

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

The Call

The Weather. Fair and warmer today. Thursday increasing cloudiness with moderate temperature, light to west and south west winds.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1910. Price Two Cents

SARABIA, MEXICAN LIBERAL, IS FREED

Five Months in Texas Jail Young Revolutionist Is Found Not Guilty.

By JOHN MURRAY. (Special to The Call.) SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 11.—After having spent five months in the Bexar county jail, a place of vermin, suffering heat, and unmentionable privations, Tomas Sarabia, the Mexican revolutionist and youthful editor of "Libertad y Justicia," published close by the border line in Mexico, was released today by the grand jury, which refused to indict Sarabia on the charge of "inciting to violence the neutrality laws." In various articles in his paper.

Throughout the court proceedings Sarabia was plainly evident that Boynton, the prosecuting attorney, was embarrassed by the weakness of his case against the revolutionist.

It has been the business of Boynton for the last two years to follow up on the Mexican patriots as they come to the border, and see to it that they are placed in jail.

The statement of Boynton's argument was awkwardly exposed even at the hearing before Commissioner Scott, in the Federal courtroom in this city, five months ago.

He had attempted to introduce translations of papers, found in the prisoner's room, that were incorrectly translated, false upon their face, with meanings that would cause a quick conviction of the prisoner.

When Sarabia was detected, the prosecuting attorney fought the case point by point, offering all sorts of printed and written documents that were as innocent of guilt as the Declaration of Independence.

Boynton hounds Mexicans. He had to be successful in his effort to send a man to death because he could stand for the oppressed. Boynton was before the commissioner, and saw himself together for the final attempt.

The commissioner raised his hands in silence. "I do not care to hear from you," were the words that he uttered from the judge's seat across the astonished courtroom.

Boynton dropped back into his chair with a fallen countenance. The judge's friends took heart; surely they thought. "The Commissioner is going to order the Mexican patriot's release."

CZAR FREES BUTCHERS

Murderers of Deputy Hertzstein Set at Liberty by Imperial Order.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11.—Two members of the Union of the Russian People, the Black Hundred, who were sentenced in Finland a few months ago to several years' imprisonment for complicity in the murder of Professor Hertzstein, formerly a member of the duma, have been released by an imperial order.

This act will arouse great indignation among all the revolutionary elements in the country, especially in Finland, where the Black Hundred and its crimes is well known and heartily hated.

MINE BLOW-UP KILLS AND INJURES MANY

Five Known to Be Dead in Wilkes-Barre Explosion—Others Expected to Die.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 11.—A terrific explosion at the Nottingham colliery of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, at 9:30 o'clock tonight, caught a number of workmen and reports that have so far reached the surface are that five men have been killed and that four are injured.

Whether any more are caught in the mine or were killed the rescuing parties have been unable to learn. At this hour officials of the company, headed by General Manager Charles F. Huber, are doing all they possibly can to get into the working where the explosion occurred and where it is reported a dreadful fire is raging, and it will probably be many hours before it is finally known just what the extent of the explosion was.

A party of men under the charge of Foreman David Roberts were doing some repair work in one of the lower veins of the colliery, which is a very gaseous mine, and they were equipped with safety lamps, and it is presumed by the mining officials that the carelessness of some man in the party in exposing the flame of his lamp caused the gas to ignite and the explosion followed.

It is stated that Roberts and four Slavish laborers were killed, and that of the four other laborers who were injured, most are badly burned but there is but slight hopes of their recovery. The shock of the explosion was felt on the surface, and at once a general alarm was sent to all the officials of the company, and as soon as a force of experienced men could be collected a rescuing party was lowered into the mine.

STRIKE CRISIS NEAR

Conference of Allied Railroad Unions at St. Paul Indicates Action.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 11.—Indicating that a crisis is at hand, a hastily called conference of switchmen, boiler makers, machinists and freight handlers' officials is in secret session at St. Paul tonight. While it is not expected that any strike orders will be issued before tomorrow morning, the activity at strike headquarters portends some sort of action.

The long expected letter of instructions from Chairman Perham, of the railway department of the A. F. of L., at Washington, has arrived. It was one of the matters up for discussion. The organizations embraced in the railway department of the American Federation of Labor have full power to act and do not depend on President Perham, declared vice President Harshberger, of the switchmen, today.

TWO INDICTMENTS BY WHITE SLAVE JURY

Investigation of Traffic in Women Begins to Have Results. Many Cases in Sight.

The grand jury, which is investigating the charges of traffic in women in this city, filed two indictments yesterday before Judge O'Sullivan in General Session. In one case no arrest has been made and a warrant was issued. The other is the case of Giuseppe Picone, nineteen years old, of 543 East 12th street, who is now in the Tombs under \$5,000 bail.

He was arrested last Friday as a result of the investigation of Children's Society agents. Wanda Boshka, who is fifteen years old and lives at 520 East 12th street, is the complainant. She told the police that Picone took her to a flat in Harlem and kept her there against her will. Picone is charged with abduction and assault in the second degree.

The women in these cases were the only witnesses before the grand jury yesterday except George Kibbe Turner, the magazine writer. Turner did not finish his testimony yesterday and he will be called again today.

Information has come to the District Attorney's office of strings of re-tractations operated by certain individuals whose names have been given, and by the evidence of women who have been brought forward by Miss Maud Miner, head of Waverly House, the cases against them have been strengthened. It is understood that a number of drinking places in the Tenderloin have been running on an all night schedule and there is a possibility that direct action may be taken to close these places.

NEW WHITE SLAVE BILL DEBATED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Some time was spent by the house today in general debate on the white slave bill reported by Representative Howell, of New Jersey, from the committee on immigration and naturalization, as a substitute for two measures introduced by Representative Bennett, of New York, and one by Representative Sabbat, of Illinois.

The measure differs from the Mann bill, reported from the interstate and foreign commerce committee several days ago and which is now on the calendar, in its inclusion of immoral men in the stringent prohibitory provisions proposed and its strengthening of the paragraphs which relate to detention and deportations. It was opposed by Representatives Richardson, of Alabama, and Bartlett, of Georgia, who said that it interfered with the police powers of the states.

The measure will be taken up tomorrow in all probability and its passage is assured. Later the Mann bill will be considered. Representatives Bennett and Mann both say that the two measures, if both are passed, will not conflict in any essential particular.

CLUBBERS MUST GO

At Last Steps Are Taken to Lessen Police Brutality.

Following charges that he had clubbed a man until the latter's face was unrecognizable Policeman James Devon, of the Hamburg avenue police station, Williamsburg, was locked in "the cage" at the Manhattan Avenue Police Court yesterday until he found a bondsman to meet the Court's demand for \$500 bail.

Oscar Gregory, of 100 Hart street, whom Devon charged with assault, was paroled by Magistrate O'Reilly, who declared the case was outrageous. According to Gregory he and his wife and Miss Minnie Glass and Miss Emily Jacks, of 283 Kosolusko street, had been visiting friends in Richmond Hill and were returning to their homes when they met Devon and a prisoner at Broadway and Myrtle avenue.

