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A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

All the News All the Time

The Weather: Partly cloudy.

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Price One Cent.

TALKS PEACE BUT WANTS BIG NAVY

Root at Dinner Last Night Declares Against War, but Asks for Big Army and More Ships.

With severe censure for "jingoism" and those who by intonation bring about conditions that may lead to war, but urging, at the same time, the necessity for a large navy and a strong army, Senator-elect Elihu Root made a plea for peace at the dinner given in his honor at the Hotel Astor last night by the Peace Society of the City of New York.

The dinner was one of the largest held in this city for many years, and the attendance of so many prominent people was a high tribute to Mr. Root personally. The list of speakers was extraordinary. President-elect Taft headed the list, but, spoke last. Others were James Bryce, British Ambassador; Baron Takahira, Japanese Ambassador; Joaquin Nabuco, Brazilian Ambassador, and Governor Hughes. Joseph H. Choate presided as toastmaster.

Mr. Root first paid his compliments to Mr. Choate and thanked him for kind things he had said in introducing him. Continuing he thanked the society for the honor it was doing him, then he turned to the world and the advantages of civilization over barbarism, of peace over war.

The work of the Peace Society, he said, was the work of all men and women, the work of all the world. It was never to be expected unless it was founded on justice. "And it rests with us in our own country to see to it that justice prevail against the declamation of the demagogue, against the interested exploitation of the politician, against hot temper and inconsideration."

It was not enough to cry "Peace, peace," Mr. Root said, but the people must stand behind the men in whose hands the negotiations between nations were. He continued in part: "In the exercise of those duties in which the Ambassadors of Great Britain, of Brazil and of Japan have played a great part, ready, friendly, ready in Washington the great obstacle to the doing of things which make for peace has been not the wish of the diplomatist, not the policy of the Government, but the unwillingness of the great body of the people of the respective countries to stand behind the man who was willing, to make fair concessions."

"There is a peculiar situation created here, a diplomatic question arises between two countries. It is the duty of the diplomatic representatives to argue each the cause of his own country; he cannot turn his back upon an opponent, in that friendly contest, in that friendly rivalry, the weakness of his own position and the strength of the other side's position, and it is one of the great difficulties of peacemaking and peacekeeping that the orators, the public men, the stump speakers—aye, often the clergymen of each country—press and insist upon the extreme view of their own country, and impress upon the minds of the great masses of people who have not studied the question the idea that all right is upon one side and all wrong upon the other side."

"If you would help to make and keep peace, stand behind the men who are in the responsible positions of government, ready to recognize the fact that there is some right on the other side."

If the people of two countries want to fight, they will find an excuse, a pretext, and what seems to them sufficient cause in anything. Questions which can be disposed of without the slightest difficulty between countries really friendly are made insoluble between countries really unfriendly. And the feelings between the peoples of different countries are the products of the acts and the words of the peoples of the countries themselves, not of their government. The Legislatures of California, Montana and Nevada the legislation regarding the treatment of the Japanese in those states doubtless had no conception of that great nation of gentlemen, to that great nation of gentlemen, of scholars and scientists, of statesmen, a nation worthy of challenging and receiving the respect, the honor and the homage of mankind, an injury by an insult that would bring on private war in any private relation in our own country. Thank heaven, the wiser heads and the sounder hearts, instructed and enlightened upon the true nature of the proceeding, prevailed and overcame the inconsiderate and faithless. "But a few days ago a member of the House of Representatives, with no other apparent purpose than to make himself prominent by an attack upon an American, charged upon the Chief Magistrate of the little Republic of Panama a fraudulent conspiracy with regard to a contract under negotiation by the government of that country regarding the forests of Panama. All Panama was instantly alive with just indignation. This insult was felt all the more keenly because we, with our ninety

JURY ACQUITS BOSS WHO SHOT STRIKER

Slayer of Solomon Kahan Pleads Self-Defense—Union Men Indignant at Verdict.

Jacob Greenfeld, of 223 Broadway, who was accused of having, on February 6, shot and killed Solomon Kahan, a striking pantsmaker, was acquitted yesterday by a coroner's jury after thirty minutes' deliberation.

The conditions that led up to the shooting, according to the jury, were of a nature that justified the shooting.

At the beginning of the trial the jury was apparently unsympathetic to the strikers, and the lawyer for the defense, Henry W. Unger, dwelt much on the evidence that pointed to the fact that the killing was done in a conflict between capital and labor.

Assistant District Attorney Wadd conducted the case, and brought to the surface facts that were injurious to the defense. There were only three witnesses for Greenfeld, including a brother-in-law, and all of them offered evidence that was shattered by the cross-examination of Mr. Ward.

Morris Schaffer, Benjamin Kallah and B. Capello appeared for Greenfeld. Schaffer is a brother-in-law, and his evidence was contradicted by the others. He stated that the strikers came armed with pipes and clubs, but the other two witnesses modified the testimony, and said that they came with broomsticks.

The witnesses for the defense testified that the men came in and Greenfeld pushed them to the door. They said at first that there were many strikers, but Assistant District Attorney Ward brought out the fact that there were but five of them, and the fight was not made until after some conversation took place.

Strikers Testify. The first of the witnesses for the state was Philip Greenbaum, 122 Avenue A, who was working at the place when the strikers came to argue with him and the others. He gave the following testimony: "I and the other people were working when my attention was called to a fight. I saw about four people wrestling with the boss; then I saw one man fall. I heard two shots, but I did not know what had happened. I turned my attention to my work. About ten minutes later William Greenfeld, brother of Jacob, came back and said: 'You are working? Why a man has been killed?' Then we got frightened and left the place."

Adolph Stern, a pants contractor, testified that he was present before the shooting. He met Greenfeld and asked him how he was getting on with the strikers. Greenfeld then told him that he was not afraid, because he had a gun.

Osmer Biase, one of the strikers who came in to argue with "scabs," said that only four of them came up to speak with the workmen, and that they had no intention to fight.

"As soon as I opened the door," said Biase, "William Greenfeld grabbed me and forced me to the door. I told him," said Biase, "that we did not come to fight, and asked him for permission to speak with the strikers. He then raised a pipe and struck my hat. My comrades then came to my assistance, and they tried to force the pipe away from him. When the scuffle was going on Greenfeld placed his hand on my neck and we drew back. When we saw that he held a pistol we ran down the stairs. I heard one shot when I was on the stairs, and the second when I was running down the steps."

"MERRY WIDOW" CAUSES PANIC

When Show Is Produced in Constantine It Is Hissed Off Stage—Women Faint.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 27.—A crowded house, including the British Ambassador and his wife, were witnesses last night of a performance of the "Merry Widow" by a company of Austrian artists when a group of Montenegro, considering that the piece wounded their national sentiments created a disturbance by shouting, vomiting and beating the floor with sticks. This brought the performance to an abrupt close and most of the audience left the theater precipitately. Several women fainted during the excitement. The Montenegrins were arrested, but subsequently were released.

The country of "Marsovia" in the "Merry Widow" is unmistakably Montenegro, and it was originally so called in the piece but the name was changed. The costumes are a humorous exaggeration of those of the Montenegrins and the description of the occupation and habits of the Montenegrins are ridiculed by the author.

ENGINEERS UNANIMOUS

Support Executive Board in Their Stand Against Boss Brewers.

Three hundred members of Engineers' Union No. 56 at a meeting held at the Brooklyn Labor Union last night unanimously endorsed the action of their joint local executive board in refusing to sign an agreement with the boss brewers, the expiration of which would be in conflict with the brewery workers.

According to the action of the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, the local unions of the United Brewery Workmen of America and the International Union of Steam Engineers are pledged to make joint agreements with the employers.

The brewers' association of this city wanted that the engineers sign a three-year contract, while the brewery workers' agreement expires April 1, 1911.

The question of the agreement is the only one in dispute, contrary to reports that the union demands an increase of wages. The union declares that this rumor was fabricated by the employers.

BIG DEMONSTRATIONS FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Socialists of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens and Yonkers Will Meet To-morrow.

To-morrow will be held day for the suffragists of the Greater New York district, as there will be no less than four big meetings held in behalf of votes for women by the Socialist Party and the Socialist Women's Society in compliance with the request from the national headquarters of the Socialist Party that February 28 be chosen as the day for a mighty demonstration for equal suffrage.

Although Socialist Party locals all over the land will hold big suffrage meetings to-morrow, it is generally conceded that New York will be the storm center of the fight, and out-of-town suffragists are pouring into this city to take part in the demonstrations, and help make them the most enthusiastic affairs of the kind ever held.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION'S RECORD OF FAILURE ANALYZED

MOHAWK FAST ON THE REEFS

After All Night Work Revenue Cutter Is Still Fast on Little Hog Back Ledge.

The Mohawk, pride of the United States Revenue Cutter Service, which ran aground on Little Hog Back Ledge, in Hell Gate, was there hard and fast this morning despite the efforts of wreckers with pontoons and lighters to float her. The Mohawk ran aground trying to avoid a collision with two barges late yesterday. Divers arrived early this morning and went under water to discover the exact amount of damage done. The reports indicated that the vessel could be saved. The first effort made to float the vessel was at 3:30 A. M. at high water. Shewan's dry dock, foot of East 4th street, had been made ready to receive the revenue cutter so soon as she could be brought down with the lighters and tugs on either side of her.

All the tugging that the combined fleet could do failed to move the steel clear of the splash of Little Hog Back, but she was away for a few feet. This made her final taking off, according to the officers of the vessel, sure.

The Mohawk carries seventy officers and men, who are still on board of her.

Dense fog interfered with the progress of the work of the tugs, and as the tide began to fall it was anticipated that the vessel could not be floated until high tide again late this afternoon.

A searchlight from the fireboat George B. McClellan played on the wreck at intervals throughout the night, to make sure that all was well with Captain Langdon and his men, who refused to abandon their craft.

The rocks of Little Hog Back held her as in a vice, with horns raised out of the water, but the stern sunk until the lights in her ports showed not more than four feet above the surface of the treacherous tide which contributed to the accident.

For the first time since the recent wreck of the White Star liner Republic wireless stations in this vicinity picked up shortly after 5 P. M. a message similar in import to the world-famous "C. Q. D." call for immediate assistance. It came from the Mohawk a few minutes after the rocks stabbed her, and while water was rushing into her hold.

The wireless station at the Brooklyn Navy Yard caught the message, and although the Mohawk is attached to the Treasury Department the Navy Department sent a cheering reply, proferring aid. The offer was declined for a time.

ENGLAND FACES CRISIS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Says Lady Cook—Titled Suffragist Confident of Victory of the Cause.

In an interview Friday, Lady Cook (nee Tennessee Claflin), who had just arrived here from England in the interests of woman suffrage, declared that the great number of unemployed in England portends a great disaster which may come soon. She suggested millionaires should relieve the suffering of the unemployed instead of putting money into libraries.

ATTEMPT TO SILENCE GIRL

Detective Heinie Claims He Was Offered \$5,000 to Free Men Arrested.

The plot to silence Miss Grace West, the pretty Brooklyn "17" girl, who was held up and robbed at the station at 25th street and Fifth avenue several days ago, was revealed by the arrest of two alleged members of a blackmailing band, and today scores of New York and Brooklyn detectives were searching for others concerned in the conspiracy.

The object of the plot was to obtain the release of two men, whom Miss West identified as two of the three robbers who held her up at the point of a pistol and made away with \$50 in bills and nickels. It is upon her testimony alone that the men can be convicted.

The plot was discovered through an attempt to bribe Detective August Heinie with \$5,000 to help obtain the freedom of the prisoners. The two alleged robbers were arrested at the home of Detective Heinie, where they had gone to complete the deal. They gave their names as John A. Gollo and Michael Pepe.

The day following the holdup of Miss West, two men named Pizzino and Cicetti were arrested by Detective Heinie, and they are still held without bail, charged with that crime.

Two or three days ago Heinie called upon Assistant District Attorney Elmer Gollo, a rich real estate dealer, whose home was blown up for failure to pay tribute to blackmailers six months ago.

Pepe, a man of fifty-four, living at 122 22d street, was apparently one blackmailier's cashmer in the negotiations to bribe the detective.

"Why don't you go back and catch them with the goods?" suggested Mr. Elmer.

So the plan was laid. Heinie, the detective, met the two men clandestinely and told them he thought he would take the bribe. He invited them to bring the money to his home, at 173 Prospect avenue, and when they had agreed he notified Captain Murray, of the Hamilton avenue station, who sent officers McSherry and Tobar to conceal themselves in a closet off the room where the negotiations were to take place.

According to the police statement Gollo and Pepe were promptly on hand, as were the policemen in the closet before them.

CALM AFTER TOMBS NIGHT

Recovers From Hysteria That Followed Conviction—Execution Stayed.

The Mrs. Ben Teal, who awoke from a night of sound sleep in the Tombs this morning, was not the same Mrs. Ben Teal, figuratively, that was led across the Bridge of Sighs yesterday, wild-eyed and raving after a jury before Judge Foster, in General Sessions, had found her guilty of attempted subornation of perjury in trying to procure false evidence against Frank J. Gould in his wife's action for divorce Monday for a certificate of reasonable doubt.

A Review of the History of Governor Hughes' Board Reveals Its Inadequacy to Deal with the New York Traction Situation—No Action Where Action Is Needed.

Written Specially for the Evening Call by COL. WILLIAM NOWLAND AMORY.

The Public Service Commission Act of 1907 was an experiment. The act created a commission for the First District for the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens and Richmond, and a commission for the Second District, embracing the rest of the state. Each commission has five members, which under the law are appointed by the Governor.

These commissions were substitutes for the Railroad Commission and the Rapid Transit Commission, which two boards were abolished by the act. The citizens of the state were implored to make the substitution because of the belief, generally held, that the Railroad Commission was controlled by corporate interests and that the Rapid Transit Commission was a board of supernumerary fossils.

