

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

The Call

The Weather.

Rain today, Wednesday cloudy and colder. Southwest to westerly winds.

442 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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Price Two Cents

UNIONISTS DO NOT GAIN FAST ENOUGH

Yesterday's Election Results in Great Britain Show That Government Will Retain Majority.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A further net gain of fourteen Unionist seats in the house of commons is the result of today's polling in the general election. This does not include three districts where the count is as yet uncompleted. The returns thus far show a smaller proportion of gains for the Unionists today than was shown by the polling of Saturday.

It tends also to show that the Liberals may secure a small working majority with the aid of the Laborites and Socialists, while disregarding the Nationalists.

The popular vote today again shows that unfortunate position of the Unionists. The latter polled a total of 698,000 votes against 517,000 for the Laborites, Nationalists and Socialists combined, and yet the Unionists won only forty-eight seats, while their opponents captured fifty-six.

Including today's elections and ignoring the contested cases, the strength of the rival parties in the new parliament thus far is as follows: Laborites, 76; Laborites, 16; Nationalists, 13. This gives the government coalition a total of 105 as opposed to 52 for the Unionists. As one-third of the members are now chosen, a ministerial majority of fully 100 seems assured.

All members of the late ministry who were voted for today retained their seats, but the majorities in every case fell.

John Burns, in Battersea, dropped from a majority of 1,600 to 555. He polled 1,155 votes more than he did in 1906, but his opponent had 2,196 more supporters than he had four years ago.

Birrell's majority at North Bristol fell from 2,942 to 1,346, while his total poll was reduced.

North Camberwell gave MacNamara fewer votes and a majority of 1,082 compared with 2,217 at the last election. Macnamara's majority at Westham fell from 1,744 to 700. Hobhouse in East Bristol, polled 1,131 fewer than in the last contest and suffered a reduction in his majority.

Arthur J. Balfour, the former premier, holds his London seat. His colleague, Sir Frederick Danby, was also elected.

The Laborites fought an uphill fight, polling but 4,623 against a gross Unionist vote of 35,200. Walter H. Long, a former minister in a conservative cabinet, won in the Strand division of London by a majority of 3,213, compared with 2,061 four years ago.

The most notable Unionist gain was at Portsmouth, where Lord Charles Beresford and his colleague, Falls, routed the Laborite candidate. Beresford polled 10,777 votes, while the Laborites who carried the district in 1906 polled then only 10,500. Fall polled 15,592.

Will Crooks loses by 295 votes. The Laborites were defeated at Woolwich. Will Crooks, who is one of the foremost champions, had hastened home from a trip to Australia to vote today, and had strong hopes that his party would carry the day. They were defeated, however, in a constituency which has been regarded as strongly Laborite. It comprises the many workers in the arsenal, yet they turned Crooks down and elected a Unionist, Major Adam, by 3,715 to 3,420 votes for Crooks.

Another rejected Laborite is Steadman, who was defeated by Major Archer-Shee, whose wife is the daughter of Alfred Pell, of New York. Steadman said during the campaign that the only recommendation that Major Archer-Shee had was that he had married an American lady, and you know the Almighty dollar is very good.

"I have been on the continent at hotels," he added, "with the Americans, and I am told that they are a low and vulgar lot. Because they have dollars they think they can rule the world with their wealth."

Steadman was defeated by a majority of 694 votes, whereas he carried the same district in 1906 by 373.

Lord Hamilton carried the South Kensington district, which was held in the last parliament by Earl Percy, who died recently in an obscure hotel in Paris. During the campaign Lord Hamilton insinuated that his opponent, Captain MacIlwaine, was backed by a rich American. For this he was asked to apologize, but he did not.

The Laborites tonight are deploring the defeat at Paddington of Chloese Money, who was one of the party's most effective spell-binders on the stump.

Forty-two constituencies returning forty-six members of parliament, will vote tomorrow. In the last parliament these seats were held by 29 Laborites, 4 Laborites, and 3 Nationalists.

The most conspicuous candidate to be voted for tomorrow is Winston Churchill, who is running at Dundee, with a Laborite named Shields Robinson running mate. At South Shields Robinson, former attorney general, will be voted for, as will Buxton, former postmaster general at Tower Hamlets.

STEAMFITTERS FIRM

Union Continues Its Battle for 50-Cent Increase Per Day.

The striking steamfitters who insist on a 50-cent a day increase in wages, and that coal work should be done by union men, hold on to their demands with the tenacity of loyal, experienced unionists. Since the beginning of the disagreement with their employers, January 1, not a man has gone back on the union.

With the exception of a few victories very little change has taken place in the situation since last week. Altogether, out of the 1,300 men that have quit work, about 500 have won. The union has never lost a strike since its formation, twenty-seven years ago, and it does not intend to, declared an officer yesterday.

The steamfitters hold daily meetings at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks place, the headquarters, and every member reports in the morning. Some wait for news, as hardly a day passes without some settlements being effected.

SCARED MILK TRUST MAY LOWER PRICE

Cut to 8 Cents Per Quart Probable as One Result of Investigation by State.

A dairyman from Warwick N. Y., Edward Sanford, remarked yesterday in the course of the Attorney General's milk inquiry: "If I were a retailer, I would look for the reduction of milk here to 8 cents soon, say by April."

Some of the dealers who were present seemed to think that a drop to the 8 cent price, the raising of which to nine cents brought on the investigation, wouldn't be surprising.

The other witnesses called before Referee William G. Brown agreed that milk was flush upstate at present and none of them could advance any reason for an advance in price.

Harry Vail, a farmer of New Hillford, said he had produced in the past year 41,000 quarts of milk.

"What was the cost of producing this?" asked Special Deputy Attorney General John B. Coleman.

"What I got for it," said Vail. "Who do you sell to?"

"Do you know of any combination existing among dealers or have you any reason to think such a combination exists?" asked Vail.

"I only know we have to sell to the Consolidated Exchange or Borden's, and that we sell at their price or keep our milk. This is the only product we have to sell to the other fellow's price," said the witness. He added that cows were great producers at present. He thought that the farmers ought to get at least 4 cents a quart in summer and 5 cents in winter if they were to make a fair profit.

"Have you any remedy to suggest for present conditions?" asked Coleman.

"They are being remedied fast," said Vail. "They are being remedied by the farmers going out of business."

Farmer Got Less Than Milk Cost Him. Vail was asked if he had any exact figures showing what it cost him to produce his milk and what he received. He produced a list of bills paid by him for the month of December, 1909, amounting to \$408.51, which he said was the cost of producing in that month.

