

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

The Call

The Weather.

Fair and colder.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 2000-BREKMAN.

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Price, Two Cents.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION JOLTS LOS ANGELES

No Clew, but Labor Unions Are Again Quickly Blamed.

ONE SLIGHTLY HURT

Llewellyn Iron Works, Fought by Metal Workers, Blown Up.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 25.—Shortly before 2 o'clock this morning the Llewellyn Iron Works at Main and Redondo streets was partially destroyed by an explosion.

The police say dynamite was used. No one was injured except Night Watchman J. T. Asbury, who was slightly hurt by splinters.

Although the business office of the firm and the upper floor were wrecked by the force of the explosion, the machinery on the lower floor escaped all damage.

Because the firm has had trouble with the metal workers for several months, organized labor's enemies are already blaming the unions. So great was the force of the explosion that residents in West Lake Park district, two miles away, were awakened by the shock. All the glass in the neighboring buildings was smashed and small damage was done to the Lacy Manufacturing Company, the Johnson machine works and other plants.

The force of the explosion was so great that it tore a hole eighteen inches deep and six feet in diameter in the ground just at the wagon entrance to the plant.

A wooden shed which contained machinery near the entrance was totally wrecked.

The main factory building was a three-story frame structure and only the front of this occupied by office and shipping room was wrecked. None of the machinery was hurt. There will be no stoppage of the plant, it is announced.

The only man who witnessed the explosion was a policeman who happened to be passing near the front of the building. He said: "I suddenly saw a flash and heard a sharp report like the cracking of a whip. Immediately the whole front of the Llewellyn Iron Works crumbled and fell in a heap and the air was thick with dust. I rushed up and called out: 'Is any one in the building?' and hearing a cry for help from Asbury, found him and dragged him from under some timbers that had pinned him to the earth."

Asbury received a cut on his right hand and his scalp and face were cut, evidently by splinters of wood.

Coming so soon after the disaster at the Times publishing office, there is already a great outcry. The Llewellyn Iron Works has been among those in Los Angeles who have opposed the demands of union labor.

On June 1 last the metal workers struck for the eight-hour day and a uniform wage of 50 cents an hour. The iron works declared that the granting of such terms would kill the business in Los Angeles and would listen to no demands. Since then, they declare, they have received many threatening letters.

The police thus far say they have no clew to the perpetrators of this latest "crime."

Detectives admit that the explosion might have been caused by an attempt of robbers to get at the company's safe.

POSTAL BANK SOON TO BE OPENED IN ILL.

PERKIN, Ill., Dec. 25.—Postmaster Ralph Fehrmann, just returned from a conference with the Postmaster General in Washington, is preparing to open the Illinois branch of the Postal Savings Bank system in this city on Tuesday, January 3. Fehrmann has been besieged with inquiries, and that scores of people are waiting to open accounts.

He has not yet received official instructions on rules governing the operation of the system, however.

The deposits here will reach a neat sum, he believes, but the approximate amount will be hard to estimate until the system has been in use long enough for the people to get acquainted with its workings.

NO HOME, NO WORK, JUMPS INTO RIVER

WALL, a laborer, out of work, jumped into the East river from the foot of 33d street yesterday morning. The tide swept him up to the roof of the building at 24th street and Henry Tripe rescued him. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital and charged with attempted suicide. He was twenty-five years old and single.

BURGLARS STEAL \$200 AND SKIDDOO

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 25.—A gang of burglars, supposed to number at least three, of the best professional class apparently, intended to crack the First National Bank of this city early this morning, but, being unable to effect an entrance, gave up the plan and instead entered the Mohican store adjoining the bank in the rear. In the Mohican store the burglars tore off the back of the safe, drilled out eight inches of cement and cut a large hole through the inner shell. They secured about \$200, but missed a box containing \$750.

At 1 o'clock this morning two policemen arrested a drunken man directly in front of the Mohican store and it is supposed that the burglars being then at work were frightened and left, for with a few moments more work they could have secured the rest of the money.

In undertaking their job the burglars cut a hole in a brick wall and gained an entrance to an alley separating the First National Bank and the big Mohican store. There was no way they could get into the bank, but by forcing a window they entered the store.

That they left the store in a hurry is evidenced by the fact that they left a fine kit of burglars' tools of the most modern kind. In the kit was a brace and bit with half a dozen steel drills of various sizes, one jimmy, three feet long and as thick as a man's wrist, sharp pointed at the ends; a small window jimmy and a silent saw cracker. The latter tool is about three feet long, sharp pointed at one end with the other end fashioned like a can opener. With this the burglars had punched a hole in the steel back of the safe and then cut the steel as if it was no more than paper.

Manager O. O. Carpenter of the Mohican store stated that for the first time in the history of the store he had made arrangements with the bank and deposited \$500 at 9 o'clock last night. Under ordinary circumstances the burglars would have gotten nearly \$2,000 from the store safe. The store is in the center of the city and brightly lighted all night.

CANDIDATE FOR SENATE RECEIVES SHOCK

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—To pave his way to a seat in the United States senate via a clerkship in the Navy Department is the unique plan revealed in a letter received by Secretary Meyer.

Arthur B. Prague, of Spokane, Wash., is the correspondent whose optimistic view of the opportunities furnished by the government service surpasses anything ever before brought to the attention of the government officials.

Prague's letter is written on a sheet announcing his candidacy for the state legislature of Washington as the "newsboy candidate." Accompanying the announcement is his picture, showing a tall, bony young man with a great abundance of curly hair and a most expansive smile, holding a bundle of papers under his arm. A long list of names of persons said to be prominent citizens, who are "trustees" of Prague's candidacy, is appended.

The Spokane young man declares that he cares not what are the wages or the hours of the job which he wishes Secretary Meyer to give him; all he stipulates is that the position shall serve to blaze the way toward Capitol Hill and put him within grasp of a senatorial toga.

'CONSERVING THE CHILD' IS TEDDY'S NE WTOPIC

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 25.—The annual meeting of the National Child Labor Conference will be held in Birmingham March 9-11, and Theodore Roosevelt will be the principal speaker on March 10. He will speak on "The Conservation of the Child." The colonel will spend the entire day in Birmingham, several receptions and entertainments being arranged for him.

Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, is on the program for conference and is expected to be here. Many prominent people in the work in behalf of child labor from various parts of the country will be present.

DEMAND SAFEGUARDS FOR MILL WORKERS

ELWOOD, Ind., Dec. 25.—Following the killing of Grant Ewing, a Socialist of this city, who was in the tinplate mills here, and the maiming of a Hungarian working in the same place, local Socialists are circulating a petition demanding adequate safeguarding of dangerous machinery.

All are being urged to sign with a view to impressing on the members of the legislature from Madison county the need of an employers' liability law.

Socialists are now supplying articles on Socialism which are being used by local newspapers.

DIAZ'S BUTCHERS AGAIN DEFEATED

Two More Towns Taken by Rebels—Eyewitness Tells Story.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 25.—Christmas caused a suspension of hostilities in Mexico, at least so far as concerns the federal forces. The band sent out from Chihuahua Saturday to force Mal Paso and join Navarro, according to reports to Chihuahua today, halted before arriving at the pass, and will wait until Monday to give battle. Not a word has come north from Casas Grande, but it is supposed to have fallen into rebel hands following their theft of the train near El Paso Thursday night.

Reports have come confirming the defeat of the federals at Mulato, on the border south of Marfa, Tex. Details have been brought in by federal officials of the United States. An eyewitness has also brought details of the fight near Ojinaga last week.

U. S. Officials Watch Fight.

United States Deputy Customs Collectors Luke, Dove and Weisger, Mounted Inspector Grigby, Howard and Sitter, and M. Warren, have just returned from the river, where they witnessed a battle between the federal troops and revolutionists, in which the latter were victorious. The fighting started at 10:30 a.m., and lasted until 1 p.m. The loss on the revolutionist side was one killed, none wounded. The federal troops retreated, leaving their dead on the battlefield, except one lieutenant, whom they carried away; three wounded. While the battle ground had been partially explored when the officials left, seven dead and two wounded had been found. There were probably other soldiers killed. Each side had about 200 men. One stray bullet passed through a child's leg on the Texas side of the river, and others fell near the United States officials, who were watching the fight from the Texas side.

The entire population of Mulato, when the battle took place, fled to the American side.

Eyewitness Tells Story.

An eyewitness to the battle fought near Ojinaga on the 15th when the horses of the federals fled to the Texas side sends the first news of that fight. He writes: "On the night of the 15th inst., just after dark, about fourteen miles up the Rio Grande and a half mile out, an engagement took place between the federal troops and the revolutionists, in which one soldier was killed and none wounded on either side. One horse of the troops was shot in the shoulder. The horses of the federals stampeded, twenty of which and six mules being captured on the American side by the mounted inspectors, also saddles, swords and other paraphernalia. After being held a few days for instructions they were turned over to our men."

"In the battle there were 175 soldiers, also kendermas and citizens totaling 200 or more, all armed with Mauser rifles and swords and one rapid fire machine gun with a capacity of 250 shots to the minute and carrying the Mauser bullet."

J. D CALMS HIS SOUL WITH CHARITY

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 25.—John D. Rockefeller gladdened the hearts of all the school teachers at the Pocantico Hills and Sleepy Hollow schools today by sending them \$10 gold pieces. The Christmas tree exercises of the Sunday school of the First Baptist Church will be held Tuesday evening, when each child will receive a stocking full of candy. It is expected that Rockefeller will be present, and he may make an address to the school.

Miss Helen Gould gave a turkey and cranberries to every employe on her estate. She also gave \$5 and \$10 gold pieces to the telephone girls in the Tarrytown and Irvington exchanges, to the express and freight agents and to the station employes. At the Arley Club, nearly \$31,000 has been raised, and it will be distributed among the employes after New Year's.

WOULD GO TO JAIL RATHER THAN STARVE

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 25.—Bernard Supples, a striking miner from the Irwin coal fields, walked into police headquarters here yesterday and asked to be sent to the workhouse. He said he could get no work and was desperately hungry. "You don't want to spend Christmas in the workhouse, do you?" he was asked. "It's that or starve," answered Supples. Several detectives gave him enough money to buy a meal and a letter to a corporation, where he will be given a job. He expressed his gratitude, and gladly withdrew his application for a workhouse sentence.

LONGSHOREMEN MAY ALL STRIKE IN SPAIN.

HUELVA, Spain, Dec. 25.—All the longshoremen here have quit work, resulting in the tying up of considerable shipping.

Fear is entertained by employers that the trouble will result in a general strike.

6,000 HUNGRY MEN FEED ON "BIG TIM"

Tammany Man's Bowery Association Doles Out Turkey, Shoes and Beer.

Some of the Hon. Timothy D. Sullivan's dinner guests at 207 Bowery yesterday hoped that Sa's prillier Riley would choke on his next prize. Nothing imaginable could have spoiled the Big Fella's annual Christmas spread, but there were those who were seriously annoyed by Sa's prillier's vigilance.

