

vocating "Votes for Women," and men and women marchers paraded up Capitol Hill.

As the Assembly roll was called, friends cheered the names of "Al" Smith, minority leader; E. A. Merrill, Jr., who was to become Speaker, and Frank L. Young, majority leader.

But when the name of Assemblyman Merrill was called, there was an outburst far beyond the rather perfunctory cheering of "the regulars."

The friends of the Socialist member had packed the galleries and lobby as they cheered with a wild fervor.

As some of the Tammany men recovered their assurance, they rose in their places and bowed ironically to the cheering galleries.

No Ordinary Legislator. Albany, Jan. 3.—No ordinary Republican or Democratic legislator ever made his entrance into the Capitol accompanied by so much noise and enthusiasm as did Herbert M. Merrill, of Schoenectady County, who took his place today at the first Socialist member of the New York State Legislature.

Usually a new Assemblyman approaches the Capitol lonesome and neglected. Merrill marched up the Capitol Hill from the foot of State street preceded by a brass band and followed by 250 of his constituents and partisans bearing banners and flags and wearing crimson badges.

In the ranks of the paraders were twenty or thirty women. The escort followed the new member to the Capitol, climbed the stone staircase, and crowded through the corridors and lobbies and into the Assembly galleries, where, after the Socialist had gone under way, they broke forth into prolonged applause, accompanying it with the waving of their flags, when ever Merrill's name was called.

Merrill took every occasion to let his colleagues know that he was there; for, when it came to the election of officers, he had a resolution to offer proposing the substitution of good Socialists for every name submitted by the Republicans or Democrats.

When his name was called on the election of Speaker, he moved the substitution of his candidate, beginning: "As the only member at present of the party which I represent—"

his emphasis on the words "at present" bringing forth renewed applause from the galleries.

Merrill is a clean-cut, active young man, with a good voice and presence. His direct and business-like manner attracted favorable comment from Democrats and Republicans alike.

"He does not appear to be a very wild one," remarked an old-time member. "He takes himself real seriously, too."

"Of course he does," replied another. "Of course, he is serious. That's why he is here."

"I am afraid he is not the last one of his belief that we'll see here," quoth an Old Guard supporter, shaking his head.

More Subpoenaed in Los Angeles. LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 3.—New developments in the investigation here of recent dynamiting plots were indicated late this afternoon, when six persons in the employ of the defense during the trial of J. B. McNamara were served with subpoenas to appear before the county Grand Jury, which is to meet tomorrow.

Those served were: I. H. Russell, private secretary to Clarence Darrow, while he was McNamara's chief counsel, and now confidential secretary to Job Harriman, attorney for O. A. Tveitmo, J. E. Munsey, and Anton Johannsen; Frank Belcher, a watchman in the Higgins Building, headquarters of the McNamara defense; Mrs. Anna Hartenstein, stenographer in the Darrow-Harriman offices; Kirk Fitzpatrick, Larry Sullivan, and W. B. Collier, detectives who were in the employ of the defense; Russell was also subpoenaed by the Federal Grand Jury.

Ortie McManigal was brought back to Los Angeles late last night, and after being kept at the home of Under Sheriff Robert Brain until this morning, was taken to a train by Sheriff William Hummel, Under Sheriff Brain, and Malcolm McLaren, a Burns agent. The rumor that McManigal was on a ranch near Riverside yesterday, instead of on a train en route to Indianapolis, proved true. The purpose of the day of seclusion was not made clear. It is believed McManigal will be changed from one way to another several times on his way to Indianapolis.

A. D. Gilman, private secretary to Olaf A. Tveitmo, president of the Asiatic Exclusive League, was before the Federal Grand Jury for an hour this afternoon.

He was followed by A. E. Yoell, secretary of the same organization. The jury then adjourned.

BURNS IS SUED FOR LIBEL BY THE "PINKS"

MONTREAL, Jan. 3.—A suit for \$50,000 was this morning entered against Detective William J. Burns, the man who worked up the case against the McNamara brothers, by William and Allan Pinkerton, of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, for alleged libel.

The action was entered on the court records this morning and the writ was sent to Los Angeles to be served on Burns. Meredith McPherson, the legal representative of the Pinkertons here, declined this morning to give any details of the alleged libel.

Burns worked up an unsuccessful case against the Pinkerton agency for Dave Russell, a Montreal millionaire, who claimed that the detectives had been concerned in a conspiracy against him. Russell's suit was dismissed by the court. Burns did not give evidence during the hearing of the case, though he was in Montreal at the time.

ANTI-MADERO MEN SET AT LIBERTY

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 3.—Cases against L. W. Dunne and Dan Devillers, charging them with conspiring against the life of Francisco I. Madero before he was elected President of Mexico, were dismissed today by the District Attorney here. Dunne is a former San Antonio, Tex., editor.

Both men were arrested on complaint of B. J. Viljoen, who was then military adviser to Madero. Dunne was arrested in Monterey, Mexico, and Devillers here. Devillers was a countryman of Viljoen.

BROOKLYN RAND SCHOOL EXTENSION COURSES

"Principles of Socialism"

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FIRST CLASS, JANUARY 5, 1912.

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Fee for the entire course, \$2.50; to Party members, \$1.50.

GOMPERS NOT TOLD OF McNAMARAS' GUILT

(Continued from page 1.)

Chief Assistant Attorney General James W. Noel, Prosecutor Fredericks of Los Angeles County, California; Walter Drew, of the National Erectors' Association; C. N. Foster, of the Erectors' Association; J. A. G. Badoff, of the Erectors' Association, Special Assistant Attorney General Oscar Law, C. L. Graves, of the Burns Agency, and D. M. Parry, former president of the American Manufacturers' Association.

This conference was held to go thoroughly over the ground already covered in the McNamara dynamiting cases, and to outline the future course of action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Commenting upon a statement by former Mayor Bookwalter, of Indianapolis, that prominent labor officials were informed more than two years ago that J. J. McNamara was engaged in dynamite outrages, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, today said:

"No person, living or dead, ever made such a statement to me, or even gave a hint that J. J. McNamara or any one else was engaged in a dynamite exploit or dynamite campaign."

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LAUNDRY WORKERS' STRIKE SPREADING

(Continued from Page 1.)

34, at 132 Eldridge street, where he reported the international union had endorsed the strike. Phillip Gosenen, business agent of Local 34, stated after the conference, that a meeting had been arranged for Friday night at 2375 Eighth avenue, for tomorrow night.

Haywood May Speak

William D. Haywood will probably be one of the speakers at the meeting on Friday night. Another meeting for Jewish workers will be held on Saturday night. A prominent Jewish labor leader denied the statements issued by the bosses that they were not ready to consider the demands until they had about twenty per cent over the list of prices put out by the union.

Stratford, Brown, West Stancourt employes join in the strike. They walk out all the laundry firms down as the laundry belt, and the strike would completely cripple the industry.

While the strikers were fighting around at their headquarters the hand laundrymen met and decided to organize and force a strike of the dead-end. The Bronx hand laundry people met at 15th street and Third avenue to consider the question, while the laundry bosses of the Upper West Side also planned the formation of an organization to fight the strikers.

The Women's Trade Union League took a hand in the strike. It appointed a committee of women workers. The committee would the conference to bring to hotel, barber and supply laundries, and to set up every laundry in Greenwich, New York and Jersey.

The first strike was won by the strikers who broke the Steam Laundry, at 91st street, signed an agreement granting all demands made by the union.

Horrible Working Conditions. Working conditions that breed pneumonia, consumption and death are described by striking laundrymen from many establishments in the city yesterday. Frank G. Cooper, a worker who has been at struck, told of basement quarters maintained in which the machine operators stand ankle-deep in a slush formed of overflow from the tubs, starch and condensed milk. Ventilation and lighting considerations are at a premium, and this condition, the workers declared to be the case of the laundries all over Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Board of Health inspectors deliberately ignore the existence of a state of affairs that menace the lives and health of the operators. The unclean state of the floors alone is responsible for much of the sickness that prevails among the workers, whose hours are interminable and for whom no decent accommodations are provided.

Woman Describes Slavery. "I have never read upon Sinclair's book, but you say he called the Chicago stockyards 'The Jungle.' Well, if he had worked in New York laundries he would have called them 'The Hell,'" said Mrs. Margaret Hinchay, of 229 West 53d street, who has worked for more than twenty years in the hand and steam laundries of New York, and she knows the conditions.

Above the ordinary intelligence, this woman, who had risen to the position of forewoman, walked out with the other laundry workers.

"I hate to see this strike come," she said, "for I know what suffering it is going to bring to these thousands of poor girls whose wages have been so meager they couldn't even make both ends meet, much less save anything."

"But it had to come, and we are

TEA.

When you buy Ceylon why not try this tea? All the Ceylon Tea virtues are embodied in

White Rose CEYLON TEA

Three Convenient Sizes

willing to suffer what the poor shirt-waist girls suffered, because we know we are right; we are going to improve conditions for ourselves, and for the thousands of poor girls who will come after us.

"People who take their clothes to laundries never get any closer to us than the tiled-walled, scrupulously clean offices—they never hear of the hell back there in which we work.

"We get to work at 7 in the morning, and have to work every day until 7 o'clock at night; we get only half an hour for lunch. When there is overtime work to be done, we are forced to stay as long as we are told; we get nothing extra for this work. Getting only half an hour for lunch, of course, we cannot change our clothing; we have to eat in the work-rooms sitting down on the floors or leaning up against the machinery.

Claims Just for a Show. "The State factory inspectors recently made the laundries put in chairs—but today you'll find these chairs stacked up in a corner. Why it would be worth a girl's job if she ever sat down in one.

"We work in superheated rooms constantly filled with steam. The air is filled with millions of minute particles of lint, torn from the things we are laundering. Tuberculosis is the commonest disease among the girls who work in laundries.

"I know of no laundry in New York which has a decent dressing room. Most of the dressing rooms for women are so exposed that every man in the place can look into them. In many laundries men and women use a joint dressing room; is it any wonder some girls are driven to immorality? Our washroom and closets, in nearly every New York laundry, are exposed to the gaze of the men workers.

Laundries Are Fire Traps. "Most of the laundries are fire traps. God only knows how many poor girls will die in these traps if they ever catch fire.

