

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

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

Fairly Cloudy; Freshly Snow.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 2000 BUREAU.

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Price, Two Cents.

MEXICAN REBELS STILL STRONG IN NORTHERN STATES

Federal Troops Make Little Headway in Hostile Country.

PEACE PLAN FAILS

Madero's Men Would Not Listen to Talk of Surrender to Diaz.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 11.—The rebels still hold Guerrero. Information received today from a traveler from the north is to the effect that General Navarro will encounter much difficulty in taking the place. The government issued a statement yesterday that no battle has been fought. So far the government troops have met with only insignificant opposition on their march. It is not expected that the rebels will stand and fight. A private dispatch states that the troops are proceeding slowly, fearing an ambush. It is anticipated that the troops will delay their attack on Guerrero for some days.

The country near Chihuahua City is desert, and near Guerrero it is mountainous and thinly settled. In all parts the inhabitants are antagonistic to the government, so the troops have to carry their food supplies from Chihuahua. They even encounter difficulty in obtaining water. This causes their movements to be slow. The country must be swept out before an advance can be made. The rebels at Guerrero keep informed of the movements of the troops.

Reports concerning the treatment of Americans in the disturbed district are conflicting. The government states that the rebels are robbing and burning property indiscriminately. Sympathizers with the other side say this is all false. They declare that the rebels are paying for everything they take. In proof of this they point out that no claims have yet been filed with the government for depredations.

South Said to Be Quiet.

The outbreaks near Puebla and other parts of the country in the south have subsided. Much depends on the expected battle in the north. Should the government be defeated it would mean much toward the spread of disaffection. Should it win the trouble will degenerate into the work of hunting down bandits.

It is impossible to learn the number of men supporting Madero. They are variously estimated to number from 1,000 to 10,000. It is said that many Americans are fighting with Madero. Many American and Mexican families are leaving the northern district for the United States and Mexico City. Aside from the North the conditions in other parts of the republic are much as usual. To judge from conditions in the capital it is hard to believe that a revolution is in progress. Business here is nearly normal. The greatest effect of the trouble has been the scaring away of American and other foreign capital, which, naturally timid, is afraid to enter while the present trouble is in progress. It is known that several deals for mines and tracts of land have been called off until the government definitely subdues the north.

The report that a young son of Minister Creel had been captured by the rebels, who were holding him for ransom, is denied by Senator Creel.

Peace Commission Fails.

Amador Gonzales, who headed the peaceful peace commission sent by the government of Chihuahua to arrange with the rebels, arrived in Mexico yesterday. He said in an interview that the commission had been unable to treat with the rebels, who would not speak about surrender. He believes the whole district was in flames. He spoke with several of the rebel leaders, but it was impossible to get them together to consider in any propositions to lay down their arms. One leader suggested that the government cease operations so as to convene a conference. Senator Gonzales added that he was unable to give any estimate of the number of rebels, but they are very strong in the disturbed district, and have the sympathy of all the people there. Senator Gonzales is a rich miner of Parral. Although he declined to say so, it is believed that he came here to see President Diaz to secure authorization to fight with the rebels on the basis of such sides making concessions. It was believed, judging from the attitude of the government, that he would succeed in his mission, if such it were.

American who has known General Reyes for many years, arrived here a few days ago. He says that there is a San Antonio, but no credit is placed in this statement.

TO MAKE STRIKES AGAINST THE LAW

Civic Federation to Put Chains on Public Service Employees, 'Tis Said.

Tomorrow afternoon in plain daylight, the National Civic Federation will experience another of its periodic labor-and-capital-harmony dreams.

At the office of the National Civic Federation, which is very luxurious, the draft of a proposed bill to prevent strikes upon railways, street car lines and other public service systems will be discussed.

Just why this bill or draft has been framed is not known. Judging, however, by the past activities, and the tone of the Civic Federation the draft of the new bill will be the embodiment of the Civic Federation's ideas on strikes and the rights of labor, which are to the effect that strikes are wrong and unnecessary, since, "employers and employees have a community of interest."

Should the bill become a law it will tightly tie the hands of organized labor, as anything coming from the Civic Federation would. However, such a thing is not likely to happen. The Civic Federation so far has only been negatively active and its work promises to be along the same line in the future. Its Work Well Known.

Just what the Civic Federation can do is still fresh in the minds of the public. The Civic Federation helped "settle" the expressmen's strike a few weeks ago in such a way that the men won nothing after weeks of suffering.

As to the extent of the friendship which the Civic Federation bears to labor, it is seen in the fact that one of its distinguished members is Nathan Straus, the philanthropist, also part owner of the R. H. Macy department store.

It is alleged that Chapital, who represents the Oaxaca district in congress, made some slight remark impugning Miron's bravery, insinuating that no poet was ever a fighter. When Miron heard of this he attacked Chapital, shooting at him at close range, but both the bullets went wide.

The affair has caused a big sensation in political circles.

A SCIENTIFIC PLAN OF DESTROYING UNIONS

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 11.—A report of the educational bureau of the Union Pacific railroad, organized somewhat over a year ago, shows that on December 5 the total enrollment, exclusive of the Japanese track laborers, had reached the total of 1,703, of which 327 had left the service.

Of the 1,376 still in the service, 225 are delinquent, that is, have not shown sufficient interest in the work to warrant the bureau continuing to carry them. This is but 20.7 per cent of the total number.

FIVE FIREMEN SPILLED ON ICE-COVERED STREET

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 11.—Five members of fire engine No. 3 had a narrow escape from being crushed under their apparatus when it overturned while responding to a small fire in Henry Dasher's candy and notion store, 39 2d street, this morning.

MEXICAN INDIANS JOIN REVOLUTIONISTS

HERMOSILLO, Mexico, Dec. 11.—Several hundred Yaqui Indians in the eastern part of this state have violated the peace pact which their tribe entered into with the government about two years ago and are reported to be marching to join the revolutionists in the Minaca district of Chihuahua.

The Yaqui Indian chiefs, who were given commissions in the Mexican army in recompense of their surrender, are still loyal to the government and have been sent out at the head of federal troops to round up the revolting leaders of their tribe.



He's Waking Up and Talking Now.

POET BRAVE FIGHTER BUT BAD MARKSMAN

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Dec. 11.—Congressman Salvador Diaz Mirón, who fired two shots at Congressman Juan Chapital in an ante-room of the chamber of deputies a few days ago, will be tried by a committee of colleagues this week for the alleged offense.

Miron is a poet of national reputation. He recently led a posse of planters in the state of Vera Cruz in pursuit of the notorious bandit, Santanon.

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STRIKE THREATENED ON READING R. R.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 11.—Unless the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company reinstates P. E. Pontius and James F. Tatlow, two signalmen who were discharged about two weeks ago, by 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon a strike will be declared, according to an ultimatum issued by T. R. T. Austin, president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Dispatchers, Agents and Signalmen.

The trouble, according to President Austin, had its beginning in a list of grievances that Tatlow and Pontius submitted to the officials of the company, as chairman and secretary of their order.

The grievances mentioned by President Austin, which were presented on October 15, are as follows:

1. That employees in the Reading service be given seniority rights and advance according to the duration of their connection with the road.
2. That all vacancies that may occur be allotted according to the above clause.
3. That this plan of advancement be applied to the dispatchers and other officers.
4. That train pass privileges be given to the employees of the telegraph department, as on the Pennsylvania railroad.
5. That representatives of the company and of the men meet and discuss a more equitable rate of pay where work performed justifies this consideration.

According to the union officials, James F. Tatlow, chairman of the general committee of the order, was discharged. No reason for this discharge was given by the railroad a few days later, they say, and when Tatlow appealed to Superintendent Beach he was told that if he wished to reenter the service he could do so by leaving the union.

Two days later P. E. Pontius, who is also a chairman of one of the committees, was discharged, and no explanation was given.

General Manager Doo has declared that he will have nothing to do with the union.

CONFISCATE RELICS ABOUT TO BE SHIPPED

SALINA CRUZ, Mex., Dec. 11.—Three large boxes filled with archaeological objects of rarity and value have been confiscated by the government just as they were being placed on board a vessel for shipment to San Francisco.

The ancient relics came from the state of Oaxaca and belonged to an American whose name has not been divulged, as no arrest has yet been made.

WOMAN'S LEG BROKEN ON SUBWAY TRAIN

Mrs. Sarah Young, of 2127 Bathgate avenue, the Bronx, was pushed down between a car and the platform at the 14th street station of the subway in the rush hour last night, and her right leg was broken.

Mrs. Young, who is fifty-seven years old, was returning home from shopping with her daughter Ruby. They tried to get on a Bronx express and the crowd behind shoved Mrs. Young off the platform. After she was extricated a surgeon from Bellevue found that her leg had been fractured near the ankle. He set it and Mrs. Young went home in a taxicab.

JAPAN TO HEAR OF GIANT PROTEST

If the Ferrer crime in Spain is duplicated in Japan by the killing of twenty-six Socialists, anarchists and radicals, it will not be permitted without the same sort of world-wide protest which yet makes Ferrer's influence a power.

The first mass meeting called in this city to lay the facts in the case before the public will take place in Lyric Hall, 725 Sixth avenue, near 42d street. Admission will be free and all who are opposed to the legal murder of thinkers and teachers by the Japanese government can help by attending in force.

The speakers will be Leonard Abbott, Arthur Bullard, Emma Goldman, Bayard Rustin, Hippolyte Havel and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in English, and S. Yanovsky in Yiddish, Arturo Caroti in Italian, Jaime Vidal in Spanish, Max Baginski in German, Michel Dumais in French and Vaclav Rejsek in Bohemian.

WARREN PROTEST MEETING TONIGHT

The biggest meeting yet arranged to voice the indignation and protest of local Socialists against the capitalist courts' blow at free speech and a free press in the sentence imposed upon Fred Warren will be held this evening at the Yorkville Club rooms, 1461 Third avenue, under the auspices of the Progressive Literary and Debating Society.

The speakers will be L. Phillips, William Dickman, John Frost, Earl Meyer, Louis Brown and John Wall.

'L' CAR DERAILED, TRAFFIC DAMMED

The Ninth avenue elevated road was tied up last evening for two hours because the forward truck of the forward car on a northbound train jumped the track at Rector street at 1:30 o'clock and blocked the southbound tracks.

The train was pulling into the Rector street station when the accident happened. The passengers in the first car, about thirty or forty, were shaken and frightened when the car bumped over the ties, but were able to gain the station platform through the gates of the second car. A wrecking crew had hard work throwing the car back into place on account of the snow and ice on the structure.

SOOTHSAYER SMELLS OUT CHICKEN THEIF

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 11.—Through information furnished by a clairvoyant a thief, was caught and a dozen stolen chickens were recovered last night.

A week ago thieves entered the chicken coop of Jesse Hogancamp at Phillipsburg, and stole twelve fine chickens. After the police had failed to find the thieves, or chickens, Hogancamp consulted a clairvoyant in this city, who gave him the name of William Verdon, a resident of this city, with a good reputation, as having the chickens. Hogancamp went to Acting Recorder Fowelson and swore out a search warrant on information and belief and Officer Roth went to Verdon's house and found the twelve chickens alive.

Verdon was arrested and confessed. He will be given a trial tomorrow.

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'INTERESTS' SILENCE PITTSBURG SCANDAL

Capitalist Newspapers Have Not Dared Publish Accounts of Revolting Scandal in Which Rich Banker Is Involved.

T. A. MELLON ACCUSED BY WOMAN DOMESTIC

Tired of Her After Relations Long Maintained, Drove Her From His Home—Pays Her \$1,000 to Sign Release, but Refuses Help When He Finds Her Weak and Dying.

(Special to The Call.)
PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 11.—One of the most sensational criminal cases that has ever been staged anywhere in this country has just passed through a three days' airing in the local criminal court presided over by Judge Frazer.

The persons involved belong to a class which Pittsburg holds in awe. The charge is of a nature which the capitalist papers usually leap upon with ghoulish avidity.

But not one whisper of the proceedings has yet reached the local public. The newspapers, yellow and conservative, radical and respectable alike, are all as silent as the grave.

They dare not run the risk of offending the interests, social and financial, which are involved.

The defendant is no less a personage in Pittsburg than T. A. Mellon, of the world-famed Mellon National Bank.

The charge is that of adultery. The story is one of the most shameful and revolting that a courtroom ever listened to.

It is one more in the series of scandals which have showed plainly what a rotten condition the capitalist class of this money dominated city is in.

The testimony in the case, in brief, shows that Mrs. Hurst, a woman of the working class, was employed as domestic in the home of T. A. Mellon, capitalist, in the latter part of 1908.