Mrs. Gregory testified that she screamed when she saw Devon prodding a man with his club, whereupon it was charged. Devon transferred attentions from the unknown to Gregory, who eventually was dragged to a police station. Devon, who denies using undue force, has only a slight bruise on his lip.

When Police Captain Becker heard that one of his policemen was about to be locked up as the result of Magistrate O'Reilly's declaration that a charge of felonious assault should be placed against the bluecoat, he made an unsuccessful attempt to save Devon from the bars until bail had been furnished. Devon's case comes up tomorrow.

MAY MEN STRIKE

400 Return to Work on Prudential Pending Result of Conference.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 11.—After an hour's conference today in the office of the Hedden Construction Company between representatives of the Hedden concern and of the striking Bricklayers and Masons' unions, Locals Nos. 3, 16 and 20, a tentative agreement, the details of which have been kept secret, was made by which the 400 men now out on strike returned to work at 1 o'clock today. Frank Dawson, chairman of the arbitration board of the three unions, headed the strikers' representatives, and H. S. Gardner those of the Hedden Construction Company.

"We are going back to work," said Dawson, of the arbitration committee, "pending arbitration." And further than that he would not give any information.

The fundamental cause of the strike is the subtlety of plastering contracts to New York firms. According to the contentions of the strikers, this move, besides being a violation of the union's by-laws, works many Newark mechanics out of their own labor. In this way, according to the strikers, the bread was figuratively taken from their mouths.

"WE'RE WILLING TO ARBITRATE!" SAY WAIST STRIKERS TO STATE

Philadelphia Police Persecute Strikers—Over 30 Arrested.

DEPUTIES ARE SWORN IN Bosses Fear Scabs May Quit. Use Officers to Bring Them to Work.

(Special to The Call.) PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—The police of this city were very active today in upholding the interests of the shirtwaist makers against the striking girls who are struggling for better living conditions. As a result of this over thirty arrests were made during the day.

Many special deputies have been sworn in by the superintendent of police and every shop where the strike is on gives one the impression that this city is preparing against a foreign invasion.

Sarah Freigman, a striker, was brutally assaulted by Ben Ash, of Ash & Co., at 13th and Arch streets. Ash grabbed Miss Freigman while she was peacefully attending to her duties as a picker, pushed her about and finally threw her into the street.

Innocent Dornblin, chairman of the pickets; Rose and Kate Smalling and Fannie Markowitz, all pickets, on seeing the attack that Miss Freigman was subject to, attempted to interfere and the result was they were all arrested.

Ben Ash, the boss, was peculiarly immune to arrest, the police being particular to arrest strikers only.

The police arrests and persecution only makes the strikers more determined in their struggle. The manufacturers, on the other hand, despite the support they are receiving from the police, are becoming more desperate every day.

Drag Scabs to Work. A good example is found in the fact that M. Haber & Co., one of the largest shirt manufacturers here, is so frightened at the possibility that their scabs might desert them that they send special officers to the homes of the strikebreakers and drag them to the shops.



MILES M. DAWSON.

was accompanied by Rosie Gratz, a striker, and the two were walking up and down the street.

A police official, said by Mrs. Robins to have been a lieutenant, ordered a policeman to arrest Miss Cochran and her companion. While apologizing, the policeman took the young society girl, a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, to the station house with Rosie Gratz.

Many of the strikers are talking of a solid letter signed by Louise R. Elder, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., which appeared in the Public Ledger today. The fact that the Ledger is an outspoken opponent of the strikers is the most surprising fact of all.

The letter reads as follows: "No lover of stirring and inspiring sights should lose a mass meeting of the Philadelphia shirtwaist strikers. To sit where one faces these young people, or upon tier, as they listen, absorbed and self-conscious, to the speakers—how strange and new and shining in this corrupt and weary city, their eagerness for life, their faith in its promise, their fond and sweet desire to suffer that it may be realized for all!"

Seven thousand girls and boys of the poorest and most precarious subsistence; pale, pale faces; brows, features very finely blighted and inscrutably grooved by the finger of universal deprivation; worsted, betrayed, demeaned—and springing from that mass like a flame, high courage, a clear intimation of life, a vision of mind and of purpose!"

"And this, which is one of the most touching sights in all the city, a profound, true work of art wrought from misery itself by the advancing spirit of man—this, this is shut out from the academy and from all mid-city places, as if stockholders feared the contagion of that glowing hope, that intellectual awakening, lest it would ruin their trade oblivion and set them dancing to measures, too long unpracticed, in the rites of the god within themselves whom they have denied."

Attorney Dawson Files Statement Showing Union Position in Struggle.

BOSSSES MUST ANSWER Employers' Talk of Mediation Have to Be Rejected, if They Are on the Square.

To compel the waist manufacturers to prove the sincerity of their public statements of willingness to concede all the demands made by the striking waist makers, except recognition of the union, Attorney Miles M. Dawson, under instructions from the board of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, sent a statement to the Board of Mediation and Arbitration, tonight expressing the willingness of the union to submit all grievances to arbitration.

Attorney Dawson's statement presses the willingness of the union to submit all questions at issue to arbitration, hours, wages, division of work, slack time, and the union will in the event that the manufacturers accept the offer of arbitration, instruct all members of the union to return to work until arbitration is completed, upon condition that the terms of labor agreed upon by the arbitrator shall take effect from the day the strikers return to work.

The statement, which is signed by Attorney Miles M. Dawson, counsel for the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, Local No. 1, reads: "January 11, 1910. Board of Mediation and Arbitration, care Commissioner of Labor, Albany, N. Y."

Gentlemen—Confirming my letter of the 10th inst. to the Commissioner of Labor, I beg to make the offer to submit for arbitration by a board of arbitrators, under the provisions of Article 10 of the Labor Law, and particularly of Section 146 thereof, the following grievances and disputes between the members of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union of the City of New York, and the employers who belong to the Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers of the City of New York.

First—As to the hours of labor which shall constitute a week's work.

Second—As to the number of hours of overtime per diem in an emergency.

Third—As to whether the respective shops shall be confined to the employing members of the union or not.

SENATE WORKS 1 HOUR

Solons at Washington Rush Through Bills in a Hurry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The senate was in session nearly an hour today. In that time a few bridge bills were passed and a bill creating a new land district of Chouteau county, Montana. A bill was passed regulating procedure to be pursued by adverse claimants in applications for patents to lands in Alaska.

The session closed with a brief executive session, during which a number of nominations were confirmed. Most of the confirmations were of consular officers sent to the senate last week. Creighton M. Foraker, brother of ex-Senator Foraker, of Ohio, was confirmed as marshal of the territory of New Mexico. Other judicial appointments of district attorneys and marshals were confirmed.

Among the postmasters confirmed was Mary R. Newlands, of West Point, N. Y., and William S. Walton, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

MORE PLUMS PLUCKED

Mayor Gaynor and Other Officials Make Several Appointments.

Several more plums were plucked from the city's tree yesterday and distributed to the followers of Mayor Gaynor and the other heads of the local government.

Among the principal appointments was that of Frank Mann, who was selected by John J. Murphy, the new Tenement House Commissioner, to take charge of that bureau in Brooklyn at a salary of \$4,000 a year. Another was the reinstatement of Henry C. Buncke to his old position of auditor to the Board of Water Supply at a salary of \$5,000 a year.