Riley stood at the head of the stairs at the Timothy D. Sullivan Association rooms flashing his camera eye on the unending lines of Bowery lodgers who came to enjoy the Tammany politician's hospitality. Years of practice in cutting out the goats from the sheep had made him so expert in detecting "repeaters" that no trick could deceive him and the most glib-tongued stutted into silence before his stony glare. Hour after hour he held a vigil at the head of the stairs clicking like a moving picture machine and his "Nix! Nix!" uttered with a wink and his tongue in his cheek, was fatal to the hopes of many a guest who hoped to duck out with two tickets for shoes instead of one ticket that the Big Fella's munificence had provided.

A Brother's Sympathy.

It really didn't make the slightest difference whether a constituent had a dinner ticket or not, and the wily ones who tore their tickets in two and slipped half a card to a pal laid an unnecessary sin on their souls. The Big Fella had given the usual instructions to his lieutenants. "See that everybody gets enough to eat and don't turn away a man who can't show ticks away. But, as usual at the Christmas dinners, tickets entitling the recipients to a pair of shoes and a pair of stockings on February 6 were issued, and since there were only 5,000 of these tickets, somebody had to keep an eye on the repeaters. So Sa's prillier was the goat.

The spread was ready for the first comers before 11 a.m., and the gloomy assembly room up one flight at 207 had taken on an air of Christmas cheer. The guests, passing to folks who hadn't been invited by the Big Fella.

Muscle and the Painting.

At the back of the room where an orchestra played tune after tune for seven solid hours (and goodness knows how many times it played "Sullivan"), hung the oil painting of Big Tim and Little Tim done upwards of twenty years ago. Little Tim with his dark, serious face, Big Tim with his boyish smile and his plump cheeks. It was noticeable that nearly all of the feasters expressed their gratitude to the Sullivan by lifting their mugs of coffee or beer to the dingy painting. It was, "Little Tim, God rest him!" or "Here's to the Big Fella!"

"And I tell you," said Alderman Johnny White, who was around and about in general direction of the festivities, "there isn't enough money in New York to buy that picture from the Timothy D. Sullivan Association."

From this honored portrait loops of Christmas greenery aroared around the walls, connecting oil paintings of other big and little "heelers" who are friends of the Sullivan—Big Tom Foley, Judge Tommy Dineen, ex-Coroner Arcerillo, Senator Jack Fitzgerald, leader now of the district, and several justices of the Supreme Court. And over the painting of Big Tim and Little Tim was displayed in a border of holly this greeting from the host:

Merry Christmas to You All. TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN. JOHN C. FITZGERALD.

Line of the Lowly and Hungry.

In the room fronting the Bowery, from whose windows you could see the lines of men that reached up to Livingston street and down to Delancey street, hundreds and hundreds of men on whom unemployment, dissatisfaction and the other evils that go with capitalism had left their marks, a dozen white aproned caterers hovered over baskets of turkey and chicken, stacks of apple and mince pies that leaned against the wall like towers of Pisa done in dough, pots of steaming mashed potatoes, kegs of beer poised on dripping ice, urns of coffee and enough glass mugs to stock a store.

In the main room, the long assembly room that runs backward from the Bowery for a considerable distance toward the East river, three long tables were set, 210 places at the three, and at each of the tables were half dozen waiters to see that every one of the Big Fella's guests would get all the food and drink that he was built to carry. While Alderman Johnny White was the master of ceremonies and Harry Applebaum, Big Tim's secretary, stood at the head of the stairs, giving out shoe tickets, and Mike Summers was grand marshal, the busiest of the Sullivan were ex-Assemblyman Dick Molloy, Jimmy Carroll, Tommy Mack and Gene Herman. It was up to them to see that no man left with a grinch because he did not get all his "bread basket" could hold, for it should be remembered that these Christmas handouts mean much to Big Tim's political health.

At 10:45, Johnny White shouted downstairs to the outer guards, "Let 'em come up!" The policemen, who

(Continued on page 3.)

ATHLETIC COP IS UP FOR FELONY

Mat McGrath in Jail, Charged With Shooting Man in Own Home.

Mathew J. McGrath, champion hammer thrower of America and a policeman attached to the 145th precinct, is a prisoner in the Raymond street jail, charged with felonious assault. McGrath is accused of shooting George F. Walker, of 577 East 2d street, Brooklyn. The affair took place in McGrath's home at 788 East 5th street, Brooklyn, shortly after midnight yesterday.

Seven shots were exchanged in the fight which occurred in the dining room of McGrath's home. Walker is a prisoner in the Kings County Hospital in a serious condition with the chances for his recovery about even. The charge against him is unlawful entry. He was hit five times, three of the bullets lodging in the lower abdomen while the other two pierced his thighs. His head was also badly beaten. McGrath was uninjured, although a bullet whizzed through a leg of his trousers.

McGrath is one of the best known athletes in the country. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club, and has taken many prizes as a result of his skill with the weights. He has beaten John Flanagan, the present world's hammer throwing champion. He is thirty-three years old and is powerfully built. He lived with his wife and nine-year-old daughter Alvia.

Conflicting Stories Told.

Several conflicting stories were told to the police regarding the shooting, and McGrath and his wife both made affidavits before Magistrate Nash in the Flatbush Avenue Court yesterday when McGrath was arraigned. After the affidavits had been filed, the magistrate held McGrath without bail for a hearing on Tuesday. He was locked up in the Raymond street jail awaiting the examination. Until Walker recovers sufficiently to be arraigned in court, he will be held as a prisoner in the hospital. Policeman Mannigan, of the Parkville station, is in charge of him.

McGrath, according to the police, went on duty Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. At 11 o'clock he reported sick, and left for his home, arriving at about midnight. As soon as he unlocked the front door he went upstairs and entered the dining room. There he saw a man. "The man was pointing a revolver at him. Mrs. McGrath was in the room, too. The policeman said that, thinking the visitor was a burglar, he fired at him. Walker, the visitor, returned the shot. There is some doubt, however, as to who fired first.

At any rate, Walker fired once more, and then McGrath opened up with three more, so that there wouldn't be any further dueling. The two men struggled, and McGrath said he drew his blackjack and struck Walker on the head. The policeman called a patrol wagon and took his prisoner to the Parkville station.

Lieutenant Auerbach called an ambulance from the Kings County Hospital. Walker was comatose and told the lieutenant that he had been invited by Mrs. McGrath to call on her. He declared that he had met her at the home of her father, ex-Police Captain Michael Smith, who lives at East 5th street and Foster avenue. Last night Captain Smith denied that. He said that he didn't know Walker. Sergeant Dempsey, of the Parkville station, went around to see Mrs. McGrath yesterday morning, and she told him that she didn't invite Walker into the house, and that she hadn't ever met him. She swore to that in the affidavit she made in court.

Lieutenant Auerbach charged Walker with unlawful entry and McGrath with felonious assault. The policeman made an additional charge of felonious assault against Walker. All day yesterday Inspector Dillon worked on the case. He found "at there was a difference of opinion as to whether Mr. McGrath was in the dining room at the time of the shooting or not. According to one story she didn't know that Walker was there until she heard the shots.

At 577 East 2d street, where Walker lived with his family, they were unable to give any reason why Walker happened to be in McGrath's house. His mother said that he was employed by the New York and Brooklyn Telephone Company and that he was a man of good habits. She laughed at the idea of burglary.

BARCELONA WORKERS HONOR SOCIALIST

BARCELONA, Dec. 25.—Deputy Leroux, the Socialist leader and agitator who represents this city in the chamber, returned here today, and there was a great demonstration in his honor.

Speeches were made in the town hall, to a band of immense crowd listened. A band furnished music, and a number of houses were decorated with flags and bunting.

PROFIT INSTEAD OF SPORT.

ANDOVER, N. J., Dec. 25.—A force of men are busy transforming the racing stable on the stock farm of the Hoboken wall paper manufacturer, into cow stables. The owner decided to abandon the breeding of high class horses and go into the dairy business.

"VICIOUS ASSAULT," CRIES TAMPA'S MAYOR

COLUMBUS SCAB CHIEF ACQUITTED

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 25.—The jury in the case of Gerald O'Leary, alias George W. Brady, who shot and wounded two women and a little girl during the late strike, returned a verdict of not guilty of the charges.

Brady, it will be recalled, is the man who had charge of the strike-breakers imported by the Coach Detective Agency, of Cleveland. One night while looking over the situation in his auto and incidentally ordering people off the streets on the West Side, he shot twice in the dark, wounding the women and little girl. Then holding the gun to the head of his chauffeur he ordered him to make haste and get away. This man had state police power given him by Governor Harmon. A small reward was offered for his capture. He could not be found. He finally gave himself up (presumably after some one had assured him that he would be acquitted) and was bailed out by the Columbus Railroad and Light Company.

XMAS "CAROLERS" WAKEN "SOUSED" COP

Told They Mustn't Sing on His Beat---Worshippers Are Sore.

RED BANK DEPOT, N. J., Dec. 25.—Members of the choir of the First Methodist Episcopal Church which for many years has sung carols before daylight on Christmas in front of the homes of ill and aged communicants of the church had some unusual experiences this morning. In one instance they discovered a drunken policeman asleep near the curb in the locality of the police station. A few minutes later they were stopped from singing by a cop, said to have been celebrating Christmas, while they were caroling at Pearl and Oakland streets.

The first mentioned cop was awakened by "While Shepherds Watched Their Flock by Night" and rubbing his eyes looked about in bewilderment. He was assisted to his feet and placed against a telegraph pole for support by one of the male singers, after which the choir proceeded uptown. They had just reached the third line of "Joy to the World, the Lord is Come," when out of the early dawn appeared the form of a uniformed custodian of the law, by name Frank Estell, who in tones severe yelled, "You'll have to stop that noise, as you'll wake everybody up." The women folks tumbled with fear, thinking that the next moment would find them under arrest for disturbing the peace of the Christmas morn.

Finally, one of them plucked up courage and asked the cop his name and number, which he gave. The woman told him it had been the choir's custom to sing in that fashion for some years, to which he replied, "I don't care, you've got to stop." At this juncture Patrolman H. Shuttles happened along. He told Estell to let them sing, but Estell said they could not do any more caroling on his beat. The singers then proceeded to another section, not controlled by Estell and resumed their Christmas hymns. The choir threaten to go before the town council in a body to tell the municipal fathers just what they think of the Red Bank cops.

POWDER TRUST HEAD IN ELECTION BRIBERY

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 25.—There was a development of importance today in the election bribery investigation now being conducted by Attorney General Gray, "Dem." In Delaware the attorney general, as the state prosecutor, has inquisitorial powers, and can summon witnesses at will prior to any intended action. It is stated that he is preparing summons for Senator Henry A. Dupont, and his counsel, General T. Coleman Dupont, formerly of Louisville, president of the Dupont Powder Company and Republican state chairman. All members of the Republican state committee within the past two years will also be included.

B. & O. MACHINISTS MAY SETTLE SOON

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 25.—To reach an agreement between the officials of the company and the machinists who have remained on a strike since May, 1909, General Manager A. W. Thompson, of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and representatives of the strikers will hold a conference tomorrow morning, when, it is believed, a settlement will be reached.

In Letter to The Call Flays Two Recent Speakers.

REPLIES TO C. F. U.