After some weeks of familiarity Mrs. Hurst yielded to the importunities of the millionaire and allowed Mellon to visit her room repeatedly.

Mellon kept up this conduct until the return of Mrs. Mellon. He resumed his relations with Mrs. Hurst again, the testimony shows, in the spring of 1909.

Driven From House.
In April, it was testified, she refused to submit to the demands of Mellon further. He was enraged, and though she was about to become a mother, he drove her from the house.

When she returned to the Mellon home to get her clothes, she testified, she was attacked, and when she refused to accept money in settlement, she was thrown to the floor of the kitchen and then put out.

Later, broken in health and weak on account of her condition, she went to Mellon for help. She was given \$1,000, it was said, for which she signed a release.

She said on the stand that it was understood she was to use this money for the purpose of having an operation performed and because of this understanding she signed the paper releasing Mellon from further claims on him.

After this, she said, she went to Buffalo, N. Y., where she paid a specialist \$500 for performing a criminal operation. As a result of the operation she later found herself suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs. The consequence was that she contracted consumption, from which she is now slowly dying.

Used the Newspaper.
Some months after Mrs. Hurst's return to Pittsburg, having got in a ghastly physical and financial condition as a result of her experience, she determined that something should be done by the Mellon family to save her.

This does not surprise many people except in the case of the Leader. The Socialists have been wise to the harem of this sheet for a long time. The matter's strike it stated by the newspaper trust and employed men in other crafts to save and secured the discharge of a press secretary employed by the Goe Printing Press Company because of friendship shown the strikers.

This paper holds in red ink every type each day about other papers being subjected and showing the community that officials and politicians are the same.

Nearly every newspaper in this city has been asked why it has not mentioned this case. Their excuses are laughable. They pleaded that the story was so revolting in its nature that it would corrupt public morals, etc.

Yet no poor or unimportant man has been spared in the past and no man has been too foul for the local press to play upon under big headlines. Leader's Bank Hypocrisy.

and billingsgate against individuals, city and county officers and traction officers. The Leader has been so persistent in this policy that it has succeeded in convincing many people...

Yet this case, where a prominent and wealthy citizen is on trial for a foul charge, his influence and wealth accomplishes the silence of the Leader...

SANTA CLAUS VISTS TELEPHONE GIRLS

Won't Have to Do 60 Hours' Night Work for \$9 Any More.

The New York Telephone Company needs 800 new operators. As soon as this force can be recruited the company promises an increase in pay, and a general decrease in working hours.

The more pay and shorter hours' increment is blamed on Santa Claus. The company says "This rearrangement of hours and salaries will increase the annual operating expense of the company by about \$425,000, and is being done by the company voluntarily."

A Raiser for Everybody. The force is divided into three shifts—day, evening, and night operators. The hours of actual duty at the switchboard are reduced, by the new schedule, for day and night operators, from nine to eight hours, and for evening operators, from eight hours to seven.

Day workers, who, at present, work nine hours, at from \$4 to \$9 a week, will, when the Santa Claus rule becomes effective, work only eight hours, with no increase in pay, for which, it may be presumed, they are grateful.

Evening operators, instead of working eight hours, for from \$5 to \$8 a week, will have to work only seven hours and get \$9.

Sixty Hours' Night Work for \$9. At present the girls who do ten hours' night work get \$9 a week. This class of worker is evidently a favorite of "the man with the bag."

MASQUERADE COSTUMER. J. STROPNICKY & SONS (SUCCESSORS TO "BREDA"). 1460 SECOND AVENUE. Bet. 75th and 77th Sts.

The Japanese Government is about to repeat the terrible crime of Spain. Like Francisco Ferrer twenty-six people are to be killed for their ideas. Will You Stand for It? Protest Meeting Tonight at Lyric Hall, 8 o'clock. 725 6th Avenue, near 42d Street.

ESTABLISHED 1863. The Oldest and Most Reliable House for Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc. Price moderate. All goods guaranteed. 68-68 1/2 Bowery Near Canal Street. Open Saturday Eve. till 9 o'clock.

SLAVE DRIVER SCHWAB BACK TO N. Y. MANSION

"Charlie" Schwab, after abandoning his \$7,000,000 mansion on Riverside drive for two years, has decided to return to his New York home, with a view to entertaining on a lavish scale. A complete staff of twenty-five servants has been installed. It is estimated that the upkeep of the establishment will be no less than \$250 a day.

For the last two years Schwab has lived principally in South Bethlehem, where he personally saw that his slaves in the great steel mills did not get any more than what would barely keep their flesh and bones together.

According to some of Charlie's intimate friends, he said he often felt lonely in the medieval chambers of his great palace. There, perhaps, he could not see the long line of tired slaves from his mills plodding home, nor the dirty, half starved children and their unhappy mothers, living in filth and disease in his company "shacks" of a uniform color and shape.

Schwab is looked upon as one of the greatest capitalist slave drivers in America. Schwab has looked upon the best thing to make the strikers submit was to lash them with the whip of hunger. In his great money making steel mills he looks upon the workers with no more thought than if they were so much raw material which he uses in the manufacture of steel.

NEW TALENT MAKES GOOD. Young Fighters Score a Success at the Long Acre's Stag.

They came, they saw, they conquered. That is, some of the amateur boxers did the latter at the Long Acre Athletic Club Saturday night.

Young Falter, a messenger boy, fought a great draw battle with Young Millroy in the first argument of the evening. Both went fast and furiously and resped a shower of applause at the end of their good work. With a terrific right chop to the jaw, Young McDermott ended his bout with Dan McCourt in the second round.

DR. HELD ON BRIBERY CHARGE. The man, who said he was Dr. Schwartzman, of 1475 Washington avenue, when he was arrested near disorderly houses in the Tenderloin on Saturday night, and who was accused by Detective Wittel of offering \$2 to be let go, was fined \$3 for disorderly conduct in Jefferson Market court yesterday and held in \$500 bail for the grand jury on a charge of attempted bribery.

PASS RESOLUTIONS ANTI-SOCIALIST LECTURE IS NOT ANTI

Trades Council Condemns Present Fire Laws and Demand Protection. Catholic Professor Admits That Present Day Conditions Are Horrible.

The following resolutions were passed at the Friday session of the Newark Essex Trades Council: "Whereas on Saturday, November 16, 1910, there occurred in the city of Newark the most horrible holocaust in its history, at which up to date twenty-four human lives were sacrificed and numerous persons injured; and

Dr. James J. Walsh, dean of Fordham College, a Catholic institution, lectured last night on "Fraternism vs. Socialism," in Montauk Theater, Brooklyn. While the audience was small, a fact for which the chairman made a brief apology, it was plain to be seen that those who attended, mostly from the "upper crust," expected to hear a scathing attack upon Socialism. But they were disappointed. The red, growing monster, which is becoming so threatening to the present order of things, was left untouched.

"Drawing" Subject That Didn't Draw. It was plainly seen that the use of the subject, "Fraternism vs. Socialism," was simply to draw a crowd. The speaker openly stated that Socialism is a growing power and that that power is continually increasing. He referred to the last election as a very significant indication of the trend of popular sentiment.

Dr. Walsh, however, did say some very good things. His lecture was very interesting, especially his simple narratives of the guilds of the middle ages. He believes we will have to return to the form of "fraternism" which existed then in order to solve the social problems of today.

Admits Things Are Bad. The speaker then made the statement that the poverty today is the worst in the world's history. In London, he said, after a very careful investigation, it was shown that one out of every four of the population, willing and able to work, is living on the very verge of starvation. The wages they are receiving are not enough to live on. He said that the investigators that thought that the conditions in London were unusual and they went to the city of York, where there are no great industrial institutions, and it was discovered that the conditions there were just about the same.

Wrong Says Judge. To Keep Arresting East Side Peddlers and Let Store Keepers Off. When two peddlers were brought into Essex Market police court yesterday charged with a violation of the Sunday selling law Magistrate Kernochan said:

Henry F. Hilfers, Secretary. The Italian quarters every kind of store is open on Sunday. Italians are supposed to be Christians and should observe Sunday, but they don't. They never get arrested for violating the Sunday selling laws. It seems a shame to me to persecute these poor fellows.

Warren Meeting in Wilmington. Upton Sinclair Exposes the Courts as Implacable Foe of Labor. (Special to The Call.) WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 11.—At a meeting held here last night to protest against the sending of Fred D. Warren to jail an immense crowd of Socialists and their friends listened to an exposition of the Warren case by Upton Sinclair, the author, who was the principal speaker.

Philadelphia. Dec. 11.—That the revolver which was used by the unidentified man who killed Policeman George Barnett and was himself killed by the policeman belongs to a member of the police force of New York city was ascertained beyond any question of doubt today by the detectives who have been endeavoring to trace the weapon in hopes of discovering the identity of the murderer of Barnett.

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MUSIC

SARA GUROWITZ, SOLOISTE, WITH DANIEL HARRIMAN AND IN D'ALBERT CONCERTO. By Harry Chapin Plummer.

Rendering the seldom heard concerto for violin and orchestra by the Belgian composer, Eugen d'Albert, whose music drama, "Tiefand," was the success of the Metropolitan Opera House, two seasons ago, Miss Gurowitz made a debut appearance in the New Theater, yesterday afternoon, with the Symphony Society of New York. Other works included with the concerto on the program were Franz Schubert's Unfinished Symphony in B-minor, Peter I. Tschalkowsky's orchestral piano "The Tempest," founded upon Shakespearean play, and two new compositions by an American composer, Paul Kuhn, both excerpts from a grand "Original Compositions" for a Solo Orchestra.

Displaying the masterful technique and commanding grasp of orchestral technique characteristic of the symphony support of "Tiefand," the concerto of d'Albert proved a welcome contribution to the afternoon program, and Miss Gurowitz's warmest praise of English and continental press and public, revealing artistic powers that in a solo were different caliber, might well be expected to develop virtuoso rank. Her attack in the introductory passages was lamentably weak, but the suaver portions of the concerto her bowing and intonation certainly praiseworthy, while maintained delightful fidelity to the Brief pizzicato she gave with flawless purity and rhythmic accuracy.

The performance of the Unfinished Symphony was far and away the best improvement over any that the orchestra has given heretofore. A notable impression in the tempo upon a part of the director, Walter Damrosch, gave rise to the belief that individualistic study was being attempted, but the admirable results attained of the whole fully justified the deliberateness with which the work was read. To hear yesterday's rendition was to be enlightened regarding the beauty and potentiality of absolute music as conceived by the "father of the German lied."

"A Rondo" and orchestral suite "Joyous Wanderings," were the offerings. The former impressed by the elegance of its construction, and, withal, the slightness of its tenor; the latter, which in two moments of free expression suggested that the Joyous Wanderings had been wailaid by Klingsor's bewitching Flower Maidens, by the fanciness of its design. An interpretation of "The Tempest" in the main, flying to ear and mind brought the concert to a close.

WAGNER PROGRAM ENTERTAINING LARGE WEDNESDAY AUDIENCE. A Wagner program, which includes the overture to "Rienzi," excerpts from "Die Meistersinger," the Proclamation of the Knights of the Holy Grail from "Parsifal," the Entrance of the Gods into Valhalla from "Die Rheingold," the Bacchanale from "I or "Tannhauser" and the symphonic "Tragic Idyl," was rendered by the Symphony Society at a subscription concert in the New Theater last Friday afternoon. A large and enthusiastic audience heard and applauded the popular offerings.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. "Musical Wedding" Symphony On Next People's Program. Well known works of four composers representative of France, Germany and England, make the second orchestral program of the People's Symphony Concerts, given in Carnegie Music Hall on Sunday afternoon, the symphonic overture, "Phedre," of Massenet, will be the initial offering and those who follow the brilliant "Musical Wedding" symphony of Kari Goldmark, Sir Edward Elgar's gorgeous march, "Pomp and Circumstance," and Tschalkowsky's "Variations on a Russian Theme." The last named composition will engage in the solo role, Miss Willy Lamping, the solo tenor, conductor, Franz X. Apens, will present each number of the program with a usual brief analytical address. Single tickets, purchasable as from 10 to 20 cents, are on sale at the office of the People's Symphony Society, Union square, East.

Chamber Music Concert Tomorrow Night at Cooper Union. Pursuing its course of study of chronological literature of the violin, the People's Symphony Society will hold its second chamber concert of the season in Cooper Union Hall tomorrow evening, beginning at 8:15 o'clock, when the Mendelssohn quartet will be heard.