Controller Prendergast announced three appointments. Dr. Joseph M. Byrne, of 980 West 51st street, was made examiner in the finance department at a salary of \$2,500 a year. Dr. Byrne is a district leader in an independent organization and takes the place of Dr. Peter Hughes, the latter being the physician who attended the late Senator McCarren.

WILL GO TO COURT

Families of Cherry Miners to Sue Company for Damages.

(Special to The Call.) CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Added interest was given to the Rockhold Cherry report prepared for Russian and Austro-Hungarian consulates by the announcement that suits will be filed by the representatives of the two governments to recover damages for the widows and orphans in Cherry, where 334 miners were killed in a mine explosion.

Rockhold's investigation into the mine disaster was made principally to protect the interests of the relatives of the Russian and Austro-Hungarian subjects who lost their lives at the mine. His findings that the St. Paul Coal Company is responsible for the loss of life will be the basis for the suits he is preparing.

Efforts to settle the cases out of court have proved unavailing. The mine officials wish, it seems, to hold back on the cases until the interest of the public has waned.

PLOT WIDESPREAD

Portugal's King Came Near Meeting Fate of His Sire.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—According to a newspaper printed here the murder at Cascaes of a man engaged in stealing cartridges from the Lisbon Custom House, led to the discovery of the plot against the life of King Manuel.

Forty arrests have been made in connection with the plot, and it is stated that some of the accused persons were implicated in the execution of the late King Carlos. Quantities of masks and disguises, as well as explosives, daggers and other munitions, have been seized.

SILK WEAVERS WIN

Parsons' Bosses Grant Wage Increase and Work Is Resumed.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 11.—Parsons' silk mill weavers, who have been on strike for a week, returned to work today.

The firm conceded an increase of 10 cents a yard on the lowest grade, and a compromise is said to have been made on the other grades.

CAN'T EXAMINE BOOKS

Stock Brokers' Records Not Open to Controller's Agent.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—That portion of the law imposing a tax on tax transfers which gives the representative of the Controller's office the right to examine books of a stock broker, was held to be unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals today.

The court affirms the order of the Appellate Division in ordering the release of John S. Ferguson, arrested for refusing to permit an examiner of the State Controller's office to probe the books of Benjamin Ferguson & McMurray, of 48 Wall street.

SKULL CRUSHED IN FALL

Construction Company, Employed by White Plains Armory, Killed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A construction company, employed by the White Plains Armory, was killed today in a fall from a building under construction.

The man, who was about 30 years old, was killed by a fall from a height of about 100 feet. He was found lying on the ground, with a skull fracture.

LABOR BAILOR, HIS TITLE IN ALL EAST SIDE STRIKES



KALMON ROSENBLUTH

Kalmon Rosenbluth, of 102 Attorney street, known as the "Labor Bailor," has been bailing bakers, panis makers, neckwear workers, retail clerks, and is now bailing the striking Ladies' Waist Makers, day and night.

He is very often taken out of bed at the wee hours of the morning to go to the police stations and the Night Court. When seen by a reporter for The Call yesterday, he said: "I am bailing the strikers because they are honest people, and because I have been living on the East Side for the last twenty-five years. I know them to be upright and hard-working people. I am not a professional bailor, and have never bailed out any crooks or people I suspect of being crooks."

"I made my money on the East Side, and I think they deserve to be bailed. I will continue bailing out the strikers, and am willing to stand for the full amount of property I own."

helping to unionize his own shop occurred in the case of Max Rosenberg & Co., 19 West 21st street. The firm is one of the largest in the dress manufacturing trade, and employs more than 300 girls. Until recently Rosenberg, the head of the firm, belonged to the Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers and was a member of its executive committee, but things transpired at that body which did not meet with his approval and he left.

The union has so far not called down the dressmakers, and there was no trouble in Rosenberg's shop. But things were sure to happen and Rosenberg decided to unionize his place. Before doing so, however, he wanted to find out the sentiment of his workers and see how they stood on the proposition.

"I sent a little girl to take the names of all the workers and their opinion on the matter," said Rosenberg to a reporter of The Call. The result showed that of the 300 girls about half belonged to the union, and the other half wanted to join. There were only two who objected and they had to go with the majority. I then sent for Miss Dreier and she, together with Miss Rose Schneiderman and Goldstein, of the union, came here last Saturday and we had our agreement drawn up.

"Why did you leave the manufacturer?" asked the reporter. "It will not do for me to speak on the reasons why I left them. We are all in one business and it won't do for me to say anything more than what I already said. My views and theirs did not happen to coincide, that is about all I am willing to say."

Rosenberg then proceeded to give his view on unionism, avoiding the embarrassing subject of his dissent from the views of the bosses.

"Some people fight in the dark and others fight in the open. It is right to argue with a union and to insist on some points, but it is not right to fight the union as such. The union has come to the aid of the manufacturer, the electric light, the elevator and all modern equipments. Some don't see this. They are living in the past, and that's why I say that they are fighting in the dark," said Rosenberg.

Boss Tears Up Open Shop Sign

The World Waist Company, of 141 Wooster street, settled with the union and also signified its willingness to have its Nyack, N. Y., shop, which was opened when the strike started, also unionized. M. Hertz, manager of the concern, tore down an open shop sign from the wall of the factory, and said: "I want no more open shop, a union shop is good enough for me. I can get along with the union very well."

Miss Helen Marot, secretary of the Women's Trade Union League, is in charge of the shop meetings of the girls at work. Meetings are being held nightly at the headquarters of the Women's Trade Union League, 43 East 22d street, and at Casino Hall, 85 East 4th street.

Miss Elsie La Grange Ople will debate the strike with I. B. Hyman, president of the Manufacturers' Association, tonight at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, 92d street and Lexington avenue.

A concert and ball will be held in Apollo Hall, 126 Clinton street, for the benefit of the strikers out against C. F. Simmons and Klein Bros.

Mary Ferris, a seam employed by John Fried, at 65 Bleecker street, was fined \$1 by Magistrate Kernochan, in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on the charge of assaulting Fannie Eisman, a striker, on January 6. Miss Eisman was struck with the leg of a chair, which was picked up by Max Klein, a witness of the assault, and brought into court.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE SENT TO ALDERMEN

Gaynor Fails to Recommend New Legislation—City Can Borrow Seventy Millions.

Mayor Gaynor's first annual message to the Board of Aldermen was transmitted when that body convened for the regular meeting yesterday afternoon. The Mayor departed from the custom of all previous mayors in that he failed to make a single recommendation to the legislative body of the city government.

The most important part of the Mayor's message is the financial statement furnished him by Comptroller Prendergast. It gives the city's borrowing capacity at the close of business on the last day of the year.

According to the statement the margin of borrowing capacity on December 31 was \$58,764,207.36. To this must be added various items under the decision of the Court of Appeals aggregating \$64,961,252.11. From this amount must be subtracted contracts which have not yet been certified or awarded aggregating \$22,423,348.48, leaving an approximate borrowing capacity of \$44,528,602.63.

With the \$26,000,000 increase that is furnished by the rise in the assessments on real estate, the city at the present time has a borrowing capacity of over \$70,000,000.