"Seventy-five per cent of the laundry workers in New York are women. These poor girls earn between \$4 and \$5 a week; few of them ever get a cent more than the latter figure, most of them the former figure. In case a girl is injured in any of the cruel, massive machines in which they work, it is seldom they ever get damages. Sometimes the laundries will pay hospital expenses.

"If a girl loses a day, she is docked. Think what that means to a girl earning less than \$5 a week. Girls cannot live on \$5 a week, pay board, dress themselves—and keep decent.

"Today we are fighting for morality as well as for life. A girl cannot work steadily in a laundry; her health will not permit it. They simply must lay off a day or two at a time very frequently. She loses that sum from her pauperized wages. Oftentimes, if she is absent frequently because of the unhealthy conditions under which she works, she loses her position.

"The result of these enforced layoffs cuts down the average wages of the girl to \$3.50 or \$4 a week.

Tollers Fall at Machines. "In summer the condition in these laundries is describable by only one word, 'hell.' The natural heat is intensified by the terrible heat of the steam in the workrooms. I have seen poor, hungry-looking, emaciated girls reel and fall against their machines, and then crumple up, fainting to the floor, dozens of times a day. They are dragged into one of the filthy washrooms and cool water poured on them; as soon as they are able to walk they stagger back to their machines and resume their work. Is it any wonder a girl, in this condition, will become careless and let her hand be crushed in a massive mangle?

Don't Get Damages. "Let me tell you about little Dora Barlow. She was a pretty little East Side girl, whose life was being burned away in the superheated steam of the workroom. She fainting that was one day, and when she returned, half-conscious to the room, she let her hands get mashed in a mangle. She lost all of one hand; part of the other was cut off. She was sent to a cheap hospital, and got little attention. Expert medical attention might have saved her hands. She got not one cent of damages. When she was discharged from the hospital, she was given her position back in the laundry, and with half a hand compelled to do the same work she did before she was hurt.

"When she was compelled to lay off a day by sickness, her wages were cut, just like any other girl's would have been. Just think of that! This girl, crippled by their own hellish machines, was docked when she was ill. And last week she was told her services were no longer needed. Is it any wonder we struck?

"I have heard vile-mouthed work-room superintendents swear at girls and berate them as though they were slaves. The poor things, most of them foreigners, who know little of conditions here, just stood there and submitted to the indignities heaped upon them. They didn't know any better.

Factory Inspection Superficial. "State inspection of factories means little. Some of the inspectors are honest; many of them are not. When an honest inspector comes around he is detained in the office until things are made presentable in the work-rooms. Chairs are hastily dragged out by the corners—and that's the only time we ever get to sit down at our work.

"The child labor laws are violated. Girls not more than 12 or 14 years old work in nearly every laundry in New York. Even when these children tell the inspectors they are older, their appearance should belie their words—if the inspectors really wanted to do their duty. These children grow up in that vitiated, superheated air; is it any wonder tuberculosis is being called a plague?

"Why, I worked in a laundry once where they employed such small children that one day a boy of 10 years hid under my skirts when the factory inspectors appeared.

"We demand that the hours for workers be cut from twelve and fourteen to ten hours daily, and that we be paid for every bit of overtime we do. Then, maybe, they won't make us work overtime so often. We demand that the manglers and the other cruel machinery be safeguarded with modern machinery, so that so many poor girls will not be killed and crippled.

"We demand that our wages be raised from 15 to 20 per cent, so that the girls can remain good and pure,

FEDERAL RECEIVERS HELD PRISONERS

Former Employes of Bankrupt Concern Thus Force Payment of Wages.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 3.—Eighty-nine hungry Italians, all former employes of the Smithfield Marl Clay and Transportation Company, now involved in bankruptcy proceedings, today captured J. Lindsey Heard and John T. Reid, receivers, and escorted them back to their hotel, informing them that they would be held until the wages due the workers were paid.

The receivers were on their way to board a steamer for Norfolk when the Italians pounced down on them, and drove them back to the hotel, virtually prisoners until 3 o'clock this afternoon. Long distance telephone talks were held with Federal Judge Waddill, who is now in Alexandria, and it is stated tonight that the Italians will be paid off tomorrow.

With assurances from Mayor Brook of Smithfield, that they would receive their money tomorrow, the Italians withdrew the guard they placed around the hotel to prevent the escape of Messrs. Heard and Reid, but they were not willing to permit them to leave town until the money was forthcoming.

It is said that \$4,000 has been raised from private parties in Norfolk and that the men will receive all that is due them tomorrow.

If they do not receive their wages tomorrow, it is feared that serious trouble will follow. Arrangements are already being made to dispatch troops from Fortress Monroe in case there is any further trouble or attempts to make prisoners of receivers named by the federal court.

JAIL UNION CHIEF IN MUSCATINE, IA.

Emmett T. Flood, A. F. of L. National Organizer, Charged With Conspiracy to Commit Malignant Mischief.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Jan. 3.—Another sensation in the button workers' strike was sprung today, when Emmett T. Flood of Chicago, National Organizer for the American Federation of Labor, was arrested as he stepped from a Chicago train.

He was accompanied by Daniel Cruce, said to be a Chicago lawyer, frequently employed by union labor.

Flood was indicted Tuesday by the Grand Jury, charged with conspiracy to commit malignant mischief in connection with the strike. Two local labor officials, Henry Strake and Gus Leisman, were indicted at the same time on the same charges.

Flood learned of the indictment against him and took a train for Chicago, presumably to engage the attorney who returned with him today. He is defiant and laughs at the attempts of the city to repress his activities.

J. WES. HILL RETURNS, SHINING WITH GLORY

The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill, of the Metropolitan Temple, who left New York some months ago under a slight cloud, has returned in the self-advertised capacity of confidential agent between the Chinese revolutionists and President Taft. He is also clothed with glory by reason of having had audience of the Emperor of Japan. The reverend doctor has not yet said whether he congratulated the Emperor on the murder of Kotoku.

It is, however, believed that the Emperor will feel highly flattered when he reads Hill's opinion that the ruler of Japan, while he is a quiet, slow spoken man, is "obviously intelligent and alert," although Wes doubts if he was pleased to hear that the republic in China was certain to win out.

That the republic will win is Hill's opinion, and like a good anti-Socialist, he is for the republic and the revolution. It did not occasion surprise, either, that after he had told of the great value of the paper currency issued by the rebels, he should produce several specimens of the bills. Hill is on the band wagon, for he went abroad in the interests of national and industrial peace, Japan, he says, being much interested in the latter.

RUSSIA NOT READY TO REPLACE 1832 TREATY

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 3.—The Russian Government has declined to respond favorably to President Taft's intimation, which was conveyed through the American Ambassador, Curtis Guild, Jr., that he was willing to begin negotiations immediately for a new Russo-American treaty to replace that of 1832, which was abrogated.

The Russian ground for refusing to open negotiations at this early date is that conditions are not suitable. This is a reference to the forthcoming general election for the Duma, in which the American attitude on the Jewish passport question and the proposed tariff discrimination against the United States will play important parts.

The Russia, which officially announced the Russian answer to the United States on the question of negotiations for a new treaty, makes it plain what the government attitude is. The interests of American Jews must be excluded from the conditions surrounding future negotiations between Russia and America. This is evidently inspired.

even if poor. "This wage increase won't hurt the laundries. They make big profits. Why, only a short time ago, laundry prices in New York were raised—and our wages were actually cut.

8-HOUR NAVAL LAW CAUSES BIG PANIC

Contractor Horrified Beyond Words When Justice Department Decides Measure Means What It Says!

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Contractors and officials connected with the Naval Department here are panic-stricken over the ruling recently made by the Department of Justice as to the meaning of the eight-hour law as it applies to naval construction.

The cause of the panic is that it is the opinion of the Department of Justice that the eight-hour law means eight hours, and not more than that number, for the workers in the yards! It is an admittedly frightful discovery, and one great contractor, who, it is declared, is in entire sympathy with the government's policy of building many war vessels, unburdened his soul today to the following effect:

"We consider the eight-hour decision so bad that it could not be worse," said this contractor. "The practical effect of this decision will be that any contractor taking the battleship work will be obliged to put his entire plant on an eight-hour basis. There is no escape from this.

"Under the previous decision of the Attorney General on the former eight-hour provision, it was possible for the contractor to restrict the application of the Eight-Hour Law to those men engaged in work on the battleship itself as it lay on the keel blocks. But now that it is to be applied to every man, wherever he may be in the yard, working on any job for the battleship, it simply means that our whole plant must be put on the eight-hour day. I believe that the Attorney General has not correctly interpreted the law in making his decision.

"Of course, it is going to increase the expense of battleship construction in any yard."

TAFT LIKELY NOT TO APPOINT HOOK

Protests of Western States Against Kansas Man May Put Nagle on Supreme Court Bench.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—In view of the protests received from the railroad commissions in Minnesota, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Kentucky against the proposed appointment of Judge William C. Hook of Leavenworth, Kan., of the Eighth Judicial Circuit to the Supreme Court of the United States, succeeding the late Associate Justice John M. Harlan, President Taft has practically reopened the entire question.

Senator Curtis, of Kansas, called on the President today to urge the appointment of Judge Hook. At Senator Curtis' request, Taft promised to read carefully the opinion of Judge Hook in the 2-cent rate cases, which form the basis of the opposition to Judge Hook's elevation to the Supreme bench.

While Taft is familiar with Judge Hook's judicial record and this particular opinion, he agreed to read it over again before he reaches a final decision.

If President Taft yields to the pressure being brought against the appointment of Judge Hook it is almost certain that Secretary of Commerce Nagel will be appointed. Nagel is backed by Attorney General Wickham, Nagel is 63 years old, and has had no judicial experience.

It is said at the White House today that Judge Swazey, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, is still under consideration for the appointment.

FAMOUS NOVELIST FLAYS BIG POWERS

Compares Them to Hyenas Waiting to Fill Their Stomachs With Remains of Turkey.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The Figaro today publishes an appeal to the world in favor of peace from Pierre Loti, traveler, author and friend of the Mohammedan, in which he flays the rapacity of Europe in regard to the Mohammedan.

Italy's seizure of Tripoli and her war on Turkey are, says Loti, manifestations of this mockery of modern civilization which looks on tranquilly at massacres at war and at the spilling of innocent blood.

Loti compares certain European powers to hyenas waiting to fill their stomachs with the remains of maimed and dying Turkey.