Ruth St. Venie to Dance to Music of Russian Ballet. At the New American Theater, with a series of four matinees, beginning this afternoon, and continuing tomorrow, Thursday and Friday, Henry B. Harris and Henry B. Harris, will present Ruth St. Venie in a series of dances depicting customs and religion of ancient Russia and the Imperial Russian Court. In famous folk songs and selections from recent composers.

The Imperial Russian Court Orchestra will share with St. Venie in the novelty of the entertainment, with their introduction of famous musical compositions. Their program includes: "The Tsar's Daughter," by Tschalkowsky; "The Russian Folk Song," by a Russian composer; "The Russian Folk Song," by a Russian composer; "The Russian Folk Song," by a Russian composer.

Trace Burglar's Gun to New York Cop. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—That the revolver which was used by the unidentified man who killed Policeman George Barnett and was himself killed by the policeman belongs to a member of the police force of New York city was ascertained beyond any question of doubt today by the detectives who have been endeavoring to trace the weapon in hopes of discovering the identity of the murderer of Barnett.

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ENGLISH POLITICS MOSTLY ALL FROTH

Tories Find Brilliant Leader in Irish Renegade, J. L. Garvin.

By TH. ROTHSTEIN. (Special Correspondence.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Last Monday the nine-month-old parliament was dissolved, and tomorrow the first pollings take place in a number of London and provincial constituencies. Within less than a week, therefore, the greater part of the fight will be over, and its result decided one way or another.

I must confess that a more insipid general election has never been witnessed by me during the whole time that I have enjoyed the dull hospitality of these islands. Not one person is able to give an intelligible account of the reasons for the sudden contest, and not one person in a hundred feels the slightest enthusiasm about the elections.

It is said that in the north the game is being played lively enough. If this be so, it can only be explained by the eagerness with which the people over there embrace every opportunity for some change in their drab lives. In London, however, the thing is dull as the present weather, and the forced animation which the rival sections assume before the public is almost pitiful to behold.

Still to a student of modern politics the present election is not devoid of some instruction. No other election has presented such a spectacle of sheer froth-making than the present. As a real, live issue is wholly absent, both bourgeois parties are concentrating their efforts upon inventing some that should inspire the electors with interest.

Lloyd George Attacks Aristocrats.

The Liberals, but especially its radical section, led by Lloyd George, make a frantic show of attacking the aristocracy, to which their opponents reply by painting the bogey of American dollars.

"Shall Britain be sold for foreign gold?" inquires a big Tory poster on the wall of every passerby. Thereupon the Liberals issue a big placard swearing by all that is holy that "40,000,000 will never be slaves of 600 upstarts." All these appeals and protestations are about as relevant as last year's snow, but it does not matter; make froth as much as you can, since there is nothing more solid to show.

The strategy is about on the same level as the tactics. Parliament was dissolved on the so-called constitutional issue, yet the Liberals would desire nothing so much as turning the election on the fiscal issue. Last year it was different. The Liberals were straining every nerve to keep to the front the house of lords' issues, but the Tories turned their flank by raising the tariff reform cry, and ejected them from their position. That was an exceedingly clever move on the part of the Tories, and it succeeded to perfection. At present the tariff reform bait would not catch, owing to the better state of the trade and employment. On the other hand, the constitutional issue as raised by the Liberals has lost a good deal of its attractiveness by the shilly-shally tactics of the government.

The Tories, therefore, are glad to stick to it, while the Liberals, conscious of their own weakness, would welcome a diversion in the direction of the free trade plank. But they have failed as completely in carrying out this turning movement as they did last time in keeping their post-

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BOX MAKERS' UNION DOES GOOD WORK

Conditions in the Trade Unintelligibly Bad—Better Organization Needed.

By THERESA MALKEEL, Of the Women's Trade Union League.

From the headquarters of the Women's Trade Union League comes the glad news that the paper box makers are coming fast into line. Though the first attempt at organizing them was made late in September, their union counts already over 500 members.

Unions are surely in the air if these unfortunate workers could muster up courage to organize. Out of the 25,000 workers in this city four-fifths are women and children, too exhausted and downtrodden to rebel against their miserable condition. There is truly a living hell, an existence almost beyond human comprehension.

Even under the best of circumstances the paper box making trade is far from being a desirable occupation. But dirty, and undecorated as it is by itself, it is made the more so through the fact that the trade is mostly in the hands of small men who are trying to get the very life's blood out of their workers.

The paper box makers are fully aware, when entering their miserable work-rooms, that their life is in danger every minute of the day. It was not a coincidence that two out of the four factories to suffer in the Newark fire were those of paper boxes. Fire traps are the rule and not the exception in the trade.

In New York city, out of 250 paper box factories, there are scarcely 40 manufacturers who carry on their business in modern fire-proof buildings, who make at least an attempt to abide by the factory laws. The rest are harbored in ramshackles as bad, or even worse than the Newark fire-trap.

Dangerous Insanitary Surroundings.

Men, women and children are crowded together in half dark, unheated, insanitary work-rooms. And there, amidst unspeakable moral surroundings, these unfortunates spend their lives working from twelve to fourteen hours daily, when work is to be had, every minute of their working time being spent under the vigilant eye of the boss, who not only drives them at a nerve and body racking speed during the work hours, but remains with them even during the few minutes designated for lunch, urging them to take big bites and get through quicker.

And yet this horrible slavery does not assure the workers a subsistence. The seven months of the year when work is plenty enable the worker only to keep body and soul together while he works, but the hour the season ends and the factories are shut the thousands of men, women and children employed in the paper box making trade are left penniless.

To be a paper box cutter requires unusual strength and none but able bodied men undertake that task. Bit in spite of the long hours and unusual speed, the wages commanded by these men seldom exceed \$12, and are frequently lower than \$10 per week. The human dumb waiters, or carters, whose duty it is to bring the cardboard from the cutting room, which is, as a rule, in the basement, to the work-room, usually situated on the third or fourth floor, make about 200 return trips daily, each time carting loads of card board that weigh from 200 to 300 pounds, and for this beastly work they receive the magnificent sum of \$8 weekly, while work lasts.

Feed Fingers to Machines.

The operators, or setters-up, have to manipulate a foot power machine and at the same time feed it with such speed that there is scarcely a paper box operator but has lost one or more fingers in the work. The wage paid to these modern martyrs ranges from \$7 paid to women, who are in the majority, and \$10 to men.

The drivers in the trade work from 6 in the morning until 11 at night, those driving horses receiving from \$10 to \$11 per week, while the men pushing the carts get but half the sum.

On the face of it, the pasters seem to be the best paid workers in the trade, their wages ranging from \$10 to \$12. The terrific speed, however, at which they must work in order to accomplish the given task, saps their strength and disables them soon from keeping the job.

The worst and most horrifying exploitation is that of the helpers, or little children, paid by the month. These get \$5, \$3 and as low as \$2 per month, for beginners.

They are the innocent victims of a false system of society, compelled almost from a kindergarten age to spend twelve and fourteen hours a day in the cold, miserable shops. They must, to do their part of the work, constantly dip their little hands in the dirty, wet paste, and because of the cold atmosphere in the work-rooms, the hands become chapped until they bleed. Cramped from pain they tremble, the paste drips, the appearance of the box in hand is spoiled, and this, in addition to the physical suffering, means abusive language from the boss, forelady and the workers whom they help and a discount from the meager wages when the month is over.

strength and are anxious to do everything in their power to organize the whole trade.

There is the bravest attempt of all. A bravery that comes of despair. They have nothing to lose and everything to win and if upheld and helped by every union man and woman in the city, they will surely achieve their goal before very long.

"DRYS" AND "REDS"

Physician Thinks Prohibitionists and Socialists Could Get Together on Common Platform.

The writer of this subjoined letter, which has been sent to prominent Prohibitionists, says he is studying the question of Socialism and believes that Socialism and Prohibition are not far apart and by a little compromise could come together.

By doing so the writer says they would be a million strong. The letter follows:

Fellow Prohibitionists—For the coming proposed congress I make the following propositions to be considered:

1. Change the name of the Prohibition party to Social Reform party, because the Prohibition party stands for much more than prohibition, and has outgrown the name as did the Abolition party. Looking back to 1854 the Abolition party became a part of the Republican party along with the Free Soilers, the radical Whigs and Democrats with other reformers.

2. All parties and all members of parties who believe in reform, abolition of rum power, as well as other evils, should be invited to this congress to join under one standard, as they were invited in the Republican platform of 1857. We believe that the time has come for us to lay aside selfish motives and send out such a call. It is for us to take the initiative. "The feast is now ready."

3. An additional plank should be inserted in our platform, viz.: the government must purchase, by condemnation proceedings if necessary, all breweries and distilleries and furnish their product at cost for legitimate purposes only, such as chemical, industrial and domestic purposes; solvent, preservative, power, heat, light, etc. Not exploiting poor slaves of drink on a dispensary plan as done in some states, but using precautions against such as a beverage such as are used against poisons in general.

Why should this be done? Because abolition or prohibition was the only thing to do with the slave traffic, but alcohol, on the contrary, has a legitimate use, which is indispensable, but this legitimate use has been curtailed by the high price imposed by the whisky trust and federal government, and it can be promoted to use all the alcohol now made without the government being responsible for pouring it down men's throats. This action should be taken in the coming congress, because nine out of ten people believe that the Prohibition party would destroy the entire alcohol business. And well they may think so, because that party has made no provision in its platform except to close breweries and distilleries indiscriminately. I fear we will never succeed without taking some action of this kind. Respectfully,

JONATHAN T. MALE, M. D., County Secretary Prohibition Party, Long Eddy, Sullivan County, N. Y.

PANTS MAKERS GO AFTER UNATTACHED WORKERS

Custom Pants Makers' Union, Local 210, of the United Garment Workers of America, will hold a meeting at their headquarters, 230-Broome street, at 8 o'clock tonight. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss ways and means of organizing the workers who are still out of the union. As the busy season is about to start, demands to be served on the bosses will be outlined and other important questions will be discussed.

The organization is preparing to give the bosses who are trying to crush the union a fight to a finish, and an energetic agitation is being carried on among the workers to that end. The union has engaged J. Goldberg, business agent of Locals 8 and 40, of the Garment Workers, as their representative. The union appeals to all custom pants makers to attend the meeting and join now at a low initiation fee, as it is planned to increase the fee later.

EXPLOSION INJURES THREE ON SUBMARINE

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 11.—Three enlisted men were injured here, one fatally, by an explosion of a defective intake valve of the engine of the submarine boat Grampers. The explosion occurred as the boat pulled alongside the wharf at Coronado after taking a practice trip around the bay. The injured are: Herman Ley, age twenty-two, chief electrician, skull fractured and jaw broken, will probably die; J. B. Cooke, badly bruised, and P. H. Mont, cut and bruised. Ley, who comes from Colorado, received a piece of the defective valve full in the face. He had just qualified for submarine service.

Attention! Mass Meeting of the Alteration Painters' and Paperhangers' Union

Will be held at the PROGRESS ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 25-26 Avenue A, on Thursday Evening, December 22. The purpose of the meeting is to start a campaign for getting all unorganized workers into the union.

Nichols, Altmeyer, Meyer, London, Jacob Finkler, Max Katsenky and J. Goldstein will address the meeting. The meeting will be held at 11 o'clock.

13,000,000 WORKERS ARE SICK EVERY YEAR

Association for Labor Legislation Attempting to Prevent "Occupational Disease."

On December 28-29 the American Association for Labor Legislation announces it will hold its fourth annual meeting at St. Louis in Platers' Hotel. The association regards the labor problems, in one of its most important phases, as being largely a health problem, and with this conception constantly before it, it lays emphasis upon the means by which occupational diseases may be eliminated. As a result of its activity a memorial was recently submitted to President Taft, embodying facts and figures relating to industrial diseases, showing that there are upward of 13,000,000 cases of sickness each year among those engaged in industrial occupations; and it has been conservatively estimated that this represents a national loss of fully three-quarters of a billion dollars annually.

Realizing these facts, the association has taken for its watchword the motto "Conservation of Human Resources," and the forthcoming meeting at St. Louis will have for its main work the problem of determining the best means by which such conservation may be effected.

The opening session will be held jointly with the American Sociological Society and the American Statistical Association. Professor Henry W. Farnham, of Yale University, opens with an address on "Practical Methods in Labor Legislation." Professor Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia University, follows with a paper on "The Relation of Social Theory to Public Policy," and Frederick L. Hoffman, of the Prudential Insurance Company, closes the first session with a paper on "Fifty Years of Life Insurance Progress."