Resolutions of Labor Temple Mass Meeting Stirrs McKay to Anger.

The Call begs to acknowledge the subjoined communication direct from Mayor McKay, of Tampa, that fair city of Florida where 8,000 human beings, workers all and members of the Cigar Makers' International Union, have been on strike for many weary weeks to enforce what they consider just and honest demands.

It will be noticed that Mayor McKay writes with considerable vigor, not to say heat.

Perhaps that explains a slight inaccuracy. There may be no objection to the mayor's irreverent abbreviation of the sober and serious Mr. Gompers' given name as "Saml," but it does seem as if he might have done better by Mr. Franklin Wentworth, member of the Salem, Mass. council, than to dub him "a Socialist named Weatherby."

We are glad to note that Mayor McKay reads The Call. It will do him good. The Call seems to have other readers in Tampa, too, judging by the fact that a recent "citizens' mass meeting" there took occasion to denounce the Socialist press.

The mayor challenges us, if we be "fair and honest men," to give this communication that he has sent to Mr. Bohm the same publicity in your paper that was given the account of the mass meeting.

With pleasure, Mr. McKay.

The mayor's letter follows: MAYOR'S OFFICE. D. B. McKay, Mayor. Tampa, Fla., Dec. 22, 1910. New York Call, 400 Pearl Street, New York City:

Gentlemen—I am inclosing you herewith a copy of the communication which I have this day forwarded to Ernest Bohm, secretary of the Central Federated Union, New York city. I notice in the copy of your paper published Friday, December 16, sent to me by a friend, a long account of the mass meeting held at the Labor Temple the previous night, at which Saml Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and a Socialist named Weatherby from Massachusetts assaulted and slandered the officials and citizens of Tampa. I challenge you, if you are fair and honest men, to give this communication that I have sent to Mr. Bohm, the same publicity in your paper that was given the account of the mass meeting. Very respectfully, D. B. McKay, Mayor of Tampa.

Refutes Gompers and Wentworth.

Mayor McKay's letter to Mr. Bohm, which he incloses, reads:

"MAYOR'S OFFICE. D. B. McKay, Mayor. Tampa, Fla., Dec. 22, 1910. 'Mr. Ernest Bohm, Corresponding Secretary, Central Federated Union, 210 East 5th Street, New York City:

"Sir—I am in receipt of your communication of December 17, inclosing a copy of the resolutions which you say were adopted at a mass meeting of American citizens, held in the Labor Temple in New York city, Thursday, December 16, 1910.

"While I assume at the outset that it is probably a waste of my time, at the same time, I consider it my duty as an official and citizen of the city of Tampa to refute the various slanders and calumnies in these resolutions. I have also a copy of The New York Call, sent me by a friend, containing an account of the meeting, and I shall consider the published report with the resolutions you have sent me. I shall not discuss the demand of the Cigar Makers' Union for recognition, nor the refusal of the manufacturers to recognize the union—both business and legal questions—and the citizens of Tampa generally have taken no part in or action against the manufacturers of the cigar industry."

ABSOLUTE RULE IS KAISER'S MOTTO

Socialist and Labor Movement Too Bold, Thinks Chancellor.

By TH. ROTHSTEIN. (Special Correspondence.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A speech of extraordinary importance was delivered at the German reichstag on Saturday last by the imperial chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg. It was nothing more nor less than a declaration of war on our glorious German Social Democratic party, whose astonishing growth and revolutionary strength is striking a mortal fear into the heart of the German ruling classes. We must understand the general position over there in order to appreciate justly the import of Bethmann's declaration.

The situation in Germany ever since the "Hüttentot" elections of 1907, when the Socialists were presumably "trampled down" by the hoofs of the allied bourgeois parties, and lost more than forty seats, has been getting steadily more and more acute, owing to a combination of economic and political circumstances. There has, first and foremost, been a tremendous rise in the cost of living, which no amount of successful warring on the part of the excellently organized German trade unions has been able to make good. The same phenomenon is, of course, observable in every other country in the world, but it has assumed more formidable dimensions in a country like Germany, where, since the spring of 1906, a new and monstrous tariff has been added to the world's market price a special tribute for the benefit of the agrarians in the shape of duties and thinly veiled export premiums.

The frontiers are hermetically closed against all imports of cattle, and whenever the home harvest turns out so abundant as to threaten a fall of prices, a big export movement in corn takes place, encouraged by what is practically a premium to the full extent of the duty. The population is, therefore, held in a state of privation and under-feeding, and the working class is at its wits' end to make both ends meet. The discontent and hatred toward the order of things which permits such an exploitation for the benefit of a handful of big landlords (because the peasantry, having no corn to sell, derives no benefit from the tariff) to prevail, is driving thousands upon thousands into the Socialist camp, and has assured to it a number of electoral victories, even in the countryside, which hitherto has been the safe patriarchy of the Junkerdom.

Drift to "Absolute Government." To this is added the ever growing trend toward absolute government, both in the empire and in its chief and riding component state, Prussia. It is quite natural that the Junkerdom, the ruling caste which had been left in the possession of the field by the cowardly bourgeoisie, on seeing the countryside, its bulwark, invaded by the Social Democracy, which at the same time is leading the campaign against agrarian protection and agrarian economic and political predominance, should feel more strongly than ever the need for a powerful and irresponsible monarchy and a desire to reduce parliament to impotence. This, as I say, is quite natural, though, as Germany's history shows, it is difficult to find, in the world another aristocracy which is at bottom so disloyal to the crown as the Prussian one.

The period of Napoleonic wars is full of instances of vilest treachery committed by the Junkers against their king, and whenever, as in the time of the famous conflict over the construction of canals some fifteen years ago, their interests clash with the demands of the crown, they never hesitate to rebel against it and to subject it to the greatest abuse. But just because their motto is: "Und der König absolut, wenn er unsers, willen tut"—"and the king is absolute when he does our will"—they are trying to

Sending Money to Europe?

We will sell... THE NORTHERN BANK

ROBINSON BROS. & FIERST... BELMONT AVENUE.

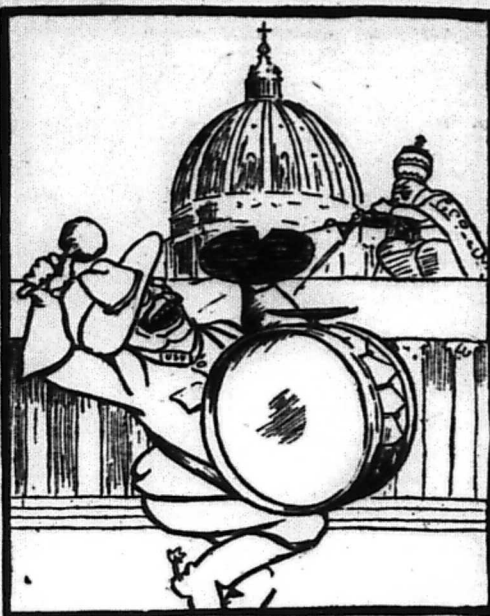
SHIRT MANUFACTORY... 300 N. 4TH ST.

Don't Scab Painters and Paperhangers... Sons Bros., known as The Manhattan Leasing Co.

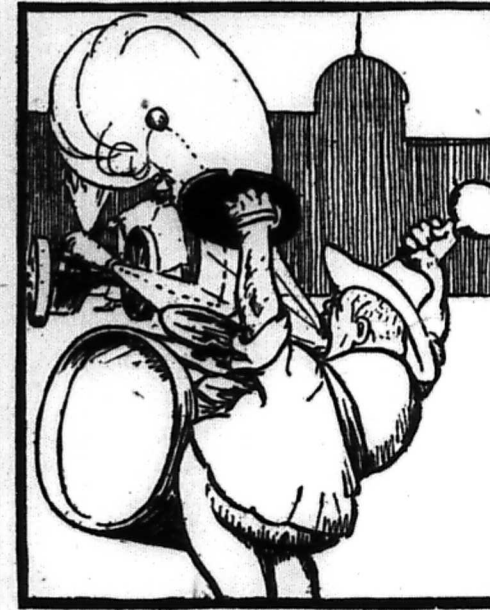
They're On to Him, Too! Roosevelt's Progress.



1. In Africa he puts the animals to flight.



2. In Rome he drowns out the piping Pope.



3. In Berlin he outdoes the kaiser.



4. But when he reaches his native land—behold! —From Wahre Jacob (the humorous Socialist weekly of Germany).

make the kaiser the executive tool of their interests and render him independent of all control. Happily for them, they have met in the present kaiser a man who is himself obsessed by the idea of his divine right, and as he knows that this can be only realized with the assistance of the Junkers, he has readily consented to be their man.

At the same time the industrial and commercial bourgeoisie, being afraid of the proletariat, has neither the will nor the courage to oppose these pretensions, and so it happens that the reichstag is being reduced more and more to the position of a mere fig-leaf on the absolutist power of the kaiser and his advisory cliques, which means the power of the Junkerdom.

But the masses of the people cannot allow that. Having to fight not only the battle with their immediate capitalist exploiters, but also with the Junkerism, which robs them as consumers, they perceive that their only salvation lies in the conquest of political power, which alone can enable them to muzzle the devouring agrarian beast, as well as the parasitic capitalist leeches.

Seeing the growing impotence of the reichstag, they have turned their attention to the Prussian landtag, where the Junkers, secure in their power behind the trenches of a most perverse electoral system, exercise their pressure over the entire machinery, not only of Prussia, but also of the imperial government. But though the masses ask and demand, and agitate and demonstrate, and even threaten with a general strike, the Junkers will not yield their position by the democratization of the franchise, and sneer and abuse with a most insolent cynicism the workers and the six representatives, whom they have succeeded, in the teeth of all obstacles, to place on the floor of the Prussian landtag.

"Collision Ever Nearer." It is easy to see how in these circumstances the distance between the two combatant armies is bound to become ever narrower and bring the moment of collision ever nearer. On the one hand, the Junkers, aided by the capitalists, have entrenched themselves behind the Prussian landtag and the crown and carry on a most infamous system of exploitation and enslavement; on the other hand, the working class, egged on by privations and the sense of injustice and wrong, is striving to upset the Junker and capitalist strongholds in order to do away with their oppressors. One can almost mathematically calculate the moment when the two armies will come face to face; it is certain that unless by some unforeseen event things change in the meanwhile, the conflict is bound to come within the next ten years.

It is, of course, in the interests of the working class—above all, the Social Democracy, to defer that fatal moment for as long a time as possible, since with the growth of its influence and its numerical strength also grows the chance of a successful issue, not only for a political but also for a Socialist revolution. It is difficult to bear all the provocations which the workers meet at the hands of their insolent rulers, and it is quite natural if some lose their patience

and advocate the immediate application of strong means. But the German working class can lose nothing by waiting, if it can, and has everything to gain. On the other hand, it is in the interests of the ruling class to bring about a conflict as soon as possible, while the political and people machinery is still in their hands and the Social Democrats have still to gain the millions who are either indifferent or follow the bourgeois parties. It is, therefore, not surprising to see the Junkers clamoring, in view of the approaching new elections to the reichstag when half of the country may turn "red," for some exceptional legislation against the Socialists after the manner of the famous Bismarckian law of 1878-1880. Their idea is quite simple: If they succeed in suppressing the hated movement, so much the better; if not, there will be an insurrection which shall then be downed in a sea of blood.