He declares the time has arrived for the Christian world to cease from human butchery. For, he says, Christians are greatest assassins of all, killing with words of fraternity on their lips and destroying with fire and shot the old worlds of Africa and Asia and treating like cattle men of brown and yellow races.

"Wars of conquest, on whatever pretext undertaken, must be stopped, for the words peace, progress and civilization will remain empty and desolate, and a shame to humanity," he concludes.

WHITE SLAYER OF NEGRO SENTENCED TO DEATH

JACKSON, Ky., Jan. 3.—For the first time in the history of Breathitt County, a white man was sentenced to death for killing a negro, this afternoon, when sentence was passed upon Edwin Boll, known as "a bad man" in this locality for the murder of Sam Crawford, a negro.

It is also the third time in the history of the feud-ridden county that the death sentence has been passed upon a man for murder.

DIVORCE FOR CAVALIERI

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The court which has been hearing the divorce case of Mme. Lina Cavaleri against her husband, Robert Winthrop Chanler, granted her today a decree and the much talked of Chanler-Cavaleri affair is thus legally ended. The divorce judgment was granted on Mme. Cavaleri's demand, and Chanler did not put in any defense.

MAYOR LUNN WAS NOT IN HOT FIGHT WITH PINKERTONS

(Continued from page 1.)

strikebreakers were properly housed. "As he crossed the bridge of the Front street entrance to the plant the Mayor said he met two deputies and asked them how many men were guarding the strikebreakers. One of the deputies, he said, told him there were thirty. 'But what business is that of yours?' added the Mayor. 'Active, according to the Mayor. Captain Harry G. Bowen, chief of the Pinkerton 'guards' at the plant came up."

"He looked over the Mayor's said, according to Dr. Lunn: "That's right; what business is that of yours?"

"The Mayor says he answered that he had made it his business to look out. Thereupon the Mayor said Bowen told him that he would throw him off the bridge. The Mayor said he told the Pinkerton to go ahead and while things were in this state-up came a deputy who recognized the Mayor, and whispered in Bowen's ear. Bowen apologized, and that ended the matter, said the Mayor.

"He said that he found things very peaceful at the works. He said that he made a thorough inspection of the quarters where 475 men are housed, and saw that the health laws were enforced.

"He came upon a man suffering from erysipelas, and ordered him taken to a hospital. He said that stories that have been printed to the effect that the strikers are discontented with the Socialist administration were not true."

NO COMPROMISE IN COTTON LOCKOUT

2,000 Shropshire Miners Strike, Refusing to Work While Non-Union Men Are in Mines.

MANCHESTER, England, Jan. 3.—There was no indication today that the lockout in the cotton industry in Lancashire would be terminated. The employers maintain their position and the workers are also firm.

A conference was held here today on the question at issue, but no decision was reached. Sir George Ranken Askwith, the "strikebreaker" of the Board of Trade, met representatives of the employers and the men's delegates.

The proceedings were secret, but it is reported that the bosses refuse to discuss the question of wages or any other question until the men have withdrawn their demand that the mills be operated by none but union men. The conference was adjourned until tomorrow.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Miners to the number of 2,000 struck in Shropshire today. They refuse to resume work as long as non-unionists are employed in the mines.

7,000 MEXICANS IN STRIKE PARADE

PUEBLA, Mexico, Jan. 3.—This morning a tremendous demonstration by the strikers in the seven huge textile factories in this city took place when 7,000 men and women paraded the streets as a sign of protest against the working conditions enforced by the employers.

There were no disorders, and the employers and the authorities are thoroughly alarmed. No strikebreakers can be secured, and the mills are closed tight.

NERVOUS AT TRIAL OF PACKERS

Develops Hazy Memory When Asked to Identify Letters. CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Methods developed to have been used by the packers to control the price of fresh meats...

WHITMAN FORWARDS ANSWER TO HYDE

Grand Jury Will Inquire Closely Into Israel Tilden's Activities. In Affidavit Getting. District Attorney Whitman completed yesterday his answer to the application of Charles H. Hyde for a change of venue...

WORKS SUPPORTS CHARGE OF CRUELTY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Senator Works (Rep., Cal.) today submitted to the Senate, as petitions, two letters, which he said supported his charges of mismanagement at the National Soldiers' Home in California.

FRANK'S Department Store. Always Something New. We handle all union-made merchandise.

HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO. Headquarters for Labor Unions. 127th St. and Second Ave.

WASHINGTON HALL. 1021 St. Marks Place. Largest hall for balls and concerts.

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS. J. SPEYER, Printer. 100 William St., Cor. Spruce, New York.

TO THE PUBLIC!

New York Railways Company begs to announce to the public that it has become the owner and operator of the street railways in the City of New York known as the Metropolitan System.

The new company starts business with financial obligations over forty million dollars less than the old company. According to the testimony of prominent outside engineering experts, it would cost to replace the physical property devoted to the public service at least ten million dollars more than the entire outstanding financial burdens now resting upon that property...

The public can be served best by a prosperous and popular property. The patronage of the public is solicited in order that necessary improvements for the betterment of the service may be possible and a fair return earned upon the investment.

Beginning with the new year, these lines will be under the management of experienced operating officers who have been directed by the new company to spare no pains to give to the public not only good service but the very best as to Safety, Speed, Courtesy, Cleanliness, Light and Heat.

The new company respectfully asks the co-operation of the public and will gladly welcome all helpful suggestions, criticism and complaints.

NEW YORK RAILWAYS COMPANY Theodore P. Shonts, President 165 Broadway, New York, January 1, 1912

P. O. SAVINGS BANKS RECEIVE \$15,000,000

Report Says 5,185 Depositories Take in \$1,000,000 Weekly, Chicago Leading. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—On the anniversary of the establishment of the postal savings banks Postmaster General Hitchcock today reported: That the 5,185 depositories now established are receiving deposits at the rate of \$1,000,000 a week.

DECISION FAVORS UNION LABOR

Justice Bijur Denies Injunction Against Painters' District Council. Says Demand is Reasonable. Union labor was greatly interested yesterday in a decision handed down by Supreme Court Justice Nathan Bijur denying an injunction against the New York City Council of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, asked for by David Auld, a painting contractor...

DIE CUTTERS NOW DEMAND 8-HOUR DAY

Entire Craft May Strike if Three New York Bosses, Alone Obsolete, Do Not Yield. On Tuesday, January 2, eighty-seven men, members of Local 300, International Union of Cutting Die and Cutter Makers of America, went out on strike at three shops, the White & Schroeder Co., 249 Center street; John Lloyd Company, 550 Water street, and John Dewar Gumble Die Company, 15-17 Crosby street, demanding an eight-hour day.

TRAIN ENGINEER KILLED

Two Passengers Probably Fatally Hurt in Oklahoma Crash. EL RENO, Okla., Jan. 3.—Engineer James Potter, of Chickasha, Okla., was killed, and twenty persons injured in a collision near here, today, between the "Firefly," southbound train on the main line of the Rock Island, and No. 41, eastbound, on the Choctaw Division.

DRINK "PETER BREW"

The Wm. Peter Brewing Co. UNION HILL, N. J. Drink "Peter Brew" The Wm. Peter Brewing Co. UNION HILL, N. J.

DIX ASKS FOR CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT TO MAKE LEGAL WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

Recommends Lowering Ten-Hour Act for Women Workers, More Factory Inspection and Legislation, Making a Felony of Vote Buying, and Municipal Home Rule.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Governor Dix, in his message to the Legislature today, touches on a wide variety of subjects, the most important being workmen's compensation and working conditions in general. He says in part: "I invite your attention to the situation created by the decision of the Court of Appeals declaring unconstitutional the Workmen's Compensation Law of 1910. In view of the wonderful development and growth in all forms of business, with consequent changes in conditions of labor and the increased risks incident to many employments, it may be truly said that the principle of compulsory compensation for all industrial accidents cannot fairly be questioned."

"There can be no doubt as to the duty of the State of New York, by reason of its commanding position industrially, to occupy the foreground with regard to this most important social and industrial question. There should be on our part no hesitancy about taking such steps as may be necessary to secure to our working population the protection of an effective, yet rational, compensation law."

"The constitution of our Commonwealth, according to the decision above mentioned, prevents the doing of average justice to those who by their toil contribute to our material well-being and growth, and who are unfortunate enough to be injured in the course of their labor."

"The constitution, therefore, should be so amended as to clothe the Legislature with power to provide by proper means the relief that labor is entitled to receive. The adoption of such an amendment at this session of the Legislature is earnestly recommended."

Women's Working Hours. "The advisability of amending the Labor Law relating to the hours of labor of women in factories may well be considered. There is a growing feeling that ten hours work under abnormal conditions is injurious to the health of women."

"Modern industry with its endless specialization and the speeding up which naturally follows, it is said, operates to the detriment of the female worker. The only relief possible is either prohibiting female labor in such circumstances or in the reduction of the hours of labor for women generally. The latter seems to me the wiser course."

"The duty of the State to protect its women workers against those who would unduly profit by their labor is plain. It may be said that a sudden change from the order of things that now prevails in our industrial establishments would be very harmful. I do not think the change would be at all serious. Neighboring States have assumed the risks of reducing the hours of labor of women to nine per day without unhappy results."

"In any case I feel that commercial interest should not outweigh the humane aspects of this subject. I commend this matter to your serious attention."

Bakeryshop Conditions. "My attention has been called to the need of more thorough inspection and regulation of bakeryshops in New York City. An examination of the Labor Law convinces me that its provisions are sufficiently broad to insure the maintenance of proper sanitary conditions in such establishments. The need is not more law, but more frequent inspection and a rigid use of the powers conferred upon the Commissioner of Labor. Places where articles of food are manufactured should be inspected every month."

"The necessary force of inspectors should be provided to do this work. It is idle to enact corrective statutes without providing adequately for their enforcement."

"The Legislature of 1911 authorized the creation of a commission to investigate the conditions under which manufacturing was carried on in the cities of the first and second class with a view to recommending legislation that would more adequately protect the health and lives of the men, women and children employed in the factories and manufacturing establishments of the State, and, generally, to improve the conditions of toil. The proximate cause of the creation of the commission was the occurrence of a fire in a manufacturing establishment in the City of New York which resulted in the loss of 143 lives."