The third session includes a series of discussions, opened with the subject of "Industrial Hygiene." Among the questions to be raised on this head are: 1. Should the national government investigate industrial diseases? 2. How far can occupational diseases be eliminated through national legislation? 3. Should medical practitioners be required to report industrial diseases to the state factory inspector? 4. Do we need medical inspection of factories?—an important topic on which there can be little disagreement but much useful and interesting information. 5. Do we need a special clinic, such as Italy has established, for the study and prevention of industrial diseases? 6. Should employers and insurance companies be required to keep records and report by causes and occupations all cases of industrial accidents? Among those who will lead the discussions are: Charles P. Neill, of Washington; Charles R. Henderson, of Chicago; David Edsall, of Philadelphia; Sidney Schwab and Frederick N. Judson, of St. Louis; William W. Walcott, of Boston, and Leonard W. Hatch, of Albany.

The consideration of "Industrial Hygiene" is followed by a closely allied subject, that of "The Limitation of the Working Hours of Women," a subject on which international legislation, embracing fourteen European countries, has already been secured. The association will also discuss the most effective method of securing the co-operation between organizations interested in effecting the limitation of the working hours of women. The association has already done most important work in this field, approaching the subject from the standpoint that "permanent industrial progress cannot be built upon the physical exhaustion of women."

Those acquainted in the most superficial degree with labor legislation know that the enforcement of the law is one of the most important, as well as one of the most difficult, problems. Discussion on this subject will, therefore, it is hoped, elicit definite information on "What can be done to secure more efficient systems of factory inspection and better enforcement of labor laws." Of this end full information is the first requisite, and the question naturally arises "To what extent can the workers themselves co-operate in calling attention to the violations of labor laws?" Edgar T. Davies, of Chicago; John R. Commons, of Madison, and William McGee, of St. Paul, will lead the discussion.

At the closing session Alice Hamilton, medical investigator of the Illinois commission on occupational diseases, will submit a paper on "Lead Poisoning in Illinois." Frederick L. Hoffman contributes a paper from the statistical standpoint on "Industrial Diseases in America." Fred C. Schwedtman, of the National Association of Manufacturers, contributes a paper on "Voluntary Indemnity for Injured Workmen," and Daniel L. Cesse, of the national commission on employers' liability, follows with a paper from the opposite point of view, "Compulsory Compensation for Injured Workmen." Thomas I. Parkinson, of the Legislative Drafting Association, contributes the last paper of the meeting on "Progress of Workmen's Compensation Legislation in the United States."

BRAZILIAN MUTINY STILL UNCHECKED

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 11.—The mutinies on the coast ship Rio Grande do Sul began yesterday at 5 o'clock this morning. The latter officers replied.

The people at first seemed to be little concerned, but as the firing continued and casualties were frequent they became panic stricken, and many of them hurriedly left for inland points. The firing is still going on at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Only a number of the

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WORRIED OVER ESTATE, SHOTS WIFE AND SELF

After shooting and seriously injuring his wife, Charles F. Croeslimire, sixtieth years old, a retired gold and silver tinner of Newark, killed himself yesterday with a bullet in the head and another in the heart at his home, 14 South street. Croeslimire, who is fifty years old, was shot in the back of the neck and in St. James' Hospital. She may recover.

Croeslimire and his wife had both been married twice. The police say the appearance of a son of the woman in the house had caused a quarrel. In addition to this it was explained that Croeslimire worried a great deal over property of estate of which he was trustee and of the Pennsylvania railroad has been trying to purchase. He had been holding back from a settlement in order to obtain as much as possible for the estate. Several days ago he turned the trusteeship over to the Fidelity Trust Company to effect the deal, trusting their judgment more than his own.

Croeslimire wrote a note on an ordinary piece of paper before he attempted to kill his wife and himself. It was addressed to no one and read as follows: "I couldn't stand it any longer. May be the next world will be better than this. My son knows about my business with the Fidelity Trust Company and he can attend to them."

METAL WORKERS HOLD BIG SUCCESSFUL BALL

The annual entertainment and ball of the Amalgamated Sheet Workers' International Alliance, Local Union No. 11, held Saturday night at the Star Casino, proved a most pleasing success to the large crowd who attended.

A first class vaudeville show, under the management of James L. Barry, Actors' Union No. 8, opened the program. The show lasted two hours, after which the dancing began.

The dance music, captivating and up-to-date, was furnished by Professor Theodore Ward with eleven violin musicians. Visiting members from various unions were present. The Executive Committee, Carpenters, Plasterers, Plumbers and Commercial Telegraphers were all well represented.

An amusing feature of the affair, although not on the program, was the dancing of two lilliputian couples, each about two and a half feet tall. Among the entertainers were Harry West, the Steiner-Thames Trio, Fred Murray, the Eckels, Whelan and John Nester. An up-to-date moving picture show furnished amusement for the large crowd of youngsters present.

The affair was ably managed by the following officers and committees: Floor manager, Z. K. Chute; entertainers, John Colgate and John Fard; first committee, Frank Weaver; chairman, Louis Dyer, Frank Conroy, Lawrence Smith, Herman Lustig, Edward A. Dyer, Joseph Abban, Joseph Reich, John P. Hillinger, William Camber, Addie Kirk, John Donohue, William B. Smith, Fred Fuchs, George...

Arrangement committee, Patrick Addy, chairman; John McGee, secretary; James Lennon, William McLaughlin. Reception committee, James T. Reed, Robert...

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RIGHTY UPHEAVAL IN MINERS' UNION

President Lewis Recognizes Internal Dissatisfaction, Militancy Basic Reason.

By LOUIS DUCHEZ,
Member of U. M. W.

What will be the result of the present dissatisfaction and dissension within the United Mine Workers which exists at the present time? What is the cause of it at bottom?

These and similar questions are being asked by workers everywhere who have been following the movements of the largest labor organization, numbering about 300,000, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Reasons for Dissatisfaction.

For several years the coal miners' union has been getting ready for an upheaval within. It is true that there are in the organization two or three factions who are more interested in getting the nearest to the honey jar for to be an official in the United Mine Workers is not to be despised in a financial way—but underneath all, there is the big fact that the rank and file of the coal miners are becoming more and more militant than their leaders are, and the factions are taking advantage of it.

Internal Relations.

The internal relations became so strained within the organization last April, especially in Illinois, that a special convention, costing nearly \$100,000, was called by President Lewis, with the result that the condition remained about the same.

Mass Aggressiveness Needed.

For several years the militant elements of the coal miners' organization have been realizing the necessity of a closer form of organization, and a more aggressive attitude toward the bosses. The district contracts, which often compel workers in the same organization to virtually scab on each other, and at the same time defeat themselves all around, has been looked upon as a barrier to greater solidarity. Also, in many parts the "check-off" system, in which the bosses collect the union dues in the offices, is being looked upon as a method which makes of the union principally an institution for the collection of dues and office sustenance.

Disinterested in Places.

In some places the members are losing interest in the union also. This is partly due to the fact that in many places, because of the check-off system, it is so arranged that a miner need not attend his union meeting from one end of the year to the other in order to be paid up in his dues. It is also often due to the fact that in many places the union has become simply an institution to collect dues and to pay official salaries. Many of the miners realize their individual powerlessness to fight the machine and the boss. Also, all the methods of organization have been used to discourage interest in the union so far as making it a fighting labor organization is concerned. President Lewis recognizes this disinterestedness, as he said a few days ago:

"Our active members know that less than 20 per cent of the members of our union, in the best organized states, take an active part in the local meetings and seem indifferent to the issue of improvement of their conditions of employment or method of living."

Clearing Up Necessary.

While the present situation in the coal miners' union is somewhat gloomy, I am not in the least in doubt that the process will be beneficial in the end to the miners of the country. A clearing up is necessary.

Internal Fights Everywhere.

At the present time there are few labor unions in America where this spirit of internal discontent and dissatisfaction is not present. The process on the whole is a healthy one. All the labor unions of Europe are going through the same process, also. It is healthy, not because internal scrapping is in itself healthy, but it seems, historically studied, it is a process that must necessarily be gone through before there is a revolutionary or class alignment which is so essential for the clearness and solidarity of the workers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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ALL EUROPE ON VERGE OF REVOLT

Capitalist Correspondent Says Workers Are Awakening to Class Consciousness.

By CHARLES F. STEWART.
(Correspondent of the United Press.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.—After an undisputed reign of more than 1,000 years, the European "ruling classes" are beginning to realize that the existence of their order is threatened everywhere. Not even the French revolution itself—hitherto, perhaps, the most remarkable social upheaval in the world's history—was so significant as the present movement of the masses against the classes. For the French revolution was local, and the people of most other European countries repudiated it. The present agitation is comparatively peaceful, but there is no spot in the Old World where its effect is not being felt.

Struggle in England Intense.

Curiously enough, it is in England, with all its conservative traditions and the freest government in Europe, that the feeling is strongest. To a great extent this is due to the fact that in Great Britain the upper classes and the landed interests have always been practically identical. And the land hunger which has been increasing among the English masses for forty years past has intensified popular hostility against those representatives of the upper classes—which substantially means all of them—who have selfishly monopolized the land for their own pleasures.

Legislation Against Workers.

Recent advanced legislation, tending toward the breaking up of the great landed estates, has made matters worse, too, instead of better. The people who want land are angrier than they were before, because they have secured only a part of what they consider their due, while the landed aristocracy is furious over having had to relinquish even a fraction of its possessions.

Class-Consciousness Growing.

Today, even in cases where the laborer retains an outward appearance of respect for those above him, he looks on the latter as his natural enemies, and never misses a chance of voting against them at the polls. More than this, he has reached a point where he not only disputes the aristocracy's title to monopolize the land which he thinks should be his own, but refuses to acknowledge its superiority over him in any form.

Popular Education Responsible.

Popular education and popular newspapers have been mainly responsible for the growth of this feeling. The average mechanic who has to work hard for small wages, denies the right of another to live in idleness upon what his father left him. The present day British workman's creed is that every one in the world ought to start equal.

Masses Ahead of Leaders.

Leaving out the fact that most of the labor leaders belong to a passing generation and are not in as close touch as they should be with the rank and file, there is quite a different reason for the workers' unmanageability. Just as the village laborer regards the squire, so the city mechanic regards the capitalist. Both country squire and city capitalist represent the ruling classes to the man who works.

Growth of Socialism Responsible.

Generally throughout Europe, the growth of Socialism is held accountable by the aristocracy for the masses' discontent.

Germany's Throne Crumbling.

In Germany they do admit it—assert it, in fact. And the spread of Socialism in the Fatherland is making the old aristocracy shake in its shoes. No one there would be surprised by a Socialist victory at any election, and once the Socialists secure control of the Reichstag the aristocracy's—and the monarchy's—days are numbered. And yet the German Socialists are not much more Socialists than are the English workmen. Rather, like the English, they are advanced radicals. Their idea is less the rule of Socialism than an evening up of conditions—perhaps a not entirely unambitious desire, on the part of some of them,

200,000 PINE IN RUSSIAN PRISONS

Are Brutally Beaten, Starved and Chained in Under- ground Cells.

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International Solidarity Coming.

The question is whether all these different national movements can ever be combined into one. Labor leaders in all countries answer affirmatively. Year by year international conferences are more successful in drawing the strings of such a union tighter. At the present moment there is the common ground of the increased cost of living, upon which all are fighting. Those who are responsible for the high price of necessities are held always to be the ruling classes. It is against these that the campaign will be waged.

Change of Government Needed.

The truth is, as European workmen see it, that the form of government counts less than the sort of people who conduct it. If labor unions or any other sort of organization can put matters straight with these people, then in the opinion of European workmen, the masses' condition is bound to improve without much regard for the actual form of government.

Class War On in Earnest.

The class war in Europe has certainly begun. It will be marked by actual violence in spots, but in the main it will be fought out at the polls. And once the people who do the work begin to know their real strength, popular leaders declare, there will not be much chance left for those who have hitherto regarded it as their right to rule.

Improvement on Flogging.

Years ago prisoners were flogged. Even punishment had a certain procedure, a certain legal dignity or indignity. Now prisoners are not flogged. They are just simply beaten kicked to death.

Another method of killing off the prisoners at a rapid rate is the underground cell. On the least provocation, or even without provocation, prisoners are thrown into underground cells, which are so insanitary, in addition to their being devoid of light and heat, that it takes but a short time to break the constitution of even the strongest prisoner.

As far as feeding the prisoners is concerned the government now follows a policy of killing them off, especially the political prisoners, by starvation. It feeds the most hated to the remotest and coldest Siberian provinces, and there purposely cuts even their prison ration in half, or even further reduces it, thus causing them to die of starvation or disease, mental and physical, brought on by the want of food.