This idea can be met within the columns of every Junker paper in the empire, and it has been uttered with perfect clearness in the reichstag itself by the most prominent leaders of the Conservatives, such as Hoydenbrand and Oldenburg.

Stricter Laws Against Agitation.

Yet the government is not so reckless as to venture without urgent need upon the slippery path, and so, in his speech the other day, Bethmann-Hollweg deprecated the idea of exceptional legislation proposing instead the strengthening of the existing criminal law and the law against political agitation. With utter disregard for even bourgeois decency, as well as for the facts of the case, he did not hesitate to quote the Moabit riots, which are now forming the subject of legal proceedings before the courts, as an instance of Social Democratic terrorism, and foreshadowed legislation for the introduction of a sort of summary procedure that would act swiftly and punish those charged with the disturbance of public peace in a manner at once prompt and severe. If the real culprits in such cases could always be brought to book no one would have the slightest objection to such a "reform." The proceedings at the Berlin courts have established quite clearly to every unprejudiced mind that the real disturbers of peace at Moabit were the police and their agents provocateurs. But for venturing to point this out the Vorwärts will now be prosecuted for criminal libel, and you may be perfectly sure that whenever the police will choose to get up a riot those who will be punished for it on summary proceedings without a jury and, perhaps, without the right of appeal, will be the Social Democrats.

Then, again, Bethmann-Hollweg has announced his intention to stretch the penal clauses of the criminal code in such wise as to embrace all agitation against the existing political order of things, including the monarchy, and against the glorification of political crimes even of the past, including revolutions and insurrections. Again, one could reconcile oneself to such a reform if it were to work with impartial justice and hit equally those who glorify a czar who has upset the existing order of things by a coup d'etat, or agitate in favor of the abolition of universal suffrage for the

reichstag, of extol a minister like Briand who has openly declared his intention, if needs be, to break the law. But in this case, too, the blind Themis will contrive to make a hole in her band and will carefully discriminate whether the crime which is being "glorified" is that committed by a ruler and ruling class or by a people and a subjected class rising in indignation against an oppressor or set of oppressors.

To Protect "Free" Labor Against Unions.

And lastly comes the crowning announcement that a measure would be introduced to protect the "free" laborer against the tyranny of the trade unions. This means a revival of the famous "penal servitude bill" of 1899, which after a long and arduous struggle was thrown out of the reichstag. The idea, of course, is to destroy the power of trade unions to strike and to reduce the workers to a means of weakening the proletariat will request enormously to its strength.

But whether this particular measure will pass or not, Bethmann-Hollweg's program is, as I have said at the beginning, a formal declaration of war against our party there, and should a serious attempt be made to carry it out, we may live to see very shortly events which will put into shadow all that has ever happened in Germany before. It is at the same time characteristic enough and forms but a part of the same whole that Bethmann, while sketching out this program, did not hesitate to emphasize in the clearest manner possible that he stood in a most determined fashion for the traditional "German economic policy," that is, agrarian protection, and that parliament was to him, nothing. "He was not," he declared, "the servant of the parliament. He pursued the policy and proposed the legislation which, according to his convictions, was for the good of the fatherland, and he did so as long as he enjoyed the support of the emperor and the federal governments." With this avowal and declaration of sympathy with absolutism-cum-agrarian protection, Bethmann-Hollweg has acknowledged himself to be the faithful servant and lackey of the Junkers in a manner never yet acknowledged even by Buelow who had once upon an occasion uttered the boast that he was "an agrarian chancellor." He at the same time has given to the world a practical demonstration of the nature of the modern state as the embodiment and instrument of class rule.

We may now expect our German Comrades to get up a thundering agitation and to gain a further increase of votes at the forthcoming reichstag elections.

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

BIG RAILROAD MAN TAKES DARK VIEW

Says "Business Is Bad." Lays Blame on "Too Much Legislation."

PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 25.—There is a general feeling of unrest over the entire country, bankers and financial men are not buying railroad stocks and securities and there is a general curtailment of expenditure in all lines, particularly with the railroads," said Roswell Miller, of New York, chairman of the executive board of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound railroad today.

Accompanied by his wife and three children, Miller arrived at Hotel Green today for a short stay.

"Really, I do not know what will be the outcome of present conditions," continued Miller. "Some seem to think better times are ahead for one reason or another, but personally I cannot see much hope for the present. So far as our lines are concerned, we have stopped all construction work entirely and will do nothing more until conditions change for the better. We have laid off men wherever possible and I think most of all of the railroads have done the same."

"Too Much Legislation." "I attribute this unrest to legislation. We have had too much legislation. Our lawmakers seem to feel that they must make new laws, which make it harder for us to do business, and, so long as they feel that way, I cannot see any chance for improvement."

"It costs far more to operate railroads now than it formerly did. Material has advanced greatly in all lines and labor has advanced accordingly, with practically no advance in freight rates. The railroads cannot pay dividends and keep up the improvements on present rates. Another uncertainty is the long delays we are subjected to in getting rate decisions. Those delays are costly, and must be met."

"Capitalization has absolutely nothing to do with freight rates. Rates are not made with that end in view, but are graduated according to the traffic. Railroads never did and never will stand in the way of moving freight."

"Really, I do not look for much change for some time. I do not expect the present Congress will accomplish much which will effect general financial circles."

COAL BARONS RUN THINGS IN OKLAHOMA

Independent Operators Are Squeezed Out of the Moment They Appear.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Dec. 17.—The big coal barons on the eastern side of the state have practically monopolized Oklahoma's coal industry.

Monopolizing a small profit would be bad enough, but there is not the slightest doubt that they have organized to exploit the producer for enormous profits. The wage-workers in Oklahoma City pay the toll at this end of the haul, while their half-starved, ill-fed brothers toil in the dank depths of the mines with great danger to their lives and help swell the profits at the other end.

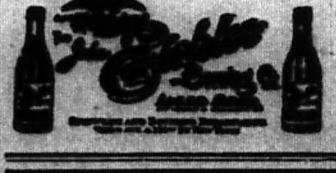
Between the cost of production and the price charged the consumer in Oklahoma City, there is a differentiation of from \$5.50 to \$7. That represents the profit of the middlemen; the coal baron, the railroad company, the sales agency, and the local retail dealer.

The strength of the coal operators, however, is strengthened in their coal agencies, which stand between the local retail dealers and the coal baron. Place a coal operator on the witness stand and he will swear any corporation commissioner of the bench with his forceful assertions that the coal operator is operating his mines for a profit of only 40 cents per ton and he will almost prove it.

The sales agencies are the middlemen who get the profit. There is where the coal operators get their profits. The coal operator operates a mining company under one name. It is probably operated for 40 cents on the ton. But his profits go into the sales agencies which sell the coal from that mine.

And these sales agencies are financed by railroads. This evidence has been placed before the attorney general of Oklahoma, but he has taken no action despite the so-called laws of Oklahoma which presume to prevent such monopoly.

That is why the independent operator is unable to get the car service for his mines. Orders have been given by the corporation commission that all railroads shall furnish cars to all mines on request, but this order is heeded by the railroads only as the officials see fit.



The 1910 Day of The Call and for 10 To Comrades and Friends of Sig. Klein and Assistants May Year and Our Wishes for 1911 Come True.



Cooking No Longer A Drudgery

The rapidly increasing demands of the New York public for better-cooked food make gas-equipped kitchens necessary to all first-class hotels and restaurants.

Gas is the cleanest, most efficient, most economical of fuels.

Gas banishes coal dust, ashes and dirt; saves valuable floor space; can be instantly controlled; cooks meat best, and causes it to shrink least; minimizes unpleasant cooking odors; aids in ventilating the kitchen.

For full particulars as to the latest types of hotel and restaurant gas ranges, grills, broilers, steam tables, salamanders, etc., apply to any Gas Office.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

NEW YORK'S PRISONERS HOUSED IN FOUL TOMBS

Unspeakable Conditions Exist in Both State and County Institutions—Sing Sing Penitentiary a Living Horror.

The penal institutions of the state of New York are plague spots of disease and death to prisoners condemned for a term of years. They are schools for mental and moral debasement to those condemned for short periods.

Living in a prison like Sing Sing is worse than living in a sewer. The almost inevitable end of a Sing Sing prisoner is tuberculosis. A sentence to Sing Sing for a term of years is equivalent to a sentence to execution.

These are not statements made by "yellow journalists," "sensational seeking muckrakers" or "wild and woolly Socialists."

These statements are contained in the last annual report of the state commission of prisons.

Investigations into prison conditions made by the same commission since the report was published, made public a few days ago, show that conditions in the penal institutions of New York state, where thousands of men, women and children are confined, are "a disgrace in these enlightened times," to use the language of the report.

With these intolerable conditions, want of light, air, horrible overcrowding, there is given a number of instances showing a system of actual ill feeding and ill clothing of prisoners, thus weakening their vitality and making them all the more accessible to disease.

"Economy." Shortening the rations of prisoners is in every case excused on the ground that the prison population has increased, while the appropriations for maintaining the increased number of prisoners remain stationary.

Thus in the Auburn state prison, the report of the commission on prisons says: "While earliest endeavor has been made to keep the rations up to the usual standard there has been of necessity an embarrassing curtailing of expenses in clothing, bedding, etc."

But the same of rottenness seems to have been reached in Sing Sing prison. Sing Sing holds an average of 1,800 prisoners. At times there are 2,000 prisoners there.

This prison was inspected by an investigator for the state commission of prisons on July 12, 1909. The report sent in by the investigator was ghastly. The commission, evidently fearing to publish this single report, dispatched the same investigator to visit the same institution on November 1, or a little less than four months later. On this second visit the investigator, of course, found conditions "much improved," and the second report is in the nature of a whitewash for the first. But the whitewashing is so thin that the real blackness of the original report stands out even more boldly.

Fifth and Fouinest. Here is what the investigator found: There were 1,250 prisoners on the day of the inspection and but 1,200 cells available for them. This means that 500 prisoners had to sleep two in a cell. Frequently, however, the investigator stated, the prison population would suddenly swell and then there were more than 300 prisoners who had to sleep two in a cell.

What sleeping two in a cell means County Prisons a Horror. The county penitentiaries are a disgrace to the state. But a sample of those prevailing in county jails is given here.

In the Albany county penitentiary was found that when the number of convicts exceeds 200 the prisoners are packed two in each cell. And the number of prisoners always exceeds the fact, it is about 300, or exactly three number of cells.

"The competition," the report further aggravated by the fact that the men in the back benches for food are sleeping cells three out of the four men, and that the sleeping men are crowded by the men who are not allowed to sleep.

INTERCOLLEGIATES TO HOLD CONVENTION

Lincoln Steffens and John Spargo Among the Speakers Scheduled.

The second annual convention of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society will be held in this city on Thursday and Friday, December 29 and 30. Delegates will be present from the chapters of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Barnard, Wisconsin, University of Pennsylvania, College of the City of New York and Clark College.