"What did you get in return for your milk that month?" asked Coleman. The witness handed over a check from the Borden Company for \$339.44.

Alfred Ely, representing several dealers, undertook to act as counsel for Sanford yesterday. Upon the objection of Coleman, the witness said Ely was not his lawyer. Later Ely talked to Sanford.

"I object to Ely talking to this witness," said Coleman, "and ask that he be put out of the room unless he keep still."

"I have a perfect right to talk here," replied Ely. "My clients are accused of criminal acts, and I have a right to defend their interests. This is a prosecution or persecution instead of an inquiry, and the attorney general is only looking for scalps for his own satisfaction."

"Well, I won't have you interfering with the examination of these witnesses. I know what I am after, and you do, too." The referee directed Ely to restrain himself.

MILL CLOSES DOWN

Fall River Employees Resent Reduction in Their Earnings.

FALL RIVER, Jan. 17.—Continued dissatisfaction over the effect upon the wage schedule of the new fifty-six hour law, which caused the reduction of two hours weekly in the working time at local cotton mills, beginning last week, today led to the closing of one mill and the serious hampering of a number of others.

So few operatives appeared for work this forenoon at one of the plants of the Merchants' Corporation that it was found necessary to shut down the mill entirely for the day. The Wampanoag, Seacoast and Arkwright mills were running with very small forces today, and many operatives were missing from the Flint and other factories.

MILK DRIVERS NOT IN SHOOTING RIOT

Strikers Deny Report in Capitalist Papers and Say Company is Back of Story.

The milk drivers who were locked out last Thursday by the McDermott Dairy Company were indignant yesterday because the capitalist papers charged union drivers with participating in shooting scraps. Alfred Sager, secretary-treasurer of the union, denied that their men knew anything about the matter, and said that the reports were "inspired" by officials of the milk firm and were printed for the purpose of prejudicing public opinion against them.

The shooting took place between John Gunther, a strikebreaker for the Bronx branch of the firm, and one Henry Heise, on 163d street. Several shots were exchanged, and both men landed in Tremont avenue station house.

A similar affair took place on West 59th street, between Frank E. England, another strikebreaker, and an unknown man. England said that the man fired at him and that he dodged behind the milk cans to escape being hit.

This story, however, could not be corroborated yesterday and the police had to take England's word for it. Heise, too, denied that he did any shooting, and declared that he merely approached Gunther, when the latter drew a gun and began firing.

Were Locked Out. "This is not a strike, as the papers call it," said Sager. "It is a lockout. We were dismissed after we had been promised that our proposition for a 25 cents increase would be considered."

Sager told how they approached the firm last week and asked for a slight increase in wages. The union thought that the advance in the price in milk, and the recent revelations that the trust has been making large profits, justified a demand of the kind they made.

Accordingly, A. Conner, the business agent of the union, had a talk with John A. Doyle, the general manager of the McDermott Dairy Company and it was agreed that the matter should be further considered at the next meeting of the union, which was to take place last Saturday.

But when the drivers showed up last Thursday the superintendents of the six branches of that firm told them that if they wished to remain they would have to take the union buttons out of their hats. "They refused to do so and went away."

"The company was well prepared," said Sager. "They had strikebreakers and a gang of special officers ready to protect them. Some wagons are driven by as many as three scabs, and the wholesale wagons carry as many as five," said Sager.

"Work is No Snap." "Our work is no snap," continued Sager, "and we think we are entitled to consideration, if not to a raise in wages. The majority of our men are married and have families to support. With the advance in prices it is hard to get along on the \$16 a week which is the average earning in our trade."

Some of the men who were present yesterday at Brevort Hall, 54th street and Third avenue, the headquarters of the union, described the hardships of their work. Those driving the retail wagons start work as early as 1 o'clock in the morning and are never done until 2 o'clock the following afternoon. Mondays and Tuesdays are collecting days, and drivers work eighteen hours on those days. Drivers on wholesale wagons start work at 11 o'clock at night and stop at 1 o'clock the next afternoon.

The Milk Drivers' Union is affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and with the American Federation of Labor. It has a membership of about 600.

MAY MOVE PLANT

Fight of Tin Workers Against "Open Shop" Keeps Up at Elwood, Ind.

ELWOOD, Ind., Jan. 17.—The fight of the union men against the "open shop" at the American Sheet and Tinplate Company's plant in this city, has broken out with increased force, and it is the general belief here that operations will be transferred to Gas City, where \$150,000 is being spent in converting the eight-mill plant into one of the modern owned and operated by the American Sheet and Tinplate Company.

The management plans to open the Gas City mills on January 24, and at present the intention is to operate the mill there almost wholly with Eastern workmen. The mayor and board of police commissioners are making every effort to "protect" the tin company's scabs, but they say that they are in fear of their lives.

SHOT FOR NOT DANCING

Edward O'Neill, thirty-nine years old, of 524 West 49th street, Manhattan, didn't dance quite fast enough yesterday morning in a saloon in West 51st street, near Tenth avenue, Manhattan, for a man who had a revolver. The man fired and the bullet struck O'Neill in the left ankle. He was later taken to the Flower Hospital. The man with the gun escaped.

MINERS ASSEMBLING

Delegates Gather at Indianapolis For Big Union Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—Delegates of miners from every section of the United States are arriving here today to attend the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which opens tomorrow. It is the general belief that the advance in the wage scale, which the miners will doubtless decide upon at the present convention, will be forthcoming without the necessity of a strike.

According to those in close touch with President Lewis and his policies, Lewis is vigorously opposed to precipitating a general strike, and it is believed no attempt will be made to overthrow his peace policy.

Lewis' friends also maintain that he will control the convention this year, and that his former enemies, who vigorously opposed him for re-election, will not wage such a strenuous warfare against him as a year ago.

Frank S. Hayes, of Springfield, Ill., was one of the early arrivals for the convention, and it is said his election to the vice presidency of the organization is practically conceded.

The struggle for the "open shop" in Canada will receive attention. E. M. McCullough says that it is important, not only to the United Mine Workers, but also to the international labor unions of the United States, that are represented in Canada. "Canada for the Canadians," he says, is the cry that is there being raised; and he expressed the belief that if the United Mine Workers were not successful in their fight in Nova Scotia, other international unions would be attacked there is an effort to drive them out.