So obviously murderous are the officials in the prisons that their actions resemble those of maniacs rather than the sane men. Thus, one prisoner upon reaching his destination, and after having been beaten and trampled upon by prison attendants, received a visit from the prison warden half an hour after he was in his cell. The prisoner cheered up at the sight of the warden, and was getting ready to come out with a complaint for the brutal treatment he had received from the prison attendants earlier. The warden, however, told him to say nothing, but to listen to the reading of the prison rules.

After reading the first sentence the warden landed the prisoner a blow in the face which sent him sprawling to the floor. He then ordered the prisoner to get up and listen to the rest of the rules. The blows he said were the "punctuation" he used. And he proceeded to read the rules, methodically landing a well-aimed blow at the head, face or ear of the prisoner, after every sentence.

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LABOR UNION NOTES.

Inside Iron and Bronze Workers' Union, Local 56, will hold their nomination meetings, which are called for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of president, vice president, recording secretary, sergeant at arms and executive board, on the following Tuesdays: December 13, December 20 and December 27. At this last meeting the election of officers will be in order.

JOHN WORM, Secretary.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE Brooklyn Call Conference 2d and 4th Tuesday Evenings AT THE LABOR LYCEUM.

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J. G. Schaeffer, 225-227 9th Ave., (bet. 83 & 84 St.)
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Ghent Lectures On Timely Subject

Socialist Author Appears Before Philadelphia Literary Society.

(Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—W. J. Ghent, author of "Mass and Class," "Socialism and Success" and "Our Revolutions," spoke on "The Objections to Socialism" at the Odd Fellows Temple, under the auspices of the Socialist Literary Society, this afternoon.

Ghent began by paraphrasing Francis Bacon's aphorism on atheism and religion to give it a Socialist bearing: "It is true that a little philosophy inclineth man's mind to individualism, but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds about to Socialism."

Dismissing the ordinary objections, he concerned himself mostly with the question of incentive, the practicability of national collective production, the apportionment of recompense, the increase of production, the securing to the laborer of the value of his product and the assurance of liberty.

"The Socialists," he said, "have no Utopia. Instead, they have an interpretation of the present and the past, and a theory, based upon that interpretation, of the future. They are concerned to know that certain things have been, that certain things now are, and that certain things very probably will be. They see, very plainly at this time, certain presages of a collective social order. Socialism is winning its way all the time. It is winning in at least four ways: by the increasing socialization of production and distribution; by the increasing exercise on the part of the state and its subordinate branches of new functions; by the growth of the economic organizations of labor, and by the growth of the political movement which has for its aim the cooperative commonwealth.

Will, How Are You Going to Do It? "How will it work?" is asked. We have no biography of the Socialist state, and we do not know how it will work. Freed from the shackles that now hamper its proper growth, the progress of society may be expected to consist largely in constant attempts at adjustment. That process has no conceivable end. The social revolution will not furnish the working conditions and the principle of action; under these conditions and in the light of that principle the process can be carried on eternally.

"Everywhere democracy is reaching out and assuming an increasing control of industry. Doubtless the movement is attended with many mistakes and some failures. But the significant thing is, that democracy is everywhere so satisfied with its present advances that the movement, far from halting or retreating, steadily progresses."

Ghent then considered the two radically differing ideals regarding recompense—one the ideal of the rewards on the basis of needs, and the other the ideal of rewards based on service. His opinion, he said, may be hazarded that most Socialists all over the world believe that need as a sole basis of rewards is a standard utterly impracticable among men as we know them. But this ideal, though acknowledged to be impracticable of fulfillment in the near future, is one held generally to be possible of ultimate fulfillment. Our asylums for the blind, the deaf and the dumb, and for defectives of various kinds; our hospitals, our schools are all instances of the distribution of benefits based solely upon need.

"Parity of pay, he said, is no necessary part of Socialist doctrine. It would seem quite likely that a Socialist society would pay unequally for different kinds of work.

In all societies, in all ages, men seek their rewards according to the current standards of valuation. It is only in a commercial age that men insist upon a proportional reward in money. And even in such ages this standard is by no means unexceptional. "Ability always seeks to manifest itself, and generally it asks no other reward than 'going wages.' The consciousness of achievement, the esteem of one's fellows, the price of sharing in leadership, will draw from the men of ability a quantity and character of performance which even the hope of material gain cannot bring forth today.

"It need not be feared that the basic motive of personal need will be removed. It will not. He that can work and will not shall not eat. The primary motive of personal need will always be present. But there is another motive which usually shares with it in exertion, and would always do so under freer conditions of labor. That is the joy of the achievement. It has two manifestations—the one of immediate satisfaction in creating something, and the other of winning the regard of our fellows. There is no normal being who does not, or who would not, under reasonable conditions, take pride in the work of his hand or mind. Nor, except in the stress of fratricidal struggle, is there one who does not seek expression in fellow service. Even under the present regime, when the test of a man's success is so commonly held to be the amount of money he can mass, thousands of men give over their chance of winning pecuniary rewards in order to devote themselves to a social ideal."

The Trust as a Flinger Post. As for the expression of fear that under Socialism production would decrease, Ghent replied that processes already at work indicated the means of a vast augmentation of production. "The trust, in its anticipation of the Socialist state, steadily points the way. The material power of production is increasing enormously all the time. Work is being concentrated in the larger and better factories, improved methods are being introduced and waste is to some extent being eliminated.

"Is it not also to be supposed," he continued, "that men will produce in greater volume and in better value when the products are their own than when the products are another's? Is it not, in the words of the Rev. Franklin H. Sprague, 'inherently probable that production would be vastly greater when men assisted and encouraged each other than when they opposed each other?' With improved conditions in the work places, with greater immunity from wounds and infection, with better nourishment, sturdier health, a greater satisfaction with life and a higher hope for the future, is the belief altogether visionary that the workers would do more and better work?"

On the question of liberty Ghent said that the Socialists were spoken of as though they were deliberately forging shackles for their own limbs. "Why, these men and women love liberty as much as you do. But they have learned the hollowness of the medieval notion of liberty, and in its stead they have conceived a notion of liberty as a power for social achievement.

"The ordered restraints of Socialism will endow mankind with a liberty which it has never before known."

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

MEETINGS TODAY MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

City Executive Committee—239 East 54th street.

Warren Protest Meeting. Within a very short time the jail doors of Fort Scott will close upon Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, who was convicted by Republican lickspittles, though innocent of any crime (unless working for a general uplift can be construed as such), and sentenced to six months at hard labor and to pay a \$1,500 fine. The leaning Tower of Pisa will look straight in comparison with the capitalist structure if Warren really goes to jail. Socialists everywhere will make themselves heard as never before. A monster Warren protest meeting has been arranged to take place this evening at Yorkville club-rooms, 1461 Third avenue, under the auspices of the Progress Literary and Debating Society.

The speakers will be I. Phillips, William I. Sackman, John C. Frost, Emil Meyer, Louis A. Baum and John A. Wall.

Several appropriate songs and musical selections will be rendered. Free admission to all.

Turn out en masse and register a mighty protest against judicial tyranny. LOUIS A. BAUM, Secretary.

Bronx Forum. The class in American history will meet tonight at 8:15 o'clock under the direction of Miss Mary Gillson at the Bronx Forum, 1365 Fulton avenue.

BROOKLYN. 21st A. D. Branch 2—181 McKibbin street.

22d A. D. Branch 3—675 Glenmore avenue.

23d A. D. Branch 2—294 Sackman street.

NEW YORK STATE NOTES. The December issue of the State Bulletin will be ready for shipment by December 14. Special efforts have been made to make this issue of the Bulletin as attractive and as valuable as possible for propaganda as any of the other issues heretofore issued.

The main article will deal with the results of the election. The Bulletin will also contain a summary of the vote all over the United States and if possible the official vote by counties of the state of New York. This issue will be very suitable for propaganda at this time of the year and it is expected that the locals will order large quantities for immediate distribution.

Advance orders should be addressed to State Secretary Solomon, 239 East 54th street, the price being as usual, \$1.50 per thousand.

At a recent meeting of the state executive committee it was decided that the publication of the Bulletin be continued and the necessary arrangements are now being made to have same ready for distribution by the 15th of each month. The January issue will probably be devoted exclusively to the Warren case.

A meeting of the entire state committee, which is composed of the state committeemen from the organized

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

counties in the state, will be held in Syracuse during the middle of January. The exact date of the meeting and the location of the hall will be announced later.

Since the last report the following new charters for locals recently organized have been issued: Scotia, Schenectady county, with 30 members, organized by Comrade Noonan, of Schenectady; Walden, Orange county, with 9 members, organized by Comrade Fero, of Newburgh; Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer county, 9 members, organized by the Polish national organization. A Polish branch at Yonkers with 14 members and a German branch in Mount Vernon with 17 members have also been chartered since election. Several new locals are now in process of being organized and as soon as the applications for charters will be passed by the state executive committee their names will be announced.

Speaking tours for the following Comrades are now being arranged by the state secretary: Frank Bohn for January, Gustave A. Strebel for February and March, Mrs. May Wood-Simons for January. It is the intention of the state executive committee to continue with the work immediately after the end of December and as far as possible speakers will be secured for each month. Locals desiring that special dates be secured for them will please communicate at once with State Secretary Solomon.

A complete financial report of the state committee for 1910 will be ready by the end of December and as soon as the accounts are audited the report will be printed and copies of same mailed to each local in the state.

Owing to the lack of a quorum no meeting of the state executive committee took place on Tuesday, December 6. The next regular meeting is scheduled for December 20 and locals or committeemen having any requests or suggestions to offer will please send same on time, so that they may be considered at the next meeting.

MINNESOTA. The Socialists who elected N. S. Hillman, of Lake county, to the state legislature have prepared a legislative program for his guidance. This program was adopted at a meeting of the local organization of the party at Two Harbors November 21, where it was drafted by a committee. It is as follows:

Your committee, to which was intrusted the drafting of suggestions for a legislative program for the guidance of Comrade Hillman, beg to submit the following:

First—The drafting of an amendment to the constitution providing for the initiative, referendum and recall, to apply to all counties, towns, cities and villages, as well as to the state. Such a bill will be prepared by Comrade John A. Keyes, of Duluth.

Second—Drafting a bill providing for the building of a powder mill to be operated by the state, for the purpose of manufacturing dynamite to be furnished to consumers at the cost of production and distribution. This bill is of the greatest importance to the settlers in the heavily timbered sections of the state, who are being robbed by the powder trust, which is charging them from \$14 to \$18 per hundred pounds, which costs only about \$4 to manufacture. This bill should receive the unanimous support of the whole Northern delegation.

Third—Introduce a bill providing for a reapportionment of legislative and congressional districts, in order to give the state proportional representation.

Fourth—Introduce a bill stopping the sale of all lands owned by the state, and providing for the lease of same in small blocks at a nominal rent to actual settlers, and the advancing to these settlers from the state funds at a low rate of interest of sufficient money to enable them to make the improvements necessary to make them self-sustaining.

Fifth—To abolish the sale of tax titles to individuals or corporations. All land sold for taxes to be bought in by the state.

Sixth—A larger percentage of the gross earnings tax levied on railroads to be returned to the communities from which they originate.

Seventh—The enacting of a law to establish an eight-hour day for all state employees, the same to apply on all work done by contract for the state.

Eighth—Support any reasonable employers' liability law that may meet the approval of the legislative representatives of the different labor unions. If necessary, have one drafted.

Ninth—Support any good measure looking to the establishment of a sane system of road building under state supervision on the same lines as have been in use in European countries for years.

Tenth—Advocate the establishing of state insurance for life, fire, hail and tornado insurance.

Hoping these suggestions will meet with your approval, we remain, J. W. MURPHY, T. E. WOONPHIL, N. S. HILLMAN, NELS WESTLUND, A. A. BERGREN, L. D. KOTE, Committee.

THE WEEKLY PLEDGE FUND

The following contributions for the Weekly Pledge Fund have been received during the week ending Saturday, December 10. The total for the week amounts to \$413.19. This is considerably better than we have been able to report during the last three months, and we hope that the showing made this week may induce those behind with their payments to pay up their arrears.

In our report published last week a rather innocent mistake occurred. Instead of the report reading that the circulation of the Call is growing constantly, and that the paper has now the same circulation as it had in the past days as a one-cent paper, our printer has put the word "declining" instead of "growing." It is a mistake, it was stated in last Monday's Call.