The rest of the Mayor's message is devoted to the reports of the various city departments, detailing the work they have done during the past year. The bridge department relates the work that has been accomplished on the old and the new bridges in 1929. It is the same with the water department, the tenement house department, the Board of Water Supply, the fire department, the dock department, the police department, and the law department.

Pendleton Wants Condemnation Court

Former Corporation Counsel Pendleton in his report recommends an amendment to the state constitution providing for the establishment of a new court to pass upon the acquisition of property by condemnation proceedings. This amendment will do away with the expensive system of condemnation proceedings. The judge of the court is to sit without a jury. The judges are to be appointed in such a manner and hold office for such term as the legislature may prescribe.

The message in addition to the reports of the other city departments contains the reports of the different borough presidents showing what they have accomplished during the past year. There is absolutely nothing new in any of the reports.

Mayor Gaynor's personal communication to the Aldermen transmitting the message is very brief. He states that it has been customary to furnish the Board of Aldermen with a statement of the debt limit as of September 30 of each year. "But I considered it my duty to furnish you the figures as of December 31, 1929."

He then goes on to state the reports of the different city departments were prepared at his request for the information of the Aldermen. In making the reports the heads of the city departments were asked to suggest reforms to increase the efficiency of their respective departments and to point out the best way toward a more economical administration.

Bogart Reports on White Slavery

Commissioner of Licenses John N. Bogart touched on the effort of his department to prevent the white slave traffic from spreading in the city. "There were, during the past fifteen months, 150 cases of employment agencies revoked for the various causes, two of which involved the sending of girls to disorderly houses. The total number of inspections made by the inspectors' staff was approximately 5,000. The agencies under regulation include not only those who supply domestic servants, but the labor, stenographic, theatrical, technical, clerical and shipping agencies and nurses' registries. The total number of licenses issued was 793.

"Since the enactment of the employment agency law, five years ago, the abuses which were formerly complained of are almost wholly eliminated. The once prevalent system of paying the unemployed by charging extortionate fees no longer exists. Those agencies on the lower East Side were frequently sent to disorderly or undesirable places, have been driven out of business."

COLUMBIA BUYS LOTS

Purchases 19 Plots—Pays \$230,000 for Seven of Them.

Columbia University yesterday added to its holdings on Morningside Heights by purchasing at auction from the Stokes estate the plot of seven lots at the northeast corner of Amsterdam avenue and 116th street for \$230,000. The purchase was made for them by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company.

In addition to the Stokes plot, the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company have bought from James J. Goodwin, for Columbia University, eleven lots on 116th street, including the corner of Morningside avenue, so that the institution now owns one-half of the entire block bounded by Morningside avenue, Amsterdam avenue, 116th and 117th streets.

AIRSHIP SCARES NATIVES

Imagine Machine Operated by French Aviator Is the "Evil Spirit."

ORAN, Jan. 11.—Natives of Algeria had their first sight of an aeroplane in action today, and fled in terror as the "evil spirit" hovered over the city at a height of 500 feet.

The aeroplane, a Blériot monoplane, was manipulated by Jean Olie Slaegers, a French aviator, who recently came to Africa for a series of flights. Hundreds of the natives who witnessed the flight could not be pacified, even after the nature of the machine was explained to them.

CALLAHAN'S HATS 140 BOWERY 140 BEST VALUE. CORRECT STYLE.

MADE HIM ELOPE

De Janon Girl Says Walter Cohen Had to Go With Her.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Confident that she will be welcomed back to the home of her millionaire grandfather, Robert Baist, with open arms, Roberta De Janon, seventeen years old, who eloped from Philadelphia on December 29, with Fred Cohen, a waiter, forty-two years old, and was arrested in a rooming house yesterday afternoon, reiterated today her ardent devotion to the man who, she claims, has been like a father to her.

"I don't think they will send him to prison," she said. "They won't if I can prevent it. He has never done anything wrong, and it was because I begged him so hard that he came away with me."

Cohen likewise declared the girl had "forced" him to run away with her. After spending the night in the care of the matron of the Harrison street police station annex, the girl was taken to Inspector Wheeler's office and questioned. She related how she had first met Cohen at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia during her mother's illness, when Cohen and another waiter served the meals in the invalid's room.

"He was always kind to mother," said the girl. "He brought her flowers and was always so kind to us."

"I told Cohen that if he refused to go with me I would kill myself," she explained, "and if he had persisted in refusing I would have carried out that threat."

CUPID LOSES OUT

Vienna Girl Who Came Here to Marry Must Go Back Home.

Arriving in New York with the expectation of marrying her boyhood sweetheart, Martha Gaerker, a nineteen-year-old girl from Vienna, was ordered deported yesterday by the officials on Ellis Island.

When the Carmania arrived Monday, the young woman was met by Heinrich Friess, her lover, who expected to marry her here and take her to his home in a New Jersey suburb. But at the pier was also the Austrian consul, with an order sending the girl to Ellis Island.

When the case was flashed out before Immigration Commissioner Williams, it developed that the girl's father had employed detectives to follow her when she ran away from home two weeks ago and that they just missed her in Liverpool.

The consul could give no reason why the girl's parents desired to prevent her marriage to Friess, who was a childhood playmate. Friess came to America two years ago. He is a civil engineer.

WOMEN GO TO POLLS

Vote for New School Buildings—Suffragettes Rout Republicans.

In Mount Vernon yesterday, hundreds of women turned out at the special school election, and voted in favor of the Board of Education issuing \$177,700 worth of bonds for the purchase of the Wheaton property as a future high school site, and the erection of a trades school on the Chambers property in South Third avenue, and the purchase of a lot adjoining School No. 4.

The women carried the day, for it is estimated that they cast more than 60 per cent of the total vote. The Kings County Republican organization practically put itself on record last night in favor of suffrage for women.

The Kings county branch of the Assembly Districts Suffrage Association visited the headquarters of the organization in the Johnson building at Nevine street and Flatbush avenue, and no Republican was brave enough to stand up to them in argument.

MNUITY CHARGES LIBEL

Head of Electrical Workers Accuses Two Former Members.

Charles Eschweil, of 68 Newtown avenue, Astoria, and Edward Kelly, of 226 Fourth avenue, New Brighton, S. I. were arraigned before Magistrate Harris in the Tombs Court yesterday, on a charge of criminal libel preferred by Francis J. McNulty, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Both defendants were formerly members of the union.

McNulty alleges that last October Eschweil and Kelly circulated a pamphlet in which they intimated that McNulty had "bled" the electrical workers of this city for several years, obtaining from them more than \$30,000.

Magistrate Harris paroled the two men until tomorrow for examination.

FRENCH PARLIAMENT OPENS

Last Session of Lawmakers Before General Elections Begin.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Parliament reconvened today for the final session preceding the general elections in May.

Besides the budget and the school question, the principal work of the chamber will be to perfect the finance law and the workmen's pension bill. The tariff bill is still in the senate, and its passage before adjournment is doubtful.

