaning of the amendments without straining themselves to do so half as much as our

courts here strain themselves in stretching for advantages for their capitalist employers.

But the wisdom of these two measures really consists in this, that the responsibility for conditions and wages is placed squarely and openly upon the parliament. If the measures pass and become part of the constitution, the parliament may not shirk or evade its responsibility, and the workman is obliged to see that his wages and the conditions under which he works depend directly upon the way he votes. It absolutely abolishes the "friend of labor," and forces the legislators to stand or fall under their true colors.

There is not a particle of danger for the working class in these measures, for it is certain that with the Labor party in control the power will be exercised only in favor of the working class, and even should another party gain temporary control, any legislation decreasing wages or imposing less favorable conditions of labor would bring upon that party swift and terrible destruction.

It looks as if the working class of Australia had everything to gain and nothing to lose by the passage of these constitutional amendments, and as if their passage would place Australia in the van of all the nations of the world.

TIME BRINGS CHANGES

By OSCAR LEONARD.

TEN YEARS AGO.

"Socialism? Why, there is no uglier word in our dictionary. It means the destruction of the family and of everything worth while in this life," so argued the good preacher when the word was mentioned by a thoughtful parishioner.

TODAY.

"Well, of course, a change is needed. Yes, indeed. To be sure, the Socialists are not entirely right, but I do think some of their ideas are rather practical and would tend to do away with some of the wrongs in the world. I am not of those who believe that Socialism would destroy the home or anything really worth while. Whatever is really good in human society cannot be destroyed by any one. I believe that the better sort of Socialism will help bring righteousness."

These words are all from the same preacher. The years in their flight have brought his change of mind because we Socialists have demonstrated that we can do good and systematic work.

TEN YEARS AGO.

"Why should an employer be liable for the injuries to his workmen? They take the jobs and they ought to be willing to take the risks of the jobs. The employer takes the risks of capital. Let labor take its own risks. Besides, some men would purposely injure themselves so that they may not have to work the rest of their days and be supported by their former employers. I have no patience with the Socialist schemes. I believe every man should stand for himself and by himself."

This was the view taken by the average employer, politician and professional man only ten years ago. Here is the way the same class of persons view the situation today:

"Is there any reason why an employer of labor should provide for the breakage and wear of machinery and make no such provision for labor-

ing men? Is metal more valuable than flesh and blood? Yet that is what we have been doing. Why should the burden of injuries fall upon those least able to bear them? And who is least able if not the workman and workwoman? There should be compulsory liability laws providing that in all cases of injury the workman shall be protected and receive compensation so that he may not be thrown out on the human scrap heap. We cannot afford to waste human life and crush those who are weak and helpless."

Why do you think that this change of mind has taken place in the past decade?

It is the work of the Socialists that has brought it about. The increase in the Socialist vote has opened many eyes and brought many changes.

Nor is this all you are going to get as your Socialist vote increases. They will gladly give you every possible reform. They will pile cushion after cushion on the saddle that you may not feel that they are on top of you. Meanwhile you will, if you are wise enough, continue to rise on your hind legs and rise and keep on rising until you are able to throw them off your back.

Of their own free will they will never get off your back. You have got to throw them off. Meanwhile let them give you these reforms. They will only help you become strong and stronger that you may be able to shake them off your back.

Let reforms come. But do not let them deceive you.

You continue to go about your work. Hitch your wagon to a star and put your shoulder to the wheel. The rest will take care of itself.

ALREADY ATTENDED TO.

Teacher (sternly)—Johnny, what is the matter with your eye? If you and Willie White have been fighting again I shall give each of you a good whipping!

Johnny (with the victor's generosity)—Yes'm. But you needn't mind about Bill. He's had his.—Ex.

KALAKAUA AND THE COLONEL.

My agreeable friend, the Hon. Richard Campbell, of the American Judiciary in the Philippine Islands, is the man you have to see in verification of the story that follows. I give it as he told it to me, sitting in Kean's Chop House, New York, toward the end of a recent furlough which his friends look back upon with a pleasing regret. Judge Campbell is an Irishman, in spite of his name, and admirably typifies the social genius of his race.