Chas. W. Lawson, New York, 5.00; John I. Cohn, New York, 5.00; Jessie E. Adams, New York, 5.00; Ernest Foot, New York, 5.00; Dr. Harry J. G. Crocker, New York, 10.00; I. Klein, New York, 2.00; A. Rodman, New York, 2.00; Miss A. Rodman, New York, 1.00; Miss F. Rodman, New York, 1.00; Miss C. Waters, New York, 1.00; A. Newmark, New York, 2.00; Chas. Greenhoff, New York, 1.00; F. T. Harris, New York, 5.00; B. Eger, Esther Aronson and Paula Greenstone, New York, 4.00; W. A. Sinclair, New York, 5.00; S. S. Gaas, New York, 2.00; I. A. Feldberg, New York, 1.50; L. Lawrence, Long Island City, 1.00; Bertha Polonsky, Philadelphia, 1.00; Caro Lloyd, Nutley, N. J., 7.00; W. E. Hutchins, Greenfield, W. Mass., 5.00; J. S. Freeman, Onondaga, N. Y., 14.00; M. B. Roth, Manchester, N. H., 1.00; Harry Fass, Seattle, Wash., 3.00; L. H. Murdoch, Holden, Mass., 2.50; Dr. H. M. Taylor, New York, 2.00; D. Hawthorne, Brooklyn, 5.00; Edwin S. Potter, New York, 1.50; William Raul, Birmingham, Ala., 1.00; Local Williamsport, S. P., W. Va., 9.00; Morris Hillquit, New York, 5.00; Joseph Michael, New York, 10.00; M. Herold, Foxboro, Mass., 2.00; O. K. Franke, Lawrence, L. I., 8.00; Dr. Freudlich, Gutman and Roman, New York, 4.00; Mrs. Augusta Lillenthal, New York, 4.00; Dr. F. W. Lillenthal, New York, 4.00; Mrs. Meta L. Stern, New York, 4.00; Dr. M. M. M. M., New York, 9.50; Dr. Joseph S. Heller, New York, 5.00; Branch Hackensack, S. P., 5.00; Haabrouck Heights, N. J., 5.00; G. W. Hopping, Haabrouck, N. J., 5.00; N. J., 5.00; Anonymous, Haabrouck, N. J., 1.00; Louis Rauch, Haabrouck, N. J., 1.00; Drs. M. J. & I. Ortmann, New York, 5.00; Camma M. Ferris, Passaic, N. J., 1.00; Carpenters and Joiners No. 33, Brooklyn, 10.00; F. H. Billman, Brooklyn, 1.00; P. J. Flanagan, Brooklyn, 1.00; K. New York, 1.00; C. E. Barlett, Concord, N. H., 1.00; Oscar Andersen, New York, 1.00; Dr. S. Peckin, New York, 3.00; George Oberdorfer, New York, 5.00; Branch S. S. P., New York, 5.00; Mr. and Mrs. S. Solomon, New York, 1.00; Max Wagman, New York, 10.00; H. H. Thacher, New York, 4.00; Harry Lichtenberg, New York, 10.00; B. C. Gruenberg, New York, 4.00; Louis Fishkin, New York, 4.00; (Gus) A. Klein, New York, 8.00; Hans Toft, New Brunswick, N. J., 11.00; Anna Rochester, Englewood, N. J., 2.00; Julian Creidenberg, New York, 2.00; S. Halpern, New York, 2.00; Rev. Chas. P. Fagnani, New York, 25.00; Branch I, Local Union County, N. Y., 5.00; William J. H. Haabrouck, Brooklyn, 1.00; Harry T. Smith, New York, 1.00; H. Sandvik, Schenectady, N. Y., 2.40; A. Lerner, New York, 1.75; H. Rich, New York, 1.00; Elaine Wagman, New York, 1.00; Martha Arras, New York, 1.00; 20th A. D. Br. 2, S. P., Brooklyn, 2.00; Leonora O'Reilly, Brooklyn, 1.00; Rosa E. Stokes, Stamford, Conn., 1.00; J. G. Phelps Stokes, Stamford, Conn., 1.00; William Pigeon, Rochester, N. Y., 2.00; "E. N. Y. City," Waterbury, Conn., 1.00; Dr. H. Gifford, Omaha, Neb., 25.00; Local Passaic, S. P., Paterson, N. J., 5.00; A. V. Alexander, Paterson, N. J., 2.25; F. Kadet, Paterson, N. J., 1.00; F. Hubachmitt, Paterson, N. J., 1.20; F. Demarest, Paterson, N. J., 4.00; E. Romary, Paterson, N. J., 1.00; Jos. Ross, Paterson, N. J., 1.00; Albert Weisig, Brooklyn, 2.00; Maybray-Clarke, New York, 4.00; H. H. Layburn, New York, 1.00; Robert H. Edwards, New York, 1.00; Chas. Zeltelhack, Westfield, N. J., 2.25; Sam Knapp, Westfield, N. J., 2.25; Henry Wenke, Westfield, N. J., 2.25; Robert Otte, Westfield, N. J., 2.25; Paul Turschmann, Garwood, N. Y., 1.10; J. Bolin, Salt Lake City, Utah, 5.00; George E. Haber, N. J., 2.00; Harry Siff, New York, 5.00; J. C. Pierce, Brooklyn, 2.00; Local Norwich, S. P., Norwich, Conn., 5.00; Bertha Polonsky, Philadelphia, 12th Ward Branch, S. P., New York City, N. J., 3.00; Fred Haenichen, Paterson, N. J., 1.00; Richard Haenichen, Paterson, N. J., 1.00; R. Unger, Paterson, N. J., 2.00; L. Burton, Brooklyn, .20; Tessie Blitzer, New York, .75; Louis Blitzer, Brooklyn, .75; Archibald Black, New York, 5.00; J. Mark, New York, 5.00; Markwick, New York, 5.00; Cheatic, Fraser, Parrel and Lepe, Brooklyn, 2.00; M. Ehrlich, Brooklyn, 1.00; Anton Prinz, Brooklyn, 1.00; Julius Epstein, New York, .25; William J. Gulliflow, New York, 1.00; John Brandow, New York, 1.00; J. A. Behringer, New York, 1.00; Maria and Frank MacDonald, New York, 1.00; Frances Schickel, New York, 1.00; Leo Landels, New York, 1.00; Marion H. Linn, New York, 1.00; Mr. and Mrs. S. Goshka, Brooklyn, 1.00; E. D. Cohen, New York, 1.00; Mrs. S. Homberger, New York, 1.00; Elma Homberger, New York, 1.00; Bertha Homberger, New York, 1.00; Local New Rochelle Socialist Party, New York, 1.00; A. Warshaw, New York, 1.00; Chas. H. New York, 1.00; W. E. Kott, New York, 1.00.

Classified Advertisements

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WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY.

BRANCH NO. 3, Arbiters' Ring of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening in Social Tendency Hall, 235 1/2 Bay Street, cor. Hartung st. Our officers: John Bailey, 25 McKibbin st.; Aaron Rosenbush, 65 Melville st.; Fin. Sec., J. P. Finkelstein, 153 Vernet st.; Treasurer, J. H. Hamlin, 85 Gates ave.; Sec. Sec., J. Cohen.

"THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE" (Arbiters' Ring), General Office, 25-21 Delancey st., N. Y. City, Tel. 3228. Officers: J. H. Hamlin, Sec. Gen.; J. Cohen, Sec. Sec.; J. P. Finkelstein, Treas.; J. Bailey, Fin. Sec.

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UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. 4TH ST. 427 W.—Two single flats, 6 large rooms, bath: \$22; small house.

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UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BRONX. BROOK AVE. 346, near 142d st.—Five light rooms, bath, new decorations: rent \$18.00.

SCHOOLS. ERON PREP. SCHOOL. 155-157 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE. YOUNG COMRADE, sober and experienced, seeks position as waiter or barman. Address: 19 E. 12th St. (near 5th) City.

NOTICE. Comrade W. T. Richards, formerly member of Boston Central S. P. Club, should please send his address to Harry Rosenbaum, 23 Josephine st., Dorchester, Mass.

BARTENDERS HAVE OPENED NEW HOME. Bartenders' Union, Local 3, of the Bartenders' International Alliance, opened new headquarters at 104 East 12th street yesterday.

The union will also establish a labor bureau at their own home which will serve as a free employment office for the unemployed bartenders. The headquarters will also be used for a meeting and social room for bartenders.

The committee is planning to install billiard tables and to establish a bowling alley for the purpose of keeping the members of the union together by having all social affairs in their own home. The hall is a sixteen room brick building. A reading room in which all labor journals will be kept on file will be a feature of the new arrangements.

William B. Joyce, business representative of the organization, will furnish competent bartenders at short notice to parties desiring to have union men by applying to him at the above address.

The Shiest and Most Reliable SHOE STORE IN EAST N. Y. W. L. DOUGLAS EST. 1869. A. SONNENSCHNEIN 2080 ATLANTIC AVENUE. Ret. Vermont Street and New Jersey Avenue, Brooklyn.

UNION LABELS. The Union Label is the mark of quality and the mark of the worker.

SHOES. The shoes of the Union Label are made of the best material and are of the highest quality.

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Working for 10,000 More Readers

If you have been reading THE CALL carefully during the last week you undoubtedly noticed that WE ARE CARRYING ON A CAMPAIGN FOR TEN THOUSAND NEW READERS.

That is what we are after. We shall not rest until we get TEN THOUSAND more names on our mailing list. We feel that THE CALL will be thoroughly successful and solidly planted on a good foundation if we can get TEN THOUSAND new readers.

TEN THOUSAND MORE CIRCULATION WILL MEAN AN EIGHT-PAGE PAPER. TEN THOUSAND NEW READERS WILL MEAN A ONE CENT PAPER. Do you want to see those two improvements? You can get them if only you will help us get those TEN THOUSAND readers.

All YOU who have sacrificed yourselves for the upbuilding of your paper should now get together and give it the real, final boost that will place it in a position of independence. Will you do that? We hope you will.

A FEW WEEKS OF WORK AND THE TASK IS COMPLETED. A little collective action and your paper is fixed in an invincible position. It is all up to you. Your decision is master of the outcome. If we get those TEN THOUSAND readers it will be because you willed it so. THE CASE RESTS WITH YOU.

We expect you to stand by in this important work. We hope you will be as ready and willing to get those TEN THOUSAND new subscriptions as ever you were in the past when your paper—THE CALL—was in immediate need. Remember, THE CALL is in no financial difficulties. Things are going along as well as a Socialist paper could hope for. WHAT WE ARE CLAMORING FOR IS INCREASED CIRCULATION. We want the power of THE CALL increased so that it may all the better carry on the battles of the working class.

Table with 3 columns: Rate, Sunday Issue Only, Weekday Issue Only, Sunday and Weekday Issues.

New Teutonia Hall. Society Union. Large Hall for Balls, Concerts, Weddings, Parties and Mass Meetings.

Address: Harrison Ave., Cor. Bayard St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Call Devoted to the Interests of the Working People. Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 Pearl Street, New York.

THE ITALIAN SOCIALISTS.

By LOUIS H. WETMORE.

In no other country of the world has the growth of the Socialist movement been more complicated than in Italy. The forces at work there are of many kinds, and the various parties that composed the great movement of the last century for a united Italy have split up into so many parties that they are practically unrecognizable in the forms they have assumed of late years.

These two parties were destined in their turn to give way to new ones. In Milan there had arisen a very able leader in the shape of Filippo Turati, who had great influence among the Milanese, and whose paper, Riforma Sociale, enjoyed a considerable circulation, not only among his followers in Milan, but throughout Italy as well.

The period from 1848 to 1864, which was one of great revolutionary activity and reaction, saw the rise of Socialism in the Italian peninsula. The leaders of the more or less adulterated Socialism of that period were Mazzini, Caribaldi, and Misasi. Bakounin. The latter, in 1864, took refuge in France, from whence he returned to the country to start branches of the international. The first of these he established in Naples, extending them by degrees till there were quite a number in Sicily and Campania. These branches gathered strength at the time of the Commune, in 1871, as the sympathizers with that revolt found that the best way of expressing their feelings was through the international, which was taking an active part in aiding the Communists.

A year later, in 1893, the name of the Italian Labor party was changed to that of the Italian Socialist Labor party at the congress of Reggio di Emilia. There for the first time appeared Enrico Ferri, who was destined to become the leader of the Integralists, who in later years attempted to maintain peace between the two camps of Marxists and Reformists. The newly named party advocated what is known in Italy as the Maximum Program, that is, the socialization of the land and the means of production and exchange. The tactics of the party were declared to be the old slogan, "No compromise," and members were told to base their propaganda on the central idea of Marxism—the war of the classes.