Whether these suspicions were well founded or not it is not necessary to discuss here. Having some special knowledge on the subject, I am rather inclined to endorse the general opinion, but at the same time it is only justice to say that Frank M. Baker was an ideal railroad commissioner, while to John H. Starin, of the Rapid Transit Commission, is due credit for preventing the occupation of every north and south avenue, including Broadway, by unsightly elevated roads.

As the city of New York is chiefly concerned with the commission of the First District, this article will be confined mostly to a consideration of the Public Service Commission for the First District. Whether or not the people are worse off under the new state of affairs than they were under the old is a matter that each man may decide for himself.

Not a Personal Issue.

At the outset I should like to make it plain that I have felt no special mission of mine to criticize the Public Service Commission. The call to do so has come in an invitation from the editor of The Evening Call to express my views. For twenty years I have been a student of and interested in the street railways of New York. Since 1901, when Jerome induced me to join with him in exposing traction crimes and in punishing the traction criminals, I have had a peculiar interest in the matter. And since 1903, when the District Attorney deserted me and deliberately became the protector of the monumental criminals who have wrecked and looted the most magnificent street railway system in the world, my interest in eventually bringing the guilty to justice has been exclusive and absorbing.

Now, it would appear that the Public Service Commission was defeated from the start to be a failure, for a fundamental reason. The members of the commission, instead of being elected by the voters and made responsible to the people, are personal appointees of the Governor. They are a part of the Governor's political make-up. It is not improbable that they may eventually cause Governor Hughes' political downfall. He must bear the responsibility for his appointees' failure to make good, and must shoulder the blame for their shortcomings and unpopularity.

Personnel of the Commission

It is only fair to say that the office of Public Service Commissioner is a hard one to fill. At best it is a thankless job. It requires men of sturdy character, determined to perform their full duty to the people, regardless of abuse and adverse personal results, in the face of subtle corporate, financial and social influences. It needs men like Baker and Starin. Now, the members of the Public Service Commission for the First District are undoubtedly gentlemen of

the highest standing in the community. There is no question of their personal honesty. Nevertheless, the members belong to that class which in all sincerity looks upon vested interests as a truly sacred thing. Not one of them is an expert in the business of public service corporations; none of them is especially fitted for the difficult office to which they have been appointed. By natural inclination they are the respectful representatives of corporate interests rather than single-hearted advocates of the common good.

Cost Million Dollars Annually

For nearly two years the commission has been in office, at a cost to the taxpayers of a million dollars annually. Does anyone believe that are worth the money? What has been done to show for it? Little or nothing. They have, to be sure, labored hard and perhaps conscientiously, but are there any fruits of their labors? The commission is wrongly named. It might better be called the Public Service Omission, for the things it ought to have done which it has omitted to do would fill a volume, while the useful things accomplished would hardly crowd a nutshell.

The commission has issued innumerable orders to the transit lines. Some doubtless were meritorious, but only those have been obeyed which it has suited the traction managers to obey. The receivers of the Metropolitan and Third Avenue companies have ignored orders, defied the commission and openly insulted the board. It would appear that the commission is either too incompetent to intelligently direct reforms and correct abuses, or lacks the courage to enforce its orders and compel respect of the managers of the corporations over which it has lawful supervision, or both. It is therefore a pitiful object.

One provision of the act requires the commission to keep open its offices day and night to receive complaints and suggestions. The public has been invited to make intelligent suggestions. Many have been made, but none so far as I am aware has been acted on.

Suggestions Ignored.

Shortly after the commission was organized I ventured to make two simple suggestions in writing. These were to issue an order to the subway and elevated management requiring employes to prevent passengers from putting their feet on the cross seats, and a further order requiring employes to keep their straps clean. Now, those suggestions, while they would have been approved of by all decent persons, if acted on, were of very minor importance. Their real significance lay in this: that they would, in compelling obedience, have established a useful precedent for the commission on beginning office. They were simple orders and doubtless would have been obeyed, and a useful precedent would thus have been established. That the suggestions were not acted on is a fact that manifests.

The Subway Danger.

Subsequently in another communication, I pointed out to the commission that there was imminent danger from fire in the subway. I urged that fire-proof cars be provided and every bit of inflammable matter be removed, including the wooden covers to the third rail. I presented proof that the worst catastrophe ever known to New York might happen any day, and was certain to happen some day, unless conditions were changed; that through an ordinary accident, such as the breaking of an axle or a collision resulting in a short circuit of

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FOOLED THE POLICE

Czar's Bloodhounds Got No Satisfaction from Bourne's Letter. (Correspondence to The Call.) PARIS, Feb. 18.—Members of the Russian revolutionary group here are recouping with great glee how the Czar's bloodhounds were disappointed in what they thought would be a great piece of evidence against ex-Police Chief Lapoukhine...

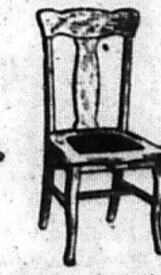
This is the letter: "Permit me to clasp your hand and to thank you from the bottom of my heart for all that you have done for me and my wife."

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Here is one quotation bearing out this statement. Cane Seat Chair, as illustrated, \$1.45.

BIG POUREN MEETING

Citizens of Hartford Will Demand Abrogation of Russian Treaty.

(Special to The Call.) HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 27.—The citizens of this city will gather in Unity Hall, Pratt street, at 3:30 P. M. to-morrow to hold a mighty meeting to protest against the proposed extradition of Jan Janoff Pouden...

MANY MINERS KILLED

JOPLIN, Mo., Feb. 27.—Five miners are reported killed and twenty wounded as the result of an explosion at the Hero Mine, three miles west of here, last night.

If you want good shoes at half prices, come quickly

The greatest Shoe Bargains the city are to be found at our special sale. Absolutely new goods. Every pair guaranteed. Men's \$3 shoes at \$1.98. Ladies' \$3.50 shoes at \$1.69.

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ROSE STRUNSKY will lecture SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 3 P. M. BREVOORT HALL, 156 EAST 34TH STREET, NEAR 3D AVENUE. Subject: THE RUSSIAN LABOR UNIONS AND THE REVOLUTION. QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION. ADMISSION FREE.

17th Assembly District MORRIS HILLQUIT WILL LECTURE ON "Practical Achievements of the Socialist Movement" Sunday Eve'g, Feb. 28, 1909, AT 8 O'CLOCK. COLONIAL HALL, 101ST ST. AND COLUMBUS AVE.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEMONSTRATION Speakers: Dr. Antoinette Konikow Prof. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick and others AT M. FESSLER'S HALL, Corner Steilway and Woolsey Avenues, Long Island City. Sunday Evening, February 28, '09, at 8 o'clock. Under the auspices of Local Astoria, S. P., and the Socialist Women's Societies of Long Island City.

ALGERNON LEE will lecture on "The Democratic Party, Its Past, Present and Future," at Eighth A. D. Headquarters, 313 Grand Street, On Sunday Eve'g, Feb. 28, 1909, at 8 o'clock. ADMISSION 5 CENTS.

Woman's Suffrage Meeting arranged by Local Hudson County, Socialist Party and Socialist Women's Society, Hudson County Branches at LIBERTY HALL, SPRING AND SHIPPEN STREETS, WEST HOBOKEN, N. J. Wednesday Eve'g, March 3, 1909 At Eight o'clock. English and German Speakers. Music. Admission Free.

WALL WANTS A 40,000 WOMEN AND MEN To Call at the SOCIAL STORE, 25 ST. MARK'S PLACE, as soon as possible. Finest Candy and Groceries, Whole Wheat Bread, Etc., AT YOUR OWN FIGURES.

PARKSIDE CHURCH Lenox Road, Near Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn. SUNDAY, 11 A. M.—Dr. John D. Long, King Mammon. 3 P. M.—Equal Suffrage Meeting. Mrs. Gabrielle Stewart Mulliner. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEETING Sunday Night, February 28, at 8 P. M. Under the Auspices of the FIRST AGITATION DISTRICT PROGRESS ASSEMBLY ROOMS, AVENUE A, COR. 2ND STREET. Speakers: DR. ANNA MERCY, Chairman J. PANKIN G. KIRKPATRICK DR. GIRDANSKY J. WASHBURN MRS. WINSCHESKY ANNA MALEY FR. KELLY

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The third rail, a whole train load of passengers might be roasted alive; that a short circuit meant the instantaneous transformation of 50,000 horsepower into heat units concentrated at one point, of such intensity, for illustration, as to melt bars of iron like wax; these and other facts with full proof were laid before the commission, and as earnestly as possible the commission was urged to make the subway safe.

the criminal methods of traffic finance. But the commission and its counsel did not bring the facts out.

That the danger is not overdrawn is shown by the following: An acquaintance of mine, by profession an electrical engineer, who resides on the upper West Side within a block of the subway, informed me not long ago that, recognizing the danger in the subway from a short circuit and the possibility of a fire, he had arranged to make the subway safe.

Commission Called Off Moreover, other vital facts were suppressed by the commission and its counsel. I am reliably informed that they had information which, had been disclosed at the time, would have brought about the bankruptcy of a trust company, closely identified with traction interests, as well as the banking firm of international reputation.

An Unwarranted Claim. It may be claimed that at least the commission and its special counsel did well in exposing traction crimes in the fall of 1907. The claim is unwarranted. It is true that the Wall and Cortlandt street ferries deal was exposed, and that the whole public was amazed at the revelations, but even that deal was not fairly exposed.

Who will dispute that at this juncture the commission was under obligation to present the facts and the District Attorney's willful neglect of duty to the Governor and ask for Mr. Jerome's summary removal in order that the guilty might be prosecuted and even handed justice allowed to more to prevail? But the commission was satisfied to do nothing; it failed to rise to the occasion, and neglected its plain duty.

Two Big Steals. But the very day the Wall and Cortlandt street deal was put through there was an even bigger deal of loot and division of graft engineered by Mr. Ryan and his associates. Two other worthless franchises, viz., the People's Traction Company and the New York Westchester and Connecticut Traction Company, were unloaded on the Metropolitan stockholders at a contract price of \$1,600,000.

Defrauding Without Protest Last October I caused the attention of the commission to be directed to the defendant violation of the transit law by the Belt Line and the 42d Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway. The commission was shown that Judge Lacoube, the extremely friendly adviser of the Metropolitan receivers, had given a written order directing these two companies to exchange transfers on numerous connecting points, and that the order was wholly ignored, with the result that the public was defrauded of thousands of lawful transfers every day.

Watering Old Erie. In conclusion, a few words regarding the Public Service Commission for the 2d District seem appropriate. This commission, with headquarters at Albany, two weeks ago, granted the Erie Railroad permission to issue \$30,000,000 of bonds. Poor old Erie, the heaviest capitalizer of road per mile of any road in America, which has repeatedly been in the hands of receivers, whose capital has been watered and rewatered shamefully, is permitted by the Public Service Commission for the 2d District to inject \$30,000,000 more water into its carcass.

Watering Old Erie. But that is not the worst feature. Over \$11,000,000 of the bonds, it appears, are to be devoted to paying interest on previous issues. In other words, capital obligations are permitted to be issued for the purpose of paying fixed charges. This is not only unfair, but is a financial crime. To their credit, be it stated, Frank W. Stevens, chairman, and Thomas M. Osborne have refused to join with the other three commissioners in permitting this reprehensible stock watering piece of robbery, yet, as the majority prevails, the deal has been put through in the face of a minority protest.

Grand Equal Suffrage Demonstration AT THE MURRAY HILL LYCEUM, Thirty-fourth St. and Third Ave. Sunday, Feb. 28, '09, at 2.30 P. M.

Under the auspices of The Socialist Party and the Socialist Women Societies

Speakers: Miss Leonora O'Reilly Mr. Algernon Lee Mrs. Carrie W. Allen Mr. Meyer London Mrs. Meta Stern (Hebe)

ATTEND THIS MEETING AND JOIN WITH THE SOCIALISTS IN DEMANDING THE EQUAL AND UNRESTRICTED SUFFRAGE FOR MEN AND WOMEN! ADMISSION FREE.

**DOINGS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS**

**Scene of American Bowling Congress and Three of the Leading Officials**



**EDWARD MEYERS**  
**DUQUESNE GARDENS**  
**PITTSBURG**

**HURLEY AND GRIFFIN FIGHT HARD DRAW**

Battling Hurley, of Passaic, N. J., and Charley Griffin, champion of Australia, met again last night at the National Athletic Club. This was the third meeting of the pair and as the former goes were red hot affairs for the fight followers eagerly watched for the result of the third meeting.

And it was the same old battle over again. Slam bang, shoulder to shoulder, give and take all the way through the ten rounds. There was a little more wrestling and clinching than in the former fights, but this was mainly on the part of the Australian lad, who has learned to respect the "Battler's" punches.

The first round was even up, both mixing and both holding their own. The second was the same. Hurley played for the body all the time, while Griffin, answering the instructions from his corner, hit for the head. There wasn't an idle moment in the round.

The third, fourth and fifth rounds were all Hurley. He forced Griffin back with fierce body punches, while the latter didn't seem able to land an effective blow.

In the fourth Hurley had been steadily pounding away for Griffin's middle. Sometimes he whacked the Australian hard, but most of the time the effect of the blows suddenly Griffin straightened up and let fly at the oncoming Hurley. He rocked Hill good and hard, but that was all.

The fifth was a good round. Hurley's right eye was swollen in the last fight, loomed up as before. Hurley was tiring with the rush of things, but even then Griff wouldn't come out and mix freely as he did before. He hurled his solid punches. In fact, he landed the cleanest punches of the fight in this round.

Neither boy had any the best of the sixth seventh or eighth. Each was fighting hard and giving as good as he received.

The ninth was a bad round for Griffin. He was groggy toward the end of it, although he gave Hill more than he bagged out for the first two minutes of the period. They were in a merry tangle again at the bell, the sound of which seemed to be welcome to both, with Griffin looking the more pleased.

Charley was a brilliant stand in the tenth. He was fighting to get a shade this time so as to even up for the last battle, but it was no use. The boy from Passaic was with him all the way and the final bell found the fighting furiously. A draw would have been a good decision.