Remedial Legislation. "From the evidence laid before the commission it is quite clear that remedial legislation is necessary to improve the sanitary conditions and to properly safeguard the lives of the workers in factory buildings, and that much can be done in the way of improving the methods of inspection of manufacturing establishments, possibly by a system of registration and licensing, which will be of great advantage to those working therein."

"Testimony was given before the commission showing that in one city of the State manufacturing was carried on in 30,000 tenement houses. It appeared that this manufacturing was carried on by men, women, and often very young children, who manufactured various articles (some of them food products) in the places where they ate and slept. It seemed to be almost impossible to control the employment of very young children in this work, many of whom were kept from attending school because of the need or anxieties of their parents."

"I firmly believe that everything should be done which will safeguard the life of every working man, woman and child in this State. Humanitarian instincts and economic motives demand that every possible step be taken to check disease and accidents now so widespread among our working people."

"It appears that conditions in manufacturing similar to those which have been shown in the cities of the first and second class exist in other cities and localities in the State, and that in the interest of the citizens scope of the investigation should be broadened so as to cover the entire State and all establishments where workmen and workwomen are employed."

Vote-Buying a Felony. Dix demands that the habit of vote-buying, so fixed in the practice of the regular political parties, be made a felony. He says, in part: "I strongly recommend the enactment of effective legislation to prevent the buying and selling of votes. Twenty years ago the Empire State took a definite step in advance, through the enactment of the penal code provision requiring candidates for elective office to file statements of expenditure. At a much later period, following the disclosures of the insurance investigation, there was an imperative demand for the protection of elections against merchandise of the ballot, of which the Publicity Law of 1906 was the fruit."

Important for Bronx Call Readers. I have opened a first class, up to date and strictly one price, SHOE STORE at 217 Willis Ave., near 137th St. where you can always find a large variety of best quality shoes.

DOPE AND RUM TO WRING CONFESSION

Mulroney, Awaiting Trial for Murder, Charges Police Frameup.

A story of an alleged extorted confession on the part of the police was unfolded yesterday before Justice Malone in Part I of the Court of General Sessions in the form of an affidavit submitted by counsel for a man charged with murder. The prisoner is Jack Mulroney, known by the sobriquet of "Happy," who is said to have a criminal record on file at headquarters. He is accused of having shot to death Patrick McBreen, otherwise known as "Paddy the Priest," at 771 Tenth avenue on October 16, 1911.

Happy's lawyers, former Deputy Attorney General Ezra P. Prentice and Herbert R. Linburz, submitted the affidavit setting forth the allegations about the "confession," with a motion to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury which indicted Mulroney. They contend that Mulroney was supplied with morphine and whisky while incarcerated in the West 47th street police station after his arrest on the charge of murder, and that while under the influence of the drug and liquor he was induced to make the alleged confession.

"There are substantial grounds for the belief that if any alleged admissions or confession were obtained," states the affidavit, "they were obtained through duress and by improper means and would not be admissible in evidence against the defendant, as he was not in full possession of his senses or capable of making any admissions or confessions, legally admissible."

Mulroney's "confession" contains the following paragraphs: "We walked in McBreen's saloon, Paddy was behind the bar and I covered him and two strangers in the place with my revolver. But Paddy the Priest was grinning all the time and reached down where the beer tap is kept. Then I plugged him and he both scooted out the rear entrance. We didn't get Paddy's roll because I plugged him too soon."

Judge Malone referred the affidavit, at the suggestion of Assistant District Attorney DeLahanty, to Judge Mulqueen in Part II of the Court of General Sessions, before whom Mulroney and Donnelly, recently been arraigned, to plead to the indictments found against them several days ago.

LANDLORD YIELDS. Tenants Form Union and Force Him to Give All Demands.

The Tenants' Union for Sanitary Conditions, an organization composed of the tenants of the building at 154 East 137th street, the Bronx, N. Y., and formed because of the actions of the landlord against those of the tenants who were too strenuous in their protests of the treatment they received, has won its battle with the landlord, and forced him to sign an agreement in which he concedes to the union all their demands.

Their demands were more steam heat and hot water, better conditions for removing and collecting the refuse, better sanitation in the halls and vestibules, and immunity from being dispossessed to those who took an active part in the organization. The union was formed on New Year's Eve, and the agreement was signed next morning by the landlord and the Executive Committee of the union, H. Kroman, J. M. Bann, M. Fisher, B. Stone, and A. Nefsky, the treasurer, Mr. Joseph Braggman, and the secretary, J. C. Kroman, who framed and wrote the agreement.

LOVE OF HALL MATS COSTS HIM DEARLY

James Kinsella, aged 33, a carpenter, living at 180 East 82d street, was sent to the workhouse for six months in Special Sessions yesterday on a charge of stealing a "hall runner" from the apartment house at 26 Morton street on December 30. The complainant was Edna Hoyer, the janitress, who testified that she saw James depart with the length of carpet from the ground floor of the house.

Justice Steiner, who was presiding, asked: "Did you take the carpet?" "Sure, I did," was the prompt answer, "and it was not the first either."

"What?" said Justice Mayo. "You have stolen hall runners before?" "Sure, more than once. Why, I took a fine one from a Harlem house a year or two ago."

"Sort of a mat kleptomaniac," smiled Justice Salomon. "Sure," again replied Kinsella, "I just love hall carpets."

"Six months in the workhouse," said the three justices in unison.

Workingmen, Do This is the Label of the United Brotherhood of North America. It is a guarantee that the goods under strictly union conditions.

WILL MEET TO PLAN SAFETY FOR TOILERS

Delegates From Garment Makers to Begin Fight on Fire Traps.

Delegates from all the clothing trades in the city as well as representatives from the General Federated Union and other union labor bodies will meet in Beethoven Hall in East 5th street this evening to take steps toward organizing an Anti-Fire Trap League, or some such organization, which will look after the safety of the shops in the clothing trades.

The meeting comes as a direct result of the acquittal of Isaac Harris and Max Blanck, owners of the Triangle clothing shop, whom a jury in Judge Crane's courtroom found not guilty on the charge of manslaughter for the death of 147 lives in their shop on March 25. The decision, showing as it does that the workers cannot rely on the courts to protect them, has urged the working people of this city to direct action by the workers themselves.

The meeting this evening therefore, besides the delegates from the various unions a number of workers from various nonunion shops, will describe the conditions of the shops they are working in and the need of organization by the workers for purposes of safety and protection.

The meeting, which is more of an executive meeting of officers, will be followed by mass meetings next Monday night in Carnegie Hall and Tuesday night in the Grand Central Union, where the rank and file of workers will have the opportunity to express their views concerning the court decision finding Harris and Blanck not guilty.

The relatives and friends of the 147 victims who perished in the Triangle have been giving their opinions of the decision daily. The office of the United Hebrew Trades is being thronged by the unfortunate parents and friends. They come there clamoring that Harris and Blanck be brought to trial on the remaining indictments.

"I do not know what we are going to do about it," B. Weinstein, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, said yesterday. "In the end perhaps we may have to call several mass meetings of the people on the East side and have them formulate their own plan that Harris and Blanck be tried and submit a resolution to that effect to District Attorney Whitman."

THE WARRIORS PLEAD GUILTY. Mayor and Burns Obtained \$25 From East Side Clothier.

Leading guilty to having obtained under false pretenses, William Burns and Frederick Burns, sailors on board the United States warship Colorado and Connecticut respectively, were yesterday remanded to the Tombs until January 10 for sentence. The two men went to Morris Goldfarb, a clothing merchant at 10 West 42nd street, and obtained money from him under the pretense that it was for the release of his son, who is a sailor on the Colorado.

CALLAHAN THE HATTER 140 BOWERY. Dress Preparatory School TWO SCHOOLS 1611 WASHINGTON AVENUE. 180 WESTCHESTER AVENUE.

OPHTHALMIA AND OPTOMETRIST. NEW YORK. When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined and treated by DR. L. E. KRAMER.

DR. B. L. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE. 80 East Broadway, Tel. 265 0608. 100 East 10th Ave., bet. 11th and 12th Sts. 100 Fifth Ave. bet. Broadway and Third St., Brooklyn.

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

ABOUT NEWARK'S POSTOFFICE. Editor of The Call: I mail herewith a copy of an official notice received by all employees of Newark, N. J., Postoffice today. The original is on Postoffice printed memo slip, and you will note it is signed by the Assistant Postmaster, and was sent in an "official business" (No. 4) envelope bearing on its face a warning that its use for private purposes involved a penalty of \$200.

If this subject-matter is official business, then the 150 letter carriers must assemble in uniform, for none of them are on duty at the hour mentioned, and one would naturally presume their band will bring their instruments to render that "special musical program." Meantime, many of the boys seem to be practicing notes in an undertone as they work, for they have long been taught to understand an order, even when gilled with a respectfully requested a la diplomate.

One bad clerk slipped out into the rear alley and loosened the girth of his pent-up feelings with such vehemence that I was attracted. He said he was tired of it; if Mr. William Tatt wanted a Postmaster that was younger and more useful in the coming election, why in the (something still stronger than the Passaic River) didn't he get him. Last week the deputy bosses came armed with a subscription list asking each employe to put his name down for 50 cents to buy a silver service for our honored Postmaster, etc.—said Postmaster being a very rich man and the recipient for twelve years of a salary out of all proportion to his nominal work. When a while ago some of the boys wanted to send a Christmas dinner, etc., to head clerk they were told it was against the rules—as if that were to stand among gentlemen—not when the boss wants a silver service and a big blow in the local newspaper.

FOOT SORE NO. 1001. Newark, N. J., Jan. 2, 1912. [Inclosure.] R. C., United States Postoffice, Newark, N. J., January 2, 1912.

Dear Sir: Rev. Dr. William H. Morgan, pastor of the Central Methodist Church, has extended an invitation to the employes of the Postoffice to attend services on Sunday evening, January 7, 1912, as a token of respect to our Postmaster, Honorable James L. Hays. You are, therefore, respectfully requested to meet at the Postoffice not later than 7:30 p. m. on that date and proceed in a body to the church. A special musical program has been arranged for the occasion.

All who are not assigned to duty at that hour are expected to accept this invitation. Respectfully yours, WILLIAM F. CYPHERS, Assistant Postmaster.