WORKER TERRIBLY BURNED

A power machine in the Public Service Railway's transformer station in Palladium avenue, Jersey City, blew out last evening. William Hintze, twenty-six years old, an electrician, living at 2641 Hudson boulevard, was caught in the hot blast. His clothes ignited and he was terribly burned about the face, arm and body. He was taken to Christ Hospital. John Garrison, twenty-four years old, a helper in the station, went to Hintze's aid and scorched his hands. He was treated at the hospital and returned to work.

JAMES R. GARFIELD PRAISES PINCHOT

Former Secretary of the Interior Talks of Battle to Retain "Roosevelt Policies."

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 11.—James R. Garfield, writing over his own signature in a local newspaper, today regrets the dismissal of Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot by President Taft, but declares the dismissal only an incident in a long battle for the retention of the "Roosevelt policies." The former Secretary of the Interior writes, in part:

"I cannot forbear a personal expression regarding the Roosevelt policies. It is because one of the men who have stood nearest Roosevelt in the working out of those policies has only recently left public life. I refer to Gifford Pinchot.

"There is no man in our country today who has done more for equality of opportunity for the right of the great masses of the people of this country, for the fight against special privilege, and his separation from the public service is one of the greatest that we have suffered.

"But fortunately it does not mean that his work for everyone of these policies will cease in particular. It merely means that it will be done in another way; that he and the rest of the people who have joined in the fight for carrying on the Roosevelt policies are engaged in a fight which is not for to-day or one year or two years, but for generations to come. The policies that were initiated are the policies that must control if we are to be what this nation ought to be in the future.

"It means that all right-minded men and women must recognize that the things that are worth while are the things that look to the future, that look to the individual betterment of the people of our country, that they cannot be gained in a short time, by a short fight, by weakheartedness."

The statement then reviews President Roosevelt's own declaration that his administration had accomplished some things, failed to accomplish others, but that the sole aim of the administration had been to top enlarge and equalize the rights of the men and women of the United States. The Secretary declares the policy of conservation the "most vital" single policy developed under the Roosevelt administration—the most vital because conservation means the efficiency of the nation and of each individual in the nation."

SHOT BY OLD LOVER

Jersey City Woman Who Returned to Husband May Die.

Mrs. Carmela Filipo, one of the comeliest matrons in Jersey City's Italian colony, eloped two months ago with Tony Calbatta, taking her two small sons with her. She repented just before the Christmas holidays and returned to her home on the top floor of a four-story tenement house at 256 Railroad avenue. Joseph Filipo listened patiently to her confession and promises for the future and forgave his wife.

Tony the deserted lover, located Mrs. Filipo yesterday. He entered the Filipo home at 2:30 p.m. as the young wife came out of her bedroom and blazed away with his gun, and Mrs. Filipo fell with a wound under her left shoulder blade near the spine, the bullet penetrating her lung. Then Calbatta put the gun against his throat and again pulled the trigger.

Calbatta and Mrs. Filipo were taken to the City Hospital, and the doctors had their hands full with the patients the greater part of the night. The young woman was in bad shape at a late hour. Although badly hurt, Calbatta has brighter chances of getting well.

HISTORY OF GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES

By GUSTAVUS MYERS. A Monumental Work. The first volume, now ready, deals with "Conditions in Settlement and Colonial Times," and with the "Great Land Fortunes," showing how the fortunes of prominent families of the present day were "accumulated."

What Eugene V. Debs Says: "I have been following with deep interest the series of articles by Gustavus Myers embracing the 'History of the Great American Fortunes,' which are now to be put in book form. These articles are of special value to students of economics and sociology, and the facts they reveal and substantiate with reference to American fortunes are exceedingly illuminating. This work of Mr. Myers, painstaking and thorough as it certainly is, is an invaluable contribution to the economic literature of our time."

HOTEL CLERK DEAD OF GAS. Gerald J. Birmingham, a clerk at the Hotel Bayard, 142 West 40th street, was found dead in his room at 225 East 50th street early last evening. The gas was turned on in a radiator, but there was no flame. The police do not think that it was a suicide. Birmingham was twenty-five years old and came to New York about six years ago from Bolton, Mass. His family lives at Hamilton, Bermuda.

HOUSE PASSES ARMY BILL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Carrying an appropriation of \$95,200,000 for the maintenance of the army for the fiscal year of 1931, the army appropriation bill was adopted in the House today by a vote of 183 to 106; present and not voting, 9. The opposition was due to the fact that the department estimates were exceeded.

TO READ GORKY PLAY

The regular meeting of the Frelon Volksbühne will be held tomorrow night in the large hall of the Labor Temple, at 243 East 84th street. Maxim Gorky's masterpiece, "The Refuge of Night," in four acts, will be read. All who are fond of the revolutionary drama should not fail to attend. Tickets of admission are 25 cents.

THE CALL

Book Department, 462 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE -AT- GREEN & GOLDSTEIN 298 Grand Street, Between Allen and Eldridge Streets

IF YOU LIVE IN PHILADELPHIA January 14 Is Engaged.

Under the auspices of The Call Aid Society There Will Be Given on That Day Henri Bernstein's Great Drama

"ISRAEL"

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEW YORK CALL

Tickets for sale at: Blustein's Drug Store, 4th and Buttonwood streets; the Forward office, 511 South 5th street; Libbers' Cafe, 522 South 5th street; Dr. Joffe's Drug Store, 33d and Morris streets; and at office of A. J. Margolin, 203 South 5th street.

The name of the theater will be found on the ticket you buy.

"CAN'T WIN SUIT"

So Say Counsel for Harriman System to President Taft.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Robert Scott Lovett, president of the Harriman lines; former United States Senator John G. Spooner, and Maxwell Everts, counsel for the Harriman system, told President Taft yesterday that the United States government could not win the suit which it began under the Sherman anti-trust law to dissolve the merger of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroad company.

It became known on high authority today that this was the basis of yesterday's White House conference at which in addition to Judge Lovett, Spooner and Everts, there were in attendance President Taft, Attorney General Wickersham, and Frank R. Kellogg, the leading trust buster of the government.

They made no offer, it was stated, to dissolve the merger, and be good hereafter. Instead, they attempted to show the administration that there was no possible chance for the government to win its suit. While they met with no encouragement on the abstract proposition that the Department of Justice could not obtain a dissolution of the merger under the Sherman anti-trust, they did get the President and the Attorney General to agree to an investigation of their claim.

The principal contention of the railroad, it was pointed out, was that the merger of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific was not a consolidation of competitive lines within the meaning of the Sherman law.

The railroad men told the representatives of the administration that the Union Pacific had obtained control of the Southern Pacific, because they had found it absolutely necessary to buy up the Central Pacific, which runs from Portland, Ore., to San Francisco. They had done this to obtain an outlet to the Pacific at the California port.

HURLS CLUBS INTO WALDORF

Hungry Man Expresses Feelings by Smashing Dining Room Window. Henry Westenburg, of 440 Pacific street, Brooklyn, was held in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday in \$500 bail for trial for throwing a pair of Indian clubs through a window of the 23d street side of the Waldorf. The clubs landed in the dining room and caused a little excitement.

Westenburg said that he had been out of work for four weeks and was hungry. The clubs he bought on Christmas for a four-year-old boy. As they weighed about six pounds and didn't make an interesting noise when played with the boy didn't want them. So Westenburg borrowed a nickel to get to New York on the subway yesterday intending to get off at the Brooklyn Bridge and see if he could get the clubs changed for some other toy.