On his way from the east, Judge Campbell touched at Honolulu and there fell in with a Mr. Macfarlane who had been master of the horse to King Kalakaua, the last male sovereign of Hawaii, now defunct. Macfarlane was a gleig little Scotchman, somewhat dry and testy, with no small share of the dignity of his former office still adhering to him and with a certain intolerance of Americans referable also, no doubt, to the same source. Like most North Britons, however, he proved amenable to the right kind of social overtures. After bending his elbow and saying "when" a few times, he thawed out genially and drifted into some reminiscences of the late Kalakaua.

"A king evra inch of him, sir," said Macfarlane with loyal warmth, "and extraordinarily, I might even say coolly, democratic in his manners. But never lacking in royal dignity, sir, in spite of some eccentricities of costume verra pardonable in a child of Nature. Thank ye, I always take mine w' plain water and very little o' that. Weel, as I was about to say, Rex—I speak of his late majesty, King Kalakaua, of these islands, whom I had the honor of serving in the capacity of master of the horse—Rex took an unfortunate dislike to Americans and toard the end of his days was verra chary about meeting any of your people, unless properly eccentiated and so forth. It came about in this way. Thank ye, I'll 'een help myself—the speerit is bravly comforting in our Hawaiian Spring."

Mr. Macfarlane helped himself cannily and went on.

"A few years befoore his majesty's lamented decease he talked to me about getting soome American horses. As bad luck would nave it—w' due respect to you, sir—there was a fellow countryman of yours, one Colonel Blood, of Kentocky, a horse dealer, then in the islands with a string o' fine cattle. I thereupon got into communication with him, sir, and informed him of my sovereign's wishes. Mairroover, seeing that he was but little of a gentleman, I took the trouble to post him in the etiquette necessary on his presentation to the king. For as I may have mentioned befoore, sir, Kalakaua, the only too democratic in certain ways, was a king evra inch of him. Demmy, sir, this Colonel Blood looked at me as tho I was doing something for his amusement. But I maun say that he kept a civil tongue in his teeth.

"Weel, one fine morning, as agreed upon, I attended Rex to the campus where the Kentockian was to show us his horses. A detachment of the Royal Guard escorted us. Colonel Blood was on the ground befoore us with some of the finest specimens of horse-flesh that ever a man laid eyes upon. I presented him to Rex, de rieur, you know, when, demmy, sir, if he didn't thrust out a huge fist and seize his majesty in an iron grip, saying: 'I'm right powerful pleased to meet you, king, Shake!'

"Weel, sir, as you maun believe, I was fearfully shocked and didn't know what was going to happen next after this atrocious act of lese majeste. But King Kalakaua, tho a king evra inch of him, as I have said, was of a verra cool and speerit, sir, and maybe he leamed a bit of that way to weakness. He ignored Colonel Blood's brutal boorishness, sir, shook hands cordially and then taking a fine cigar from his pocket presented it to the Kentockian, at the same time lighting one himself. Tears came into my eyes, sir, as I witnessed this magnanimous act of his gracious majesty. Thank ye, I will have a leetle more speerit befoore I go on—it's a verra unnerving story.

Mr. Macfarlane mastered his emotion, comforted himself with a modest peg, and proceeded.

"Noo, sir, you would never believe what that infamous scoundrel Colonel Blood did upon His Majesty King Kalakaua handing him a cigar. By ged, sir, I shudder at the recollection. Coolly and without so much as a by your leave, he took his majesty's own cigar from his mouth and helps himself to the fire from it—says only as he did so, 'A light, king!' By ged, sir, I looked to see him killed on the spot!

"But as I have perhaps already intimated to you, sir, King Kalakaua, tho a true monarch if ever lived there was, was amazingly democratic in his ways—too much so, as I often made bold to tell him. Again he graciously overlooked Colonel Blood's outrageous misconduct, while I trembled with fear and horror and the Royal Guard sweated to avenge the insult. To cut the interview short, I ordered the Kentockian to bring up his horses. Weel, sir, the worst was to come, but I ask you as a fair-minded man, how could I have kept it? At a signal from Colonel Blood, a superb stallion came forward, leading a superb stallion, coo'vering and prancing, full o' fire and the devil. I saw Rex's eye light up as he looked on the magnificent animal, proud in his beauty and strength as Job has so weel described him, when that damnable Colonel Blood again broke out with—'King, how would you like to have a caub of ambish like that?'

"A wee drop mair, if ye please, sir. I ask ye, noo, is it any matter of wonder that His Majesty King Kalakaua should have had a poor, a verra poor notion of your fellow-countrymen?—Michael Monahan, in the Papyrus.