RUCKER'S DEFAMER GOES TO ASYLUM

Catherine Heisdorf, Who Made Charges Against Milwaukee Health Officer, Locked Up. (By National Socialist Press.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Miss Catherine Heisdorf, who gained much notoriety a year ago when she made sensational charges against Dr. William Colby Rucker, then health commissioner of Milwaukee, resulting in the latter's resignation from office, is now confined in the Washington Hospital for the Insane.

At the time the charges were made the Socialists of Milwaukee sided with Dr. Rucker, charging that she was employed by the old party politicians to discredit the Socialist administration. Dr. Rucker, however, did not wish to involve the administration in any fight over him and so he resigned. He is now identified with the Marine Hospital Service.

Miss Heisdorf came to Washington on October 17 last. Her peculiar actions at the Union Station attracted the attention of a policeman, who arrested her. She was then sent to the Insane Asylum, but four days later she was released. Since that time she has visited a number of officials and attorneys retailing to each her grievances. Saturday she made a scene at the Board of Charities, exhibiting signs of an unsettled mind. She was then turned over to the police, who sent her to the Washington Asylum.

Socialist Representative Berger and the Social Democratic Herald have been made defendants in a \$50,000 suit for slander by Miss Heisdorf. This suit also is based on the Dr. Rucker case. Berger and the Herald had vigorously defended Dr. Rucker and severely criticized the politicians who were back of the plot.

DID COP EXTORT \$10 FOR NEW YEAR'S SHOT?

Patrolman James H. Franzen, of the Clymer street police station, Williamsburg, was arraigned in the Manhattan Avenue Police Court yesterday on a warrant charging him with extortion. He declared that his arrest was entirely unjustifiable and that he would be able to prove an alibi. Thomas Pisciotta, a carpenter, of 301 Flushing avenue, said that the policeman had extorted \$10 from him under threats of arresting him for shooting off a revolver.

The charge goes back to New Year's Eve. Pisciotta and his son were firing revolvers in a back yard when Franzen is alleged to have appeared. The elder Pisciotta said that Franzen announced that he was going to make an arrest, but relented, so the carpenter swore, when \$10 was paid over.

Pisciotta complained to Captain Boettler, of the Clymer street police station, and the latter took him before Magistrate Dodd, who issued the warrant on which Franzen was placed under arrest in the station house, deprived of his shield and suspended from duty.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All matter intended for publication in this department must positively be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear. The publication of matter telephoned in cannot be assured. All meetings begin at 8 p. m. unless otherwise stated.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business Meetings. Branch No. 2 Executive Committee—22 Rutgers street.

Branch 3—Harlem Forum, 360 West 125th street. Meeting of all standing committees of the branch. Library open.

Branch 6—1461 Third avenue. Voting on State Committee will be completed.

Branch 7—143 East 103d street. Financial Secretary Traugott announces that those who are preparing for the big Haywood-Hillquit discussion meeting in a week around, will do well to look up their membership cards, and if the stamps don't go any further than August, 1911, better rush down to the meeting tonight and have their little red passports revised by the financial secretary. Positively none but good-standing members of the party will be admitted to Cooper Union on Thursday night, January 11.

Branch 10 Executive Committee—Jemel Hall, 162d street and Amsterdam avenue. Quick action must be taken in order to make the Sunday lecture a success.

German Branches—Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. All the members of the German branches of Greater New York are requested to be present.

Local New York Convention.

Organizer Julius Gerber announces that the next meeting of the New York Convention will be held on Sunday, January 7, at 10 a. m. at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. The delegates are requested to come early and try to finish up the work before the convention.

Notice to Members.

A general party discussion meeting will be held on Thursday, January 11, 8 p. m., at Cooper Union, 8th street, Third and Fourth avenues. William D. Haywood and Morris Hillquit will discuss the question, "What Shall the Attitude of the Socialist Party be Towards the Economic Organizations of the Working Class?"

Only party members of good standing will be admitted and cards will have to be shown at the door to gain admission.

Members are requested to come early and not disturb the meeting. Doors will open at 7 p. m., and the meeting will be called to order at 8:15 sharp.

Members not in good standing who want to attend this meeting will do well to get themselves in good standing, as members not in good standing will positively not be admitted.

Maurer's Dates in New York.

Agitation meetings at which James H. Maurer, the Socialist member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, will be the principal speaker, are as follows: January 7, 2:30 p. m., at the New Star Casino, 107th street and Park avenue, under the auspices of Branch 7.

January 9, at the Harlem Forum, 360 West 125th street, under the auspices of Branch 5.

January 10, at the Grand Opera House, Council Room, 309 West 23d street, under the auspices of Branch 4.

January 12, Niblo's Garden, 170th street and Third avenue, under the auspices of Branch 9.

January 13, 4 p. m., agitation meeting for night workers at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, under the auspices of the Night Workers' Branch.

January 14, 2 p. m., Apollo Hall, 126 Clinton street, under the auspices of Branch 2.

January 14, 8 p. m., 23 St. Marks place, Arlington Hall, under the auspices of Branch 3.

January 15 8 p. m., Maurer's Casino, Unionport road and Van Nest avenue, under the auspices of Branch 11.

January 17, 8 p. m., Bloomingdale Turn Hall, 305 West 54th street, under the auspices of Branch 4.

January 18, 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, under the auspices of Branch 6.

January 20, 8 p. m., at the Harlem Forum, 360 West 125th street, under the auspices of Branch 5.

January 21, 2:30 p. m., at Wooster's Hall, White Plains avenue and Gunn Hill road, Williamsbridge, under the auspices of Branch Williamsbridge.

A few dates are still open. Branches of Local New York and locals around New York, who would like to have Maurer for a meeting, can secure

him by communicating with Organizer Gerber, of New York. The open dates are January 8, January 11, and January 21, in the evening.

Branch 2's Women's Meeting.

The women of Branch 2 will hold a big mass meeting tomorrow, at 8:15 p. m., at Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway, Theresa Maikiel and Sol Fieldman will speak. This is a most important meeting. The women of this branch are organizing the women of the Assembly districts of Branch 2, and thereby forming a nucleus for the women of the East Side to organize under the Socialist banner. Admission free. All are welcome.

Branch 7, Maurer Meeting.

There are many indications that the Maurer meeting the coming Sunday, January 7, 2:30 p. m., at the Star Casino is to prove a great success. Some comrades have already done work selling the 5 cents admission tickets among their friends, shop and class mates, and at their union meetings; others visit voters of the district inviting them to the meeting. If every member of the branch would make the necessary effort to push the tickets among the non-Socialists everywhere there is a chance for so doing our meeting would prove an event in Harlem and make a good start for the 1912 campaign. Comrades not having enough tickets should call at the headquarters, 143 East 103d street, to get more and to settle up for those already sold, as the preliminary expenses are rather heavy. At tonight's meeting the Maurer lecture will be boomed.

Welcoming the New Year.

Circle 6 of the Young People's Socialist Federation had their fourth annual banquet on New Year's Eve. Dancing and feasting in abundance and merriment aided the advent of the New Year. There were readings and recitations by H. Rornstein, G. Doff, and speeches by various persons. Dr. Calman presided, and a large crowd was present. One of the features was "Judgment Day," all the members being judged for their individual mistakes and fallacies. The judgments were rendered in rhyme, written by A. Vandercar. The affair was a decided success.

Band School Notes.

Naturalization class began second course this evening with I. Sackin as instructor. Fee, \$1 for course of six lessons.

Course in Theory of Socialism and the Labor Movement, Instructor, John Spargo, at 8:15. The students of the Monday class are expected to attend this evening.

Regular class in Elementary English at 8 o'clock. Instructor, Max Schenberger. Second term of this class begins January 25, and students may register at any time.

BROOKLYN.

Business and Discussion Meetings.

2d A. D. (Branch 3)—257 High street.

8th A. D. (Branch 1)—Finnish Hall, 764 40th street.

11th and 17th A. D.—Haviland Hall, 359 Clason avenue. Discussion meeting. Secretary Moss requests that all campaign lists be sent in.

19th A. D. (Branch 2)—Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue.

20th A. D. (Branch 1)—688 Broadway. Dr. Joseph Slatt will talk on "Education," and all Socialists and near-Socialists are asked to attend.

Lecture on "The Iron Fist."

Tomorrow evening at Metropolitan Saenger Hall, Pitkin avenue and Watkins street, the second lecture in the course conducted by the Socialist Forum of Brownsville will be given. George R. Kirkpatrick will speak on "The Iron Fist." Admission is 10 cents. A musical program will be given before the lecture.

The secretary of the lecture committee announces that the lecture by James Maurer, Socialist member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, on Saturday evening, January 13, will be in the Knights of Pythias Temple, 432 Hopkinson avenue.

All wishing to sell tickets for the course of lectures should get them now. Season tickets are only 75 cents, and are good for the entire course of twelve or more lectures. All selling ten season tickets will get a three months' subscription to The Call, or a four months' subscription to the Milwaukee Leader, free of charge.

Maurer in Brooklyn.

James H. Maurer, the Socialist Representative in the Pennsylvania Legislature, will speak at the following meetings in Brooklyn:

January 16, 8 p. m., at the headquarters of Branch 1 of the 22d Assembly District, Glenmore avenue corner Ashford street.

Socialists in East New York ought to try to bring one or two non-Socialists and make this meeting, the beginning of the 1912 campaign, a success.

On Friday, January 19, Maurer will speak at the ball and entertainment

ERON PREP. SCHOOL. 153-157 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

of the 5th Assembly District at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue.

PORT RICHMOND.

Local Northfield, Richmond County, will hold a regular monthly meeting tomorrow evening at the home of G. Kane, 46 Greenleaf avenue, West New Brighton. Officers will be elected and all members should attend.

NEW JERSEY.

5th Ward Branch meets tonight at 163 Monticello avenue. The branch has arranged for a lecture on "War," by George R. Kirkpatrick, at the Monticello Theater, to be held January 7. All members and sympathizers should call and get tickets.

Newark.

The 13th Ward Branch will give a smoker this evening in Jamieson Hall, 936 South Orange avenue, and as refreshments and a good time will be on tap a big crowd is expected. Tickets are 50 cents.

SHAMOKIN, PA.