He made a mistake and got off at 33d street. He kept on walking until he got to Fifth avenue and the Waldorf. At the sight of the diners he let the clubs fly and then waited to be arrested.

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BORIS REINSTEIN of Buffalo, N. Y. WILL LECTURE ON "Industrial Unionism Anarcho Syndicalism Which?"

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15. Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's (East 8th street, near Third Manhattan.) Under the auspices of Social York Co. S. L. P. All Welcome.

by means of conference of such employees with representatives of the union. Thirteenth—That whether or not any differences which may arise between the union and the Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers and which may not upon conference be adjusted, shall be referred to arbitration, and if so, the names of the arbitrators or the method by which they are to be selected. Fourteenth—In event this submission to arbitration is accepted and approved by the employers belonging to the said Associated Waist and Dress Manufacturers, acting through their representatives therein, the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union agree upon notice thereof:

(a) To appoint at once an arbitrator under the provisions of Section 143 of the Labor Law, and to report the name of the same to your board.

(b) To instruct all members of the union to work until such arbitration is completed, upon condition that the wages, prices, hours, and other terms fixed by the arbitration, are to take effect, so far as this is possible, as of the day they go back to work.

(c) To abide the determination of the Board of Arbitration as per the conditions of section 143 of the Labor Law.

I have been instructed and authorized to make this proposal on behalf of the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union by resolution of its Executive Board, adopted at a meeting thereof held on the 8th inst., at Clinton Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Yours sincerely,

MILES M. DAWSON, Counsel for the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, No. 25.

Injunction Bore Bluffs

A. Sitorer, waist manufacturer, of 29-41 Walker street, who obtained an injunction against the officers of the union, telephoned to strike headquarters at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and made an appointment to meet Abe Shlob at M. Simson's restaurant at 225 Canal street at 7 o'clock last night to discuss the injunction proceedings if the union would allow him \$100 for expenses.

Shlob went to Simson's restaurant and waited, but Sitorer failed to appear. Neither did he call at the phone to strike headquarters last night. Thus, once again, the reliability of the manufacturer is clearly shown.

Unless Sitorer makes further overtures to the union today his application to have the temporary injunction made permanent will be heard tomorrow by Justice Amend in the Supreme Court.

BOSTON GIRLS MAY STRIKE

Charles Fromer, organizer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who has been working in Boston, visited strike headquarters yesterday afternoon and reported that a strike of waist makers is imminent in Boston. In all probability he declared, 3,000 girls will walk out of the shops in that city in the next week for the same reasons that the girls struck here.

A meeting was held at the Boston headquarters of the Women's Trade Union League, 7 Warren street, which was called by the Socialist women's committee for the purpose of devising ways of helping to organize the girls and to assist them in their fight. A number of meetings are planned for that purpose.

Miss Rose Schneiderman, vice president of the Women's Trade Union League, will be in Boston tomorrow to assist in the work of collecting funds for the strikers in this city.

The injunction which A. Sitorer, of 29-41 Walker street, one of the waist manufacturers, took out against the strikers last Monday, did not, in any way, change the situation yesterday, and the prospects are that it will not render the service the manufacturers hoped it would.

In order to give the injunction a full test, Miss Elizabeth Dutcher, Miss Elsie La G. Cole, Miss Ida Raub, Mrs. Bertha Malloy, and Mrs. Mary Oppenheimer, all members of the Women's Trade Union League, went down to picket the place of the firm that had the injunction issued, and walked up and down the street from five to six in the afternoon. No effect, however, was made to arrest them.

This attitude of the manufacturer and the police was partly explained by the fact that Miles M. Dawson, the attorney for the Waist Makers' Union, effected a vital change in the wording of the injunction by striking out the word "picketing" from the writ.

The pickets last night walked up and down the sidewalk in a manner not to violate any of the specified injunctions in the injunction, such as "posting, securing, intimidating or threatening. With their arms folded they walked serenely so that there should be no possibility of misconstruing their attitude into anything that would fit the above restrictions.

A unique incident of a manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1892. I. HAUSMAN & SONS AGENTS FOR EDUCATOR SHOES FOR WHOLE FAMILY Showmaker Always on Hand. 169-171 Springfield Ave. Newark, N. J. Shoes Finished Free.

ARONSON BROS. & FIEST Dry and Dress Goods. We Advertise No Special Bargains and Offer No Suit, but Guarantee Satisfaction. 41-43 BELMONT AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

The 31st Day of The Call and our Ad SIG. KLEIN and Assistants MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS. UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, PAJAMAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUITCASES, SWISSERS, UMBRELLAS, HANDBAGGERS, ETC. 30 AND 32 ED. AVE., 2D FLOOR. CALL PURCHASERS' CARDS MAY 11. Y. TEL. 486 STUYVESANT. BE READ AT OUR STORE.

SPANISH MEETING FOR REVOLUTION

Large committee of well known Socialists and other radicals has called a mass meeting, to express sympathy and afford financial help to the Spanish revolutionists, to be held on January 20, at Cooper Union.

After the recent bloody events in Spain, caused by the war in Morocco, when the Spanish proletariat protested against the horrible slaughter, undertaken solely for the profit of a few capitalists...

Tyranny Continues in Spain. The reign of terror still continues in Spain. Since the establishment of the new ministry there have been forty-two sentences for political offenses.

MEETING OF THE NEW YORK LABOR TEMPLE

ERON PREP. SCHOOL. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening.

NEW EDITION NOW READY. WHAT'S TO BE DONE? By N. G. TCHERNICHEVSKY.

"FORWARD" BALL. Saturday, January 29, 1910. AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

A. F. OF L. WANTS TO SEE J. K. HARDIE WIN

Executive Council Cables British Labor Leader to That Effect—Taft's Plans Considered.

MAN DROPS 160 FEET

Manhattan Bridge Electrician Killed. Family on Way From Norway.

Man Jumps to Death. Suicide in Metropolitan Building Hallway Causes Panic Among Girls.

LENNON LOSES OUT

Anti-Socialist No Longer Treasurer of Tailors' Union.

UNION AIDS WORKERS

LACROSSE, Wis., Jan. 11.—Alleging that at the high cost of living laboring men are unable to make ordinary living expenses the Lacrosse Trades and Labor Council yesterday announced that it had purchased a cartload of flour to retail to union members at wholesale prices.

THE SUNDAY CALL

If you give an order for a Sunday Call to your news dealer, and he fails to supply you, a copy can be procured at the following places:

IN NEW YORK. The Call office, 442 Pearl street. The Progressive Book Store, 233 East 84th street.

DUNCAN DISCHARGED

Greenian Costume of Little Menalkas Not Harmful, Says Magistrate.

IF ONLY PEOPLE KNEW. As He Knows, Says Gov. Fort, They Would Do As He Says.

FITZGERALD ELECTED

Reformer's Candidate for Mayor of Boston Beaten by 1,223 Votes.

MAN WHO CAUSED LAKE SHORE WRECK ADMITS HE RAN BY SIGNALS

ENGINEER TO BLAME; IN TEARS. Man Who Caused Lake Shore Wreck Admits He Ran by Signals.