Bakounin, who was a hot-tempered person, soon came to blows with Mazzini, and then started to prepare for revolution on his own account with the assistance of his 150 branches of the international and the support of the records of the Congress of Bologna the first of which was held in 1862, and the second in 1874. His followers who attempted uprisings in Naples and Benevento were at once put down by the government, which took the most desperate and cruel means to stamp the revolutionists out of existence. Andrea Costa, who, as head of the international in Italy, had given Bakounin support up to this time, announced that he no longer believed in the anarchism of the Russian leader, but, instead, gave his entire support to the theories of Karl Marx. This put quite a different face on the methods of the international in Italy, and Bakounin's idea of using the methods of generation gradually died out, and was superseded by the ideas that came in with the destruction of the international and the formation of new Socialist parties.

The first official approval of the new type of tactics is to be found in the records of the Congress of Bologna in 1880. It was from this congress that the Italian Workingmen's party came into existence, advocating the liberty of strike, the single tax, the liberty of the press and other such reforms. As a Socialist party this organization had little value. The members were constantly flirting first with anarchism and then with unionism, and no adequate propaganda was carried on. The extremists, who were not

remolded the constitution of the party, changing its name to the Italian Socialist party. Important changes were made in the program, which was changed from the Marxist "Maximum Program" to the "Minimum." The party for the first time became absolutely political, for up to this time it was an association of unions and groups, while at this congress individual adhesion was made the rule. All this was done by the Reformist element, led by Turati, who, from that time to this, has been the leader of the majority or right wing of the party.

Since that time there have been frequent attempts to break the power of the strong Reformist element. The Syndicalists tried it several times and failed. The very last congress, held this October, was the scene of a most interesting debate between the Marxists, the Integralists, or Comrades who occupy a middle position between the first named and Turati's followers, and the Reformists. The actual voting showed that the Reformists were still in control, as their resolution was carried by a vote of 12,991 to 6,054 for the Marxists and 4,624 for the Integralists. But it must not be forgotten that the Reformists have been getting more and more radical, and that they only succeeded in getting their resolution carried by having a special clause put in it allowing no Socialist support in the Republican candidates.

Late that same evening, too late to attend it, I heard about it, and picked up my penny breakfast paper next morning to read an account of it. This paper claims a morning circulation for November of 342,082.—"Circulation books open to the public." The great bulk of its readers come from the laboring class. Now see how much space they gave to this meeting, one of the most important, in a way, ever held in Boston—the meeting of a party which is the only avowed workers' party in the United States.

I couldn't find any notice at all at first; a friend of mine, in fact, never said it till I pointed it out. It contained thirty lines, with a weak leader. It was on the eighth page (there were twenty pages in all) in the third column, under a silly cartoon featuring entitled "When Man Becomes Womanish." In that tiny thirty lines, or one-seventh of a column, there was not the slightest reference to Socialism. Only Mrs. Snowden was mentioned, and the remarks about her would indicate that she spoke only on woman suffrage. Mind you, there was absolutely nothing to indicate the Socialism of the meeting, or that the audience was a new audience to Socialist meetings, composed almost entirely of native born Americans.

"Other things, decidedly uplifting and of value to the workers, tending to lead them from their bondage were touched on. In that same issue the Hattie Le Blanc case, a sordid murder committed over a year ago, had sixteen columns, or 3,200 lines. This is a case where a husband betrayed a young French girl who worked for him; the usual triangular relationship was understood and tolerated all around. The husband was killed. Query: Who did it, the betrayed girl or the wife? That runs for column after column, page after page, in our daily press every day. (Growing girls and boys devour the Le Blanc case eagerly—I have seen them myself.)

The intellectual, stimulating "When Man Becomes Womanish" (and I admire good cartoons, mind), which is positively sickening, lacking wit and decency, was printed over the notice of the meeting. That got two solid columns of space. The Harvard soccer team photograph got a solid column.

It might be claimed, of course, that circumstances prevented featuring of the Socialist meeting. That does not alter the fact that the Boston Post, the paper in question (it is doing its little mite to renominate Lodge, by the way), should not have given out the effect of a positive lie by its concealment of half the truth. Also, the above two features, soccer photo and the sickening cartoon referred to, could have been run any old time, being, of course, mere "fillers."

Some of us thought of writing, but then we remembered that previous letters touching on anything really vital were thrown into the waste basket by this same paper, which discusses such live topics as: "Why is not grand opera more successful in Boston?" "What motorman is this, whose photo is here-with given?" "Who is the prettiest child in Boston and vicinity?" "Will Champ Clark be the next Speaker?" "Views of Ireland" (don't get this wrong—the writer is a bit Irish, and more than a bit proud of it), etc.

Never a subject that will make the worker think, but plenty of sly, insinuating praise of the big corporations like the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. When, for instance, the Canadian railroad tried to break into Boston recently and had its eye on the only available dock for its purposes, it was this same Post that commended Governor Draper for leasing to the former road the only available dock site and shutting off the competition from Canada. This is the paper that used to advertise in its editorial page that it was "with a mission and without a muzzle." George Allan England has written in The Call before he they absolutely ignored a rejoinder of his to one of their editorials.

Oh, yes, we must be fair. There is an uplifting feature. On the editorial page every morning, we see a picture, usually large enough to hang on your parlor wall. On this morning in question it was an illustration of something in Fox's "Raven." Every morning they run eight or ten lines (this morning it was only seven) of the poem with this tremendous illustrative photo, taking altogether a space of three columns solid. Anything at all but stuff that will make the workers think—the workers who, were they awake to their own interests, could, by withdrawing their patronage, put this paper and other hypocritical papers down and out. We can have a sort of admiration for galleries which do not pretend to be anything else than what they are. And anything, too, which my purpose is not to act as advertising agent, the daily which in Boston gives the new space to Socialism and acts most fairly toward the movement is the Boston Transcript, which, probably has a higher class of readers than any other daily in the country, and which does not claim to be a "workers' paper."

That's your workers' newspaper nearly every time: Murder, divorce, baseball (and I like baseball myself), athletics, suicides, divorces, highway robbery. Whose picture is this? Suspense for Lena Park, murder, arson. Will it be Dix or the other fellow? murder, divorce, and away down in a corner, under some glaring column like "When Man Becomes Womanish," an inch or so of "Public Opinion," the most important fact in American life, and the most important fact in the world.

CONCERNING ADVERTISING.

In The Sunday Call of yesterday there were several important advertisements. Today there are others. Throughout the week still others will appear. All of them are worth reading and worth following up. Yesterday's department store advertisement was highly important to The Call. To make it fully effective, as many persons as possible should purchase from it. When they do they should either present a Call Purchasers' League slip, or they should retain their sales slip and send it to the business department of The Call.

One thing is necessary. The Call is anxious to build up an honest advertising following on an honest circulation. It has never made a claim that it could not substantiate. It is probable, more than probable, that those who have used The Call columns have more than received a return for their money.

But at the present time, when The Call is building in so many ways, when, in spite of obstacles it is forging ahead, it is necessary that the friends of The Call rally round it in the matter of advertising. One thing is certain. Do not let the fact go out of your mind for an instant. The person who gains entrance into the columns of The Call has to deliver the goods. There is no faking and no overstatement.

Just now, when most persons must purchase so much, you can feel safe in dealing with every single advertiser in The Call. So all readers are requested at this time to do so. They are also requested to see that their purchases are recorded. If you have not a card—which you should have—send into the business department your sales slip. That is only asking you to take a little trouble for the paper you support. It means much to the paper.

OUR BIGNESS.

You, and I, and the rest of us are one each of something like 91,973,466 persons, or we were when the enumeration was made. Throwing aside as of no consequences the possible claim of Mr. Roosevelt that he did it, there are several large considerations that obtrude themselves.

These more than 90,000,000 of persons are not competent to rule themselves. So they have delegated their ruling to a crowd of lawyers.

They are not competent to govern their means of locomotion. So they have delegated, to a crowd of swindlers, the street railroads and the steam railroads of the country.

They are not competent to regulate their food supply. So they have delegated to a lot of transportation sharps, food speculators, middlemen and others, the fixing of prices.

They are not competent to regulate the conditions of labor. So they have delegated to men whose interest it is to force the worst possible conditions full control of this matter.

They are not competent to regulate policing regulations. So those who produce are beaten, spied upon and coerced. In this connection it is interesting to note, that while the capitalist class has countless spies and "agents" among the workers, there is no record and never has been a record of a working class "spy" sitting in with the capitalists. There are many instances of capitalist spies in trades union meetings. There has never been the record of a working class spy sitting in at a directors' meeting.

But we do not need it. We shall win honestly.

These more than 90,000,000 of people are not competent to run their own legal affairs. So they submissively delegate all power to a few men who are without exception representatives of the capitalist class. As a result labor, the bulk of the more than 90,000,000 of inhabitants, is flouted, scorned and wronged.

One of the most wonderful things in all the records of court cases, in all decisions, is that they "leaned" to capitalism, that is, that they are in favor of the smallest class in the country.

The hopeful element in all this big mass of inhabitants is the Socialist element. The Socialists mean business. They are going to change things from top to bottom.

Instead of stealing from the man who produces they are going to give to the man who produces.

Instead of holding work in scorn, they are going to hold idleness in scorn.

Instead of holding criminal appropriation in reverence, they are going to hold productivity in reverence.

Instead of making courts a heartless, soulless weapon against labor, they are going to make courts an equitable tribunal for the settlement of affairs between men and men. Never yet have they been that. But they will be.

Instead of graft they are going to see that ALL, which is the poor, contemptible public of the present, receive decent, fair, honest treatment. That will eliminate graft.

Instead of making the government a weapon for the capitalist class, they will make it an operating means for the whole people.

A few thousand people of the present 91,000,000 now rule. All are going to rule, and the rule will be for all. But such a state of affairs can come only under a Socialist government.

That is the thing for which we fight, the thing for which we suffer. But we shall get it. The recent vote proved it. The next vote will emphasize it. And there will soon be a vote that will determine it.

THE MAN WHO DIDN'T.

Reports from the opening of Congress indicate that the influence of Theodore Roosevelt is negligible. Probably the only paper in this country which did not grow excited either over the "menace" or the "hope" of Roosevelt is The Call. Its attitude was founded on the profound belief in the fact that we had passed beyond Roosevelt years ago, either as a man who could influence progress, for good or bad, or who could stay the onward march of common sense.

This country is governed by that class which possesses in greatest degree a combination of economic and political power. At present the class which has that power in a tremendous and overwhelming proportion is the capitalist class. The class which is approaching that power is the working class, through the political activities of the Socialist party and the economic activities of the trades unions.

Roosevelt did not have and has not the sense or the ability to understand. He was never either a problem or a menace. He was simply that "bubble" that happened on the great wave of modern progress. He did not make the wave, nor can he retard it. Socialists did not kick into him the realization of what he is. That was done by the capitalists he has so wholeheartedly supported all these years. He has been a sort of an opponent of Socialism, but that was born of his profound and all-embracing ignorance.

Now Congress drives the knowledge home to him. It tells him what he is and what he may expect to be. He cannot expect to be much. He has long ago outlived his usefulness. He is a mere citizen of the United States, with one vote and one voice. As such his influence is that of an individual. Beyond him there is a greater thing—that is, the evolution of society, a thing he does not understand.

But Socialists understand it, and it is Socialist understanding that is to be the determining factor in what is to happen in politics.

THE MILLS OF JUSTICE.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

There has been some discussion lately in capitalistic papers as to whether or not Socialists are systematically kept away from jury service in our courts. Of course, the laws of our state exempting certain occupations from jury duty are silent on the question of Socialists as possible material. But it has been asserted that the Commissioner of Jurors of this county, in compiling his lists, does not inscribe thereon those registered voters that enroll themselves as Socialists. Whether this is fact or fancy I am unable to say. So many things are done under our own eyes regardless of the letter of the law that Mr. Thomas Allison, our Commissioner of Jurors, may or may not act arbitrarily in securing jurors for the various courts. He is an old time Republican politician of the generation that gloried in his Wicked Gibbs, his Johnny O'Brien, his Tom Platt. With these eminent gentlemen, expediency and politics always counted for more than obedience to the letter and spirit of the law.

However, regardless of the general condition of things in Mr. Allison's office, the fact remains that for quite a number of years my name has found a place on Mr. Allison's list, and consequently I have been summoned, from time to time, to serve in civil as well as in criminal courts. Of a somewhat observing disposition, I have thus been able to see the working of our mills of justice at close quarters.

Recently I served a term in one of the various parts of our Court of General Sessions. The editor of The Call asked me to give some of my impressions and experiences as a juror to the readers of this rebellious sheet. I shall try to comply in a series of articles. What I have to say relates mainly, though not exclusively, to my recent attendance in the court that deals with crime and criminals.