Recording Secretary Lewis E. Miller reports that the regular meeting of Branch 1 was called to order with Charles E. Cronk as chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Very little business was transacted besides an order of \$3 for dues, \$3 and one of \$3 for Appeal tickets, which the branch always has on hand. Arrangements are being made to hold an oyster supper, on Friday, for the purpose of raising funds to pay off some debts which have been incurred recently, amounting to a bill of \$20 for lawyers fees in the prosecution of election fraud charges of the districts. The County Committee of Northumberland County will meet here Sunday, January 6, at this meeting will be very important, as there are many important matters to be thrashed out.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Prof. C. J. Reblin will deliver the first of his course on "The New City" this morning at 11 o'clock in the Berkeley Theater, West 44th street. His subject will be "The Sons of Fathers."

Principal Anna I. Matthews announces that beginners in the classes of bookmaking, millinery, English for beginners and common branches at School No. 92 at Broom and 10th streets may be registered at any evening.

A public lecture on "Future of the Stage" at the Omar Khayyam, Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening, January 9, at 8:30.

A public lecture for the discussion of occupational diseases is to be held at the Lyceum, 17 West 43d street this evening, at 8 o'clock. The law which is being passed by the Legislature last week at the request of the New York Association for Labor Legislation follows the terms of the British statute and makes certain occupational poisons and diseases reportable by physicians to the Department of Labor. Already many cases of industrial poisoning have been brought to light that are expected that ways of preventing any of these cases of occupational disease will soon be found necessary of a nation. As a result of the introduction of the law shown by physicians in the city and in order to stimulate the attention of the new field of occupational work opened up to the medical profession, the Academy of Medicine has arranged a program including a course of lectures by Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, "Resume of the Importance and Prevention of Occupational Diseases;" Leonard W. Hatch, Chief Statistician of the New York State Department of Labor, on "State Control of Occupational Diseases;" by Dr. M. Allen Starr, on "Occupational Neuroses Due to Metallic Poisons;" by Dr. Charles L. Dana, "Occupational Paralyzes and Atrophies;" by Dr. John A. Fordyce, "Occupational Diseases of the Skin;" Discussion by Drs. J. Alexander Miller, Frederic S. Lee, C. Graham Rogers.

The regular semi-annual general meeting of Newspaper Writers' Union, No. 4 (affiliated with the I. T. U.), will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock, in Room 610, in the World Building. Officers will be elected and all members are requested to be present, if possible.

STAY GRAFT SENTENCE.

Three Convicted N. J. Politicians Get Writ of Error for Review.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 3.—For the second time sentence was deferred today in the case of Commodore Louis Kuehne, Thomas McDewitt, and George Amole, convicted in connection with the election fraud case. The date has now been set for January 24.

Kuehne has obtained from the Supreme Court a writ of error carrying his conviction up for review, and this will put off the carrying out of any sentence that may be imposed on him pending an appeal.

ANTI-VACCINATION FIGHT ON.

OLEAN, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Two thousand school children were excluded from the public schools here today because they have not been vaccinated. Only about 500 of those attending the schools have been vaccinated. The Anti-Vaccination League is fighting the order of the Board of Education. Only forty-five cases of smallpox were reported here during the past year. No deaths occurred.

Classified Advertisements

SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper. RATES UNDER THIS HEADING: 1 insertion, 50 per line; 2 insertions, 10c per line; 3 insertions, 15c per line; 4 insertions, 20c per line; 5 insertions, 25c per line; 6 insertions, 30c per line; 7 insertions, 35c per line; 8 insertions, 40c per line; 9 insertions, 45c per line; 10 insertions, 50c per line; 11 insertions, 55c per line; 12 insertions, 60c per line; 13 insertions, 65c per line; 14 insertions, 70c per line; 15 insertions, 75c per line; 16 insertions, 80c per line; 17 insertions, 85c per line; 18 insertions, 90c per line; 19 insertions, 95c per line; 20 insertions, 1.00 per line.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. OUT OF TOWN.

CONSTRUCTIVE SOCIALISTS ARE COLLECTING choice tract here. Many on the ground developing farms co-operatively, set a Farm Home at fraction usual cost through Co-operative Homestead Plan. Co-operators invited. Situated Miller Co-operative Colonizer, Crystal Springs, Fla.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

COLUMBIA AVE. 122-54 rooms; newly decorated; \$12.50 to \$15; inducements. MANHATTAN ST., 46 (near Amsterdam ave. and subway); 4 rooms; improvements; \$17. 11TH ST., 201 W.—2 1/2 large, light rooms; hot water; \$15-\$18; inducements.

10TH ST., 150 W.—4 elegant light rooms; bath, steam, hot water; \$20; inducements. 12TH ST., 440 W. (convenient to L and sub.); 4 rooms; steam heat; hot water; \$18. 12TH ST., 208 W.—6 large, light rooms; steam heat, hot water supply; \$20-\$25; inducements.

10TH ST., 352 W.—6 large, light rooms; bath, heated; \$24; 12th st. subway. 20TH ST., 405 W.—4 and 5 rooms; all improvements; \$20-\$25; inducements.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

58TH ST., 242-244 E.—5 rooms; \$18; hot water free. 58TH ST., 230 E.—5 rooms and bath; rent only \$18 per month; inducements. 7TH ST., 354 E.—3 rooms, bath, steam heat; hot water; \$15-\$18; inducements.

11TH ST., 110 E.—6 rooms, bath; hot water; rent \$15; inducements. 10TH ST., 154 E.—5 heated rooms; open plumbing; bath, refrigerator; \$20; inducements. 10TH ST., 115-115 E.—4 rooms, hot water; bath; \$16.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brook.

BROOKLYN AVE., 170 (110th st.)—3 large rooms; range and bath; \$11. 47TH AVENUE, 115 (155th st. L station); 4 rooms, bath, hot water; \$10-\$12. WASHINGTON AVE., 127-129, cor. 100th st.; 4 rooms, bath, hot water; \$14-\$18.

10TH ST., 222 E.—Four light rooms, bath; hot water; \$15. 142D ST., 371 E.—Four rooms, bath, hot water; \$15; inducements.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET. Brooklyn.

ATLANTIC AVE., 1415-416 E.—light rooms; tubs, bath, stove, free gas; \$11. CORT ST., 261 (near Pacific st., Brooklyn); 4 rooms and bath; \$21; improvements; January furnished.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Manhattan and Bronx.

72D ST., 231 E.—Large, warm, sunny rooms; bath and other conveniences; private family; \$2 and \$2.50; Weinstein. 107TH ST., 115 (155th st. L station); 4 rooms, bath, hot water; steam heat; private entrance and light; use of telephone; private or office entrance; Dr. S. Heulin.

14TH ST., 167 W., cor. 7th ave.—Comfortable, steam, electric light; shower bath; telephone; convenient to subway and L. Mitchell. 11TH ST., 229 E.—Excellent front and back parlors; all conveniences; restaurant; perhaps best in town. Thomas Hall.

LOST.

LOST—Bank Book No. 1,134,752 of the Bank of Savings, 120 Bowery, New York. The holder is requested to return it to the bank. If not restored before the 15th day of January application will be made to the bank for a new book.

CONGRESS MAKES HOW OF WORK AFTER RECESS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—At noon today, after a recess for the Christmas holidays, which began December 21, both Houses of Congress reassembled. Practically no important business was pending for the day. Following is a summary of the day's events.

Senator Bratton, of Kansas, introduced bills for a government Panama steamship line. Numerous petitions were presented for ratification of the general arbitration treaties.

Senator Rayner, of Maryland, announced that he would make a minority report favoring ratification of the arbitration treaties unamended. The Postoffice Committee heard testimony from small order houses favoring the parcel post project.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee, headed by Prof. Henry W. Elliott, who urged international protection of seals. The Trust Investigating Committee declined to resume its hearings Monday.

Representative Olmsted, of Pennsylvania, introduced relief funds for the Austin sufferers had been used by the State.

DRIVER HURLED TO PAVEMENT.

Banapache Sustains Fractured Skull When Wagon Is Hit by Car. While driving a wagon north in Third avenue at 59th street yesterday David Banapache, of 230 East 41st street, was struck by a car and thrown to the street unconscious. The wagon was demolished.

Dr. Ivins, of the Flower Hospital, said the man was suffering from a fractured skull and possibly internal injuries and removed him to that hospital.

TARNISH RUBBED AWAY

What is the Supreme Court of the United States? If its long record signifies anything it has been nothing more or less than an arbitrary committee of the capitalist class to validate fraud and oppression of every description.

For their speedy success in grabbing the resources of this country, the capitalist class owes much to the decisions of the Supreme Court, which has been their most powerful instrument.

In the next installment of Gustav Myers' "History of the Supreme Court of the United States" in The Sunday Call, a succession of further startling facts is presented.

You have seen how Chief Justice Marshall legalized the horrible negro slave traffic. He then proceeded to give away 2,000,000 acres of the finest lands in the South to the very class interested in perpetuating negro slavery.

All of these land claims were fraudulent. One capitalist group secured the validation of a claim of 200,000 acres in Florida by graft of Marshall's decision, and other capitalist groups got other vast areas.

It is not surprising that the capitalist class has always acclaimed the Supreme Court as a great and noble institution. A more important work than Myers' has seldom appeared. Its accuracy cannot be impeached. It presents the actual story of the growth of classes and the development and expansion of capitalism in this country. It is an encyclopedia of original facts such as a Socialist can afford to miss.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR PROPAGATION OF CREMATION, EXECUTIVE

meets at 419 First avenue, New York City, every second Friday of the month, 7 p. m. Leo Marbat, secretary, 241 Schaeffer street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brotherhood of Machinists

Headquarters: 34 Park Row, N. Y. City. MANHATTAN LODGE, No. 7, Thursdays, Labor Temple, 215-217 E. 84th St., New York. Secy.: J. J. Schaeffer, 241 Schaeffer street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 348.

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 106 W. 21st st. Free employment bureau, Hours

The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl Street, New York, N. J. Block, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-2304 Beekman.

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For Three Months	.50	1.13	1.63
For One Month	.15	.43	.63

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AN EARLY LINEUP

All the turmoil, dissensions and personal bitterness that seem to exist in the Democratic and Republican parties are in reality merely indications of the fact that both parties are getting their working organizations into shape for a tremendously big and significant campaign. When the personal clash is discounted and the unrestrained personal quarrels understood, it will be found that in reality all the contestants are sincerely and deeply concerned for the success of that political party to which they belong. Beyond the party name, there is something far greater and far more significant, and that is the class of which the political party is the expression. The very intensity of the feeling that prevails and the charges and countercharges that are flying about show vividly how crucial the chief contestants consider this campaign.