TO STRIKE FOR CHECKER

Wilkes-Barre Miners May Go Out This Morning and Tie Up Colliery.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 17.—Miners at the South Wilkes-Barre colliery of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company are threatening to go on strike in the morning, because General Manager Charles L. Huber has refused their request for the appointment of a check docking board.

Huber notified them that their application was irregular, and that it had to come before the company in the proper manner. The men say the application was regular enough, and they do not intend to waste any more time in writing requests. Several of them say they expect the men will refuse to work tomorrow.

STICK BY LEADER

Hackensack Silk Strikers Refuse to Let Garafino Sacrifice Self.

President Celestino Piva, of New York, head of the Givraud Brothers' general silk mills, was willing to settle the strike in the Hackensack silk mill, yesterday, even agreeing to accept the proffered compromise of the strikers, but he insisted that Salvatore Carafino, president of the silk weavers' union, at Hackensack, would not be allowed to return to the mill.

Piva blames Carafino for all the trouble in the mill. At the conference arranged by the Men's Club of the Unitarian Church last Thursday, at which Mayor Linkroom, president, Carafino took exception to some statements made by President Piva, and said: "We can't believe you any more. Piva; you tell so many different stories."

When Carafino was told of Piva's conclusion yesterday, he smiled. He said he was willing to be the victim so long as the 300 workers could return to the mill.

The proposed reduction of 10 per cent was cut to 5 per cent, and the weavers' president accepted this as a partial victory for the strikers.

But the strikers met in the afternoon and voted that they would not return to the mill without their president and leader, despite their suffering, and their ultimatum was sent to President Piva last night.

5,000 ON STRIKE

Spanish Government Rushes Troops to Scene of Arzavalo Tie-up.

MADRID, Jan. 17.—Police reinforcements and troops of cavalry were rushed today to the arsenals at Ferrol, Corunna and Gijon, where the workmen on the warship docks have declared a general strike.

Today's strike, following that of Saturday, when 2,000 workmen employed at the Madrid arsenal walked out, throws a total of 5,000 workmen out and practically suspends work at all of the large government arsenals.

R. R. MAN LOSES SUIT

Mrs. Duryea Recovers \$20,000 From Fraudulent Stock Sale.

Mrs. Frances Duryea was awarded \$20,000 yesterday in her suit against Eugene Zimmerman, the Cincinnati railroad man, to recover the value of railroad stock sold her late husband, William Duryea.

On a former trial Duryea was awarded \$15,000. The Appellate Division reversed the case on error. The widow continued the suit as executor.

MORE WAIST STRIKERS WIN IN N. Y.; REJECT BOSSES' OFFER IN PHILADELPHIA

Referendum Vote Indorses Decision of Sunday's Big Meeting. REFUSE TO ENTER TRAP Not Opposed to Honest Arbitration, but Will Not Return to Work Pending Decision.

(Special to The Call) PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—By referendum vote at the various shop meetings today, the striking shirtwaist makers expressed their willingness to arbitrate, but absolutely refused to return to work pending the decision of the board of arbitration.

The arbitration offer was made on Friday by the manufacturers, who proposed adjustment by a board consisting of two representatives of the union, two from the employers and a fifth member to be chosen by these four. The manufacturers stipulated that the girls should return to work during the negotiations. This was indignantly rejected and denounced as a trap of the bosses at a mass meeting of the strikers at New Royal Hall yesterday, and the referendum vote today reasserts the stand taken at the meeting.

Secretary Rosenberg said today that the position of the union was now stronger than ever. He said that the proposition of the bosses was merely a bluff to capture public sympathy and that it showed their weakness.

The strikers viewed the plan of the bosses with the utmost suspicion because it provided that they should return to work before the arbitration board should start its sessions. Accordingly they refused to listen to any advice from any of the leaders as to arbitration, and shouted down every mention of the term, arbitration.

A letter was read to the strikers alleged to have been written by one of the employers, and setting forth to a customer that the employers' agreement would end on January 15, and that after that there would be a break in the manufacturers' ranks, causing the strike to end. This encouraged the girls and made them more confident than ever that they would win.

Another phase of the situation was made known yesterday when Rosenberg announced that the agreement which held the Manufacturers' Association together expired on Saturday night. The employers banded together for the purpose of breaking the strike. Owing to the differences of opinion existing among them, they made the agreement a limited one. It is said that M. Haber & Co. declared when the association was formed that the strike would be broken by the 15th of this month. Several of the smaller manufacturers were especially hard to control. They made several attempts to bolt the combine and seek peace with their employees. It is now stated that these firms are willing to negotiate with the union on the union's own terms.

Another feature of Rosenberg's speech yesterday was an attack on Rabbi Levinthal. Levinthal has advocated arbitration, and Rosenberg declared that Rabbi Levinthal was in favor of the return to work before arbitration. Rosenberg declared that the rabbi was quite unfit to speak on the subject, as he knew little of the conditions.

Isidor Sachs, secretary of the union, declared yesterday: "The strike has thus far, at the end of the fourth week, cost the girls \$100,000 in loss of wages. The manufacturers have lost fully a half million dollars. Five thousand dollars has been paid out in strike benefits, and we have sufficient funds to carry the strike on for four weeks more."

"Some idea of the spirit of the girls was seen yesterday when one of the strikers broke down and wept when she saw the last hope of her return to work today vanish. She, almost incoherently, sobbed her faithfulness to the union to several girls who crowded around her."

"I know what is the matter with Bertha," said a girl near the crowd. "The landlord put her and her mother out this morning because there was no rent paid. He took the furniture away in a wagon."

Without any blaring of horns and as quietly as a thing of its kind could be done, a collection was taken up from the strikers in the rear of the hall. A few cents here and maybe a nickel or a dime there made up a purse of \$4.25. Bertha took the money to a little bent woman in a brown wig who sat huddled in a corner of the hall. The old woman was Bertha's mother. She had come to the meeting simply because there was nowhere else for her to go.

Yesterday's parade was abandoned. The weather and the developments of yesterday prompted the leaders to forego the great demonstration.

A Way to Aid the Strikers

The Socialist women's committee of the Socialist party of New York calls upon all Socialists and sympathizers to attend "Socialist Night" at the performance of "The Barrier," at the New Amsterdam Theater, Saturday evening, January 22. Half of the proceeds sold through various headquarters and organizations will go to aid the striking shirtwaist makers.

Coupons exchangeable for reserved seats at the box office should be obtained from the Rand School, 112 East 19th street; Women's Trade Union League, 43 East 22d street; Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, or Progressive Book Store, 233 East 84th street. Tickets bought at the box office without coupons will not aid the strikers.