The particular mill of justice that handles crime is the Criminal Courts building, located on Center street, near Worth, and connected by the so-called Bridge of Sighs with the gloomy city prison, better known as the Tombs, located a block farther south. The Criminal Courts building is strikingly typical of justice under capitalism.

It was erected almost twenty years ago on the site formerly occupied by the rickety, ramshackle Harlem railroad freight depot. A tablet informs us that Michael T. Daly, Commissioner of Public Works, was legally directing the operation. "Mike" Daly, a close personal friend of Croker, was never more than a figurehead, no matter what office he filled. A true and tried Tammany man of the Old Guard, he always obeyed orders blindly.

And so the Criminal Courts building in Center street typifies the constructive policy of the Tammany wing of capitalism.

The building stands on swampy ground. In that section of the city subterranean water courses abound. Hence the foundations are unsafe. No steps to make them otherwise were taken when the building was planned. In recent years large drains have ap-

peared in the floors and the walls. The Temple of Justice threatened to tumble over the heads of its occupants. It has been shored up and patched up, somehow, at great expense like some of the medieval ruins on the hills of Europe.

Looked at from the outside it appears grimy, desolate, devoid of any architectural beauty or grace. It does not even present the romantic charm of an ancient ruin. Decay, sloth, ugliness are written all over it.

It is planned like the castle Malaperugia of Reynard the Fox, with many garrets and attics, to slip in and slip out quietly with many half-hidden rooms in which important business may be transacted far from the gaze and knowledge of the general public. Only once in a while a loiterer in one of the galleries may catch a glimpse of some Catholic priest, like Father Curry, or some old line politician, like George W. Plunkitt, of "Honest Graft" fame, emerging with soft steps from one of those quiet rooms.

Under the roof of this building are housed some of the most important wheels of our mills of justice: One Police Court, the Coroner's office, the District Attorney's office, the Court of Special Sessions, and last, but not least, the Court of General Sessions, four parts, presided over by "learned" justices, elected by the voters of this town.

The courtroom in which I served as a juror is dominated by the bench on which the judge is seated. To the left of that bench is an elevated inclosure with twelve chairs for the jury. Behind that inclosure a narrow gangway leads to the witness chair, located high between the judge and the jury and flanked by a little table where the stenographer sits and works.

In front of bench and jury is a square inclosure, chiefly for the use of the District Attorney's assistants, with one side of a table for the defendant and his counsel. Even outwardly the defendant's side appears inferior, merely tolerated.

Of course, different arrangements are made in sensational crime cases, or when "big fish" with big lawyers appear in court, with scores of reporters and sketch artists.

The lower half of the room, marked by a wooden railing running right across, is for the court, the common herd, including jurymen, the witnesses, the interested onlookers.

Against the wall is a narrow gangway leading to the pen from which prisoners are brought forward when wanted.

Another door leads to the Bridge of Sighs, is the closets for the court attendants and the jurors. The whole arrangement gives you a sensation of unwholesome gloom, depression and chaos.

A man had been called as a witness to prove the correctness of the bill of a physician.

"Let us have the facts of the case," said the lawyer, who was doing a cross-examination.

"No, sir," answered the nurse. "I considered the patient in danger as long as the doctor continued his visits."

Can these be men, that lie so still, so white? Whose hopeless eyes yearn things they cannot say? Who scarce can part the daytime from the night? Save that the night drags heavier than the day? Have these a listening God, to whom they pray? God hears not such, nor cares, right well he know it. For useless things I learn through long delay. On this strait bed where I perforce must lie.

I learn of life-in-death; I learn the night Of seeing my soul and body slow decay. Hemmed in with white-walled nothingness. The fight Of vagrant flies, the sunlight's slughish way Of crawling on—yes, even the shadows gray. Help! cease the laggard moments loathly by. Since great are none, small things my pain ally. On this strait bed where I perforce must lie.

I learn to see, nor shrink from any sight. That deathmark yonder—carrion mass of clay— Hath but a bleeding scrap of lung, to fight The grisly death that knows no truce nor stay. The Pook, old through pains that tear and gnaw. Will go next sunnights—how these awart folk die! Last week they found one, waxen-cold for aye. On this strait bed where I perforce must lie.

ENVOY: "This too will pass!" my comfort be always. Hell is forgot of them that chant on high; Yet have I seen such things no man should say. On this strait bed where I perforce must lie.

MARRIAGE REFORM IN PORTUGAL. The new Portuguese law of divorce was published in the Official Gazette on Saturday last, and is now in force.

The right of divorce is conceded in cases of long sentences of imprisonment, insanity, the adultery of either party, as also in cases of mutual consent.

The law in its main outlines is based on the French divorce law, except in regard to mutual consent.

The law ordains that now any married couple, if they are tired of the marriage bond, will, on applying jointly for divorce, have it conceded to them.

The new law has been very well received throughout the country. Not only in Lisbon and Oporto, but everywhere numerous couples were anxiously awaiting the enforcement of the law in order that they might apply for divorce.

The minister of justice has received a great number of telegrams conveying felicitations on the measure.—London Labor Leader.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS. "Remove the sting of a wasp or bee with a watch key, pressing the place with it; then rub the sting with a slice of raw onion, moist to bacco, or a damp, blue bag."—Daily Mirror.

"From spanty, dry dust with 'coronic powder,' and return it to the bee (or wasp)."—Punch.

OUR "FREE" PRESS.

By HAROLD McCORMACK.

We used to hear a good deal of talk once about the valuable place held in our economic scheme by the public press; how it was always on the job of safeguarding the people's interests, and all that rubbish. Socialists, of course, have no delusions about where the press fits in, but it is no harm once in a while to hand over a few illustrations to the workers who have not yet accepted the Socialist philosophy.

Here is a case: One evening last week—December 1 or 2, I have forgotten which—the Socialists of Boston "spread themselves." Tremont Temple, about the classiest convention hall in Boston, was hired for a big demonstration. It must cost \$300 or \$400 to hire that hall for an evening. The press was notified, but scant attention was paid to the notices in their columns. But a big wagon, properly labeled, brought the crowd. The speakers were Mrs. Snowden, the widely-known woman suffragist and Socialist, and Dr. Albert Suedekum, a Socialist member of the reichstag. I was not there, not having seen any mention of it in the press, but those who were there told me the only vacant seats were in the second balcony. So it was a big meeting, from whatever angle it was viewed.

Late that same evening, too late to attend it, I heard about it, and picked up my penny breakfast paper next morning to read an account of it. This paper claims a morning circulation for November of 342,082.—"Circulation books open to the public." The great bulk of its readers come from the laboring class. Now see how much space they gave to this meeting, one of the most important, in a way, ever held in Boston—the meeting of a party which is the only avowed workers' party in the United States.

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"Other things, decidedly uplifting and of value to the workers, tending to lead them from their bondage were touched on. In that same issue the Hattie Le Blanc case, a sordid murder committed over a year ago, had sixteen columns, or 3,200 lines. This is a case where a husband betrayed a young French girl who worked for him; the usual triangular relationship was understood and tolerated all around. The husband was killed. Query: Who did it, the betrayed girl or the wife? That runs for column after column, page after page, in our daily press every day. (Growing girls and boys devour the Le Blanc case eagerly—I have seen them myself.)

The intellectual, stimulating "When Man Becomes Womanish" (and I admire good cartoons, mind), which is positively sickening, lacking wit and decency, was printed over the notice of the meeting. That got two solid columns of space. The Harvard soccer team photograph got a solid column.

It might be claimed, of course, that circumstances prevented featuring of the Socialist meeting. That does not alter the fact that the Boston Post, the paper in question (it is doing its little mite to renominate Lodge, by the way), should not have given out the effect of a positive lie by its concealment of half the truth. Also, the above two features, soccer photo and the sickening cartoon referred to, could have been run any old time, being, of course, mere "fillers."

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Never a subject that will make the worker think, but plenty of sly, insinuating praise of the big corporations like the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. When, for instance, the Canadian railroad tried to break into Boston recently and had its eye on the only available dock for its purposes, it was this same Post that commended Governor Draper for leasing to the former road the only available dock site and shutting off the competition from Canada. This is the paper that used to advertise in its editorial page that it was "with a mission and without a muzzle." George Allan England has written in The Call before he they absolutely ignored a rejoinder of his to one of their editorials.

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POTPOURRI.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

JOHN KNOX, THE REFORMER. We blame Knox for his intolerance. Well, surely it is good that each be as tolerant as possible. At the bottom, after all the talk there has been about it, what is tolerance? Tolerance has to tolerate the intolerant; and to see well what that tolerance has to be noble, measured, in its very wrath, when it can tolerate no longer. But, on the whole, we are not altogether here to tolerate. We are here to resist, to control, to vanquish withal.

"Falsheoods. Thieveries. What they fasten on us, that to them, thou art false, thou art tolerable! We are here to suffer, to Falsheoods, and put an end to it in some wise way! I will not care so much with the way; the doing the thing is our great concern. In sense Knox was full surely, intolerant."

They blame him for pulling down cathedrals and so forth as if he were a seditious, rioting demagogue; the reverse is seen to be the case, regard to cathedrals and the rest of it. If we examine! Knox wanted pulling down of stone edifices, wanted leprosy and darkness to be thrown out of the lives of men. He was not his element; it was the feature of his life that he was to dwell so much in that. Every man is the born enemy of Dissemblance to be in it; but what Order! Smooth Falsheood is not Order, the general sum total of Dissemblance is Truth—such things as are on the basis that belongs to it; and Falsheood cannot submit together.

—THOMAS CARLYLE.

THE INSURMOUNTABLE BARRIER. Cornob (discussing the new school mistress)—Well, you see your fair share on her; and 'ere you 'ave yer 350 on a four-roomed 'ouse and 70 on (Emphatically) Why, all you got to do is to arak'er!

Bill (mournfully)—Yes; but you she can't milk.—Sydney Bulletin.

THE RIGHT TO BE LATE. Squire—Well, Pat, I'm sorry I've work for you. Pat—Never mind, sorr, it's wages I'm wanting, and you'll be that.—Eng. Ill. Magazine.

MORE TROUBLE. Doctor—Well, Casey, did you do that blister on your chest as I told you to? Casey—I had no chest, doctor, but I put it on the wife's hand-box, and there'll be trouble now; for it's red and lid off, and drew her best hat all over 'av' shape.—Windsor Magazine.

An elderly serious United Free member of Edinburgh visited London recently, and viewed the metropolis from the top of a bus. The driver was affable and kindly, pointing out places of interest, such as St. Paul's the Bank, and the City Temple. After some conversation he remarked, "You'll be a Scotland man?" "Oh, yes," replied the minister, "come from Edinburgh."

"Then you'll have heard Harry Laidler?" "No," was the reply. "I don't think so. Where does he preach?" "Such is fame!—Tit-Bits.

HIS LAST RESORT. Creditor—Is your master at home? Servant—Yes, please, walk in. Creditor—Thank heaven, I shall see some money at last. Servant—Don't make that mistake. If he had any money, he wouldn't be at home.—Flegende Blätter.

THE LITERARY MAN. When I get home where I live I will remove my wife's new hat from my desk, and my daughter's socks from my wife's building blocks, and my spoons of thread, some tating frames, a box or two of cut-out games, some scissors, and my wife's new hat from a box of tacks and some tooth, and a cookbook and a sewing kit, and letters that my wife has writ, and apple cores that kids put there, and two wads of hand-made paper, and a bottle of shoe polish, too, a brush and a baby when some string that are worth a darn, a watch or two or three, a picture babe drawn for me, a rubber ball, a piece of gum, some picture post cards and a drum. I'll do all that when I get home and then write an immortal poem that will have Swinbourne double-crossed—if all my penchairs are lost.—Houston Post.

Water—What will you have, Customer (looking over the restaurant bill of fare)—Permit me to estimate. In the correlation of forces it a recognized property of atomic fragments, whatever their age, to be and—.

Water (shouts across the hall) Hash for one!

SNAPSOTS. Children are merely men and women who have not yet encountered civilization. An affinity is a fresh disappointment in disguise. Affection is dignity making an effort of itself.—Life.

THE HARDEST THING. "What's the hardest thing on roller skating when you're learning?" asked a hesitating young man of instructor at a rink. "The floor," answered the instructor.—Youth's Companion.

Bob Fookittle (actor)—Fellows! should think it was! The whole was ruined. She—Gracious! How was that? E. F.—Why, at the end of the act a steamship burst and blew off the stage.

representative in Congress of the American proletariat. And yet American workmen, conscious or unconscious, who pride themselves on their intelligence, who tell their brothers across the water that, if you were, you wouldn't be the one they lead out to sea in the