As good party men, whether so-called radicals or conservatives, they are having their battles out now instead of waiting for that period when, candidates having been nominated, "regularity" must prevail in order that party chances may not be endangered. In the meeting of all the various political committees and in the caucus of the members of State and national legislative bodies, there is no brake put upon expression of opinion.

But it would be utter folly to believe that the existing frankness will continue. There are means of silencing the rebels, and even the rebels themselves know when they have spoken enough. They know that now they are really discussing methods whereby their party and their class may win or retain that power of which they stand most in need.

Good, old business methods, with its plentiful and hypocritical declamation as to righteous citizenship, are exemplified by Theodore Roosevelt. Certain species of reform, or good impulses as they exist in New Year's resolutions and in pathetically impotent desires to mend the errors of one's ways, are shown by President Taft. Timid but voluble declarations of searching out ways for a better life are typified by La Follette. But from whatever point they come, whatever may be their present declarations, all of them are committed to the support of the capitalist system or to so mending it or tinkering with it that it may continue.

In the Democratic party things are practically the same. Men like Harmon of Ohio, Foss of Massachusetts, Baldwin of Connecticut, Dix of New York, or any of the scores of others who willingly listen to the call of nomination, are unyielding pillars of the present state. William J. Bryan, who, like Roosevelt, announces his own candidacy, is precisely of the same type.

What is of special interest this year is that the contest has attained such a degree of heat thus early. It shows that the economic impulse underlying all politics is especially strong and that the politicians are alert to the great necessity. They are going to wage a tremendous battle, vocally and on paper. But they are not going to do anything if they can help it that will disturb the "stability" of business. That is, they are going to keep the working class in its present position and subject them to the same exactions and exploitation that prevail today.

We have been accustomed, in previous Presidential campaigns, to a great deal of preliminary talk, and when the conventions came about we have seen the "machine" work smoothly. When Democrats were pitted against Republicans in the great contest, the deciding factor was usually the campaign barrel. That simply meant that the party picked by the capitalists and most heavily financed so that it could get the greatest degree of publicity was the one that was sure of winning. The means whereby that eminent reformer, Theodore Roosevelt, won his election have now become known, and protest as he will and call his opponents all the liars he may, the conviction remains, and justly, that he won through corrupt service to the capitalist class.

So all the fuming and fretting, the protesting and declaring, that are now rending the air can be summed up merely as so many bids for campaign contributions. Those who are doing the bidding know they will be forced to deliver the goods when they reach office, and they are perfectly willing to do it. They also know that to whom they will be forced to deliver the goods. That, also, they are willing to do.

Such a time as this should be golden days for the Socialists. Never before has there been such a chance for campaigning and for constructive work. There are many significant and glorious signs of change, but the great and good change will come only after persistent, systematic hammering by the Socialists themselves. We cannot expect the leaders and workers of other parties to do our work for us. But they are giving us plenty of openings which we should use. They have set the example of an early campaign, and they have indicated through the very vigor of their work the lines we must follow.

We are supposed to campaign all the time. Well, we might as well begin and make good. The other parties are not supposed to campaign all the time. In reality they do. Since the elections in November, they have been steadily getting their organizations into working condition, and the present apparently bitter fights are merely concerned with details.

Our activities at present are confined, for the most part, to a few routine lectures and to our local meetings. But the present is really the time when effective work can be done in literature distribution and in organization through house-to-house canvassing. By such methods, we can start those to whom we shall make direct appeal when conventions are held and platforms and candidates are presented.

BARRACK ROOM CRITICISM

Possibly no criticism of matters political and social is quite so silly as that which emanates from military sources. The condemnation of Mr. Gompers, whom a military service publication in Washington accuses of "trampling on the American flag" at a labor meeting, is a case in point. So utterly fatuous is this accusation that even the New York Tribune, which is certainly not friendly to Mr. Gompers, feels constrained to say editorially that "the matter is of no importance, and the attempt to arouse prejudice against Mr. Gompers by their circulation is discredit to those who indulge in it. Silly abuse and petty misrepresentation of him will not promote the right. There is no reason for a fuss about the table incident, for even if Mr. Gompers happened, while speaking from a table top, to put his foot over the line where the flag was draped, there is no evidence of intended disrespect for it."

Nevertheless, it is to be regretted that Mr. Gompers saw fit to notice the idiotic charge with an indignant denial. There is little prestige to be gained by refuting charges from such a source. No Socialist would dignify by a denial the charge made in connection with this incident that the officers and soldiers of the military posts and recruiting stations in California "feared a socialistic outbreak" and doubled their guards in preparation for it. It may be true, of course, that they were apprehensive, just as children are scared by tales of the bogey man. In both cases, it is "their not to reason why," and in such matters the professional soldier displays about the same mental caliber as the infant.

As George Bernard Shaw sums up the matter in one of his dramatic prefaces, "For permanent work, the soldier is worse than useless; such efficiency as he has is the result of dehumanization

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

By STELLA C. COORGIAN.

Recently Frederick W. Taylor, originator and foremost exponent of what is known as scientific management, was in Minneapolis and addressed the Publicity Club on the "Principles of Scientific Management."

It is significant that he addressed himself to the business men of the city rather than to the labor unions. It is also significant that the daily papers devoted pages to a reproduction of his speech. Straws show which way the wind blows.

In a nutshell, the principles of scientific management may be said to consist of a detailed study of the men and machines in a factory in order to secure the maximum of efficiency from each.

The advantages of this to the manufacturer are, of course, obvious. As Mr. Taylor said, "The men are turning out twice as much work as before. This has resulted in reducing the cost of manufacture. This has worked to increase the profits of the owners."

In this quotation may be found not only the reason for the opposition to the introduction of scientific management by labor unions but also the reason why it is bound to come.

In a competitive society, any device which reduces the cost of manufacture and increases profits will be seized upon by the more aggressive in the business world, and the rest will either be compelled to follow or be forced out of business.

On the other hand, it is evident that the working class has nothing to gain from "scientific management" under our present system of industry.

Let us analyze the situation. The men turn out twice as much work as before. Their wages are only increased from 50 per cent to 60 per cent. This means they receive a smaller portion of the total product than before; it means a bitter exploitation, more speeding up of nervous energy, more of his very life poured into profits; it means the working man at least ten years sooner. And for what? For a fictitious increase in wages.

Scientific management, Mr. Taylor says, "doubles the output. This means that the same amount of work formerly done by two men can now be done by six." At the end of three and a half years we had an opportunity to find whether it did or not, and this was the outcome: 100 or 200 workmen had been reduced to 400 men doing the work originally done by the 400 to 600 men. That is, a working force was reduced to less than one-third of its former number.

It is easy to see what will be the result on the working class as a whole when "scientific management" has been introduced into all branches of industry. At least half of the men now working will be forced to join the already menacing army of the unemployed. During the period of transition a few working people will receive a little higher wages, which will be more than offset, however, by the injurious results to their health of the necessary "speeding up."

But when industry is adjusted to this new arrangement, the lot of the working class will be a hundred times worse than before. The fierce competition for jobs will be made but more intense by the increased army of unemployed, and this will automatically tend to pull down wages to their former point or even lower.

If scientific management will result in injury to the working class as a whole, it is in evitable, just as the introduction of the power loom and of other machinery which increased production was inevitable, what is to be done?

Can its introduction be prevented by passing resolutions in the labor unions against it? Or by going on strike in the shops where it is being introduced? Such efforts are as futile as were those of the weavers in 1840 who burned the factories and broke up the power looms which were throwing them out of work.

All such efforts are but a useless waste of energy. The thing to do is to work for a system of industry in which any improvement in methods of production will directly benefit those who are working in that particular branch of industry.

The great problem of labor today is not how to increase its efficiency or productivity. Labor is today so efficient and productive that three hours of useful work by all adults would supply all with the necessities of life and a reasonable amount of the luxuries; that ten men working eight hours a day can produce enough for one hundred; that, even with our vast army of unemployed and those employed at non-productive work, we have periodic panics which our wisecracks say are due to overproduction.

No, the problem of the working class is not how to produce more, but how to retain for their own use what they already produce.

This can never be done until the worker owns the machinery which he must use to create that product. The ownership of the machine carries with it the ownership of the product.

But since the machines are no longer used by one man alone, but by large groups of men working together co-operatively in creating a joint product, they must be owned co-operatively and the joint product equally distributed.

When the working class owns the factories, then any elimination of waste, any increase in efficiency will result in benefit to all. It will mean simply fewer hours of work, more leisure, more time for intellectual and ethical development.

That is what Socialism stands for, that is what the Socialist party is organized to obtain, that is what every Socialist is working for. Does it look good to you? Then come and join us.

The New York Call has a \$500,000 libel suit on its hands. Big Tim Sullivan, who owns many of the moving picture shows in the metropolis, is angry because The Call dared to point out that these concerns were employing inexperienced and youthful operators, thus jeopardizing the lives of the theater patrons. The Brooklyn Eagle, in commenting on the case against The Call, says:

"Truth is a complete defense. Truth, however, must be demonstrated by the defendant. The burden of proof is on the newspaper when a libel is brought. If The Call can prove what it alleged, it will have no damage to pay. In any case, the damage will hardly approximate \$500,000."

In its right to set up the truth of its statements as a complete defense, The Call has the advantage of the Appeal. In its present controversy with the Federal courts—and herein lies the difference in practice between the State and Federal courts—the Appeal will not be permitted to show the truth of its statements.

The truth has no place in practice in Judge Pollock's Kansas Federal court. If the modest language used by the Appeal to describe the terribly brutal and immoral conditions in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth is declared obscene by Judge Pollock, that ends the case of the Appeal and the editors will be carted off to Leavenworth forthwith.

The government has already admitted the truth of our statement by cleaning out the Federal penitentiary and appointing a new deputy warden. Conditions at Leavenworth are said to be much improved. This is second-hand information. If Prosecutor Bone's plans do not go awry we may have some inside information fresh from the Leavenworth bastle to give our readers.—Appeal to Reason.

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WILL THEY SEE IT?

By VICTOR L. BERGER.

In the Social Democratic Herald.