**DOVEY GETS MCCARTHY.**

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Another Tom McCarthy, an outfielder from Fort Wayne, has signed with President Dovey to play with the Boston Nationals. McCarthy with Fort Wayne was such last season that the Doveys believe they have a "find" in him.

"We are going to have a pretty good team this year at the South End grounds," says "Brother John" Dovey. "The Boston party will leave here in time to meet Bowdoin and his men in Cincinnati by March 6. Cincinnati is really our gathering place. From there we go direct to Atlanta, Ga."

**FAIR NEWS**

The result of the work done for the Fair during the present week will be noticeable when the Fair opens, we hope. Unfortunately we have not heard from as many Call readers as we would like to. It is perfectly plain that many comrades are shirking their duty. This should not be permitted to exist. Why should all the work be left to a small number of men and women who are already doing their utmost, while there are thousands of other comrades able to assist? We exceedingly regret to say this, but it must be said. The Fair can be made a success only if all our readers will put their shoulders to the wheel, and that right now. Please take the hint and wake up.

We wish to repeat that the sale of tickets is important, also that all money should be sent at once to William Butcher, who needs funds to pay expenses of arranging the Fair.

Fair Manager's Office, Room 504 132 Nassau St., N. Y.

**SHEPPARD MUST SHOW EXPENSE ACCOUNT**

The registration committee of the Amateur Athletic Union met last night at the Astor House and again requested Melvin W. Sheppard, the world's greatest middle distance runner, to furnish it with an itemized account of his expenses for the games of the College of the City of New York. He was notified that unless he produced this expense bill before March 1 he will be permanently suspended.

Last week the committee told Sheppard he must produce this account, but Sheppard replied that he had previously offered the bill to the committee and that it was refused. The committee denied that he had ever produced it and said that when he was last called before the committee it was on an entirely different charge.

The official statement from the college was to the effect that Sheppard had received \$15 expenses and that Fred Bellars, of the New York Athletic Club, had received \$2. The committee claimed that it did not question these amounts, but simply requested Sheppard's statement so that it could be filed.

**MORE YANKEES LEAVE FOR MACON, GA.**

Another batch of Highlanders, chartered by Charley Farrell, will leave for Macon, Ga., to-day. In the party will be Nell Ball, Willie Keeler, Jack Kleinow, Fred Lake, Joe Ward, Jack Knight, Jack Quinn and Trainer Burkner, who will look after the players.

**HOMER BY FLETCHER WINS FOR M'GRAW**

MARLIN, Tex., Feb. 27.—So intense has become the rivalry between the teams made up of the coming plants and captained by McGraw and Robinson that they played yesterday for a purse of \$10. Maybe you have an idea that the young fellows didn't fight for that coin!

The polo town of Marlin has gotten wind of the battle, and there were more than four hundred spectators on hand to cheer.

Waller and Marquard pitched for the McGraw club, while Durham and Kueper performed for the Robinson McGraw was luck enough to get Fletcher, the brilliant young infielder, formerly of Dallas, on his side, and with two men on bases the young fellow slammed the ball over the fence and into the stands for a home run. That was enough to win.

Red Waller the new pitcher from Jersey, has convinced McGraw that he has in him the makings of a star man. His arm was a little stiff today, but he was able to use his head instead of his wing at critical stages in the exciting game, and he fielded his position beautifully. That made a hit with McGraw right away, and he refused to let his pitcher lose two innings as he was afraid of ruining a valuable arm.

**ALLEN BESTS MALONEY.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 27.—Teddy Maloney, the favorite of the Southern section, was beaten by Johnny Allen, featherweight, of Philadelphia, in the wind-up last night before the Nonpareil Athletic Club, in Philadelphia. Maloney's crowd, Maloney was not in the best of condition, showing up stiff, due to a hard contest Thursday night in Reading. He made Allen step lively, however, and got over several wallops to Allan's jaw that threw the latter off his balance.

Allen had his innings, and his punches were aimed at the body with such telling effect that he had Maloney holding on several times in the course of the bout.

**JEFFRIES ON WAY HERE.**

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 27.—Jim Jeffries is en route to New York City. The big fellow started on his ride yesterday morning, accompanied by his wife and Sam Berger. The San Francisco heavyweight crowd will act as Jeffries' sparring partner and stage mate during the long theatrical engagement that the retired champion is to fill. March 8 is the date named for Jeffries to make his opening stage appearance in New York.

**FOREIGN WALKERS ARRIVE.**

The foreign contestants in the international six-day go-as-you-please race will arrive in New York to-day. A wireless telegram was received yesterday by the Cunard Steamship Company that the Lucania will probably reach her dock about noon. The foreigners will represent Italy, France, Holland, Belgium, England and Ireland. The list of competitors was increased yesterday by the addition of Peter Hegelman and Peter Golden.

**RECTOR TO RACE WALKER.**

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Feb. 27.—J. A. Rector, the Virginia fiver, has arranged to meet Walker, the fleet footed racer from South Africa, who won the 100 metre dash at the Olympic games in London, June 25. The meet will be at Travers Island, New York. Rector has also definitely decided to take part in all track meets to be held on Lambeth Field at the University of Virginia.

**STAR BOUT AT LONG ACRE TO-NIGHT**

A heavyweight fight between two high class men will be only one of the features of the regular card for the Long Acre Athletic Club members at their regular stag to-night. Manager Newman has arranged three all star bouts between featherweights, lightweights and heavyweights. The heavyweight contest will bring together big Battling Jack Johnson and Kid Griffin.

**The Undesirable Citizen**

A New Weekly Revolutionary—Vigorous, Unique—Will be enjoyed by "REDS" and read by everybody. Will issue March 6th, 1909.

Subscriptions: One Year, One Dollar; Six Months, Fifty Cents; For Sale at all News Stands.

Special Independent and Exclusive Material by Socialist Party Local. Address: THE UNDESIRABLE CITIZEN, Room 611, 98 and 99 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

**LOCAL ANNOUNCEMENTS**

Dr. William H. Allen will lecture on "Wasted Taxes" to-morrow night in the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, Lenox avenue and 121st street.

The New York Physical Culture Club will meet at the Social-Store, 27 St. Mark's Place at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, for their weekly tramp.

The annual entertainment and ball of the Harlem Lodge, No. 39, Independent Order Free Sons of Judah, will be held to-morrow evening at the Lenox Hotel, 115 East 125th street. The entertainment will start at 8:30 P. M., and the dance will follow immediately after. The proceeds of the entertainment and ball will go to the sick and relief fund of the lodge. Music by Professor Alex. Lewandowski.

Katherine Kennedy will speak with Henry Frank in Berkeley Theater, 19 West 44th street, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Both will speak on the theme, "Woman and Human Progress," which is the final title in a series of twelve lectures. Henry Frank has been delivering on "Woman in Civilization." The audiences are crowding the theater to its full capacity.

A meeting to perfect the organization of a co-operative store will be held between 5 and 7 P. M. to-morrow at the Social-Store, 27 St. Mark's Place. All those interested are asked to attend.

John Spargo, the well known Socialist writer and speaker, will talk on "Social Elements of Socialism," under the auspices of the Eastern District of the Y. M. C. A., in the Auditorium, Mary avenue and South 9th street, Brooklyn, to-morrow at 4:15 P. M. There will be a bass solo by John Garstenberg. This organization is holding weekly talks on lively social questions, and is attracting large audiences. To-morrow's crowd is expected to be a record-breaker. The Auditorium is only two blocks from the Williamsburg bridge plaza.

Henry Rowley will lecture on "Thomas H. Huxley," before the Brooklyn Philosophical Association, in the Long Island Business College, South 5th street, between Bedford and Driggs avenues, at 3 P. M., to-morrow.

J. V. Storck will speak on "The Open Air Closes Shop" before the Brooklyn Economic and Social Club, 76 Court street, to-morrow evening.

Samuel Castleton will talk on "Shakespeare and Insects" to-night before the Pioneer Literary Society, at 159 Wyona street, Brooklyn.

**DEUTSCH BROS. THE RELIABLE CREDIT HOUSE**

OUR LEASE HAS EXPIRED and consequently we are obliged to close out our entire stock of FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM, BEDDING, ETC., At 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

OPEN 3 Rooms Complete, \$49 An Opportunity for EVERY 4 " " 79 Everybody. EVENING. 5 " " 99

Elegant Sideboard with 4 drawers and French mirror; regular price \$25; at \$11.98

CASH OR CREDIT. \$1 PER WEEK OPENS AN ACCOUNT.

1342-1344 3RD AVE. COR. 77 ST. & 58 AVE. A COR. 4 ST.

**FREE LECTURES TO-NIGHT**

Public School 1, Henry and Catharine streets—"Care of the Eyes," Dr. Edward G. Coburn.

Public School 165, 108th street and Amsterdam avenues—"Burns and Scalds," Charles H. Govan.

Public School 154, 116th street and Fifth avenue—"Care of the Skin—Bathing and Clothing," Dr. Jerome Walker.

Museum and Natural History, 17th street and Central Park West—"Earthquakes," Dr. Cyrus C. Adams.

Cooper Union, Third avenue and 8th street—"Coral Islands and the Life of the Sub-Tropics," Prof. Charles Lincoln Edwards.

Public Library, 121 East 56th street—"Tariff," Prof. Walter E. Clark.

Public Library, 502 West 145th street—"John Milton, an Apostle of Liberty," G. Warren Hawkins.

St. Bartholomew's Hall, 205 East 42d street—"Electro-Magnetic Ether Waves," Prof. John S. McKay.

Public School 37, 145th street, east of Willis avenue—"New Zealand, a Nation of Workingmen," Arthur H. Warner.

Bronx Church House, 171st street and Fulton avenue—"Switzerland," George W. Hunter.

Public Library, 176th street and Washington avenue—"Folk Songs of Russia," Lewis W. Armstrong.

**INTERURBAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE COUNCIL**

The Interurban Woman Suffrage Council has been very active since it was organized in October, 1907, and opened permanent headquarters in the Hotel Martha Washington, February 15, 1907.

During the past year its work has increased one hundred fold. The following have been some of the things accomplished within the past few months under the auspices of the Interurban Woman Suffrage Council: In November a successful bazaar was held; in December a mass-meeting at Carnegie Hall; in January a luncheon on the Hotel Astor; in February a large delegation attended the hearing on the suffrage bill, at Albany. There are daily calls for literature and information on the suffrage question; continuous requests for speakers; representatives of all the leading city papers come in for suffrage news at least two or three times a week. In fact, there is no limit to the work that may be carried on from the headquarters.

**LECTURE BY ROSE STRUNSKY.**

Miss Rose Strunsky will lecture on "The Russian Labor Union and the Revolution," at 3 P. M., to-morrow, in Brevoort Hall, 154 East 64th street, under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World. Miss Strunsky has spent a long time in Russia investigating conditions there and is well qualified to speak on the subject chosen. A full house is expected.

**PUBLIC LECTURES.**

Mr. Henry Rowley (leader of the Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture) will speak before the Brooklyn Philosophical Association on Sunday, February 28, at 3 P. M., in Long Island Business College, South 5th street, between Bedford and Driggs avenues, Brooklyn. Subject: "Thomas H. Huxley." Discussion will follow. Platform free. All are invited.

**GO TO I. KUPFERSCHMID**  
 Last Week of Our Clearance Sale.  
**Up-to-date GENT'S FURNISHINGS**  
 203 E. Houston Street, Corner Ludlow, New York

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 THE ONLY UNION  
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 5 per cent. discount if this ad. is produced.

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KEEP THE BALL A ROLLING—Rolling Makes It Grow.



**KEEP THE BALL A ROLLING—ROLLING MAKES IT GROW.**

Attention is called to the advertisement, elsewhere in this issue, relative to Comrade Hillquist's new book, "Socialism in Theory and Practice."

If you would like to get this book free of cost, send us the dollar worth of subscriptions. This offer is an exceptional one, and comrades should hustle for the subs.

If you prefer, however, we will mail the book on receipt of your order for five dollars worth of sub. cards—these you dispose of at your leisure. You will have no trouble selling the cards.

**One Way to Work.**

"Inclosed money order is to cover one month's subscription to The Call (seventeen cents) and by each person whose name is appended, whom I prevailed upon to give The Call a trial. They are all employees in the composing room and of course, union men. Hope this will open the eyes to the work The Call is doing in labor's behalf, and to their duty to give it permanent support."

EDWARD H. ASHTON, Newark, N. J.

That's the kind of work The Call wants. Why don't you thoroughly canvass your shop or office. There's plenty of material, if you only take advantage of it.

There's one good way to put The Call on a paying basis—that is TO SECURE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

We need readers. And we need YOUR help.

But if you want to secure, free of cost, Hillquist's "Socialism in Theory and Practice," send us subscriptions amounting to Five dollars—and the book is yours.

Don't delay!

You want the book—we want the subs.

If you want to get in on the \$7.00 worth-of-sub-cards-for-\$5.00 offer, you must be quick about it. In a few days the offer may be discontinued.

Send the coupon to us to-day.

THE N. Y. EVENING CALL Sub. Dept., 42 Pearl St., New York City.

Inclosed \$5.00 Dollars, for which send me seven dollars' worth of subscription cards, in following denominations:

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**RUPTURE TREATMENT.**  
 Call readers interested in a reliable treatment for rupture are requested to send their names and addresses at once to The Call Purchasers' League, No. 442 Pearl street, N. Y. Those doing so will in no way oblige themselves.

**RHEUMATISM CURED.**  
 Rheumatic sufferers will be furnished a remedy absolutely free. If they will agree to act as agents what they cured. The Fulton Sanitarium, 1710 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.**  
 A party member running a prosperous business in a mechanical trade, but short of working capital, asks if there is a comrade that would invest \$200 for a year. Will guarantee 15 per cent. Gas. care The Call.

**GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN.**  
 Ch. F. Grube, 304 West 147th St. Staple and fancy groceries and delicatessen; butter, eggs, tea and coffee. Orders promptly delivered.