LEND A HAND

The management is expected to get the advertising that will increase the income of The Call. To be more successful the co-operation from all readers is absolutely necessary.

ESTRADA'S TROOPS MARCH ON MANAGUA

Revolutionary Army Nearing The Capital—End of Nicaraguan War at Hand.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The State Department has received a dispatch from Bluefields saying that a majority of the prisoners of the government army captured by General Estrada, leader of the revolutionary government, will probably join the insurgent army.

PRUSSIAN DIET OPENS

Kaiser Bill Promises Reform—Socialists to Fight for Rights.

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REAL FREE SPEECH

New York to Get It at Last, Says New Park Commissioner.

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MERCHANT TAILORS. 1381 Broadway, New York.

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BROOKLYN. BUTCHERS. BAKERY. BOOTS AND SHOES.

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The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 441 Pearl Street, New York. W. W. Passage, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Sunday Issue Only.	Week-Day Issue Only.	Sun. and Week-Day Issue.
For One Year	\$2.00	\$4.50	\$6.00
For Six Months	1.00	2.25	3.00
For Three Months	.50	1.15	1.50
For One Month	.20	.40	.50

In addition to the above rates subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage.

Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. 3. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12. NO. 12.

THE GREATEST CLASH TO COME.

There is a measure of clear thinking in what Professor W. Z. Ripley had to say to the convention of the International Bricklayers and Masons' Union, assembled in Faneuil Hall, Boston. He came nearest a great truth when he said: "This is a peculiarly critical time in the development of trades unionism in this country. In the first place there has been economic depression caused by the panic of two years ago, and the employers have used the situation to eliminate wherever possible the organized men. The trusts have been tried by fire. Many have succumbed by reason of weakness and fraud, or deceit in their organization. But some of the great combinations have become impregnable. They are now trying to destroy the trades union, the only organization capable of coping with them if there is to be even-handed justice and right."

It is absurd to believe that "even-handed justice and right" can be obtained for the working class through the ability of the trades unions to whip the trust into acting decently. Some measure of consideration can be obtained, but there will remain an ever present probability of war between the two bodies. The trades union may increase in membership and financial resources, but all the time the financial and other resources of the trust are also increasing and in a far greater degree. So any truce between the two is only a period of preparation for a fight of increased bitterness.

But Professor Ripley was right when he said the trust had used the period of depression to eliminate union workmen as far as possible, and he was right when he said the trusts intend to destroy the unions. In some cases it may happen that it is inexpedient to wipe out the whole union and in that case control of it will be sought. A trust-owned union, in fact, is even better than the destruction of the union, for even when a union is beaten and scattered there are always men among the workers who will desire to reorganize. When the union is controlled there is little chance of the workers organizing a real union as then they would be forced to fight not only the employer but also many of their fellow workers.

One means whereby the field is prepared for the trust-controlled union is by the sale of a few shares of stock to various employees. Another is through various pension schemes. The third and most powerful is through politics. A capitalist politician in a trades union, or a trades union leader seeking political favor, is a greater menace to the safety of the organization than even the increasing power and financial greatness of the trust. The politician using the union to further his own ends must of necessity cater to the parties of the capitalist class. He has to crawl to the political leaders, and in every instance the political leaders are friends of the capitalists. His influence in the union must be of such a nature that it will not antagonize capitalists to too great a degree. In a word, the advancement in political preferment of any trades union leader depends upon his ability to keep the union from becoming a really potent factor in the fight for industrial emancipation.

So the safety of the union in the future inevitably depends upon its wider swing from capitalist politics, the cessation of all talk of the identity of interests of the capitalist class and the working class and the blocking of the game of the political labor leader. Concerted action on the part of the trusts will of itself force concerted action by the trades union. Through control of the Democratic and Republican parties, municipal state and federal administrations and all the courts without exception, the trusts now occupy a position that can be shaken only by Socialist political action on the part of the trades unions. They will be forced into the ranks of the Socialist party, for only by that action can they prevent destruction of their organization.

Five new restaurants of the type where they charge for a very modest meal a sum greater than a workingman's pay for a week, are being constructed in Longacre, or Times Square. No wonder the shirtwaist manufacturers and others fear an increase in wages will be a blow to them. At the present rate of profits a man has hard work to keep pace with all the city's gay resorts, and with five more added at one swoop there will be still greater difficulty.

Mayor Gaynor's peremptory order to Police Commissioner Baker that slugging policemen be instantly brought to trial and if found guilty punished, is an excellent one as far as it goes. But neither in the beginning nor now has the Mayor had a word to say on the matter of police violence in strikes. Doubtless, as in the past, the police may batter in the heads of the strikers, at their own discretion.

Independent bankers, fearing the power J. Pierpont Morgan has added to his already great might through recent acquisitions in the banking line, are getting together to form little pools of their own and to purchase control of other banking and trust companies. When the work has gone far enough and the pile is of sufficient worth for him to notice it, Morgan will add it to his other pile. There is nothing he does with greater deftness than concentrate the concerns that thought they were already concentrated.

Eusapia Palladino must be working on the New York Globe, as that paper has "materialized" Colonel Albert Pope, who died August 20, and presents him as one of the persons who is making the auto show a great success.

The only notable thing about the Boston mayoralty election is that a way has apparently been found to prevent the working class, through the Socialist party, from expressing itself.

A thief looted the mail box of a Warren street concern the other day. Possibly some additional startling political letters may be exposed later.

"THAT CHILD IS IMPROPERLY CLOTHED!"



"I see in the streets of your cities thousands of hungry children who have neither food to eat, clothes to cover them properly, nor parents to care for them. Busy yourself with ministering unto them and leave Menalkas to the mother who has his welfare nearer at heart than you ever could have."—Mrs. Raymond Duncan to Society.

THE YELLOW DOG FUND.

By Robert Hunter.

That is the pleasant name of a very useful fund.

Every large corporation and every trust has such a fund. It is usually printed in the books under the heading "legal expenses."

When Edmond Kelly was representing abroad some big trusts, the president of one of them asked Kelly once to sign a receipt for \$15,000.

Kelly protested and the president explained that he needed the money to spend in the legislature at Albany. Kelly was a lawyer, in Paris, out of the reach of the courts and no one could question any money paid Kelly for legal services. Kelly refused and after a time was dropped from among the company's attorneys.

The fact was, a very distinguished American gentleman, occupying a prominent position in the church, wanted to steal \$15,000 from his stockholders and to use the money for bribing the representatives of the people at Albany. There had to be some entry on the books and he wanted to put the amount under the head of "legal expenses."

Those little words, "legal expenses," cover a multitude of sins.

If we could only trace the money so entered on the books of corporations we should find it supporting every conceivable form of devilry. Buying conceals, legislators, judges, supporting brothers, detective agencies, spies and ex-convents.

It is called "the yellow dog fund" because every political cur, every contemptible mongrel is looking to that fund for support.

The lawyers have always been a much hated class. The peasants in the revolutions of the middle ages wanted to hang all the lawyers.

They hated them worse than the landlords, and the poor peasants, in their ignorance, demanded only that the lawyers should bring their papers and burn them.