In view of the fact that Sam Gompers and his pals are trying to divert attention from themselves by attacking the Socialists, we should never forget to mention that the McNamara's belonged to the ultra-conservative wing of the trades union movement. We defended them because we believed them to be innocent, and even now we explain their deeds by explaining the syndicalist form of the class struggle.

However, the McNamara's were devoted followers of Sam Gompers. Whether the McNamara's and Orle McManigal also belonged to Peter Collins' "Militia of Christ" which was started for the purpose of combating Socialism and bringing the trades union movement under the influence of the Pope, we do not know. However, we are told that such was the case.

At the same time we are fair enough not to hold the "Militia of Christ" or the Roman Catholic Church responsible for the dynamic exploits of the McNamara's, any more than that church can be held for Balthasar Gerard, who assassinated William of Orange.

The truth is that the pure and simple trades union leader is always only a step removed from syndicalism, sabotage, slugging, bomb-throwing or violence of any kind on one hand, and selling out to the big employer, trust or capitalists on the other hand.

With the conservative labor union the result of a strike is everything. They know no other weapon than the strike and the boycott. If they lose, then the existence of their organization is in danger. Therefore, the leaders will go to the extremes to save their organization. They will slug, destroy and kill whenever they believe that that is the only way to save their organization.

It is different with the Socialistic trades unions. With them a strike or a boycott is simply a little incident in the great struggle for the emancipation of labor. And a lost strike is often much more useful than a strike that was badly won.

Moreover, the modern labor movement is not a conspiracy. It is a democratic movement, a movement of the masses. And in a great mass movement it should be impossible to have secrets.

Karl Marx fought a long and bitter war against conspirators, against Bakunin and his followers who were the fathers of the anarchists, and great friends of the pure and simple trades unions, in which Bakunin saw a good soil for anarchism.

In the Germanic countries the anarchists' tactics never got a foothold—thanks to Marxian Socialism. In the Latin and Slavic countries the anarchists also were fought down by the Socialists.

The McNamara affair after all will help to clarify and enlighten the labor movement.

It will teach such of the leaders as are able to learn—because they are still honest—that the scene of the battle cannot be the economic field alone, but must also be the political field.

And such of the leaders as cannot learn—because they have been bought up by the trusts—will have to be summarily dealt with by the rank and file at the next election.

WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN?

It is said that every man's definition of the term "gentleman" makes it inclusive of himself. Likewise it is true that his manner is the best in the world. A writer, speaking of this point, relates the following story: On a man-of-war there was once a reception, and it happened that a distinguished statesman forgot, or did not know the usual formal salutes on coming aboard.

"Who is that lubber what don't tip his sky-piece to the skipper?" said a sailor.

"Choke your lubber," returned another sailor. "That's Blank, the famous politician."

"Why did he growl the first sailor, 'who's that' he got manners enough to salute the quarter deck?"

"Manners?" a third sailor chipped in. "What does he know about manners? I don't suppose he was ever out of sight of land in his life."—Answers.

TRUTH AS A DEFENSE

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BALLOTS, BOMBS AND BOMBAST

Editor of The Call:

Nearly every one will agree that questions of tactics and methods are questions of efficiency and means to ends. We all agree that the worst forms of violence that have been suggested for the use of the workers fall short of the horrors of capitalism.

While the great instrument of the government remains in the hands of the exploiters and the irresistible weapon of the ballot is in the hands of the exploited, Socialists have always denied, and this is one of the essential peculiarities of Socialism, that violence is an effective means for the freeing of labor.

Socialists arrived at this conclusion by experience. They saw that the use of violence is undemocratic, and that it creates a few "heroes" and "martyrs" (who quite frequently turn out to be spies) and makes these the leaders of a blind, ignorant mass. Russian experience amply proves these points. France is now teaching the same lesson.

These simple fundamentals of the Socialist doctrine and tactics would not need repeating now if it were not for the fact that a few ambitious leaders are trying to exploit the ignorance of new converts to Socialism with the phrases of Bakunin.

These American imitators of European syndicalists are careful to follow their models "afar off." Unlike Herve and Tom Mann, these men and women confine their fighting to the ranks of the Socialist movement. They scream in parlor, in Socialist meetings and in the party press, but when the miners of Illinois and the sweatshop workers of Chicago were fighting a desperate battle, these "direct actionists" were traitorously sowing the seeds of factionalism in the ranks of the workers. They howl loudly and long at the Civic Federation, but when a blow was struck at that organization that dislodged a Mitchell and shook the whole grip of the federation gang upon the largest mass of organized workers in America, it was struck by a German, a Macdonald or a Hayes, against whom these valiant vapors pour forth their denunciation.

In other words, the Socialists of America do not have to deal with any question of "Ballots vs. Bombs," but only of "Ballots vs. Bombast." Even this has its danger. A hot air engine without the fuel which may blow itself up and wreck its immediate surroundings.

Whatever makes Socialism ridiculous makes it impotent. Note where our enemies pay us the compliment of centering their forces. That will tell us where we are breaking down their fortifications.

Can you conceive of a nation-wide alliance of exploiters such as was formed to fight the Socialists of Los Angeles being formed to fight the "Revolt" of San Francisco? Not without laughing, you cannot.

Such tactics weaken the Socialist movement in other ways. It is much easier to tell over the rosary of Socialist Blessed Words in sloppy talks on economics and pamphlets filled with fine sounding phrases than to gather the facts of past and present society and apply the lessons they teach to the constructive work of today.

Experience has shown that in the class war as in religion, faith and phrases without works are dead, and lead quickly to backsliding.

It is more than a mere coincidence that not only every exposed spy but also every deserting renegade comes from this bombastic faction. In Europe, the names of Briand, Viviani and Burns only had a long list that prove this point. All the older Socialists in this country can remember when Dalton, Sladden, Titus and their followers were shouting.

These others were not all corrupt, as that word is commonly used, but they grew weary of shouting and waving their arms and defying the lightning and went over to the enemy.

There is too much work to be done to be bothered with bombast. When so many faithful workers are trying, and with so much success, to close up the ranks of labor, one grows disgusted with the empty chatterers about industrialism. We may need the weapon of the general strike some time. If it is possible, when needed it will be because of the tireless work done by hundreds of faithful Socialist Unionists in shop, mill, mine, factory and union hall, and if the workers refuse to respond when that need is urgent it will be in no small degree because of the grown-up children who have been screaming "General Strike, General Strike," when there was neither threat nor need nor possibility of any such strike.

It is time we were done with these parades and defiance and sensational screams. We are now close to the

enemies and we cannot frighten him by beating gongs or making faces at him. It is laughable to see these outworn trappings of the early fifties trotted out as the latest thing in revolutionary fashions. It speaks poorly for the work of education that has been done that so loud a claque rewards such poor performers.

Perhaps we can learn only by experience. This "Glory Hallelujah" stage is one through which most new converts seem to have to pass. Perhaps the loud noise that we hear just now is only a sign that we are growing fast and that some old members who ought to know better are crowding out in front of the grandstand to act as cheer leaders.

All that I regret is that some of those who are hard at work will have to lay off from necessary tasks and go out and explain that something else is required in the class struggle and the social revolution besides yelling.

A. M. SIMONS.

THE PAMPHLET IN DISPUTE

Editor of The Call:

Dear Comrade:—In a letter published in today's Call, Comrade Makiel requests Bohn and Haywood to publish a declaration of principles. He proposes a number of seemingly artless and candid questions. He asks these questions with the naïveté of a tyro who is eager to learn. Comrade Makiel, who happens to be a member of my branch, is not so naïve, though his knowledge of Bohn and Haywood's position is indeed as shallow as is betrayed by his letter. I know it will all little if I tell him that all his questions are splendidly answered in Bohn and Haywood's "Industrial Socialism."

Several months ago, when the first copies of the booklet arrived in New York (I plead guilty of having ordered them), a Comrade offered to read them, but he, looking at the title, replied: "Bohn and Haywood? I wouldn't read such trash." That he has not read the book yet is clearly demonstrated by his lack of information shown in his letter. Why, I think the title of the book is "Industrial Socialism." Thousands of the rank and file have read this booklet. What do you think of a lawyer who criticizes a book without reading it?

My letter is not written to convince Comrade Makiel; but there may be a few dozen comrades who know that no ulterior motives prompt my actions and words as a Socialist who will begin reading the booklet when I say that it is the best American exposition of Socialism they know. But to condemn a book before weighing the arguments or to make a premature judgment because it contains agreeable truths—but truths, after all—is utterly contrary to the spirit of Socialism.

In the discussion about the question an important point has been lost sight of. The national constitution of our party says in Article Section 1: "Every person, residing in the United States of the age of 21 years and upward, etc., who subscribes to the principles of the Socialist party, including political action, shall be eligible to membership in the party." "Including political action," as some of our leaders would have it, is a usable weapon which the bourgeoisie was compelled to give in our hands and which we shall use for the destruction of the capitalist class. Now, as our national constitution points out, "a weapon of the working class to aid in its emancipation," weapon, not the weapon. And certainly, men like Haywood and Bohn who have shown in popular language how that weapon can be used efficiently and when it will become solete and useless, have done very much to strengthen the Socialist position.

KARL HEIDEMANN.

RATES FOR PROFESSIONALS

The leading actor of the Burlesque Touring Company was interviewed by the proprietor of the only hotel in the town.

"What are your rates?" he asked.

"From half-a-crown up," answered the owner of the establishment.

"But don't you make any professional terms?" the leading man inquired.

"I am playing here tonight at your theater."

"Oh, you're an actor, are you?"

"I am," the leading man returned confident now that a reduction would come.

"Well, then," the proprietor said slowly but firmly, "in that case I'll be half-a-crown-down!"—Answers.

BARRACK ROOM CRITICISM

Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.

and disablement. His whole training tends to make him a weakling. He has the easiest of lives; he has no freedom and no responsibility. He is politically and socially a child, with rations instead of rights, treated like a child, punished like a child, dressed prettily and well and combed like a child, excused for outbreaks of naughtiness as a child, forbidden to marry like a child, and called "Tommy" a child. He has no real work to keep him from going mad, except housemaid's work; all the rest is forced exercise.

No soldier is asked to think for himself, to judge for himself, to count his own honor and manhood, to dread any consequence except the consequence of punishment to his own person. The rules are simple; the ceremonies of respect and submission are as simple and mechanical as a prayer wheel; the orders are always to be obeyed thoughtlessly, however inept or dishonorable they may be.