**INSTRUCTION.**  
 PREPARATION for Cooper Union, Rutgers, colleges, civil service, red-man, draftsman, topographical structural draftsman, by practicing engraver, Mendell, 122 St. Mark's place.

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.**  
 B. Feshland, violin maker and repairs, music and musical instruments; old violins, Edison phonographs and records, 1754 Broadway, Brooklyn.

**TEA AND COFFEE.**  
 Try 5 lbs. good coffee for \$1.00. Mail order attended to. The Royal Coffee Mills, 420 E. 51st St., N. Y. City.

**FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.**  
 LARGE, convenient, nicely furnished rooms with bath; moderate prices 230 East 75th st., stoop.

**NOTICE.**  
 NOTICE to shoemakers to stay away from Portmouth, Ohio; strike on.

**MEETING ROOMS TO LET.**  
 Large meeting room to let, Washington Division 5, P. Headquarters, 47 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn.

**SOLICITORS WANTED.**  
 A few live men, capable of soliciting advertising for The Call. Persons acquainted with the Socialist and Labor Movement will be given preference. Apply Friday or Saturday between 3 and 5 P. M. from 194 to 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

**HELP WANTED.**  
 Wanted—A Jewish resident teacher in simple dressmaking, making, stitching and sewing, in Home for Girls. Reply, giving experience, C. J. W.

**HELP WANTED—MALE.**  
 We will give any man or woman out of employment a chance to earn a good living if they will write us. Burns & Reed, 208 Hudson street, New York.

**Wanted—Amateur or professional specialty artists, wrestlers, acrobats, dancers, athletes or glee clubs willing to do a turn in the Grand Central and Fair held for the benefit of The Call at Grand Central Palace during the week of April 3 to 12. Anyone desiring to perform please communicate with Leighston, Baker, Entertainment Manager, 155 St. Marks ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.**

**Wanted—Comrades able to go before labor organizations to present The Call. Carriage and Fair propositions; expenses paid. Call or write to William Butcher, 132 Nassau st., room 504; office hours, 2 to 5 P. M. only.**

**HELP WANTED—FEMALE.**  
 Young Socialist woman, good writer and manager, who can use typewriter, to take charge of office for the International Press Bureau, Washington, D. C. The editor-in-chief is a Socialist. Address S. M. White, Editor-in-Chief and Manager of the International Press Bureau, 11 B St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

**SITUATION WANTED—MALE.**  
 Night law student, typewriter, collector and all around office man. Wants day employment to help him continue his studies. Address Maurice E. Ornstein, 33 Moore St., Brooklyn.

**LAUNDRIES.**  
 F. Goldstein, 357 W. 27th St., New York. We call and deliver and meet free of charge.

CARUSO AS HERO OF MASSENET'S "MANON"

Soprano Leads Metropolitan Performance of French Masterpiece. With Aida and Scott in Leading Roles.



By HARRY CHAPIN PLUMMER.

Not forty-two years of age was Jules Massenet when, in 1854, he contributed to the school of French opera...

"Manon" was presented at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, for the third time this season. Francesco Spertino directed the performance...

By comparison with the pre-terrestrial lyrics proper of "Manon" is fragile and this fact is rendered the more obvious by the scarcity of great concerted and choral passages...

Struggling courageously against the handicap of a cold and influenza, M. Caruso gave a conscientious and consistent impersonation of the hero, des Grieux...

Mrs. Aida found in her portrayal of Manon, a heroine who bears not a little resemblance to the Violetta of Verdi's "La Traviata" (Camille), one of the best opportunities yet given her...

fit for dramatic diction as for the bel canto of the early Italian opera in which she has appeared at the Metropolitan since her debut...

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With certain artistic, and very evident financial, success, a series of recitals for harp and piano and violin...

FLATS AND SHARPS IN THE LOCAL SCALE

H. C. P.

Peischnikoff Solists in Sunday's Tchaikovsky Concert.

Peischnikoff, the violinist, will be the solist at to-morrow's concert of the Symphony Society of New York.

By comparison with the pre-terrestrial lyrics proper of "Manon" is fragile and this fact is rendered the more obvious by the scarcity of great concerted and choral passages...

Struggling courageously against the handicap of a cold and influenza, M. Caruso gave a conscientious and consistent impersonation of the hero, des Grieux...

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MEETING HALLS

The Best Paper to Advertise Meeting Halls is The Call. Call readers will kindly consult this column before selecting a meeting place.

LABOR TEMPLE 243-247 E. 84th St., New York. Women's Educational Association. Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone 1842 7th St. Free Library open from 2 to 10 P. M.

LABOR LYCEUM 949 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations. Owned and Controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone.

BOHEMIAN NATIONAL HALL 821 East 73d Street. Halls for Meetings, Balls, etc. Restaurant.

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NIMROD HALL AND CAFE 361 Fairview Avenue, Ridgewood. Telephone 1842 7th St. D. B. F. Br. 99.

CLINTON HALL 151-153 Clinton Street. Large and small meeting rooms from May 1st, for unions, lodges and societies at reasonable terms.

CHINOSOL advertisement. Bulletin No. 3. Tell the Druggist you want CHINOSOL. Pronounce it 'KIN-NO-SOL'. 13. The family Antiseptic and Disinfectant that will purify almost anything except a guilty conscience.

SOCIALIST NOTES

Notices of meetings must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at 8 P. M., unless otherwise specified.

To-Night's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Entertainments. The Young Friends Socialist Literary Circle will give their second annual ball and concert in Apollo Hall, 125 Clinton street.

BROOKLYN. 224 A. D. (Branch 5).—723 Glenmore avenue. Business.

SUNDAY'S MEETINGS. MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Suffrage Demonstration. One of the greatest meetings in the history of woman suffrage ever seen in this city will be held under the auspices of Local New York at 2:30 P. M. in the Murray Hill Lyceum, 341 1/2 street and Third Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. Robert Rives La Monte will lecture on "Friedrich Nietzsche—His Influence on Modern Thought and Literature," before the Socialist Literary Society at 3 P. M. to-morrow in Market Hall, 1722 Broad street.

PITTSBURG, PA. The big meeting in the Socialist Hall, at 401 Liberty avenue, to-morrow evening, will be addressed by Seymour Steadman, of Chicago, and a large attendance is assured.

BOSTON, MASS. That the old "cradle of liberty" will be crowded by thousands of up-to-date rebels next Monday evening has been assured by the announcement that Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Phelps Stokes of New York will lecture in Faneuil Hall on that date.

WASHINGTON. The center of attraction for the local Socialists to-morrow evening will be the Masonic Temple, 9th and D streets, N. W., where the Jewish branch will give a grand entertainment and concert for the benefit of the Call.

WOMEN, HELP THE CALL FAIR! The Socialist Women's Society is undertaking an extensive booth at the Call Fair during April. Since the Call is the one paper in New York City which comes out unreservedly for the cause of woman, the Socialist Women's Society calls upon all women readers of this paper to make donations of useful articles in women's and children's clothing to this booth.

LABOR TEMPLE 243-247 E. 84th St., New York. Women's Educational Association. Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone 1842 7th St. Free Library open from 2 to 10 P. M.

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CLINTON HALL 151-153 Clinton Street. Large and small meeting rooms from May 1st, for unions, lodges and societies at reasonable terms.

More Cheap Socialist Pamphlets. During the Campaign of 1908 the Wilshire Book Company sold more Socialist Pamphlets than any other publishing house in the United States.

SPECIAL TEN DAYS' COMBINATION NO. 2. 50 Wilshire-Carver Debate on Socialism... \$1.00

50 The Tramp, Jack London... \$1.00

50 Markets and Misery, Upton Sinclair... \$1.00

50 Do you want a \$5,000 Job, Eugene Wood... \$1.00

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100 Dance of Death, Henry R. Kearns... \$1.00

100 Calamities and Jobs, James M. Reilly... \$1.00

100 Socialist Party National Platform... \$1.00

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Rate—One line for three consecutive months, \$7.50; each additional line at the same rate. If paid in advance the price will only be \$6.00. Make payments directly to the N. Y. Evening Call, 442 Pearl St., New York.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Table listing various services in Manhattan: Attorney at Law, Books, Stationery, Etc., Boots and Shoes, Cigar Manufacturers, Druggists, Groceries, Hats, Hardware, etc.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

Table listing various services in the Bronx: Attorney at Law, Boots and Shoes, Cigar Manufacturers, Druggists, Groceries, Hats, Hardware, etc.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Table listing various services in Brooklyn: Boots and Shoes, Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Furniture, Groceries, Hats, Hardware, etc.

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DON'T SHAVE WITH A DULL RAZOR. "KING OF ALL" RAZOR. Fully warranted.

SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK is situated on the border of the beautiful Bronx Park, and is the largest strictly Union Park in New York.

WHERE TO DINE WELL. LITTLE HUNGARY 257 E. Houston St. Table d'Hôte Dinner.

AMUSEMENTS. HIPPODROME Twice Daily, at 2 & 3. Spectacle-Circus-Ballet.

G RAND STREET THEATER. cor. Grand and Chrystie Sts. Mat. Mon. Wed. and Sat.

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# HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES

BY GUSTAVUS MYERS.

Author of "The History of Tammany Hall," "History of Public Franchises in New York City," Etc.

## PART III.

The Great Fortunes from Railroads.

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(Continued from last week.)

### CHAPTER VII.—(Continued.)

#### THE VANDERBILT FORTUNE IN THE PRESENT GENERATION.

The Vanderbilt ownership of a large part of the shares of railroads, which in turn own and control the coal mines, may be summed up as follows: Through the Lake Shore Railroad, which they own almost absolutely, they own \$30,000,000 of shares in the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad with its stupendous anthracite coal deposits, and they owned for a long time large amounts of stock in the Lehigh Valley Railroad with its unmined coal deposits of 400,000,000 tons. In 1908 they disposed of their Lehigh Valley Railroad holdings, receiving an equivalent in either money or some other form of property. The ownership of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad with its equally large unmined coal deposits is divided between the Vanderbilt family and the Standard Oil interests. The Vanderbilts, according to the latest official reports, also own heavy interests in the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, \$12,500,000 of stock in the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and large amounts of stock in other coal mining and coal carrying railroads. (11)

Here, then, is another important step in the acquisition of a large part of the country's resources by the Vanderbilts. A rocky path has been cut out of place. His first millions obtained by blackmailing Commodore Vanderbilt then uses those millions to buy a railroad. By further fraudulent methods, based upon bribery of government officials, city and other bonds. The third generation (in point of order from the founder) continues the methods of the father and grandfather, gets hold of still more railroad stocks and emerges as one of the power owners of the great coal deposits of Pennsylvania.

#### The Dictation of the Coal Fields.

The Vanderbilt and the Morgan interests at once increased the price of anthracite coal. They raised it from \$1.35 a ton in 1900 they raised it to \$1.75 a ton in 1901. In 1902 they raised it to \$1.85 a ton. In the open with a new and gigantic plan of consolidation by which they were able to control almost absolutely the production and prices. That the Vanderbilt family and the Morgan interests were the main parties to this combination was well established. (12) Already high, a still heavier increase of price at once was put on the 60,000,000 tons of anthracite then produced, and it was successively raised until consumers were taxed seven times the cost of the production and transportation.

The population was completely at the mercy of a few magnates; each year the winter cold and the coal trust increased its price. In the needs and suffering of millions of people it found a ready means of laying on freer and heavier tribute. By the means of the coal trust housekeepers were taxed \$70,000,000 in extra impositions a year. In addition to the \$40,000,000 annually extorted by the exorbitant prices of previous years. At a stroke the magnates were able to increase the price of coal for the labor of the people of the United States at will. Neither was there any redress; for those same magnates controlled all of the ramifications of government.

But how, however, of the workers in the mines? While the combination was high-handedly forcing the consumer to pay enormous prices, how was it acting toward them? The question is almost superfluous; and the roads made little concealment of their hostility to the trades unions, and refused to grant reforms or concessions. Consequently a strike was declared in 1902. This strike lasted 163 days. The magnates were generally regarded as arrogant and defiant; they contended that they had nothing to arbitrate; (13) and only yielded to an arbitration board when President Roosevelt threatened them with the full punitive force of Government action. By the decision of this board the miners secured an average yearly wage (which was assessed on the consumer in the form of higher prices) and several minor concessions. Yet at best their lot is excessively hard. Writing a few years ago, Dr. Peter Roberts, who, if anything is not partial to the working class, stated that the wages of the contract miners were (in 1907) about \$600 a year, while adults in other classes on mine workings, who formed more than 60 per cent of the labor force, did not receive an annual wage of \$450. Yet Roberts quotes the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics as saying that "a family of five persons requires \$754 a year to live on." The average number in the family of a mine worker is five or six. "This small income," Roberts observes, "drives many of our people to live in cheap and rickety houses, where the sense of shame and indignity is blunted in early youth, and where men cannot find such home comforts as will counteract the attractions of the saloons." Hundreds of company houses, according to Roberts, are unfit for habitation, and in the houses of mine employees, of all nationalities, is an appalling infant mortality. (14)

#### The Bituminous Coal Mines Also.

The sway of the Vanderbilts, however, extends not only over the anthracite, but over a great extent of the bituminous coal fields in Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio and other states. By their control of the New York Central Railroad they own various ostensibly independent bituminous coal mining companies. The Clearfield Corporation, the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Co., and the West Branch Coal Company are some of these. By their great holdings in other railroads traversing the soft coal regions the Vanderbilts control about one-half of the bituminous coal supply in the Eastern and most of the Middle-Western states. According to the Interstate Commerce Commission's report, in

1907, the New York Central Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad owned in that year about 45 per cent of the stock of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and the New York Central owned large amounts of stock in other railroads. "The Commission, therefore, reaches the conclusion," the report reads on after going into the question of ownership in detail, "that, as a matter of fact, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company were practically controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the New York Central and Harlem River Railroad Company, and that the result was to practically abolish substantial competition between the carriers of coal in the territory under consideration." It is reported that recently the Vanderbilts have sold some of their stock holdings in other than their own immediate railroads, but it is an undoubted fact that they share to a great extent the mastery of both hard and soft coal fields.