Whenever a peasant was in trouble, in debt or on the point of being evicted, a lawyer came with a paper. Peasants could not read and the papers terrified them, and all they asked in the revolt was that all the papers should be burned, for then they thought the power of the lawyers would be gone.

Today the lawyers work the same old game. Legal expenses buys them body and soul.

They are without conscience. They will defend the Sugar Trust, making its gross and petty thefts, will strive with might and main to assist a corporation to rob the people of streets, franchises and other valuable rights.

Whenever the people protest, the lawyers are always there with papers and the people can never do anything because of those damnable papers.

And to pay such men the corporations keep a yellow dog fund. On the bench and off the bench, in the legislature and out of the legislature, they are kept in luxury by money from the yellow dog fund.

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There will be levied soon a tax on corporations. It is a very bad law because the earnings of corporations are bound to diminish under that law and the yellow dog fund bound to increase.

Money will have to be spent from the yellow dog fund to bribe inspectors, commissioners and tax collectors. More money will be spent under the head of "legal expenses" in trying to escape taxes than would need to be spent probably if the corporations paid their taxes.

But the lawyers are there, they have got to be supported anyhow, and they might as well work for the money they get.

The yellow dog fund has been used for many purposes, for almost every conceivable purpose, but C. W. Kiser, treasurer of the Republican county committee of Pittsburg, developed the uses of that fund recently on new lines.

He entertained quite handsomely Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, formerly Miss Alice Roosevelt. He paid the expenses of Mr. and Mrs. Longworth at the best hotel and otherwise showed them a rattling good time.

The wise Mr. Kiser, proud of the honor of entertaining these great people, and at the same time not wanting to bear from his pocket the burden of his hospitality, charged the sum up to "legal expenses."

When asked about the matter the treasurer explained that he did not know exactly how to itemize the expenses incurred and decided that "legal expenses" would fill the bill. For such estimable uses even the yellow dog fund serves.

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THE LORDS VS. THE PEOPLE

The English capitalists who had the terrible and constant nightmare of seeing themselves eaten up by their German neighbors, cried for more Dreadnaughts. The government is always willing to give more warships, but where can the money be found? The working people are too poor to be overtaxed. What is to be done? The rich had to be taxed.

Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, a man of relatively advanced ideas, manufactured a budget of far-reaching proposals. It contains, among other good and bad things, the taxation of the land and of the luxuries of the rich.

The land in England is concentrated in very few hands. Twelve landlords own London, taking \$100,000,000 every year. Five hundred peers own an entire one-third of England, and 4,000 landlords own the rest.

The land octopus sucks the blood of the workmen. One of these landlords, the Duke of Westminster, owns 400 acres with a yearly rent of \$15,000,000. And all this "privileged" class of dukes and lords, which "owns" England, does not contribute to the maintenance of its country.

Lloyd George introduced his budget to the House of Commons on April 29, 1909. It took seventy-two days with several all-night sittings and three readings to pass the budget. A majority of 230 of the elected representatives of the people voted in favor of the budget. Then it came to the hereditary House of Lords to be rejected in six days by a majority of 350.

It cannot be recalled the words of Nicolai Ivanovitch on the lords in a conversation that he had with an Englishman, Rothay Reynolds, in St. Petersburg. They were discussing the dull goings of the Duma. Reynolds, speaking upon the constitution of his country, hardly had said, "In England, where we have democratic government," when he was interrupted by the telephone bell and told that the budget had been thrown out by 250 votes to 70.

"I am very glad to hear it," said Ivanovitch, when he learned the news. "We have had the British constitution crammed down our throats till we are sick of hearing about it. When I was in Tehran, the Persian Nationalists told me that they wanted to introduce your constitution. 'What,' I said, 'are you going to do about the House of Lords?' They had never thought of that, poor dears. Now let me tell you that you English have a lot to learn in Russia. If you must have a second chamber, why not model it on our council of empire? You have some very brilliant politicians in the Upper House, but then you also have—forgive me if I employ one of your graceful English expressions—some half-naked idiots."

That is so. Some "half-naked idiots" and three or four "brilliant politicians" who do more harm than the idiots, have refused to pass the finance bill. Well, we must acknowledge that they acted in self-defense. The lords are not so stupid as to tax themselves. They asked

Dreadnaughts, but they did not pay for them.

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STRAY SHOTS.

By Martin Luther Flanagan.

Both sides in the Finch-Taft administration controversy have paused because the fear of a continuance of the debate might act dangerously for the Republican party. Worst still, it might show the public what the fight was really about.

Tammany may be somewhat downcast over the way Mayor Gaynor is treating the members of the organization in the matter of appointments, but his sorrow will be somewhat alleviated by the fact that the city has to do business with Tammany concerns. There was a time when the political appointment was the beginning and the end of Tammany's desire. That time has gone by. Tammany men have gone into business with the sole aim of dealing with the city; and there is far more money in such operations than in mere office-holding. Of course, it is well to have friends in office, friends who will give valuable advance information. But it is not indispensable. Besides none of the men so far appointed are so hostile to Tammany that they will refuse to do business with concerns having Tammany affiliations.

Secretary Knox seems to size up as a big diplomatic failure. He has all the seal and all the desire to serve well, but he is not able to accomplish his object without drawing attention to what he is really doing.

Last year the Postoffice Department had a total income of \$205,542,832, but at that could not make money, or even cover its expenses. So the officials have for some time past been figuring on ways and means of still further taxing those who use the department. One of the chief suggestions is that fourth-class matter, newspapers and magazines, should be made to pay a little more. There is no suggestion that railroads should be paid a little less for carrying the mails, or that the department should enter the lucrative business of conducting a parcels post. The carrying of newspapers and magazines at the lowest possible figure is one of the most important undertakings in which the government is engaged, and the additional taxings of newspapers and magazines is one of the worst possible businesses it could undertake. There is no necessity for a deficit in the department, except that the railroads would not allow it to be wiped out at their expense. As the carrying of the mails is a highly profitable branch of railroading, and as the railroads are all-powerful in the government, it will probably continue to be done at the old extortionate rates. When John W. Wainwright was Postmaster General he said there were three arguments against the parcels post—the Wells-Fargo Company, the American Express Company, and the United States Express Company. They are still there, so this source of income is closed. At present the postoffice is owned by the government, and run for private individuals, and it will need socialism to change that state of affairs.

William F. Clark, a newspaper writer, and newspaper publicist, is suing ex-Lieutenant Governor Stuyvesant Chanler for \$20,000, claiming that he did that amount of in booming Chanler for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1908. He says he wrote Chanler speeches, and also furnished the speeches to the press. Chanler would scarcely be heard from, and as it was not heard from to any great extent, though the operations in Chanler's claims to have been common. The most noted booming for office was that in William McKinley was the prize. To make him known throughout the country one of his best equipped best managed offices ever in existence was maintained, and every new great and small, and hundreds of thousands of individuals were flooded with "literature" on the advantages of necessity of making McKinley president. The work must have cost enormous sum of money. Two thousand dollars, which Chanler would scarcely have posted for a single month, in his little way he was a manufacturer of fame for other people, and really did the work. Chanler himself a small and unattractive individual in not paying.

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