COPS STAND TRIAL FOR BRUTAL ASSAULT

Four Members of Baker's Gang of Cossacks Charged With Shooting and Clubbing Citizens.

Three cases against club-wielding patrolmen came up in Brooklyn courts yesterday.

Dennis O'Sullivan and George T. Hanson, of the Adams street station, and James Devon, of the Hamburg avenue station, were the defendants. Each was accused of clubbing law-abiding citizens.

Pasquale Ricciardi, of 225 West 15th street, is the complainant against O'Sullivan, who, he asserts, threw him out of the butcher shop on Fifth avenue, near 19th street, last Tuesday, while Ricciardi was arguing with the butcher, who refused to give him charge for a bill.

Borough Inspector Holahan arrested O'Sullivan, who was arraigned yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Tighe, at the Adams street station, and held in \$200 bail for examination Friday.

Devon is accused of clubbing Oscar Gregory, a resident of Hart street, in the presence of his wife and neighbors, near Myrtle avenue and Broadway, near Myrtle district Attorney Room, of Kings county, put the facts before the jury.

Hanson is charged with clubbing John Mullins, a night watchman employed at McLaughlin park, Jay street. It is alleged the policeman attacked Mullins when the latter was on duty at the park.

A charge of felonious assault was also the cause of the appearance of Alexander Cohen, a plain clothes man, of the West 68th street station, in the West Side Court in Manhattan, yesterday. Captain James Thompson charged him with feloniously shooting Thomas McDonald in the latter's apartment, 147 Amsterdam avenue, where he had been sent to stop an altercation. McDonald was taken to Flower Hospital with wounds in his left wrist and breast.

Magistrate Herbert held Cohen in \$1,000 bail for examination on January 18.

GRANITE MEN FIRM

Lockout Firms' Invitation to Men to Return Not Accepted.

HARRE, Vt., Jan. 17.—The lockout which has practically paralyzed the granite industry of this state since November 15, was changed to a strike today, and the bosses tried to throw the responsibility on the 5,000 cutters who are out.

This movement was brought about by the action of the manufacturers in Harre, East Harre, Northfield, Montpelier, Williamstown and Waterbury in opening their quarries for the men to return, if they chose, under the old conditions.

In only one shop did the ending of the lockout result in the return of the cutters to work, and in this instance the manufacturer, the Ladies Granite Company, of Harre, acceded to the demand of the men for an increase in wages.

Two More Firms Give to the Demands of the Union. BOSSES ARE DESPERATE Fearing Work of Pickets Company Will House No Scabs in Factory.

Two more members of the United Shirtwaist Manufacturers' Association to the union yesterday, and more girls went back to work. The girls are elated over the victory which brings the end of the strike nearer.

The camp of the bosses was into consternation and dismay from the latest reports that they gathered last night it seems the bosses' association is on its "last legs" and will dissolve at any moment.

When the Knickerbocker Company, of 28th street and West 4th street, which was considered to be one of the strongholds of the bosses' coalition, gave in to the just demands of the union Sunday, it was considered to be one of the last nails in the coffin of the bosses' association, and the victories yesterday have, no doubt, sealed the doom of the organization forever.

The two firms to come to terms with the union were J. Gold & Co., 125th street, where fifty girls turned to work, and J. D. Post Co., of 107 East 17th street, where a representative called at the headquarters of the union and signed an agreement giving in to all the demands of the union. Over a hundred girls turned to work at the Postker factory.

Miss Millholland Arrived. Miss Inez Millholland, of 3rd street, the Nassau graduate who was active in the shirtwaist strike, was arrested yesterday afternoon by the Mercer street police station, locked in a cell for more than an hour before John E. Millholland, father, came and bailed her, Lieutenant Henry W. Torney, of Coast artillery, who was with Miss Millholland, also was in a cell. Miss Millholland's father came.

Bail was fixed at \$500 for the presence of Miss Millholland in the morning in the Jefferson Market court, and a like amount for Torney and his father, who gave his business as of a contractor, put up 4,000 dollars in Essex county. He said he was worth \$200,000.

Two of the striking waitresses called on Mayor Gaynor yesterday and complained of the severity of the police and the magistrates. The waitresses, Grace and Annie Serra, one has been fined \$100, the other has served five days in the workhouse. One of the sisters suggested to the Mayor the advisability of bringing representatives of the employers and strikers together to settle the trouble, but he said that he would not take the initiative.

It was learned yesterday that a movement has been started for the opening of a large Co-operative shirtwaist factory, which will be run under union conditions, giving employment to hundreds of girl strikers. The details of the plan will be announced in a few days.

The union was informed yesterday that President DeYoung, of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, had a committee of the strikers appeared Sunday afternoon, appointed a committee to act in conjunction with the strikers, and to try to end the strike. The members of the committee were as follows: James Boyle, M. J. Flaherty, Miss Mary Goldsmith, J. J. Flynn, J. Quinn, L. Bradley, J. Mulhearn, George L. George, George Behrends, James L. Don.

Today a theater benefit performance will be given at Kessler's Theater. The affair is arranged by the strikers, who meet at Terrace, 294 East Broadway, and "Man and Devil," by Jacob Gordin, will be played. David Kessler and his cast of players will give their services free of charge.

Tickets for the benefit can be obtained from the chairman of C. F. Simmons' shop, ground floor, East Broadway, and at the box office of the theater.

More Sixteen Arrested. Ida East, a striker, employed by J. & M. Cohen, 125 Green street, arrested yesterday on the charge of assaulting a man working at the establishment, and was held under bail by Magistrate Steiner, of Essex Market Court, for \$500.

In the Jefferson Market Court, the case of the strikers against the employers was continued.

TRUST OFFICIALS HELD FOR TRIAL

High Employes of Sugar Combine Plead Not Guilty and Are Admitted to Bail.

Charles R. Helke, secretary and treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Hough, in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, charged with making false entries and conspiring to defraud the government. He was placed under \$5,000 bail to plead next Monday.

MUCH BAD MEAT SOLD IN NEW YORK

Commissioner of Agriculture Asks for Legislation Extending Inspection of Abattoirs.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, handed down by Speaker Wadsworth today, includes a detailed account of the work done and expenses incurred, and makes a few recommendations for amendments to the agricultural law.

Fraas & Miller "THE FURNITURE CENTER."