POTPOURRI

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ON READING REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFMANN'S "THE HOUSE OF BONDAGE."

You who are coved to grief by some old tale
Of virtue wronged or innocence oppressed—
Whose hearts have echoed to the anguish wail
Of Niobe, the mother dispossessed—
Or shared the chained Andromeda's wild dread
While the sea monster threatened—
Whose whose tear
For hapless Desdemona has been shed,
Or for young Juliet and her fate austere—

Put by these shadowy creatures of the mind!
Here is there nobler matter for your grief.
To tears from living eyes will you be blind?
Or deaf when living lips implore relief?

An actual Andromeda today
Cries from her fetters on our Christian walls,
A fouler monster is there here to slay—
Shall no new Perseus heed them poignant calls?
—W. R. B., in the Chicago Public.

INCREASING THE PRODUCTION OF EGGS.

All poultry raisers amass handsome fortunes in a very short time. Still, there are some who would like to shorten the time, and to them the inventions described in Successful Farming will be very welcome.

A new invention to make hens lay in meeting with good success. It is an automatic cackler. The principle on which it works is this: The hen always begins to lay when she hears the other hen cackle. The cackler is set to run off every two hours. Then make the hen noise so tight that it is perfectly dark. The hen always wants to lay when she first wakes up. Set the alarm on the cackler so it will run off and pull up the blinds at the same time. The hen awakes, she hears the cackle, and at once seeks a nest and lays an egg. At the expiration of two hours the cackler sets itself again, pulls down the blinds and the hen goes to roost and to sleep. Another two hours roll around, the blinds go up, the cackler starts again, and Bliddy, ever mindful of duty's call, repeats the performance and you get another egg. These devices will pay for themselves in eggs in a very few days. It is an imposition on the hen, but if she doesn't find it out, it's just as legal as the "regular" rates of lawyers that no one knows where they are "regular" or how, only that they are "regular." It is estimated that the energy exerted by an ordinary hen in picking her foot and holding it there, because she has no incentive to put it down again, costs to the energy required to lay three eggs per day. This labor saving device does away with lost motion, and equalizes the hen's energy. If the eggs are not of the required size according to the established last winter, screw the governor down a little and run the machine slower. The machine can be reversed so it will crowd instead of cackle. When the price of eggs gets below 10 cents per dozen the machine is reversed. This helps the price of eggs and encourages the hen.

CACTUS CENTRE'S JINGO.

A fellow blowed among us, from across the Texas way.
He claimed to be a cowboy, but was talk was his lay;
He'd harp upon the chances of a war with Japan
'Till he had us plannin' battles an' enlistin' to a man.

He sure was most convincin' when upon his special line;
He had the stretch of naves of the fightin' units fine;
We clean forgot our poker, and the run of drinks was light,
When we sat around and listened to this jingo talkin' fight.

But the stranger got to fasin' old Chinese Jim one day,
And the Oriental slapped him away,
Jest took his gun away, him, whereupon Hawkina roared,
That 'is immitation Hobson ever us hypnotized."

So we organized a Peace Club, we all swore to the pact,
And to shoot the jingo's boot-heel was our first official act;
And he faded o'er the cauc's in the fallin' shades of night,
And we know the joy of him, that no one's talkin' fight.
—Arthur Chapman in Denver Republican.

ALL EXPLAINED AT LAST. TO BE READ WITH CARE.

Head of Commission—What is the object of your raising your rates?
Railroad President—In order to get the interest on our bonds.
Head of Commission—Do the rates represent the actual cost of the road?
Railroad President—Oh, dear, they represent the amount of money we have been able to raise from the sale of bonds, based on the interest we can pay on them.—Town Country.

A COMMON DIVISOR.

Plaintiff (in law suit)—So you will get the money, do you?
His Counsel—I think we will get it.—Puck.

Counsel for the defendant—criminal case had made an eloquent speech, bringing tears to the eyes present in court; but the speech composed of hard-headed old men on whose ears orators and speakers felt like snowflakes on a chimney, were unmoved. Counsel for the prosecution, rising to reply, read their measure at a glance.

"Gentlemen," he said, "let it be understood to begin with that I am boring for water!"—Tit-Bits.

"I always treat my maid as the family."

"Gracious! How do you get on stand it?"—Answers.