The New York Alumni Chapter will entertain the visiting delegates at a reception on Thursday evening, December 29, in an auditorium at 190 Grove street, where Lincoln Steffens will deliver an address of welcome.

On Friday evening an executive session will take place in the library of the Board of Education, 112 East 10th street, at 7 o'clock. Reports from the delegates of the various chapters will be heard and methods of organization and procedure discussed.

The Friday afternoon session, from 2 to 4 o'clock, will be devoted to an address on "What Socialism Is," by John Spargo. This talk is to be followed by questions and general discussion.

The culminating feature of the conference will be the dinner on Friday evening at 6:30 o'clock at Kallie's restaurant, 16 Park place. The topic of the evening will be "The Place of College Men and Women in the Socialist Movement."

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

PHARMACISTS.

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

Key West Co-operative Cigars Union Made by Comrades. 6c each. \$2.25 per box of 50. Better than sold at 10c in Non-Union Trust Stores. TRY THEM.

DENTISTS—Manhattan and Bronx.

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST, Special Liberal Prices for Comrades, 132 E. 84th St. Tel. 2967-Lenox.

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

DENTISTS—Brooklyn.

DRS. L. & I. HERMANN SURGEON DENTISTS, New Utrecht Ave., cor. 46th St., Through Park, Brooklyn. Phone 516-7, Bay Ridge.

DR. A. RITT DENTIST, 1021 Fifth Ave., corner Hopkinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR. M. ROTHENBERG DENTIST, ONE OSBORN ST. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

UNION LABELS.

Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread. RESTAURANTS. Hot Most Place, 100 West 11th St., Tel. 100-1000. Lunch Room, 146 West 11th St.

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Socialist News of the Day

QUEENS COUNTY.

The annual festival of the Socialist school will be given at 3 o'clock this afternoon in Kreucher's Hall, Cypress and Myrtle avenues, Ridgewood. Admission is 10 cents.

The entire program, consisting of more than twenty numbers, will be given by the children of the school. Dancing will follow in the evening.

NEW YORK.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Minutes of Meeting Held on Tuesday, December 20, 1910.

A meeting of the state executive committee was held on Tuesday, December 20, with Comrade Fred Bennetts, of Yonkers, in the chair. The following members were present at the meeting: Alex Fraser, A. Pauler, J. Gerber, of Kings county; H. W. Feurstein, of Richmond; Fred Bennetts, of Westchester; William Kreucher, of Queens, and U. Solomon, of New York.

The following applications for charters were passed upon favorably by the committee: Warrensburg, Warren county; Saugerties, Ulster county; East Aurora, Erie county; Glenville, Schenectady county; Walden, Orange county; Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer county. Foreign branches were also organized as follows: Polish branches of Locals Schenectady and Yonkers, and a German branch in Mount Vernon; also a Jewish branch in New Rochelle.

Encouraging communications have been received from nearly all the places in the state indicating that the upstate Comrades, unlike other years, are making arrangements to continue the work of agitation with the same enthusiasm and vigor as it went on prior to the close of the campaign. With but few exceptions the locals report large increases in membership and that steps have been taken to keep the new members interested in the work.

Among the most important communications read at this meeting were: From Local Yonkers, requesting the state executive committee to bring pressure to bear so that in future members of the national executive committee and delegates to the international congresses be required to file a detailed account of their expenses, to be so announced in the National Bulletin.

From Local Buffalo, requesting that arrangements be made to secure a number of competent lecturers for a series of lectures to be given at stated intervals in the principal locals in the state. The state secretary was instructed to make whatever arrangements may be necessary for such a lecture tour.

From Comrade Nolan, organizer of Herkimer county, giving a detailed report of the condition of the party organization in the county. In point of activity, membership, etc., this county has shown the greatest progress during the last six months. Instead of only one local, as we had in June, Herkimer county has now five locals and the prospects are very bright to organize one or two additional locals before long. The county committee is making arrangements to secure the services of a number of

speakers, so that the agitation in the county may be continued all the year around.

From Local Amsterdam, inclosing copy of a leaflet issued by the local entitled "Election Is Over," and appealing to all sympathizers to become active members of the party.

From Auburn, Belmont, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Endicott, Gouverneur, Lockport, Oneida, Rochester, Watertown, Watervliet, etc., reporting the election of new officers.

From several locals in the state: urging that the publication of the State Bulletin be continued regularly every month. On motion it was decided that as far as possible the Bulletin be published every month.

From Local Gloverville, with request for an Italian speaker to assist in organizing the workers in the glove industry, and the secretary was authorized to secure such a speaker.

From Local Glens Falls, reporting that with the assistance of Comrade Weaver a good and lively local was organized in Warrensburg.

From Buffalo, reporting that steps will be taken to organize the principal towns in Erie county and vicinity; that Comrades Ball and Curtis have succeeded to organize a local in East Aurora with thirty members, and that before long locals will be organized in Lancaster and Tonawanda.

From Walden, Middletown, Troy, Watervliet, Mechanicsville, Ticonderoga, Watertown, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Auburn, Ithaca, Corning, Dunkirk, Utica, Oneida, Jamestown, etc., with reference to the proposed tour of Comrade Frank Bohn.

From Oneida, reporting a fair, successful meeting with Comrades Strehel and Duffy, of Syracuse, as the principal speakers.

The following credentials for members of the state committee have been received and passed upon favorably by the committee: H. A. Dolge, for Herkimer county; James A. Darrow, for Jefferson county; H. E. Steiner, for Monroe county; Charles J. Ball, Jr., for Erie county.

The state secretary presented a report of the condition of the organization, which is at present in better condition than ever before. The total number of active locals in the state amounts at present to about ninety-eight locals, with an average membership approximating 7,000. Both the number of locals and the membership could be greatly increased if the committee was able to constantly keep in the field at least two speakers.

For the present arrangements have been made for touring the following speakers: Frank Bohn, from January 2 to February 25; Mrs. May Wood Simons, from February 15 to February 27; Gustave A. Strehel, from February 15 to April 1. A few speaking dates are also being arranged for our Italian Comrade, Battistoni, of Buffalo.

Forty thousand copies of the December Bulletin have been printed and will be shipped to the various locals in the state. Also steps were taken to compile the material for the January Bulletin, to be published on or about January 15, and to deal principally with the Warren case.

Circular letters were sent to the locals requesting them to file a complete list of membership with the state secretary, so that those in arrears with their dues may be communicated with direct from the state headquarters.

A call was issued for the election of the members of the state committee from the different counties in the state. Arrangements are also being completed for the meeting of the state committee, composed of the members of the state executive committee and the upstate committeemen, such meeting to take place on Sunday, January 15, in Clinton Hall, Genesee street, Syracuse, and letters will be sent to all the locals in the state requesting them to forward whatever

requests or suggestions they may have, so that action on the same may be taken by the committee.

A meeting of the auditing committee to audit the books of the state secretary will take place on Wednesday, December 28, and that a complete financial report for 1910 will be ready on or about January 1, when it will be printed in leaflet form and copies mailed to every local in the state.

The financial condition of the state committee, while not all that could be desired, at the same time the committee expects to be able to close the year without any indebtedness whatever. The various amounts due to speakers will be paid this week, leaving still a balance of about \$500 due for the printing of literature to be paid within the next two weeks. The sale of due stamps is increasing constantly, the average for the last four months being about 5,600.

The publication of the Bulletin entails quite an expenditure, as the Bulletin is sold to the locals below the cost price, and not all the locals can afford to pay for all the leaflets which they need.

All the district organizers have been temporarily withdrawn from their work, but steps are now being taken to formulate plans for systematic work in the unorganized sections of the state. To the district organization, composed of Schenectady, Albany and Rensselaer counties, the committee contributed since the middle of July \$100 per week for the maintenance of an organizer, who was largely instrumental in strengthening the organizations in those counties.

After disposing of the report of the state secretary the question of the alleged charges pending against National Secretary Barnes was discussed, and a motion was adopted instructing the national committeemen from the state of New York to vote in favor of the appointment by the national committee of a subcommittee to investigate the matter.

The next meeting of the state executive committee will take place on Tuesday, January 3, at the state headquarters, 239 East 84th street, New York.

Recording Secretary.

YONKERS.

Frank Bohn delivered a very brilliant lecture last week on "Trade Unions" before the People's Forum, conducted by Local Yonkers.

In the beginning he traced the development of labor organizations, pointed out the difference of their development in the United States and showed that while in other countries development was gradual and constant, the peculiar conditions in the United States prevented a natural growth of labor organizations, owing to the abundance of opportunity for the workmen for self-employment and the abundance of free land. He pointed out that the first development in the labor movement was political.

The first labor union was organized in April, 1827, and adopted as its slogan the right to vote and free schools. A meeting held in Philadelphia in favor of free schools was dispersed by a number of property owners, who did not want to pay taxes to educate workmen, who would be only spoiled by learning and refuse to work.

This argument is singularly similar to the argument against education of the negro of the South, as shown by the recent speeches of the governor-elect of South Carolina, who also pointed out that in Rhode Island property qualification of vote still exists.

Horace Greeley was one of labor's champions. In 1834 the Labor party elected a man to the legislature and demanded the ten-hour law. President Van Buren enforced the ten-hour law in all federal work.

It is only after the panic of 1857 that the labor movement became disorganized and afterward the persistent anti-slavery agitation, which involved the entire South, overshadowed it so much that it practically remained disorganized until after the civil war.

The order of Knights of Labor was organized in 1869 and became a very powerful organization. It developed strongly on lines of class solidarity, but committed a fatal error in that it devoted itself simply to organization and failed to educate its membership. It also admitted to its membership all classes, whether they were wage earners or not, and thus confused the issue until it was finally broken up in 1895. It was superseded by the American Federation of Labor in the natural course of development of craft organizations. Industrial tools developed from simple to complicated with the natural result that skilled labor was in great demand, thus furthering the organization of trade unions, divided on lines of the various trades. The views of the people were seriously affected by the progress of inventions, thus the entire South was

opposed to chattel slavery because it was unprofitable until the invention of the cotton gin. It was only then that cultivation of cotton became practicable on a large scale and chattel slavery became extremely profitable. The progress in invention is again making history.

There was a time when the craft organizations of labor were supreme, and could dictate terms to the employers. Thus the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers was at one time the strongest union, and its members earned from \$7 per day and up, working only eight hours or less. The work required the highest of skill and great strength, but the introduction of the Marlin Siemens process dispensed with skilled workmen. Today the work of skilled men is done by boys operating automatic levers. The inventor who made Carnegie rich died in the poorhouse. As a result, the Amalgamated Steel Workers' Association has been disrupted, and the men in the steel industry are working twelve hours per day at low wages. The first glass workers are another example; they worked six hours per day at high wages. They are being displaced by machinery.

The issue is between machine production and tool production. Antagonism on the part of organizations against the introduction of machinery is worse than useless. It is only a question of time when the labor organizations will have to adopt themselves to the new conditions. Trade unions will have to gradually develop into industrial unions, where all workmen of a given industry will be merged in one strong organization, and able to strike together.