When you buy a Piece of Furniture, Get the Best—even if it does cost a trifle more. It is eminently cheaper and better in the long run.

OVATION TO PINCHOT AT CIVIC FEDERATION

Receives More Attention Than Taft at Conference on Uniformity of Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—There was a big surprise at the National Conference on Uniform State Laws, called by the Civic Federation, during its afternoon session here today, when Gifford Pinchot, recently dismissed as chief forester of the United States, was unexpectedly introduced to the delegates.

"BLOODY SUNDAY" Friday, January 21, 1910

The Russian Dramatic Society Will Present "MYESCHYANE" MAXIM GORKY'S Great Four Act Play At the PROGRESS ASSEMBLY ROOMS 28-30 Avenue A, Cor. 2d St.

Advertisement for Maxim Gorky's play 'Myeschyane' at the Progress Assembly Rooms, listing various pharmacies and bookstores.

SENATE BUSY AGAIN

Adopts Conference Report on Ballinger-Pinchot Row. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The senate adopted today the conference report on the resolution for the investigation of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

HITCHCOCK ATTACKS BALLINGER FIERCELY

Secretary of Interior Accused of Favoritism and Misuse of Funds of Land Office. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Specific charges of extravagance and favoritism in the land office and misuse of appropriations were made today by Representative Hitchcock of Nebraska, before the house committee on expenditures in the Interior Department.

Much Uninspected Meat in Market.

It is recommended that legislation be enacted to provide for a proper surveillance over the abattoirs of the state and interstate traffic in meat. The commissioner points out that practically the only inspected meat sold in New York state is the product of abattoirs enjoying federal meat inspection, which is limited to those plants doing an interstate business.

TAFT ADVOCATES UNIFORMITY.

President Taft made the opening address at the conference on uniform legislation, complimenting the Civic Federation on its past work and declaring that there should be uniformity in judicial procedure, and that if anything in the system deserved attack it was the delay that could be secured by the wealthy under judicial proceedings.

Cigars Made Under Union Conditions ARE SOLD FROM A BOX WITH THE BLUE LABEL

Advertisement for Union-made Cigars, featuring the 'Blue Label' and 'Union Labels'.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE UNION LABEL BUY UNION MADE CIGARS

ONE SNOW GRATER FIRED BY "BIG BILL"

Foreman Accused of Taxing Laborers \$2 for Jobs—More May Be Involved. Commissioner Edwards announced yesterday that he was on the trail of any graft that might be involved in the removal of the biggest snowfall of the year, and led off with the dismissal of a section foreman who was charged with holding up emergency laborers for \$2 apiece before he would promise them employment.

yesterday that he would give 400 acres of rich bottom lands near... got to unemployed men. The announcement was made at a meeting of the Brotherhood Welfare Association...

TAX RATE BOOSTED

Ludlow Mill Bosses Will Pay Indirectly for Evicting Strikers. LUDLOW, Mass., Jan. 17.—Ludlow is not soon to forget its recent strike. While the memory of their trials during the periods of eviction from their homes will live long with the evicted families of strikers, the entire town, and the Ludlow Manufacturing Association principally, will feel the effects of the strike for some time.

N. J. PRINTERS MEET

72 Delegates of Various Organizations Convene and Elect Officers. RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 17.—The State Printers' League of New Jersey was entertained by the Rahway Typographical Union No. 235 yesterday in Washington Hall. Delegates were present from Newark, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Hoboken, Orange, Paterson, Perth Amboy, Somerville, New York and this city, in all a total of seventy-two delegates and visitors.

POLES BADLY TREATED

Brutally Beaten and Starved by Employers in Georgia. ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 17.—Forty penniless Poles, fresh from across the sea, tell pitiful stories of how they were deceived by a New York employment agency. They declare they were sent to Jackson, Ga., were compelled to work out their transportation, got wages less than \$1.50 a day, and nothing but crackers to eat, and finally were clubbed and otherwise mistreated by armed guards.

LAND FOR UNEMPLOYED

Arkansas Citizen Will Put 4,000 Acres at Their Disposal. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—George M. Jackson, of Piggott, Ark., announced today that he was willing to donate 4,000 acres of land to the unemployed.

UNION LABELS

Advertisement for Union Labels, featuring a logo and text about shoe quality and union support.

Table listing various items and their prices, including Mystic Soc. Sunday Schools, A. Ourada, Sailors' Snug Harbor, etc.

SUFFRAGETTES DISCHARGED.

Arrested on Roof of Town Hall for Shouting "Votes for Women." LOUTH, Jan. 17.—Bertha Brewster and Emily Huson, two suffragettes who hid in a false roof of the town hall here for over twenty-four hours in order to interrupt the meeting which was addressed by Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George on Saturday night, were arraigned in court today and were discharged with a caution not to repeat the offense.

TEA.

See What You Buy. Look at the packet the dealer hands you to be sure you get what you ask for. Popular products are often imitated.

Advertisement for White Rose Ceylon Tea, featuring a logo and promotional text.

GAS KILLS YOUNG CLERK.

William McCarthy, a clerk, twenty years old, was found dead yesterday in his room at 232 West 10th street. The death, caused by gas, is supposed to have been accidental, but the police of the Charles street station and the coroner's office are investigating.

THE NEW YORK SUNDAY CALL

Advertisement for The New York Sunday Call, offering a subscription for \$2.00.

Advertisement for SIG. KLEIN and Assistants, Men's and Ladies' Furnishings, listing various clothing items.

Advertisement for THE NEW YORK CALL, 442 Pearl Street, New York City.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS IN LIVELY DEBATE

Attitude of New Ministry Starts Heated Discussion—Good Results Sure to Follow.

By M. P. PIERMATELLI.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

ROME, Jan. 1.—The Italian Socialists in fratricidal war?

It may appear so to the man not well acquainted with our ways of discussion and not aware of the enthusiasm and excitement which never leave us, even in our most simple and daily questions.

All the papers in every part of the peninsula have been greatly interested for the last few weeks in a polemic in the Socialist party and which found its origin in the "too nationalist and royalist ideas" expressed by Enrico Ferri in speeches he made on his return from South America and in interviews he gave during the last ministerial crisis.

And it is for this that the Italian Socialist party is going through an exciting week and a week of violent sessions.

Ferri, on his part, has shouted against the "Giolittism" of Filippo Turati, who compared ex-President Giolitti to Vavour, and Ferri then enumerated the different positions of his accusers.