It is not possible here to present even in condensed form the outline, much less the full narrative of the intricate web of tricks, conspiracies and frauds which the Vanderbilts have resorted to and still practice in the throttling of the small capitalists and in guaranteeing themselves a monopoly. A great array of facts are set forth in the reports of the exhaustive investigations made by the United States Industrial Commission in 1901-02, and by the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1907.

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#### THE HUGE PROFITS FROM THE COAL MINES.

No one knows or can ascertain the exact profits of the Vanderbilts and other railroad owners from their control of both the anthracite, and large part of the bituminous, coal mines. As has been noted, the Vanderbilts operate through subsidiary companies. That their extortions reach hundreds of millions of dollars every year is a matter of common knowledge. Some of the accretions of this process of extortion have been referred to—the confiscation on the one hand of the labor of the whole consuming population by taxing them more and more, and on the other, the confiscation of the labor of the several hundred thousand miners who are compelled to work for less than a living wage and in conditions, in some respects, than chattel slavery.

But not alone is labor confiscated. Life is also. The yearly sacrifice of millions of dollars every year is a matter of common knowledge. Some of the accretions of this process of extortion have been referred to—the confiscation on the one hand of the labor of the whole consuming population by taxing them more and more, and on the other, the confiscation of the labor of the several hundred thousand miners who are compelled to work for less than a living wage and in conditions, in some respects, than chattel slavery.

Improvements are expensive; human life is contemptible cheap; so long as there is a surplus of labor it is held to be commercial folly to go to the unnecessary expense of protecting an article of merchandise which can be had so cheaply. Human tragedies do not enter into the making of profit and loss accounts; outlays for mechanical appliances do. Assuredly this is a business age over every other consideration. The principle has been most elaborately enunciated and established by a long list of excited court decisions. Yes, and the very magnates whose power rests upon force and fraud are precisely those who insidiously dictate the men shall be appointed to these omniscient courts, before whose edicts all men are expected to bow in speechless reverence. (15)

(11) See Special Report No. 1 of the Interstate Commerce Commission on Intercompany Relationships of Railroads: 39. Also Carl Snyder's "American Railways as Investments" 173.

(12) Final report of Industrial Commission 1902, Vol. XII: 452-53. (13) It was on this occasion that George F. Baer, president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad in scoring the public sympathy for the strikers, justified the attitude of the railroad in his celebrated utterance in which he proclaimed the Christian men and women to whom God in his infinite wisdom has entrusted the property interests of the country, "which alleged divine sanction he was never able to prove before subsequent investigations of the Interstate Commerce Commission." (14) The Anthracite Coal Communities: 346-7.

(15) See testimony brought out before Charles H. Guilbert, Examiner appointed by the United States District Court in Philadelphia. The Government's petition charged the defendants with entering into a conspiracy contrary to the letter and the spirit of the Sherman act.

(16) This is far from being a rhetorical figure of speech. Witness the dictating of the appointment and nominations of judges by the Standard Oil Company, which now owns immense railroad systems and industrial plants) as revealed by certain authentic correspondence of that trust made public in the Presidential campaign of 1908.

(Continued next week.)

# THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT THE WORLD OVER.

In the great world-wide struggle of women for political equality, England undoubtedly takes the lead.

There has been in England for many years a suffrage movement that confined itself entirely to decorous and ladylike methods of agitation, from pink-tea parties to indoor meetings. But it remained for the militant Suffragettes to bring the movement into public prominence, and to make woman suffrage a national issue of prime importance. "The Women's Social and Political Union," as the strong and splendidly organized association of the Suffragettes is called, organized but a few years ago; at the time of its first annual report already boasted a membership of 12,000 women. The second annual report, published in May of last year, shows that the number of speakers and organizers had been trebled, and the membership was almost ten times as large as at the first year. One hundred and thirty women had gone to prison as a result of their militant methods, and many more have endured the same martyrdom since. The methods under the Suffragettes, which are often violent in character, are frequently condemned, even by sympathizers of the suffrage cause. Yet English politics have been revolutionized by the suffrage movement. It is a well known fact that the most strenuous methods were employed by the English workingmen in their fight for the ballot.

Nevertheless the women of England enjoy even now a far greater amount of political freedom than the women of America, our four equal suffrage states excepted. For a number of years women have voted at all municipal elections, and about a year and a half ago Parliament passed by a large majority the bill making women eligible as mayors and aldermen and town councilors. Several women have since been elected to various municipal offices. London has a woman alderman, and the first woman magistrate of England was appointed in Edinburgh a few months ago. Only parliamentary suffrage is still being withheld from the women of England, and both Suffragists and Suffragettes rightly claim that their other political rights are of little account as long as they have no voice in enacting the country's laws.

If the women of England should be granted parliamentary suffrage upon the same terms as those operating here, they would mean universal suffrage, for there still exists a slight property qualification which disfranchises a considerable number of men of the working class, and would likewise disfranchise many of our own middle class. That is why many English Socialists oppose the present suffrage movement, and say that they will stand for nothing less than universal adult suffrage for men and women.

Germany. There is a strong and well organized woman's movement in Germany. Suffrage societies have been formed, or are being formed, in all of the more important cities as part of the national organization, and this again is affiliated with the International Suffrage League, which was organized at the first International Suffrage Convention held in Berlin during the summer of 1908.

A few decades ago German women had neither political nor social liberties. The bourgeoisie and the upper women in industry, and even still in the professions, for the gates of colleges and universities were firmly closed against female students, and if a woman had mastered some political science or profession of general utility, she was not allowed to practice it in her mother country. The legal status of women was likewise a most inferior one. But the woman's movement has wrought wonderful changes both in her interests and social disabilities of women. Very much like their American sisters, German women have begun to invade all trades and professions, and the girl student has come to stay at German colleges. Her freedom of activity, she was not allowed to practice it in her mother country. The legal status of women was likewise a most inferior one. But the woman's movement has wrought wonderful changes both in her interests and social disabilities of women. Very much like their American sisters, German women have begun to invade all trades and professions, and the girl student has come to stay at German colleges. Her freedom of activity, she was not allowed to practice it in her mother country.

Until the present time no form of woman suffrage has been introduced in Germany. But the German women nevertheless won a first marked political victory last year, when an antiquated law, forbidding women to join political organizations, or attend political meetings, was repealed. In no other country is the woman's movement so clearly divided into two camps. There is a distinct bourgeois suffrage movement consisting of the various affiliated organizations to which we have referred above, and an equally distinct proletarian movement. The proletarian suffrage movement is a more or less large and splendidly organized body of class-conscious working women, and is distinctly socialistic. There is little sympathy between the two groups, because the bourgeois women are progressive along political lines only, while they are decidedly opposed to any class or other political lines. Recently it occurred, for instance, that some of the leading women of the bourgeois movement openly took part in the anti-Polish demonstrations. This narrow-minded nationalism, of course, is in direct opposition to the most vital principles of the German Socialists, who maintain the friendliest relations with their Polish comrades.

In spite of all the laws and regulations which hampered their freedom of action, the German women always took an active part in the Socialist movement, and when the law forbidding women to join political organizations was repealed, the Socialist women were the first to make use of the newly won freedom by flocking into the Socialist party in great numbers. In fact, party discipline had become compulsory by many organizations, and some women's clubs were dissolved with the understanding that their members were to join the party in a body. The Socialist women of Prussia—where terribly antiquated and undemocratic election laws still disfranchise a large portion of the working population—are at present making a splendid fight for equal and unrestricted suffrage for men and women.

The representative newspaper of the German proletarian woman's movement is the "Gleichheit" (Equality), which has a larger circulation than any other woman's paper in Germany. At the last International Socialist convention held in Stuttgart, the "Gleichheit" was made the international bureau for Socialist women. The editor and author of well known German Socialist and suffragist Clara Zetkin.

Denmark. In 1907 Denmark gave its women citizens the right of suffrage. It is one of the oldest public charities and to serve on such boards. A year later

this first progressive step was followed up by a far more important one, the extension of municipal suffrage to women. Unfortunately it is a limited suffrage resting upon a property qualification. The new law gave women and organized working women of Denmark are, therefore, carrying on a strenuous campaign to remove this injustice, and to obtain the ballot for all women. In June of last year, the participation of women was remarkably great, both at the polls and during the political campaign that preceded the elections.

Iceland. Several years ago Denmark gave municipal suffrage to women. That privilege was already enjoyed by all the women of that quaint and progressive little country of the far north, Iceland. At about the same time when the women of Denmark were enfranchised, Iceland went still one step further, by declaring women eligible to municipal offices. The first elections under the new law were held about a year ago, and resulted in the election of several women to office in Reikjavik, the capital of Iceland. It is of special interest to Socialists that among those elected were four Socialist women.

Norway. In Norway parliamentary woman's suffrage, limited by a property qualification, was introduced two years ago. About three-fifths of the female population were thereby enfranchised. The working women, and the Socialists have since maintained a vigorous agitation for the extension of suffrage to all women under the same conditions as those of the men. The "Storting" (Royal Council) has already made a recommendation to that effect, it is exceedingly probable that all the women of Norway will enjoy full parliamentary suffrage in the near future.

Sweden. The most recent news of a great victory for woman's suffrage comes from Sweden. In the Swedish Parliament has just passed a bill which entitles all the inhabitants of the country over twenty-four years of age to vote. The bill was passed in both the upper and lower house by a large majority. It is the first time that an unlimited woman suffrage has become a fact. The Swedish workingmen and working women took an active part in the demonstrations, and it was the result of the introduction of woman suffrage, which preceded this complete victory.

Finland. Of all countries in which woman suffrage has been introduced Finland presents the most interesting results, because it is up to the present time, the only country in the world in which women are members of Parliament. When universal suffrage was introduced in Finland three years ago, the men of that country immediately nominated women among their candidates for Parliament and nineteen women were elected. The second parliamentary elections, which took place last July, resulted twenty-three women in Finland's Parliament. These are Socialists. Since their election to the high office these women have done much valuable work. Most of the progressive social legislation recently enacted in Finland is credited to the endeavors of our friends.

China. To the American woman and to the woman of progressive European countries the Chinese woman has always appeared to be a quaint human toy whose position in an unprogressive nation has remained as fixed and immovable as the stony attitude of the Chinese idol in his glass case. But now a wondering world has come to learn that even China, has its woman's movement.

An in Turkey the outward symbol of woman's slavery, the veil, was the first high school in Canton, China, the women first rebelled against the outward symbol of their helplessness; the artificial crippling of their feet. Almost the first woman's club in China was founded in Canton, was the "League for Natural Feet," and this club maintains a tremendous and already partly successful educational campaign to abolish the barbarous custom of crippling the feet of infants, a custom that has prevailed in China for thousands of years.

Many other women's clubs have been formed since to spread education and a broader interest in life among women. Heretofore the Chinese women has also been obtained in recent years. Some rich women and women of nobility have given almost their entire fortunes to the founding and maintenance of girls' high schools in Canton alone there are at present about twenty such schools. The most surprising innovation, though, is the large number of women's newspapers and magazines that have within the last few years made their appearance all over China. There are four such newspapers in Canton, five in Shanghai, and several more in other parts of these newspapers are entirely written and edited by women. M. L. S.

Russia. Russian women held their first national congress last year. Much difficulty was experienced in obtaining permission for the holding of the congress, because the tyrannical Russian government, being in mortal terror of anything that resembles progress, feared even the coming together of a large number of peaceable women. Finally, the women were granted permission, but on condition that, as is usually the case in Russia, a muzzle went with the license, for the women were strictly forbidden to talk politics. This order was carefully adhered to during the first few sessions of the congress. As far as the moral and ethical questions were discussed, but politics were carefully avoided.

But at the closing session the women nevertheless succeeded in voicing their political demands, and in going on record as firm adherents to the principles of democracy. The delegates representing the organized working women of Russia presented the following resolution: "As political equality is the most potent weapon in the battle for liberation from all forms of oppression, and whereas woman can only obtain political equality under a democratic form of government, the congress demands full, unlimited suffrage for all adult citizens of the nation, regardless of sex, race or creed." The resolution was unanimously adopted, whereupon the police interfered and the congress was adjourned.

Australia. Australia is the pioneer woman suffrage country, for the women of Australia have enjoyed political liberties in one form or another for the past forty years. In fact, as far as New South Wales gave municipal suffrage to women; Victoria followed in 1869. West Australia in 1871, South Australia in 1884, and Queensland in 1892. In the same manner the Australian women have won one another within a few years in extending full state suffrage to their female citizens. In 1902 full national suffrage was granted to all the women of the Australian Empire. It was a state that until recently withheld full state suffrage from its women was Victoria. But during the past year the women of Victoria, regardless of class, distinction and of differences in public opinion, have shown an unusual active campaign to reassert their

# A SESTINA ON SERVICE.

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

And shall there be no song for those who serve?  
The women servants in our happy homes?  
Each one a lonely exile from her own  
And having none to serve, while serving ours;  
Cut off from hospitality and love  
And friendship and relationship—for us;

Is it not meet that they should wait on us?  
With all their youth and strength to serve,  
Giving us faithfulness and care and love,  
For this is needed to maintain our homes,  
And what can measure with these homes of ours,  
Where each lives rapt and centered in his own?

The home, the wife, the children of his own—  
This is the natural bond of all of us,  
And to sustain these families of ours  
We need the steady toil of those who serve—  
The necessary basis of our homes,  
With all their care and leisure, peace and love.

Then let us praise our servants with all love;  
For have they not an office of their own?  
The honorable maintenance of homes?  
Not for themselves at all, but all for us;  
While we in turn reward the hands that serve,  
Giving them shelter in these homes of ours.