Conditions existing today (for instance, in the railway industry, where the conductors, brakemen, switchmen and general laborers, each have a separate contract with the railway company expiring at different times, so that when one of the organizations is involved in a dispute with the company and calls a strike the other organizations refuse to go out, because of binding agreements, and actually scab on each other) prevent unity among the workmen, and effective resistance to capital.

The coming progress will be along industrial lines. Relations between industrial and political organizations of labor should be close, and they should work hand in hand. The education of the workmen will have to be pursued on industrial lines. Bread and butter question will always dominate the issue, and it is only by gradual education of the workmen in labor organizations and their working together for control of the industry in which they are engaged will gradually bring about the political control. It is folly for a political organization to attempt to dictate to the labor organizations its course, and it must be shown the proper way by education and co-operation, which will bring out the necessary union.

The next lecture will be delivered on January 8, 1911, at 12 North Broadway, Yonkers, at 2 p. m., by Louis Boudin, on "Working Compensation and the Courts."

Tentative List of Dates for Frank Bohn.

- January 2, Newburg; 3, Walden; 4, Middletown; 5, Poughkeepsie; 6, Albany; 7, Troy; 8, Watervliet; 9, Mechanicsville; 10, Saratoga Springs; 11, Glens Falls; 12, Ticonderoga; 13, Plattsburg; 14, Ogdensburg; 15, Gouverneur; 16, Watertown; 17, Rome; 18, Utica; 19, Oneida; 20 and 21, Canandaigua; 22, Syracuse; 23, Rochester; 24, Batavia; 25, Lockport; 26, Niagara Falls; 27, Buffalo; 28, Silver Creek; 29, Dunkirk; 30, Westfield; 31, Jamestown.

NEW JERSEY.

ELIZABETH. Branch 3, Socialist party, held its weekly meeting Friday night at the headquarters, Proctor's Broad Street Theater. Several new members were admitted and the ward committees elected. Each ward in the city has now a ward captain and district captain. A civic committee by consisting of members from each ward is to attend the city council, look out after civic affairs and keep "lab" on the councilmen of the respective wards. An educational committee of ten will attend the various lectures given by churches, societies, schools, etc., in this city.

A general committee of eleven men will supervise the work of the well organized subcommittees. The lecture committee reported its arrangements for the illustrated stereopticon lecture, which was given yesterday at 7:30 p. m. at the Socialist headquarters, Proctor's Broad Street Theater. Nicholas Alenkov, who is a New York attorney, lectured on "Revolutionary Russian Heroes." The comment of Mr. Soremy, of Bayonne, attacking Socialism at the Holy Name Society brought out considerable discussion. The educational committee was instructed to draw up a line of defense against the attack.

BERGEN COUNTY.

The members and friends of Local Bergen County will hold a "watch party" at the studio of Comrades Frank and Mrs. F. W. West on Grand avenue, Lodi, N. J., New Year's eve, December 31. Those intending to be

Classified Advertisements

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

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

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY.

BRANCH NO. 2, Arbeiter Ring, of Brooklyn meets every Friday evening in Social Tendency Hall, 23-25 Bartlett street, cor. Harrison ave. Our officers, John Dalry, Sec. McKibbin, St. Adam, Rev. J. J. McElroy, St. Fl. Sec. J. J. Flukstein, 105 Varet st.; Hospital, E. Kamshinsky, 200 4th ave.; Sec. Sec. J. Cohen.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 21, BRONX. Meets every Friday at the Bronx Forum, 1202 N. W. ave., 2d and 4th Fridays, for routine business, and 1st and 3d Fridays for discussion and lectures. P. Leiner, Sec. Sec. 400 St. Paul st. I. Kowarsky, hospitaler, 455 E. 173d st. Dr. H. Cohen, 500 E. 173d st.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. 47th Ave., 2415 (over 150th)—1-bedroom flat 3 rooms, bath, hot water; \$18 monthly. 20th St., 137-137 W.—3 and 4 rooms, \$14 to \$15 monthly. Amble, Johnson.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. 77th St., 524 E.—3 rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; \$12-13. 51st St., 608 E.—5 large rooms, bath; hot water; improvements; month free; \$22. 118th St., 110 E.—large, light rooms, bath, hot water; \$18; half month free.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BRONX. 163d St., 506 E., near L—6 rooms, bath, hot water; \$21; two weeks free.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Manhattan. Madison ave., 1533, cor. 104th st.—Nice room, bath; telephone, electric lighting; private roof. 155th St., 423 E.—Single, double, heated rooms, hot running water and bath. 167th St., 157 E.—Furnished rooms, bath; telephone; board optional.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Newark. STATE ST., 23-Room, suitable married couple or two men; steam heat; improvements; 2 minutes from Lackawanna station.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED. YOUNG MAN, student, wishes a separate, light room in new building. Address Call, Box No. 5. TWO LADIES desire room conveniently located from subway; housekeeping articles; rent, \$10 monthly. Address Call F. 10.

HELP WANTED MALE. PAINTERS. Special meeting of Local 51 will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 1648 Broadway, for the election of local officers.

present will kindly notify Comrade West at the above address.

MANCHURIA.

On the new Amurs-kaya railway (now under construction) during the present season (spring and summer) many strikes have occurred among the navies. The conditions under which these men were engaged in Central Asia were favorable, but when they looked at their work in Eastern Siberia they found that they had been deceived. Hence the strikes. Many returned to Russia, others demanded better pay and some were arrested. The employer now talk of employing Chinese instead of Russians.

On account of the attempt on the life of the military commander of Karbin, Colonel Dunkin, in June, some young men were arrested. A man who had taken no part in the affair was sought by the police and soldiers as a suspect. He had been expelled from Vladivostok for organizing the press workers' society there and had been prosecuted by the Karbin authorities for organizing groups of workers and propagating Socialism. He was sent away safely by means of money collected among the Karbin press workers.

LABOR UNION NOTES.

After January 1 the office of the Stove Mounters' International Union and the Stove Mounters and Range Workers' Journal will be located at 1210 Jefferson avenue, E., Detroit, Mich. J. H. KAEPFER, Secretary-Treasurer. The newly elected officers and executive board members of the Chelsea Shoe Workers' Union, Local No. 15, U. S. W. of A., will be installed into their respective offices on Monday, January 2, 1911, at their headquarters 206 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass. The local has gone to a considerable expense for the purpose of making the night of the installation a memorable one. An arrangement committee has been appointed for the occasion and a very enjoyable evening is anticipated. Mr. Brannan, of Salem, will address the members and Mr. M. Tracey will act as installing officer. The following are the officers and executive board members to be installed: President, George E. MacNeil; vice president, M. Rosp; Joseph agent and financial secretary, Joseph Belin; treasurer, N. Smith; trustee, Joseph Cardon; recording secretary, Dave Robbins; sentinel and conductor, A. Burey and Sarkis Haroptusian. Executive Board—George E. MacNeil, N. Smith, Dave Robbins, M. Rosen, Joseph Cardon, M. Harrington and M. Hoogas. J. BELIN, Business Agent.

TRUSSMAKER.

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER, 1497 2d Ave., Bet. 84th & 85th Sts.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meeting of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 400 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 399.

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 100 W. 31st St. Free equipment issued to members. Meetings every 2d and 4th Mondays, 8 p. m. 9 p. m. at 321-323 East 72d street, E. A. Ryan, Sec. Sec. 124 West 20th street; Chelsea branch at the Labor Temple, 604 7th Ave. Meetings every 2d and 4th Mondays, 8 p. m.

Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union of Brooklyn, meets every first and third Fridays at the Labor Temple, 604 7th Ave. Meetings every 2d and 4th Mondays, 8 p. m. at 321-323 East 72d street, E. A. Ryan, Sec. Sec. 124 West 20th street; Chelsea branch at the Labor Temple, 604 7th Ave. Meetings every 2d and 4th Mondays, 8 p. m.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local 201, meets every Monday at 8 p. m. at the Brooklyn Labor Temple, 604 7th Ave. Meetings every 2d and 4th Mondays, 8 p. m. at 321-323 East 72d street, E. A. Ryan, Sec. Sec. 124 West 20th street; Chelsea branch at the Labor Temple, 604 7th Ave. Meetings every 2d and 4th Mondays, 8 p. m.

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The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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BUYING SILENCE.

Last week Collier's Weekly reviewed in full the causes of its disagreement with Charles W. Post, dealer in Gripe Nuts and slander, and comments lightly on the fact that while it obtained a verdict for \$50,000 from Post very few people knew it. The reason is that Post is a heavy advertiser, and immediately after the trial he handed out several half-page advertisements to those papers in which he wished silence.

Consequently, as Collier's says, "notwithstanding the importance of the case the newspapers were generally silent or very taciturn. The Postum Company spends about a million dollars a year in advertising. Moreover, on the day after the trial closed C. W. Post, head faker of the company, began a series of advertisements which garbled the testimony of Collier's medical experts to make it appear that they had indorsed the virtues of grape nuts."

There's THE reason the papers got advertising, and through this advertising Post purchased silence.

The Call has frequently pointed out the high price at which Post sells bread crumbs and bran. Here is the testimony brought forward by Collier's: "Postum is made from roasted and ground bran, wheat and molasses—mostly bran." Bran is the outer shell of the wheat. "It contains nutritive elements, as sawdust does, but, as with sawdust, they are not in such form that the human stomach can assimilate them. Cattle, with their four stomachs, can get nourishment from bran. We cannot." As a "food drink" it is a little more nourishing than hot water, but not much. Grape nuts is very similar to bread bran. "Ten cents' worth of entire wheat bread or graham bread has one and a half times the fuel value of ten cents' worth of grape nuts."

There's another reason and a beautiful sidelight on the gentleman whom Collier's designates as "C. W. Post, Faker." He is all of that because of the claims he makes relative to his bran coffee and his roasted bread crumbs. He is all of that because of the methods he uses in pushing his product on a gullible public. He is a little more. His dealings with organized labor show him to be one of the most unrestrained blackguards in this country. Collier's, a powerful, aggressive, rich paper, was able to call a halt when Post libeled it and asserted that Collier's was trying to blackmail him into advertising. Collier's was able to collect \$50,000 of the money Post has made from bread crumbs and bran coffee.

His attacks on labor unions are another matter. He draws, or attempts to draw, an indictment against every union man in this country. He slanders every man who has combined with his fellow men for the purpose of improving the conditions of the working class. But he does it with impunity because they cannot sue him.

And he is able to do that because the profits from his products—he uses 8,000,000 pounds of bran a year—are enormous. With them he is able to purchase space in which to conduct his campaign of slander against the labor unions. He is able to buy from the papers the same space they sold him right after the Collier trial. In return for the money he gives them and in anticipation of the money they hope to receive in the future these papers were willing to stifle all news about the libel case. Had it been necessary there are some of them who would have gone further and supported Post in his preposterous contentions.

Their space is for sale and those who buy their space can command their opinions. Either advocacy or silence can be purchased, and the Collier-Post case richly proves it.

Such a state of affairs is a disgrace to American newspapers. But it is one that generally prevails. A Post can have whatever he pays for, and what he has paid for so far shows the level to which he and his newspaper allies have sunk in their pursuit of cash.