Also Morgari had no difficulties in giving interviews in which he did not spare words of praise for the newly elected Premier Sonnino, and, as Ferri blamed Turati for his "good words" for the Giolitti ministry, now Morgari will probably undergo the same fate for having called Sonnino a "superior man."

And such he may be in fact, for Sonnino is not a good speaker, and he can only secure the majority by means of the anti-Giolitti message of parliament by preventing and putting into effect a good program of democratic and social reforms.

Giolitti, as well as all "great" statesmen, is a fine speaker, so he had a lot of fine and pompous words for the nation, but nothing more.

Deaths Not Words.

Sonnino in announcing the intentions of his cabinet, said that instead of words he would give deeds to the country; and in consequence he was not going to waste time in elaborate speeches, but begged the country to wait patiently and give him time to prove with facts the program of his cabinet.

And for this noisy polemic many Socialists and sympathizers have demonstrated their sorrow, for they look at it as a harmful and dangerous thing to the unity and order of the party.

The Socialists, as well as all other parties, had fallen into a lethargy, due to the "careless" policy of Giolitti who, for his "amoralistic purposes," had been promising lots of things right and left, but giving a mere nothing to the people.

Of course, this policy was and still is the desire of the conservative and clerical parties (the priest is always against us) and not of us Democrats, who badly need many and urgent social reforms.

Sonnino is for the second time called to the prime ministry. The first time he remained only a hundred days, as he refused to pay the old ministerial newspapers, as he had the Giornale d'Italia of his own, and for having refused any "amoralistic" support in the election of ministerial members of parliament.

His program, also, this time is a rather liberal and energetic one, but if the king does not call out for a general political election now we think the old Giolitti party with the clericals will overthrow Sonnino again.

And in such a case a general election will be necessary, and no doubt our party will be greatly benefited by it, as well as the Republicans and Radicals.

At all events, it is well that things are stirring up, even if a little too much, for the holidays are now over and our party as well as the Republicans and Radicals will be all woken up and ready for a good fight.

TRIBUNA ATTACKS SONNINO.

ROME, Jan. 17.—La Tribuna, the leading organ of the supporters of ex-Premier Giolitti, printed a violent attack upon Prime Minister Sonnino yesterday. This has caused considerable surprise, as it was generally supposed that the "Giolittist" deputies would maintain a neutral attitude toward the new cabinet.

GOMPERS CASE CONSIDERED.

Chief Justice Fuller Takes Motion to Hurl It Up Under Adversity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Motions were made in the Supreme Court today to advance and hear as one case the appeal of the Buck's Stove and Range Company and the cross appeal of Samuel Gompers and other officers of the American Federation of Labor in the boycott proceedings, and the appeal of the District of Columbia Court holding those officers in contempt.

Chief Justice Fuller remarked that there seemed a large assignment; already of important cases for March, and the court therefore would have to take the motion under advisement.

"FORWARD" BALL

Saturday, January 29, 1910 AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

5,000 in prizes, \$500 in cash for the most hands in each, \$500 worth of valuable articles—a Piano; a Phonograph, value \$100; and many other things.

The whole profit this year will be divided among the following organizations: (1) The Socialist Party, New York. (2) The New York Call. (3) The Month Magazine, "The Call." (4) The Jewish Aid Society.

TICKETS, 50 CENTS. Now on sale in the Forward office and The Call Office.

EMBEZZLER SENTENCED

Manager of Jefferson Bank Gets Not Less Than Four Years.

Paul Endemann, of 17th street and First avenue, Coney Island, was sentenced yesterday by Judge O'Sullivan, in General Sessions, to not less than four years, nor more than eight years and six months, in state prison after pleading guilty to stealing from the East Side branch of the Jefferson Bank, at Houston and Clinton streets, of which he was general manager.

He disappeared on June 15 last and was arrested next day. It was hoped that if the sentence was held up for a while he might divulge the names of "pals," but he maintained that he was alone in the robbery.

At the time of his arrest he said he had taken about \$50,000, but it was subsequently learned that the loss was much more.

FREE LECTURES

The following public lectures are arranged under the auspices of the Board of Education for tonight:

Wadleigh High School, 114th street and Seventh avenue: "Money Value and Coined Money." Dr. Walter E. Clark.

Public School 21, Mott street and Prince street: "Our Navy; Past and Present." Edgar A. Carlton.

Public School 30, 224 East 23rd street: "Rousseau." Professor Christian Gauss.

Public School 63, 4th street, east of First avenue: "The Panama Canal." Dr. Edwin E. Slosson.

Public School 169, Audubon avenue and 169th street: "Composers and Music of France." Clarence de Vaux Royer.

Museum of Natural History, 77th street and Columbus avenue: "The Vastness of Brazil." Charles M. Pepper.

Public Library, 103 West 135th street: "Switzerland." W. Torrence Stuchell.

LABORER KILLED BY GAS.

Frank Sulzbach, a laborer, who had a room in a house at 304 Avenue A, was found dead in bed yesterday by another lodger, who had been awakened by a strong odor of gas, and who had traced it to Sulzbach's room. The police think the death was an accident.

Coupon for Books at Reduced Prices

This coupon represents a cash value of one-third of retail price of books offered in the list printed below.

It will be accepted on all orders, the retail price of which amounts to \$1.50 and more. We pay the postage or expressage.

The New York Call

442 Pearl St., New York.

PAPER BOOKS.

Underfed School Children, Spargo, 10c

Unionism and Socialism, Debs, 10c

No Compromise, Liebknecht, 10c

Socialism Made Easy, Connolly, 10c

Republic of Plato, Vol. 1-5, each, 10c

The Question Box, 10c

What's So and What Isn't, Work, 10c

Merric England, Blitchford, 10c

The Socialists, Spargo, 10c

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Spargo, 10c

Value, Price and Profit, Marx, 10c

Communist Manifesto, Marx, and Engels, 10c

Socialism Made Plain, Benson, 15c

Read to Power, Kentucky, 25c

Common Sense of Socialism, Spargo, 25c

Modern Socialism, Vall, 25c

Principles of Scientific Socialism, Vall, 25c

CLOTH BOUND BOOKS.

Socialism, Spargo, \$1.50

The Overman, Sinclair, 50c

The Triumph of Life, Boelche, 50c

Life and Death, Teichmann, 50c

Stories of the Struggle, Winchester, 50c

Sale of an Appetite, Lafargue, 50c

Ancient Society, Morgan, \$1.50

The Ancient Lowly (2 vols), Ward, 25c each, \$2.00

THESE FIVE ARE JUST ISSUED.