They live with us and yet they are not ours;  
They share our roof but do not share our love;  
For them the meanest chamber still must serve,  
Not carpeted and curtained like our own;  
Yes, they are with us, but are not of us;  
Are inmates of our houses, not our homes!

Poor homeless dwellers in palatial homes!  
Strange, lonely inmates dimly sharing ours;  
Yet homeless, friendless, in the midst of us!  
They share not in our pleasures nor our love,  
And yet must forfeit any of their own,  
While for our comfort they are made to serve.

Sing those who serve in our luxurious homes!  
The ease we own could never have been ours—  
The ease we love—less these to wait on us!

demand for political equality, and in this they were strongly supported by the Men's League for Woman's Suffrage. Fourteen times the lower house of the Legislature had passed a woman suffrage bill, and each time it had been killed in the upper house. But when a woman suffrage bill was presented for the fifteenth time last November, it was passed in both houses with considerable majority. So now all the women of Federated Australia enjoy full municipal, state and national suffrage.

**FREEDOM TO STARVE.**  
Liberty I am told is a divine thing. Liberty when it becomes the "Liberty to die by starvation" is not so divine. That I have been called by the newspaper a "free man" will avail me little if my pilgrimage have ended in death and wreck. Liberty requires new definitions.—Thomas Carlyle.

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WHEN WOMEN VOTE.

Sometimes I wonder whether after all it is not merely a habit of thought this opposition to woman suffrage.

THE AUGUST BEBEL

WASHINGTON, D.C., 11 B St. N.W. Opposite the Capitol; fine rooms; good table; rates to please everybody.

THE WOMEN HAVEN'T AS MUCH BRAINS AS WE MEN AND THEY MIGHT SELL THEIR VOTE!



"TWO ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS." HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A WOMAN?

By JOHN W. BROWN.

With women, as with men, there are women and then again there are other women. who, like all other species, become a product of their environment.

But there, I suppose you are getting tired of this set-up and I don't blame you. But you should bear in mind it is "woman's sphere" we are talking about.

THE WORKING GIRL'S SONG.

By Harriet Monroe. (Dedicated to the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago.) Sisters of the whirling wheel Are we all day;

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

The most radical ideas of the present day will be the accepted views of the future. Therefore, all who are aware of this truth are perfectly justified in speaking and acting as if their ideal constituted the ideal of a majority of their contemporaries.

SOCIALISM AND SUFFRAGE IN BOSTON.

By MABEL.

Is Boston to regain its prestige as a center of revolution? Certainly it looked like it last Tuesday morning when the suffragettes stormed Beacon Hill.

WE THE MOTHERS.

By ROSE PASTOR STORES.

We, the women of the world, Who wield the pen, the tool, the hoe, Who teach, and spin, and plan, and sew,

A REAL MAINE WINTER.

This is a good old fashioned winter throughout Maine, and a glimpse of conditions up in Franklin County is given by a Phillips correspondent.

HOLY SYNOD ON SUICIDE.

The number of suicides in the big towns in Russia—there were 110 in St. Petersburg alone in January—has attracted the attention of the Holy Synod.

JUST OUT. THE LATEST SOCIALIST BOOK.

Socialism in Theory and Practice

By MORRIS HILLQUIT. The Macmillan Company has just issued the latest book by the author of "The History of Socialism in America."

MY MA.

By LILLIAN BIRD.

My Ma, she's clever. She can cook, an' bake, an' stew, An' scrub, an' mend, an' polish;

TREATING CHOLERA IN INDIA.

A new method for treatment of cholera described by Dr. R. W. Burkitt, of Sylhet, India, in a recent issue of the "Medical Times," is summarized by Consul General William H. Michael, at Calcutta.

The Hold Up Man

By Clarence S. Darrow Will appear in the International Socialist Review for February. Other noteworthy articles in the same number are:

Church of the Ascension

5th AVENUE and 10th STREET. ALEXANDER IRVINE ON "The New Conscience in Education" SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1909.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEMONSTRATION

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM, Willoughby Ave., near Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn. SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1909, AT 2 O'CLOCK

SPEAKERS:

HENRY FRANK KATHERINE KENNEDY FRANK BOHN MRS. BORRMAN-WELLS The English Suffragette Leader Mrs. BERTHA MATHEWS FRASER and others

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

By ANITA C. BLOCK.

It is most interesting to those approaching equal suffrage from the Socialist standpoint to learn that the first woman to bring the question of woman's enfranchisement before the public in the United States was a Utopian Socialist. This was Miss Frances Wright, who came to this country from England to assist Robert Owen in the working out of his "colony" plans.

Ten years later, in 1836, Mrs. Ernestine I. Rose, the daughter of a Polish rabbi, banished on account of her radical ideas, was the first to urge women to work for the repeal of laws detrimental to their interests. Having circulated a petition in Albany for a law enabling a married woman to hold property, she could get only five signatures! After persisting steadily for twelve years, in 1848, she, together with several other women, succeeded in having the law passed.

In 1840, however, the question arose of woman's right to participate on an equal basis with men in the movement for the abolition of slavery in the United States. The World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London refused to recognize the delegates from the United States, who included Mrs. Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Wendell Phillips and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Then and there these women determined to organize in their own country a movement devoted exclusively to the obtaining of the ballot for women.

This was not done until 1848, however, when they called the first convention "to discuss the social, civil and religious condition and rights of woman." Here their declaration, the argument for their cause, was formulated and resolutions as to their future policies adopted. Four years later the first genuine Woman's Rights Convention was held in Syracuse, eight states and Canada being represented by delegates. It was here, too, that the splendid figure of Susan B. Anthony, leader of the movement for more than fifty years, first entered the arena.

From that time on, Woman's rights conventions were held in various parts of the country. The movement had now become truly organized, in fact, a national movement for a national committee had been formed to arrange annual conventions in many cities. William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Ralph Waldo Emerson, John Greenleaf Whittier and other sturdy abolitionists, were among those who recognized that the negro was not the only one in a condition of servitude in this free Republic of ours.

The woman's movement now became seriously hampered for a time by the Civil War and its results. Even its most earnest men sympathizers turned away from it to struggle with the problem of the negro, which had assumed supreme importance. So, in 1849, women from nineteen states formed a National Woman Suffrage Association with the object of amending the National Constitution so as to enfranchise women. At the same time the American Woman Suffrage Association was formed to obtain the vote for women by amending state constitutions. In 1850 these united under the name of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, with Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony having both been presidents and the chief office is now held by the Rev. Anna H. Shaw.

In 1902 an international suffrage meeting, called in Washington, D. C., and in 1904, in Berlin, the International Suffrage Alliance was formed, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is president. Its second convention took place in Amsterdam in 1908, where thirteen nations were represented. This movement, so briefly outlined, has been, in spite of the progressive nature and its demand, a distinctly

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE

By JAMES F. CAREY.

Mr. Carey was a representative of the Socialist party in the Massachusetts Legislature for five years, and had occasion to speak upon the suffrage question several times.

The woman's suffrage question, so far as the Democratic or Republican parties in the Legislature of Massachusetts are concerned, has invariably been treated either superficially or as a joke.

We were assured by some of the ardent supporters of the cause that when women had a vote they would deal harshly with infractions of the Sunday law, they would abolish the liquor business and give a higher tone to society.

Others, because they were afraid this might be done, opposed the proposition, and so along these superficial and Utopian lines both sides argued. Then the gentlemen, to whom the matter was a joke, would amuse the House with a so-called humor that generally descended to positive vulgarity. Amid laughter and applause they would discuss the question, and when both sides got through, the whole question was reduced to a bit of freakish humor.

The women suffragists were largely to blame for this, for to many, if not most of them, it is not a revolt of subjects against rulers. The whole affair was generally destitute of revolutionary spirit and could do naught else but degenerate.

A bill to give the right of suffrage to property holding women was sanctioned by many of the people engaged in the woman's suffrage movement. To Comrade McCartney and myself the measure was dangerous. By the gentlemen of the old parties it was viewed with little alarm. I recall a speech made in favor of this proposition by a Republican

upper class movement. At the beginning this was quite natural, as the great invasion of women into industrial life had not yet begun. But later, when the number of working women increased enormously, and their misery and degradation increased proportionately to their number, their supremely important needs and problems did not receive the chief place in the outlook and activities of the organized suffrage societies that they were entitled to. The cry "No taxation without representation" continued to remain the rallying cry of the suffragists, was in fact designated by one of their leaders as the "argument" of woman suffrage. Their demands on the ground of educational equipment and intellectual capacity still predominated. In short, the economic significance of political equality for women—the meaning of the ballot for the woman who toils—was its least important aspect to the bourgeois suffragists.

Now, during the years that the middle class suffrage movement was struggling for its existence, the Socialist party in the United States was going through a similar stage of development. It was fighting a hard fight to gain firm foothold in this country, and had little time or strength to spare for giving the specific attention to the woman question that its importance warranted. As time went on, and the position of the party became secure, it nevertheless failed to rouse itself to any special protest against the continued disfranchisement of women, but remained theoretically satisfied to include the demand for equal suffrage in its party platform. In recent years there had been sporadic attempts to keep these declarations from becoming a dead letter, but the first real impetus toward active suffrage agitation was given at the International Socialist Congress held at Stuttgart in 1907. Before this congress convened, an International Conference of Socialist Women had been called by the Socialist women of Germany, which demanded the congress to recommend to the Socialist parties of all countries the importance of laying special stress on the woman question. A resolution of which the following are the essential parts was adopted by the congress:

"It is the duty of the Socialist parties of all countries to agitate strenuously for the introduction of universal womanhood suffrage. In those countries where the democratization of manhood suffrage has already gone sufficiently far or is completely realized, the Socialist parties must raise a campaign in favor of universal womanhood suffrage."

The result of this resolution for the United States was seen at the national convention of the Socialist party in Chicago, May, 1908. A national women's committee, of whose members was elected to devote itself to organization work among women, and the necessity of special suffrage agitation was emphasized. Also the following strong suffrage plank was adopted in the immediate political demands of the party platform: "Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction."

"That the campaign was warmly demonstrated by the splendid fight for free speech made by the Socialist women of Los Angeles during the summer of 1908, and by the Socialist women of Chicago in their 'hunting street' campaign for municipal suffrage. In the East the growing activity of Socialist women showed itself in the formation of the Socialist Women's Society in July, 1908, for the purpose of interesting and instructing women in the principles and methods of getting more women into the Socialist party, and of working for the suffrage. The headquarters of this society are at the Rand School of Social Science in New York City, and its growth during the past few months has more than justified its existence. It was at the suggestion of the Socialist Women's Society that the national executive committee of the party recommended that 'all in the name of the Socialist party set aside the last Sunday in February, 1909, for the purpose of demonstration in favor of woman suffrage.' Everywhere have the women entered upon this plan with zeal and enthusiasm and 'Suffrage Day' promises to be a gala day from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Now that the Socialist women, as standing for the largest class of workers, have definite entrance into the fight for suffrage, it remains for the future to show what part they will play in the glorious attainment of woman's emancipation!



THE MAKING OF AN OLD MAID.

LETTERS TO NELL.

By SADIE PROLETAIRE.

As to Dish Washing and Votes for Women.

Dear Nell:

I must tell you what happened at Mrs. J.—'s the other night.

They were piled high on the kitchen sink—the dishes, I mean—stacks and stacks of 'em—sticky, greasy, altogether a sight to make you feel like crying and want to pitch the whole miserable lot out of the window. We had had friend bacon for supper that evening, and if there is anything that covers dishes with nice cakes of congealed grease it's fried bacon after it has grown cold.

And the pots and pans! But I don't like to think of them even now, because it sends a chilly shudder down the small of my back. We were real heroes—Mama and I—and with a gay smile assured our hostess that WE would do the dishes. She might rest and talk to the men folks and WE would have them done in a jiffy. The J.—'s reside in the very top flat; that's why it happened. If it had been on the ground floor, or even in the middle, they would never have had the laugh on us. But I am getting ahead of my story.

Perhaps it was the dishes that started us on the subject of women's sphere. But a few days before, fired by appeals to our sense of justice, in the form of circulars and postal cards, we had stood on the curb and watched the suffragettes parade through the streets with banners flying; and we, fired with enthusiasm and burning with a desire to do something—we didn't quite know what—had joined them and literally covered ourselves with yellow badges bearing the inscription "Votes for Women." Then we had followed the crowd to the hall and listened with rapt attention while the speakers proclaimed the fact that women had been defrauded of the ballot quite long enough, and proved conclusively that she was far the superior in mental development to mere man.

Why should we women have to do dishes anyway? Especially greasy, nasty dishes! Mama said it was lowering, and she "longed for higher things." (This is NOT a pun on the top flat.) he'd like to be a Joan of Arc and lead an army. I agreed with her. We would BOTH like to lead armies. We were sure that, given a

chance, we women would raise the human race to a pinnacle never before attained in history.

While all these high and mighty thoughts were being born (partly for our own satisfaction, but mostly for the edification of the men folks, who puffed away at their pipes and said nothing), I was piling the dishes into the sink pan.

Then I turned on the water—cold! Cold! Cold! Greasy dishes and cold water! You can imagine the combination. We soaped them, we scraped them, and still that fat stuck; and while we scraped and soaped we talked some more, and the men continued to listen in respectful silence.

Were we women not the equal to man in every way? Well, we guessed. Women were more PRACTICAL and had more intelligence than men, and they knew it. "We'll make this world a decent place to live in when we get the ballot—won't we, Mama?"—and I struck an attitude, dish cloth in one hand and a cake of soap in the other. "Guess we'd make 'em sit up and take notice, anyway," remarked Mama, and then in a lower key, as she stuck a platter back into the pan, "You didn't get all the grease off that 'Dish,' did you, Nell? Well, I'd like to know who could with cold water!"

And so we came back to earth and soaped and scraped those blessed dishes, pots and pans, until they were truly sparkling, if you were not TOO particular.