A MERGER THAT WILL MEAN MUCH.

While things in a financial way have been dull during the holidays there is one story that is of importance. It is announced that James B. Duke, of the Tobacco Trust, is promoting a merger of the Southern cotton mills for the purpose of forming working agreements, improving the product and so organizing the industry that it can be carried on "economically." This means that he wishes it carried on at a minimum cost for labor, with maximum profits for the promoters. The idea at the bottom of this discussed merger is a big and brilliant one. The Southern mills hope to win back the cotton goods trade of China and particularly to take away the trade of Japan and England. Within a very short time the Panama canal will be finished. The Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama will have an advantage of a couple of days over New England in shipping goods to Asia through the canal. It will have an advantage of several days over England, and with this advantage it hopes to win.

The trade it seeks to monopolize is enormous and important. But the goods used in this trade must be of fair quality and of very cheap price. Through poorly paid adult labor and through still more poorly paid child labor the Southern cotton mills can produce cheaply. Duke and his fellow capitalists have no more scruples about exploiting and driving this labor than they have and had of crushing small rivals in the tobacco business. In the South there is still a considerable body of workers that have not yet been swept into the industrial whirlpool. Duke will be after them, and they will be ground out to recapture the cotton goods trade of China.

Another thing about this combine is of interest; it is enormously wealthy and besides controlling the tobacco and licorice trade it is heavily interested in rubber and it has strong British affiliations. The money needed to back the venture is there in plenty. The conditions of labor in the South are capitalistically ideal. There are no laws limiting the hours of labor, no laws against child labor and there are practically no labor unions. So the workers can be exploited to the absolute limit and driven for as many hours a day as the employer desires. Besides cheap labor there is some good, undeveloped water power, coal is close at hand and timber is plentiful. Equally important is the fact that the cotton is grown right in the vicinity of the mill.

In this latter fact will be one of the remarkable sources of power for the projected trust. In the tobacco business Duke and his partners won out through their control of a large portion of the tobacco grown. Certain varieties are controlled by them absolutely. They can repeat the performance with the cotton growers, and can use them as they did the tobacco planters, that is, reduce them to practical serfdom.

On the whole, the new combine is an alluring affair. It is further significant of the fact that the formation of mergers and of combinations within combinations and trusts within trusts are still going rapidly on. In the South there is as yet little opposing force. There are few unions and few Socialists. But the trust will force the development of both.

THE "OLD AND NEW" IN "COMRADESHIP."

By PROF. JOHN WARD STIMSON.

I took occasion in my article of last Monday to speak of the mutual need of the East and West for the experience or inspiration which each could lend the other, and I drew a parallel from nature of that "Dual Dependence," that "Balance and Equipoise" so universally evident in her cosmic laws.

Science has clearly revealed the presence and necessity of this wonderful principle throughout nature, and we see it symbolized not only in the exact adjustment of "antipodal and centrifugal forces," the "opposite polarities" of electric forces; the bilateral wave motion of "rhythm" of light, heat, etc., but in the form structure of all animal lives (our own included), we see our bodies divided into twin halves symmetrically opposed, yet indissolubly united. And just as our double eyes, ears, nostrils, brain lobes, arms, lungs and legs cannot be separated nor substituted for each other, so in a strange way the specific place and functioning of these "complementary opposites" must generally "ring true" and "ring together." Day and night, summer and winter, seed time and harvest, ebb and flow of ocean, the "male" and "female" of sex, death and life, past and future, conservatism and progress, "old world" and "new world," what are they but eternal phases of this one over-arching, all-pervading Principle? In fact, "soul and body," the "inner and the outer" aspects of life, the "subjective and objective," the "deductive and inductive" phases of philosophy, what can they be but this same eternal "rhythms" of life and mind?

Now facing this fact historically, we see the whole evolution of society, civilization, industry, government and the arts themselves hovering suspended or plunging back and forth between these two eternal polarities. At the root of every tree is a central stem or single trunk, but above are many divided branches and fruits, so back and forth, upward and downward, plays the life sap with the coming and going year, "eternal output and recall."

Plato saw the seed "descending." Aristotle saw it "ascending." One saw it, the other saw the other, and all Europe became divided into

"Idealists" and "realists," and centuries of time and oceans of sophistry were wasted quarreling and quibbling as to whether "the first egg gave forth the first hen, or the first hen begot the first egg." While nature admits of no such quibbles, but beautifully balances and involves "each in all and all in each."

She is eternally contrasting and equilibrating and harmoniously blending, begueting her wonders by associating yet contrasting "light with dark," "dark with night," "male with female," "soul with body," "theory with practice," and strangely creating forces, poles, personalities which best present and preserve her purposes. Now, when we recognize this mighty principle (with which we cannot contest nor resist), does not half our blind bigotry and animosity sink from us ashamed, while in its place arises a sublimer and more glorious humanity and ideal line of action which forthwith determines to grasp and harmonize the essential good in all of life and natural law? Science, in her broader aspect and most vigorous reach, must ultimately enlarge her vision till she takes in and synthesizes nature's entire product and substitutes the noblest vision and sympathy for the narrowness of all personal egotism, vanity, selfishness, private pique and local prejudice.

Every healthy, happy household originates (as an organism) in the central unity of one "Father," but branches into the diversity of several varied "children," with the "mother" as the balance wheel to adjust and harmonize the contrasted yet absolutely interdependent "interests" of the two opposed extremes. What is the typical of, in nature, unless it be that she is symbol of that mighty principle of perfectly just and loving equipoise, fair play, mutual respect, mutual assistance in the considerate and unselfish of the family membership? A national organism is no other than a "family" membership and functioning absolutely dependent upon identical unity, harmony, justice, fair dealing and vital equipoise between its associated members. As a father would be a monster who robbed and betrayed his children, so is a "government" a solecism and moloch devouring its own offspring and doomed to early

annihilation, which betrays and robs its people; or by partiality, pique, prejudice, personal grafts, turns traitor or tyrant toward the general "commonwealth."

The individual and the clique have always this blind and detestable selfishness to contend with in itself, which makes it odious and hateful—in family or social life. Fortunately the good sense and sound conscience of the majority is generally sufficient to rectify and punish whenever such treachery becomes sufficiently pronounced to be recognized. Monarchy and monopoly as seen in the gross cruelty, vanity or avarice, of Nicholas of Russia, or William of Prussia, or Leopold of Belgium, or our own commercial pirates, are but indications of arrested development, evolutionary "leftovers" of brutality and egotism, and will certainly be eliminated by mankind (like the wolf and rattlesnake) when the necessity becomes sufficiently pressing. It is only a question of growing intelligence and the larger consciousness now rapidly evolving. Nothing can resist these vast principles. "Cante" becomes a laughing stock as the ocean tides ascend. All nature is a balanced organism, and by the very law of its own inherent life it will overwhelm and annihilate those childish or unassimilable egotisms, petty pismires and ephemeral pests which obstruct progress or oppose the general good. And by this same iron necessity of the higher "social law," now breaking upon the scientific consciousness of all nations, Socialism becomes more evidently a moral certainty, as anarchy becomes a moral impossibility.

Let us, then, with equivalent "nobility and nobility"—alike of sympathy, comprehension and determination—lay aside petty prejudices, hatreds, selfish distinctions and narrow, jealousies, and with the unalloyed manhood of a grand new world organization and humanitarian ideal, world organization and humanitarian heroism, be worthy of our great cause and of the hope and trust the ages put together us in any age and by any preceding struggle of sincerity and brotherhood—be it in physics, ethics, economics, esthetics or genuinely progressive politics.

THE MILLS OF JUSTICE—V.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

All Americans are equal before the law. Such is the teaching of every school, of every college. Stump speakers ring the changes on this truism. But if you follow the proceedings in our courts with your eyes open you will have a rude awakening from that rosy dream.

Of recent years we have had some splendid chances of seeing that alleged equality at work. Let me recall two of the most striking cases—that of Albert Parick, the lawyer, and that of Harry K. Thaw, the profligate, good for nothing millionaire.

Both these men were charged with murder in the first degree. Both were found guilty. Neither of them has suffered the death penalty.

Though years have passed since the jurists spoke, both cases have a way of coming up in court from time to time, in one form or another. Nobody may say with any certainty even now when and how they will end finally.

In the case of Thaw, there are millions back of the man who committed deliberate murder. Money commanded many lawyers of highest ability. It also commanded experts, alleged scientists, spinning out theories about "brainstorms," temporary insanity, and what not. Money commanded hearing after hearing in court as to how the worthless scamp should be treated in captivity. Some day, money will yet set him free.

The Parick case is different in several respects. There is money and brains combined. Parick is altogether different from the young Pittsburg millionaire. He is a man of high education, a man who occupied a position of consequence in our social fabric, a man of unusual courage, brilliancy and resourcefulness.

His crime, if crime there was, did not originate in brute passion. It was part of a game for the possession of millions. To gain a fortune he deliberately and cunningly killed his old, feeble and trusting client after having forged a will that made the plotter heir to his client's fortune.

Was he guilty? Twelve good men and true said yes. But that by no means ended the case. Parick was not killed by electricity in the dread chamber of Sing Sing prison. He is still alive, still fighting for his liberty. And who can say that he may not succeed some day, by some technicality, before the eyes of the whole world, under some provision of our laws?

Neither Thaw nor Parick could have carried on their long battle with the law if they were penniless. I remember the case of poor Frenchy, the Algerian, who was convicted of murder before Recorder Smyth on evidence procured by the sleuths of our police under Byrnes. That worthy had publicly boasted that no crime of the Jack the Ripper kind could be committed in our midst without his police catching the murderer within twenty-four hours.

Fate took the blatant chief at his word. Such a crime was committed soon afterwards. The murderer made good his escape.

Our police caught a poor, friendly, half-witted Arab, known by his nickname, Frenchy. Against him they wove a net of charges. Outside following the case were more than doubtful as to the prisoner's guilt. But Byrnes needed a victim. Under great pressure from the bench the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

Frenchy's lawyer, assigned to the case, had marshaled the defense with remarkable vigor and brilliancy. He had carefully recorded objections, and against the rulings of the judge. On these numerous objections an appeal could have been taken, almost with certainty of success.

But the technicalities of such an appeal are expensive. The printing bill alone would have amounted to several thousand dollars. The lawyer was willing to risk his own services free of charge. But he could not afford to pay the costs from his own pocket.

Yet somehow, people shrunk back

from the horrible idea of killing the poor wretch, Frenchy, in cold blood. So he was pardoned to life imprisonment. Good people thought and said that he would be as well off in Sing Sing as he, the friendless wail, could be at large in a foreign land. Considers went to sleep on that compromise. Nor did they wake when a few years afterwards poor Frenchy was transferred from Sing Sing to Matteawan, hopelessly insane.

Are we not equal before the law? Our police arrest persons charged with crime. They are a great deal more considerate toward people of means or influence than they are toward ordinary persons. Everybody knows that. But the difference does by no means end with the arrest. Poor creatures when arrested stay behind the bars until tried. People of means or influence get out on bail, except in the most vicious cases.