FIVE CENTS EACH.

Craft Unionism, Debs

Class Unionism, Debs

Industrial Unionism, Debs

Revolutionary Unionism, Debs

Revolution, London

Telegraphic Briefs

Three Down in War Sloop's Wreck.

MINORCA, Balearic Islands, Jan. 17.—The French war sloop Marjol was wrecked today on the coast of Minorca Island. Three of the crew were drowned and four others were injured.

Philippines May Regulate Commerce.

MANILA, Jan. 17.—In a case involving cruelty in the shipment of cattle from Indo-China to Manila, the Supreme Court today decided that the Philippine government possesses the power to regulate foreign commerce with the Philippine Islands, and to decrease such commerce within the limits of the authority of a complete governmental organism.

Russia Opposes Knox Plan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—The council of ministers has decided that the American proposal to neutralize the Manchurian railways is not acceptable to the Russian government at present. Russia's reply to Secretary Knox's note will be delivered to Ambassador Rockhill in a few days.

595 Lbs. Police Magistrate Dead.

AURORA, Ill., Jan. 17.—Peter Kleck, the "greatest police magistrate in Illinois," is dead. He weighed 595 pounds and was 6 feet 3 inches tall.

Won't Withdraw Merger Suit.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—President Taft will not withdraw the suit to dissolve the Harriman merger. It was learned today from high official sources that the government will press the suit. Several days ago there was a conference at the White House between Judge Lovett and Senator Spooner, for the Harriman system urged the dismissal of the suit. It was represented that the government could not win.

Ship Stewards Arrested for Theft.

HAMBURG, Jan. 17.—Thirty-eight of the stewards and waiters of the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, of the Hamburg-American line, were arrested upon the arrival of the steamer at Cuxhaven today. The prisoners are accused of stealing provisions, particularly meats and preserves.

Kansas Corporation Law Invalid.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In the cases of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Pullman Company vs. the State of Kansas, the Supreme Court of the United States today, in effect, held to be invalid the Kansas state law of 1898, known as the Bush act, requiring outside corporations to pay a charter fee for the benefit of the state schools.

Child Beater Must Serve Term.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Josephine Sargent, the American wife of Cecil H. Sargent, an Englishman, today lost her appeal for the suspension of her jail sentence of eighteen months and will begin her term of imprisonment at once. She has been on bail since May 24, when she and her husband were found guilty of having maltreated children confined to their care.

Tar Heels Sign Morse Petition.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 17.—Prominent men of this city quickly affixed their names to a petition put in circulation today praying President Taft for the absolute pardon of Charles W. Morse, the New York banker convicted of a violation of the national banking act, and serving a fifteen year sentence in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga.

Russian General Arrested.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—Major General Artabolevsky was arrested today in connection with the frauds uncovered in the quartermaster's department. The emperor has extended the scope of the investigation to cover all departments of the army.

Ex-Governor Werts Dead.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 17.—Ex-Governor George P. Werts died at his home, 275 Union street, today from pneumonia. He had been in ill health for some time.

Recount in Boston Begun.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—A verification, by a recount of the votes for the four candidates for mayor and the nineteen aspirants to the city council, was begun today by the election commissioners in Faneuil Hall. There are 95,373 ballots to be checked, and the final result will not be reached for several days.

Cold Wave in Connecticut.

WINSTED, Conn., Jan. 17.—This section is experiencing today some of the coldest weather of the season. Temperatures ranging from 10 degrees below zero to 15 degrees below zero.

Lakeville and 18 at Barkhamsted are

New Ministry for Hungary.

VIENNA, Jan. 17.—After overcoming many difficulties, Count Khuen von Hedervary has succeeded in forming a new Hungarian ministry. Emperor-King Francis Joseph today approved the list submitted.

Exposition for New York.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Secretary of State Koenig today accepted the certificate of incorporation of the New York Permanent Exposition Company, which will hold a world's fair in New York in 1912 and thereafter establish a permanent industrial exposition for the different states of the Union as well as foreign countries.

Minister Kills Self.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 17.—The Rev. Paul Axtell, twenty-eight years old, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Sewickley, killed himself today at his father's home near Hymestead, by firing a revolver bullet through his heart. Ill health is said to have been the cause.

U. S. Employee May Get Back Pay.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—It is understood here today that an omnibus claims bill will be passed at this session of Congress, containing claims amounting to \$30,000, which will go to the employees of the Brooklyn navy yard for overtime work performed many years ago.

Spanish "Noble" Arrested.

MADRID, Jan. 17.—A member of the nobility, who was formerly a deputy, but whose name is withheld, was arrested today, following the discovery of a counterfeiting plant upon his estate near Guadix, province of Guadix.

that he ran across a typhoid germ in the course of his investigations.

Longest Pike Trestle Opened.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 17.—The pile trestle of the Norfolk and Southern railway, over Albemarle sound in North Carolina, was today opened to the passage of regular trains. It is said to be the longest bridge of its kind in the world. In it are five short steel spans and two steel drawbridges.

"Sanitary" Code Aimed at Negroes.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 17.—The state board of health has prepared a new sanitary code for railroads, hotels, and public buildings. One provision prohibits Pullman porters from sleeping in the berths for the white people, and from using sleeping car linen for their own needs.

John D. Guarded by Deputies.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 17.—On the request of John D. Rockefeller Sheriff Scherp, of White Plains, today appointed seven men on his large country estate at Pocantico Hills, to be deputy sheriffs. The oil king, it is said, is almost constantly surrounded by a guard, and the action of the sheriff gives him the authority to carry arms and make arrests.

Gambler Weep as Tools Burn.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—By order of District Attorney Rollin B. Sanford, Albany, \$5,000 worth of gambling paraphernalia was burned today. The stuff was collected in raids made during the early days of Governor Hughes' administration.

Sultan Has Tight Hold on Wad.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Officials of the Deutsche Bank today expressed doubt as to the success of the movement which the Turkish government has undertaken to recover the several million dollars which Abdul Hamid, the deposed Sultan of Turkey, has to his credit in the bank.

Electrocuted but Lives.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 17.—Although 4,500 volts of electricity passed through his body at the Lynn lighting plant last night, James McCloud was able to leave the hospital today. As only 1,500 volts are used in executions at prisons his escape is considered remarkable.