"Well, thank the Lord, that's over," said Mama, as she hung up the towel and took off her apron. Just to clean up and take water some time, and get out troubles. I turned the faucet on, and started back! Out rushed the water, hot to the boiling point. Please remember we were in the TOP flat, and it takes water some time to get up there, which fact was completely overlooked. Further explanations are unnecessary to people of intelligence.

"There was one prolonged and hearty roar from the next room, and all we could make out above the laughter were the words 'superior intelligence,' 'votes for women,' 'why didn't you let it run.' We stood there in dignified silence, and pretended not to hear when the men folks again and again inquired in gentle sarcastic tones, 'Say, Nell, when are you going to lead your army?' and then slapped their knees and went off into explosions ending with the words, 'And they want the ballot!' We did not deign to answer.

That's all, Nell—but wasn't it awful! Your chum, SADIE.

WHY SHOULD A WOMAN SUFFRAGIST BE A SOCIALIST?

By DR. ANTOINETTE KONIKOW.

The woman suffragist of the capitalist class will not be entirely excluded from my consideration. Only exceptionally can she strip herself of her class prejudice and sincerely enter the gates of the Socialist philosophy.

It is you, working woman, and you, middle class woman, and you, professional woman, whom I have in view. You are taking part in the world's labor, and you know the suffering of exploitation, your aspirations are stifled, you are induced by your experience to reflect and ponder over the wrongs of woman's life, and you think you have found a way of lifting this misery from the shoulders of women in your struggle for woman's suffrage.

Like the working class of France in 1848, you hope to attain freedom and justice by attaining political emancipation. Like the working class of France you will be bitterly disappointed. Political power can be used for or against you, depending upon the party it represents.

To acquire the right to vote is very important, but it is still more important to know how to use the ballot. In the amazing array of facts of our modern life we need a compass or we will be lost upon the billows of the political ocean. To acquire the right viewpoint to guide us through the labyrinth of conflicting views, we must have a clear grasp upon our economic situation, must understand the existence and relationship of classes, learn which class represents our interests, and then, if they fail to achieve Liberty and Equity, it will not be because the means of achievement were denied.

FROM EDWIN MARKHAM

To the Woman Editors of The Call: Yes, I believe that woman should share with man the duties of government. For government is only the housekeeping of the nation, and woman is needed in this larger housekeeping for the same reason that she is needed in the lesser housekeeping of the home. The man without the woman can't make a good home and for the same reason the man without the woman can't make a good government.

Here, it seems to me, is the one sufficient argument for giving woman a share in the management of public affairs. EDWIN MARKHAM. West New Brighton, N. Y. Feb. 24, 1909.

WOMEN, WHO ARE WE?

By ANNA A. MALEY.

A joint political discussion, participated in by members of the Republican, the Democratic, the Socialist and the Prohibition parties, was held in one of the large Methodist churches of Passaic a month ago. The meeting was one of purely political interest. A number of women came and asked for admittance, but were refused because their presence would violate the rules of the Men's Club, under whose auspices the meeting was held.

A similar thing occurred within the last month in one of the large churches of Albany. The "ladies' dinner" given recently assembled in this city to give welcome to a British labor leader it was a private dinner, certainly, but the guests represented the political and industrial organizations of the city. The evident aim of all the host was to assemble representative of the working class political and economical movements. No women were present. There is a Woman's Trade Union League in New York.

My foot, at its company with a man worker from The Call office, I entered a restaurant in our neighborhood. We seated ourselves at a table reserved for men and proceeded to examine the dinner bill. The manager of the place approached my companion and said: "This side is reserved for men. You may sit with the lady on the woman's side."

"What is the reason for this regulation?" I asked.

"I would eat here," he said, "if we permitted the women to sit among them."

"Well," I answered, "if the men patrons of this dining room are a terrified of women, I fear all the women on the other side may take heart in alarm if this gentleman invades their seclusion. I shall protect them from him as well as I can; and I refuse to be put out. I shall eat my food at this table or at some other restaurant."

My luncheon was served and I paid for it at the same rate paid by my companion.

The men would not permit the women to sit among them! A most unreasonable intrusion!

May I translate this ruling into its real meaning?

"Women patronizing this dining room may, under no conditions, obstruct the business of the restaurant. The men don't like it."

The management of this restaurant reserves the right, however, to seat men at the women's tables when the separation of a pair seeking for 'romance' is observed in the customer. "The women can't help themselves; or, perhaps they have too much sense to care. Who knows but that their fathers and husbands are men of discounts from prices are a hind to women to compensate for discriminations."

Regarding the political and industrial discussions to which the women are not permitted, we would say: Whatever affects intimately our private and personal life, in any of its phases, is a part of our business. Whatever stands between us and our right to assist in the regulation of our own lives, whether it be economic and personal life, denies our personality and by so doing holds us not as full human beings, but as things.

The political and industrial orders of our day intimately affect our private, domestic life, our education, our food, our furniture, our education—the quantity and quality of all these are determined by our industrial condition or by the industrial condition of those through whom we take our bread.

Politics and industry are so closely related, and so react one upon the other, that it is difficult to distinguish the one from the other.

Therefore, the restrictions laid upon the political and industrial rights of women do prevent them from influencing the vital things which affect their private and personal life; and in the degree that society forbids women political privilege, in that degree it holds her less than a human being.

When men rise up and forbid women to attend political discussions, we are reminded of the legend which appears above the doors of certain of the temples of India: "Low caste servants and dogs may not enter here."

The low caste slave has no soul to save, no spirit to elevate and he may not enter the temple. Do not be shocked at the parallel, gentlemen. The distinctions upon which you insist differ only in degree from those made by your Hindu neighbors. Your assumptions and presumptions have the same foundation as those of your Hindu neighbors, upon whose traditions and prejudices the batteries of modern progress have not played so strongly as they have upon yours.

We women have no political souls to save and we are not supposed to have the social spirit. Therefore, we are turned contemptuously from the doors of the temples of political and economic discussion. And we shall probably be treated as low caste political slaves as long as we will stand it. We are not to-day scrutinizing the different political parties to learn what they will do for us. We are sick of having things done for us. We have a work to do for the world and the world must let us do it. No political cipher can function in the fight for the new freedom.

Give us the tools with which to work, both in politics and in industry!

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Cotton or silk crepe, crepe de chine, striped wash silk, plain or flowered challis, batiste, muslin, Percale or Victoria lawn, linen, chambray or gingham in the plain, checked or figured variety may all be used for this simple but attractive shirtwaist or blouse. The fullness of the front and back is distributed in groups of tucks, two tucks to each group; stitched to a little below yoke depth, and the lower edge is slightly gathered to hold the fullness in position. The tight-fitting sleeves, finished in a point over the hands, are also tucked in groups of two, and are finished with a band of lace insertion or embroidery, according to the material used in the development of the waist, the high collar being trimmed with similar insertion. An elaborate effect is desired, it may be gained with very little trouble by placing insertions of handsome embroidery or lace between the groups of tucks, carrying them down from the shoulder to the waist line and using similar insertion between the groups of tucks on the sleeves. The pattern is in three sizes: 12 to 14 years. For a size of 12 years the waist requires 5 3/4 yards of material, 20 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 27 inches wide, 2 yards 22 inches wide or 1 1/2 yards 62 inches wide; 1 1/2 yards of insertion. Price of pattern, 25 cents.

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Name... Street and No... City... State... Size Desired... To obtain the pattern above, fill out this coupon and enclose ten cents in stamps or coin. Address Pattern Department, New York Evening Call, 442 Pearl St., New York City.

RUSSIAN WOMEN ORGANIZE TO FIGHT DRINK EVIL.

At Stavropol has been held a women's conference on the best means of combating the drink evil, at which none but women orators were allowed by the police to speak. After the presentation and reading of two reports, a discussion took place on the excessive facilities for obtaining vodka which are afforded by places other than the Government dram shops, evidence of the magnitude of the evil being adduced by numerous speakers. In the end it was decided to form a women's temperance union for Stavropol, to request the local members of the Duma to raise therein the question of temperance legislation, and to appoint a permanent committee for the transaction of future business.—Anglo-Russian.

NO MORE SEX RULE.

"Class rule shall cease, and with it the rule of man over woman."—August Bebel.

THE 232d DAY IN "THE CALL"

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SOLUTION TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.



James Monroe.

**THE CAUSE OF HARD TIMES**  
The working class of the United States cannot expect any remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class or from the dominant parties. So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to control the sources of the nation's wealth for their private profit in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellow-men, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals.  
—From the Socialist Platform.

# THE CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

**THE SOCIALIST PARTY.**  
National Secretary, J. Mahlon Berman, 128 Washington Street, Chicago. New York State Secretary, U. Selmsman, 235 East 84th Street, New York.  
You who have voted the Socialist ticket, the next thing for you to do is to join the Socialist party organization. Every Socialist should be a member of the party and do his full share the year round to carry on its work and direct its policy.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1909.

## THE CALL

NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

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### WOMEN'S PLACE IN THE RANKS.

There is nothing more important to the Labor unions and the Socialist party than to enlist the women, not as a mere auxiliary, but as active participants in the counsels and the work of the movement. It may be said that this is not easy to do, that most women, even of the working class, are narrow and individualistic in their views and difficult to organize in any big movement. There is some truth in the objection, though not so much as is commonly imagined; and in so far as it is true, that is just so much the more reason for all who are intelligently interested in the labor movement to redouble their efforts to overcome the difficulty.

The result of a strike or lockout often than not depends on whether the labor organizations involved have the hearty support of the working-class women. This is true even in industries where women are not themselves employed. Again and again has it been observed in strikes of miners, railway workers, or men of the building trades, that if the strikers' mothers and wives and sisters understand the importance of the struggle and resolve that it must be won, their steady courage and endurance surpass those of the men and make them almost unconquerable; while, if the women do not realize the benefits to be gained and the possibility of winning them, their discontent undermines the men's determination, discourages them, and opens the way for a stampede to get back to work at the bosses' terms.

Still more important is the women's co-operation in the industries where both sexes are employed. If the women workers are unorganized and uneducated in the principle of class loyalty, and especially if, as is too often the case, the men working with them in the shop have let the boss exploit and tyrannize over them at his pleasure, the strike or lockout seems to them a legitimate opportunity to turn the tables, to improve their position (as they think) by accepting the higher wages which the boss is willing to grant at such a moment to those who will stand by him and help him defeat the workmen's organization. And, on the other hand, where the women workers are even imperfectly organized and where the men have done their duty toward them as fellow workers, their loyalty is above reproach and the employer's chances of crushing the united resistance of both men and women are comparatively small.

The same holds true with regard to the political movement of the working class. Though women have as yet no vote in most of our states, they are capable of wielding a great influence, and do wield it, wisely or unwisely, for progress or for reaction. This influence is bound to grow and through the aggressive and persistent demands of the ever increasing body of intelligent, alert, and self-assertive women, especially those of the working class, aided by the ever increasing body of men who see that those demands are not only just in the abstract, but are also practical and socially necessary, the field of women's political activity is going to be extended, step by step, and perhaps by long and rapid steps in the near future, until complete political equality for the sexes is established throughout the country and throughout the civilized world.

That the influence of women on the political as well as the industrial field will continue to be, as it has thus far been, a progressive force, working for the good of society as against the deadening and corrupting forces of reaction, we see no reason to doubt. The very fact that women are having to fight their way into the political arena and to a position of equality in economic affairs gives assurance that they will, in general, be on the progressive rather than the conservative side of the industrial and political questions with which they, along with men, will have to deal. Just to what extent this will be true, just how much more the enfranchisement of women will help the cause of progress than it will help that of reaction, will depend very much upon the energy, the consistency, the good faith, and the intelligence with which the men who are already enlisted for the cause of progress help them to fight their battle for equality of rights and receive their proffer of co-operation in the social movements of the day.

It is not for men to decide whether or not women shall be enfranchised. That is decided by forces more powerful than any legislation that men can devise. It is for men to decide, to a very great extent, how great shall be the benefit which women's enfranchisement will confer upon the world. Primarily, the responsibility rests upon the men in the Socialist and Labor movement to more than double their forces by enlisting the women, or to weaken their power of attack and resistance by ignoring them. They have got to realize that women have brains just as good as theirs, that women's comparative backwardness in some respects is due to the cramping traditions of the past, imposed upon them chiefly by the will of men, and that it is therefore doubly necessary for the men of the working class not to condescend and patronize or tolerate the women's activities, as some foolishly do, but to treat them as comrades, to work with them and advise with them, help them and be helped by them; teach them and learn from them, at the same time.

So long as woman is regarded as an inferior, her own development will be stunted and she will retard man's progress as well. When she is recognized as an equal, she not only catches up with man on the forward road, but she quickens the pace for him as well as for herself.

We wish to thank all who have contributed articles for the special Suffrage Issue of The Evening Call. The response to our requests has been very cordial and we regret that, owing to limited space, some of these articles are omitted from this issue. They will appear in the near future.



### WE NEED THE BALLOT.

#### THE MYSTERY IN WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

By EUGENE WOOD.

To be right frank with you, this question of woman's suffrage has got me guessing.

It isn't that I am bothered in any mind to know whether or not it would be right to let the women vote. I hope I have sense enough to have settled that long ago. I know lots and lots of women—one in particular—in whose hands the destinies of our beloved country would be as safe as a church, and I don't know but safer. Even if the whole sex, the silly ones as well as the sensible ones, had the ballot and used it, why, land of love! they couldn't possibly make a worse mess of it than the men are making of it right this very minute. They simply couldn't. Not if they tried.

In fact, it is because our national housekeeping, our political and industrial government, is so much like men's housekeeping, inefficient, wasteful and pig-dirty that I ardently advocate the women's taking hold and straightening things up so that we can live in some sort of a half-way decent fashion. But I want to hurry over that part of what I have to say. Life is too short to argue in favor of votes for women. You might as well argue in favor of the doctrine that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line.