Now here is where our boasted equality gets in her finest work. The admission to bail opens up fine chances for escape from the meshes of the law. There is almost always considerable delay in reaching bail cases. Meanwhile important witnesses may die or disappear. Or their memory may grow conveniently dim.

The papers in the case repose peacefully in some pigeonhole in the office of the district attorney. Some morning when sufficient time has elapsed to let the public forget all about the case, the district attorney's representative reaches the conclusion that the people have no chance to secure a conviction. He informs the judge officially to that effect and winds up with a motion to dismiss the old indictment. The Jupiter on the bench nods his head in approval. The curtain falls. The comedy is at an end.

A few glaring cases out of many to illustrate my point. We all will recall the terrible loss of life when Elbridge T. Gerry's Windsor Hotel burned down about a decade ago. The inquest showed that the place had been a regular fire trap. The most ordinary safeguards against fire had been criminally omitted, for economy's sake. A "howl of rage" went up in the yellow press, rage against the millionaire whose stinginess was held up as the cause of the disaster.

Years passed. Gerry was never tried. The same thing happened in regard to the collision in the Fourth avenue tunnel of the New York Central. Neither Chauncey M. Depew, the president of the road, nor any of the directors were ever brought before a jury to answer for criminal carelessness.

But Jerome dragged the unfortunate engineer into court, trying to fasten responsibility upon him. The indignant jury returned a verdict of acquittal. And in their joy at seeing justice prevail so far, at least, our good fellow-citizens forgot all about the real criminals who sacrificed life in cold blood for the sake of fat dividends.

In the nineties the Ireland building collapsed in the course of construction. Several workmen were killed. Indignant rose to their feet when the inquest showed reckless disregard of safe methods, deliberate violation of regulations in constructing cement foundations. The yellow press raised a tremendous howl. The Board of Estimate voted a fund of \$2,000 for the purpose of preserving the twisted iron columns, the visible proof of criminal carelessness. For years the bill quietly bills for the rent of the space where these iron witnesses were kept in storage.

No jury was ever called upon to inspect them. Time is a great obliterator. The Ireland disaster passed out of memory. Ireland, the millionaire, free under bail, was never called to trial.

The city kept on paying rent for the preservation of the iron evidence long after the time when the case had been long-billed for dead.

Oh, yes, we are all equal before the law.

But we had better look out and not land in the Tombs without bail and without powerful friends. For if we were unlucky enough to get into such a fix we would surely some day, perhaps after an imprisonment of several months, face a jury and catch what was coming to us.

And some well-fed judge, before passing sentence, would treat us to a beautiful speech about the majesty of the law in this country of liberty and equality.

For the mills of justice must be kept grinding, grinding.

THE SOUL OF BRUGES.

Bruges is a basket of odorous dreams. Traverse its narrow streets in the sandals of Silence and you shall read its secret. In the cool of the evening as you stroll along the ramparts, the paled melancholy of the place tinctures the soul with sweet sorrow and the leaves whisper of things autumnal, of dying glories, and of hopes long dead. Far away, beyond the Porte Marechale, the sun goes down in a blaze of rosy fire. With the twilight comes Fantasy and the mute creatures of half-forgotten dreams pass on tip-toe among the trees.

Walk you—by the byways of Bruges at noonday—on the sun strikes down from zenith, and these deserted thoroughfares spring again to pulsing life. As though touched by the moon-hollowed wand of some magus of the Black Art, the quiet streets are peopled straightway with busy throngs.

Swab-buckling soldiers, full of scorn for both Brussels and Ghentols, elbow their way through the throng, cursing lustily meanwhile; stout burghers, soberly garbed, rub shoulders with ferret-eyed cut-throats; a man of law, solemn of mien, strides past on the heels of a low-browed serving man clad in the livery of the count; two tan-faced sea-captains, new back from the Azores, jostle their way through the crowd with a muttered jest about the expense of a bar-fetted friar. The shouts of the hucksters cry "the wares is heard above the murmur of chattering merchants and the whining of many sturdy beggars who crave your alms "for the Lord Christ, his love." And over all the tinkling of bells!

"Dreams! Every street in this old Flemish town enshrouds a vision, and every house is peopled by ghosts. The many-colored arras of the past woven from the threads of imperishable memory unfolds before the eye of the dreamer visions like a pageant of the deathless Verities.

I am sitting at a little table outside one of the cafes in the Grand Place. Across the street the golden sun is shining as I write. The golden notes, sweet as Paganini's harmonica, are wafted down from the great belfry, like the strains of a fountain seen through sun-baked trees. Presently, there comes to my ears a low murmur, as of a swarm of bees in summer. Gradually, it takes form and grows in intensity until it fills the great square to the exclusion of all else. The voices of the bells are woven into the song, as gold into a damask tapestry. As if by magic, the waiting faces beneath the belfry's shadow disappear; the chattering tourists and the distant hoots of the steam-trains fade into nothingness. Up to the blue vaults the songs of the medieval craftsmen—Langdon Everard in London Labor Leader.

A mosquito alighted on a workman's nose. The workman made wary faces, but showed no disposition to smite him.

"This mosquito is certainly very painful," he remarked to a friend who sat by him.

"Then why don't you brush him aside?"

"Impossible," replied the workman. "Don't you know the have been telling us that to stop that blood-sucker would break up the home?"

"And destroy religion," assented the other.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CHILD LABOR IN DEPARTMENT STORES.

Editor of The Call: At the present time in New York City there is great activity being displayed in enforcing the law prohibiting child labor.

It goes without saying that such a law should be vigorously enforced, the exploiters of children should be severely punished.

But such is not the case. This particular law, like all other laws in America, is only enforced when a small shopkeeper or petty tradesman violates it.

The department stores of New York City during the holiday rush and all through the year are openly and flagrantly violating this law.

At a meeting held a few months ago in the chapel house of the Church of the Ascension, Mrs. Kelly was the speaker and I asked her a few questions and gave her information about a certain department store, mentioning names, etc., and I was promptly snubbed.

When these good ladies, all well meaning, no doubt, are getting after a small shopkeeper they never give him the slightest warning, but with a department store it is different. The child labor inspector goes to the superintendent's office, where every courtesy is shown him and he or she makes the tour of inspection accompanied by one of the firm or an assistant superintendent.

In the meantime all the children are carefully hidden and the inspector sees no violation of the law.

Last year I worked in the Simson Crawford book department and saw the whole scheme beautifully worked out.

JEAN JACQUES CORONEL.
New York, Dec. 21, 1910.

THE DROP IN LANCASTER, PA.

Editor of The Call: In the issue of the 19th inst., Comrade Thomas F. Kennedy, in giving an analysis of the Pennsylvania Socialist vote by percentages, says in part:

Only two counties in the state show any serious or alarming loss, Carbon and Lancaster. It is the boast of Lancaster county that, according to the report of the United States Department of Agriculture, it is the richest agricultural county in the nation. I know that in the manufacturing city of Lancaster and in all of its small manufacturing towns wages are very low. This is the only city or county in Pennsylvania that needs to explain or apologize for the vote in the election of 1910.

As to the needs of apology for this deplorable result, I, as a Socialist of this boastful community, fail to see what good is to be derived therefrom. If I were to offer an apology it would necessarily be as an individual: limitation of ability with good intentions.

That some explanation is due, I have no reason to disagree with the writer, and Comrade Kennedy smote the rock when he said: "According to the report of the United States Department of Agriculture, it is the richest agricultural county in the nation." That this explains in part the condition of our vote, I have no doubt.

In a community thus circumstanced, when the country is enjoying prosperity (so-called) as a whole, the worker's lot is very little improved; likewise when the country is floundering in the throes of a panic its intensity is not felt to an alarming extent by the workers in such communities.

Inhabitants of Lancaster county are not in danger of getting the goat during prosperous times, nor are their conservative merits in danger of receiving a jolt during panics. Bless them.

Thus it will be seen that in the election of 1908, when the panic of 1907 still left a sting in the anatomy of our people (to say nothing about it being a presidential year), we polled 519 votes, which, sad to relate, dropped to 294 in the election of 1910.

As regards Lancaster, it is a city with many diversified industries, employing a large number of women, which is quite a factor in tiding the families over adversity, thereby counteracting to some extent the blighting results of capitalism (sic!).

In conclusion, let us hope, regardless of what may have been the cause for the small Socialist vote in Lancaster county, that the local Comrades may be stimulated to greater activity for the cause.

ELMER SMITH.
Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 23, 1910.

SOCIALISM AND UNIONISM.

Editor of The Call: Grant me some space to object to the remark of Comrade Hayward in his speech last Sunday at the Yorkville Casino, reported in the Monday issue of The Call. Comrade Hayward, according to that report, said: "No Socialist can be a trade unionist," or in other words a "trade unionist cannot be a Socialist." Such a statement coming from a man like Hayward who is considered by some people to be a leader of the Socialist party, should not go unchallenged.

POTPOURRI

THE BALL OF GOLD. A man saw a ball of gold in the sky. He climbed for it. And eventually he achieved it—It was clay.

THE HINT COURTEOUS. Holiday Maker (who has been hearing to a long story about a shipwreck)—Dear me! And how did you get after they got you out of the water? Ancient Mariner—Not half so deep as you, nor as I feel this moment. Eng. Ill. Magazine.

THE ETERNAL FEMININE. Miss Smith—Now, Madge, tell me which would you rather be—pretty good? Little Madge (promptly)—I would rather be pretty, Miss Smith; I can be good whenever I like to try.—Punch.

A USEFUL BACKGROUND. He—I believe you are a man like Miss Hobble. She—Oh, dear no! I like men. I make me think so much more of myself.—Sydney Bulletin.

A CURE FOR OLD AGE. First Sportsman—I wonder you ride a brute like that at your time of life, Jack! Second Ditto—Keeps one young, don't you know. First Ditto—Likely to prevent you getting old, anyway.—Punch.

A SONG OF CREATION. By Heinrich Heine. With one short week of preparation The work of the world was made by me; And yet I worked out the plan of creation For thousands of years full thoughtfully.

MORE ENGLISH PAUPERS. It is pointed out that if the war of extermination which has been declared against the rats should prove successful, hundreds of dogs that are present earn their living by catching these rodents will be thrown on the rates.—Punch.

YES, INDEED. "Two women were fined 4s. for fourteen days, for throwing stones at Mr. John Burns' residence, and missing."—Western Morning News. "We must have efficiency."—Punch.

"Yes, gentlemen," said the geologist, "the ground we walk on was once under water." "Well," replied the young man, "the water, who is nothing if not a tritotic, 'It simply goes to show that you can't hold Great Britain down.'—Tit-Bit.

STRIKING DIFFERENT PEOPLE DIFFERENTLY. Servant—Heavens, I have known the big flower-pot of the window be struck a man on the head. Mistress—What! My beautiful Mollie?—Flics and Blatters.

FELICITATIONAL MOTION AT LANCAS. Clerk (making excuses for a letter)—But, sir, a man ain't a china. He can't get for ever. Employer—Oh, yes, he can! You solve for ever at the end of a month.—Sydney Bulletin.

MR. PUNCH CONFESSES. Sir Edward Gray declared at Linton that he saw no need for an unfortunately, however, the great age for luxuries.—Punch.