And I object, on the ground of our common humanity, to the serious consideration of arguments against votes for women. In a more broad age it might have been thought to be good fun to laugh at lunatics, but I never saw any more. And whenever I come across somebody's speech against woman's suffrage it makes the cold chills run over me to think of that poor being a running around where he ought to be put away, where he could be playing horse for the people to laugh at. Wouldn't you think their families would see to it?

There's no rope tying them. They can go on being muddleheaded till they're clogged out feet foremost, and nobody's going to grab them by the scruff of the neck and shove them into the polling-booth and tell them: "Go in there and vote or I'll slap the taste out of your mouth. Go on now!" Nobody's going to do that. They're going to have the same God-given privilege that they have now of hooking up their noses in scorn at the maddest people who do and try to keep them from having it. Why, for say sake, do these women, that don't want to vote, make such a fuss about letting the women vote that do want to? That's what perplexes me.

You know, it looks to me less like muddleheadedness than just plain cunningness. There are folks like that, men as well as women, who take a malicious delight in polling other people's innocent pleasure, but it isn't often that they are permitted to show their sniply ways quite so conspicuously. Generally some kind friend steps in and prevents them from advertising their opinion in that sort of a way. Whereas and Be It Resolved, and all like that, with pomp and circumstance. Yet if you were to get up in the midst of this solemn and silly function and say: "Fool! It doesn't make any difference what 'YOU' think," they would cave and down.

"Why doesn't it make any difference what you think?"

"Because you're women anyhow." What a time there is about that. And yet it would be just exactly what they themselves are saying about themselves. That what women think about the way this government is conducted isn't of enough importance for their opinion to be put on the record. I haven't the slightest doubt in the world that if the men were permitted to vote on the question of whether women should be allowed the ballot, they would say "Yes," by a large majority. But it's like everything else. We have to tease and tease for a little measure of justice and fair play. "Aw, please do the square thing by us! Aw, please now! Aw, do your duty! It's like asking your daddy for money to go to the circus. I don't know how it's all going to come out. I can't keep out of my mind somehow that old Bible text: "Without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sins." Some woman is going to get killed yet before the right to vote is granted. Now you see.

It seems kind of awful to think of a woman being killed as a martyr for the cause of liberty; but then, we've all got to die some time.

They killed John Brown and his body lies mouldering in the grave, but his soul goes marching on. So they tell me.

But here's the grand puzzle of it all: The women who don't want to vote, and who don't want to let those women who do want to hold spears and organize people, do pass and try to keep them from having it. Why, for say sake, do these women, that don't want to vote, make such a fuss about letting the women vote that do want to? That's what perplexes me.

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**THE JOY OF PROGRESS.**  
Economic causes are abroad, pushing us along a certain road to an ultimate goal, slowly, steadily, grimly. But not all of us move with lagging feet and fearful eyes, some among the throng go forward eagerly, freely, joyfully, with banners flying and songs on their lips. The facts that seem terrible to others, full of danger and despair, are to this band only the heavy blocks in the temple which they see building. And a light shines from the temple windows which is reflected in their faces. In these it is the spirit which urges; not economic forces, but a divine comprehension sets them in the upward way. It is the spirit of Socialism which informs them.—Hildegard Hawthorne.

**FOR CHILDREN'S SAKE.**  
"For the sake of the little children, if for nothing else, men need women to help them make and administer the laws."—Lucy Stone.

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND MR. HARRIMAN

By ROBERT HUNTER.

The other day I received the following letter:

"There is a bill before our Legislature (California) providing for a constitutional amendment giving the ballot to women. If it passes it must be submitted to the people next year. Now, whether the Legislature passes this or not rests with Mr. E. H. Harriman, of New York. He controls the Southern Pacific Railroad, which controls the Legislature. Some of the legislators have told us frankly that they must wait for orders before committing themselves on this question. I have written various people who have promised to approach Mr. Harriman. What I want you to do is to capture one of his daughters. I do not mean like Rasull, but to convert her to suffrage. This would do more to give us the ballot in California than anything else."

The letter is signed by a well known California lady. I dare not give her name. I print the letter here not as a joke, but for an altogether different purpose.

I am glad the lady realizes that Mr. Harriman owns the Legislature of California. I am glad, also, that she wants the right to vote.

I do not know whether or not Mr. Harriman will give women the right to vote. I prefer that he should not give them the right to vote.

I have come to the conclusion that people who beg do not appreciate even what is given them.

I do not believe women will appreciate the ballot until they fight for it and win it whether Mr. Harriman likes it or not.

We men have a few rights, which our fathers FOUGHT for. They valued those rights because they suffered, bled and died to win them. We INHERITED them, and we do not begin to appreciate their value.

In Europe men are hunted, imprisoned and murdered because they demand the right of suffrage. In Europe men are hunted, imprisoned and murdered because they demand the right of a free press.

Well, we have those rights. They are written in the book. We read about them in school.

And what use are they to us? We waste and squander the power of the ballot, and the only class thus far who has gained anything through either of these rights has been the capitalist class.

Do you suppose woman who care so little for the vote, that they won't even hold mass meetings in every town and city in the country would appreciate the ballot if Mr. Harriman should give it to them?

Certainly woman should have votes, especially women who want votes, but the very worst thing that could happen would be for Mr. Harriman to give them a means to an end. Men did not fight, suffer and die for votes because they wanted the empty honor of sticking little pieces of paper into a box. They wanted votes because they wanted to be masters of their own destiny.

The vote in itself is nothing. There is nothing great or sacred or wonderful about it any more than there is about an ax, or a limmy, or a shotgun, or a guillotine, but as a tool, an instrument, it is a means for peacefully achieving democracy.

When women realize what the ballot MEANS they will want the ballot, and when they are willing to suffer anything to obtain the ballot, they will get the ballot. But until the ballot means something to them, until it is understood and appreciated by them, it will do them no good to have millions of men in this country who now use it mostly for dashing their own brains out.

In any case, dear ladies, don't beg Mr. Harriman to give you the ballot. Go and take it, and then use it to destroy a system in which you must ask Mr. Harriman when you want anything.

### THE MARCHING SONG.

By LOUIS J. BLOCK.

[A prize of \$100 was recently offered by a Chicago woman for the best poem on woman suffrage. The prize was won by the following poem. Mr. Block is a Chicago high school principal.—Ed.]

Lo! the nations have been toiling up a steep and rugged road,  
By sweat of strain and mountain,  
Bent beneath the heavy load,  
Gazing toward the coming freedom  
From the anguish and the good,  
For the Hope has led them on.

Glory, glory halleluia! Glory, glory halleluia!  
Glory, glory halleluia! For the Hope has led them on.

In the western strong Republic,  
Under skies pierced through and through  
With a light of nobler foresight, life  
Becomes more rich and true,  
And a mightier strength is given to  
The hands that strive and flow,  
While the Hope still leads men on.  
Mother, prophetess, and holy, through  
The ages of the clan,  
Uttering words of potent wisdom in  
The ear of struggling man,  
Woman rose and strode beside him  
Mid the dangers of the van,  
Kindling Hope that led him on.

Now again that voice is ringing  
Through the ever brightening air,  
And her wakened heart is calling  
Unto laboring men and fair,  
That shall weave the robes of beauty  
Which Mankind in peace shall wear.  
Since the Hope is leading on,  
Forth they step and march together,  
Forth the Man and Woman go  
To the glory of a grand achievement  
Where unfettered rivers flow,  
And their work shall stand exalted,  
And their eyes shall shine and glow  
With the Hope that led them on.

Glory, glory halleluia! Glory, glory halleluia!  
Glory, glory halleluia! For the Hope still leads them on.

### THE SUFFRAGE AND THE WORKING GIRL.

By GERTRUDE BARNUM.

In the past, ridicule has been the most effective weapon used against woman's suffrage. But the public now sees nothing funny in the plea of the working girl for the ballot. It is no joke when she claims the right to make laws to shorten her working day, to guard herself from being crippled by unprotected machinery, poisoned by white lead, infected by tuberculosis and worse infections, discriminated against in social relations, and exploited by employment agencies, instalment houses and loan societies.

There is small doubt that in America, where the chief struggle is an economic struggle, a working girl will be the Joan d'Arc to lead the suffragist hosts to victory.

The call to arms in New York state was sounded in June, 1907, when Judge Gray, of the Court of Appeals, declared unconstitutional the law prohibiting night work for women. And even before that, in February, 1907, two trade union women had appeared before the joint Judicial Committee of the Assembly and Senate in New York to represent organized working women at the equal suffrage hearings.

We cannot better put the case of women in industry than by quoting from the addresses of these two women at Albany:

"Gentlemen," said Miss Mary Duffy, of the Overall Workers' Union, "that training school of mine, the trade union, has taught me that men and women must stand as equals. The big, strong man doesn't want any advantage over us, and the small man ought not to have any advantage in citizenship. As it is, the small man learns his political lesson easily, and thinks himself superior to every woman. He won't take his place in any organization according to his ability, but wants to push in and lead when he is not up to it."

"We working women," said Clara

Silver, of the United Garment Workers, "are frequently told that we should stay at home. But we can't stay home; we have to get out and work. And, gentlemen, we need every help to fight the battle of life. To be left out by the state just sets up a prejudice. Bosses think, and women themselves come to think, that they don't count for as much as men; and we don't get equal pay for equal work. I think that the ladies who just asked you not to give them suffrage lack self-respect; and they seem to look for all the vices ad not the virtues of their sisters." My mother often took me to hear John Bright, in England, where I was born, and when I was older I canvassed for our candidates. I worked for Joseph Chamberlain once. He was a Radical in those days. The women don't meddle in politics in America as they do in my native country, and I don't see any greater respect paid to women here. I have never seen a fine carriage drive up for working women here as they used to do on election day in Birmingham when I was a little girl."

When it came time for one of the anti-suffragists to make reply, one of their principal speakers said: "I have been given to-day much to think about. I am not convinced, but I am silenced."

It begins to look as though we should have soon a Woman's Declaration of Independence in America, as they have already had in Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, New Zealand, Australia and the British Isles.

Woman's plea for a share in the government is beginning to appeal to Uncle Sam's sense of justice instead of his sense of humor. Who can say he's seen the fair sex and the unfair sex shall celebrate together in equality and fraternity the principles laid down by the founders of this republic?

"We working women," said Clara

### THE NEW IDEAL OF WOMANHOOD.

By HEBE.

One of the most frequently heard arguments against the political equality of women is the time worn assertion that if women should mingle with politics it would destroy their womanliness. That same argument was used at every step of progress made by woman within the last century. Only a few decades ago the idea of a woman being a doctor, a lawyer or a minister, an architect, an engineer or a dentist, seemed quite preposterous, and the girl with a university diploma or a college education was generally considered an unsexed creature.

To-day the girl student is quite as familiar a figure as her male fellow student, and the participation of women in the industrial and professional life of the community is so great that even the most conservative person would not think of a woman as being less womanly because she earns her living, be it in factory or office or in the practice of some profession. Only the last bulwark of woman's age, long dependence, her political disability, is still deemed by our conservative contemporaries absolutely essential to the maintenance of her womanliness. This goes to prove that our ideals are, like everything else, the product of our environment. As our environment changes our ideals change likewise.

What is the ideal woman? Every stage of society found a different answer to this question. If we should ask a savage to describe his ideal, he would probably say: "She who can perform the hardest labor willingly and uncomplainingly, and is ever quick to serve her master." Shakespeare's ideal woman is a sweet, submissive creature who obeys her lord and "kneels for peace." Goethe, the great German poet of the eighteenth century, pictures woman as the helpless, clinging mate of man. The most intellectual woman he describes, Princess Leonore, says of herself: "I rejoice when wise men speak, that I may understand the meaning of their words." She is contented with being able to understand men, without seeking to be understood herself. To Napoleon the ideal woman was she who gave birth to the greatest number of children; a mere adjunct to human society set aside for the purpose of reproduction. To many conservative minds of the present day the ideal woman is a petted, pampered individual whose chief object in life is to look pretty, who has no interest outside of her family circle, and recognizes no duty beyond the four walls of her home.

Yet through all these conceptions of the ideal womanhood differ from one another, they yet have one point in common. They all are based upon the firm assumption that woman is a subordinate being, to be made a beast of burden or a decorative idol, but always to be kept in dependence and subjection. The unfeeling savage who calmly smokes his pipe while his squaw totters under a heavy load, and the civilized gentleman who tells his wife that she does not need a vote because he, "lord and master," represents her interest at the ballot box, are both guided by the same belief, in their male superiority. Only the different stages of civilization in which they happen to live cause them to express this belief in different forms.

But within the last century woman's position in society has undergone a more complete and far reaching transformation than in all the preceding centuries of human history. The great industrial revolution which gave us the machine in place of the manual tool and the factory in place of the domestic decorated hut, has revolutionized woman's sphere by compelling her, through sheer eco-

nomically necessary, to follow her work from the home to the very first, to compete with man upon the great worldwide labor market of modern capitalism.

The transformation was a rapid and complete one. Early in the nineteenth century, as we first saw women workers made their appearance in the New England cotton factories. To-day there are over 6,000,000 women earning wages in the United States, an investigation of women's work in the United States in 1884 showed only seven trades to be open to women at that time. To-day there are in our country only three callings which women have not entered.

With the suffrage pioneers began their agitation for equal rights and equal opportunity, the doors of high schools and colleges and universities were closed against women. No woman could hope for a higher education unless she had the good fortune for private tutelage. To-day there are more girls than boys in our high schools, and in colleges and universities women are everywhere sharing with men the honors of intellectual accomplishment.

Formerly the mere suggestion of women in politics sufficed to arouse the anger and ridicule of an entire community. To-day women are fully as active in the political arena as the men, and have some limited form of suffrage in many others; they attend political meetings and conventions and form political clubs; they are actively interested in public life in many other ways.

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### WOMAN, ONCE THE PIONEER.

"In the early history of art, language, social life and religion, women were the industrial, elaborative, conservative half of society. All the peaceful arts of to-day were once woman's peculiar province. Along the lines of industrialism she was pioneer, inventor, author, originator."—Professor Otis T. Mason.