Cancer "Cure" a Fake.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A fraud order was issued by the Postoffice Department today against the Toso Ashboron company, of Rochester, N. Y. F. M. Warner, the proprietor of the concern, advertised the cure of cancer for \$10. Analysis of one of the "medicines" showed it to be a mixture of sand, clay and charcoal.

Alleged Smuggler on Trial.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17.—Counsel for Mrs. Matilda M. Chesebrough, who is under \$2,000 bail, charged with smuggling into the United States under Circuit Court today a demurrer to one of the five counts in the indictment. The argument was conducted before Judge Bellsteb, by whom decision was reserved. Mrs. Chesebrough is the wife of Fremont B. Chesebrough, owner of the Chesebrough steamships plying out of Boston.

N. Dak. Tax Law Unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The North Dakota state law requiring publication of all special tax receipts was today held unconstitutional by decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

800 Quartermen Back at Work.

AMHERST, Ohio, Jan. 17.—Eight hundred of the 1,300 quartermen who struck here two weeks ago because of a winter wage cut, returned to work today. They accepted the companies' terms, saying that the necessities of their families forced them to give in.

Three Killed in Wreck.

OGDEN, Utah, Jan. 17.—Passenger train No. 6 on the Southern Pacific was wrecked at Lemay, eighty miles west of Ogden, today, by collision with a coal train. Three trainmen were killed and a number of persons injured.

Standard Oil Case "Advanced."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Supreme Court of the United States today granted the motion of the government for the advancement on the docket of the Standard Oil case and set the hearing for March 14 next.

Brazilian Ambassador Dead.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Joaquim Nabuco, Brazilian ambassador to the United States, died in his home in Lafayette place shortly before noon today. He had represented his government here since May, 1905.

Fake Press Agent Convicted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Jules M. Waterbury was convicted today of obtaining money under false pretenses from Senator Burrows, Representatives Hull and Bartholdi, and Ormsby McHarg, of New York. He was released on \$5,000 bond pending hearing for a motion for a new trial. Waterbury obtained the money for sketches, to be used in connection with his victims' photographs, in a biography, which he alleged a press association was getting out.

Calls Georgia Solons Jackasses.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 17.—Dr. George Brown, leading member of the Georgia legislature, today, in a public address, likened his colleagues to a lot of "jackasses." Dr. Brown was addressing a tuberculosis convention on the possibility of securing state aid for the prevention of the white plague.

Texas After Cement Combine.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 17.—The attorney general's department has started an investigation into the alleged existence of a cement manufacturers' combine, composed of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas mills, for the purpose of fixing prices for cement, and the control of the output of the production.

School Principal Guilty of Assault.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Jan. 17.—Walter G. Fenhollow, supervising principal of the Bordentown public schools, who has been undergoing trial here for attempted indecent assault upon Hattie Aaronson, a sixteen-year-old pupil, was convicted late this afternoon. Fenhollow is a married man, and has two children, a boy, aged ten years, and a girl, aged eight years.

Pallen's Son to Pay \$2,350.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 17.—A jury in the County Court at White Plains, today awarded Harry E. York, a mechanic of Harrison, \$2,350, and Robert Hunt, \$1,000 damages in a suit against Charles M. D. Pallen, son of Conde R. Pallen, editor of the Catholic Encyclopedia, for injuries received by being run down by him in an automobile accident at New Rochelle last spring.

Probes Typhoid; Catches Germ.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 17.—Dr. Joseph Goldberger, of Washington, D. C., who was sent here recently to study typhoid fever with the view of discovering the germ which is its cause, is sick with typhoid fever at the American Hospital. It is supposed

reform wave here. A delegation of promoters of the gambling industry watched the burning. It was a sad sight, and some of them wept.

Hookworm Conference Begins Today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Dr. C. W. Stillé, said to be the discoverer of the hookworm disease in the South, has been detailed by the public health and marine hospital service to represent that service at a conference on hookworm disease, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., tomorrow and Wednesday.

MARVIN EULOGIZED.

Professor Who Lost Life Near the Pole Praised by Many.

A tribute to the memory of Professor Ross G. Marvin, the Arctic explorer who lost his life in the latitude 84 north while accompanying the Peary expedition in quest of the North Pole, was paid by the cadets and officers of the training ship Newport yesterday afternoon.

Professor Marvin, who was a graduate of the old training ship St. Mary, which has been supplanted by the Newport, was held up to what the odd cadets do when they face the battles of life. The cadets were addressed by Commissioner of Education Richard Aldcroft and Assistant Superintendent Gustave Straubenmuller, who were the guests of the evening; commander, Captain L. H. Everhart, U. S. N.

AFTER LA GUERRE SOCIETY.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Because of the publication of an article which alleged to have approved the tactics of the Apache, Liabonot, who was the Apache named Deray, Minister of War, has begun a campaign against Gustave Hervey's weekly, La Guerre Sociale.

RATES UNDER THE HEADING ARE:

1 Insertion, 7c per line

3 Insertions, 15c per line

7 Insertions, 35c per line

Over ten words to a line

Small ads that will bring big results.

Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

Classified Advertisements

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE.

\$100 CASH, \$10 monthly, purchase beautiful cottage, with improvements; price, \$1,500 only; twenty-five minutes from Broadway. Nicholson & Co., Lodi, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS REAL ESTATE.

Who will join me to buy acreage near New York, divide it and start a neighborhood of congenial people? Let us exchange credentials and discuss state. Address A. G. Craig, Crosskill, N. J.

Co-operative Homemaking

INVESTIGATE co-operative plan of securing home at wholesale; save speculators' profits; share all increased value; 500 families now joined; cash not necessary. Write Lane, 413 Corland st., Belleville, N. J.

FOR SALE.

SEWING MACHINES, new and second-hand; best makes only, cheap with guarantee; expert repairs; cash or credit. Schalter, 200 E. 102d street.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

FURNITURE of entire elegant home, with all the GREAT UP-TO-DATE PLANO, to be sacrificed this week; will also sell separately to quick buyer. 118 E. 74th St.

Are You Aware of This?

FURNITURE FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO YOU. Combining of brass beds, couches, parlor suits; in fact, everything for the home; all the latest patterns. By buying of us, you save 40 to 50 per cent. on the middleman's profit. THE BIG FURNITURE WORKS, 381 E. 75th St., Between 1st and 2d Aves.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

FORGING OF THE NEW, by Franklin D. Westcott. A beautifully bound presentation copy. Price, \$1.00.

THE OVERMAN, by Upton Sinclair. A thrilling story of adventure by the author of "The Boss" and "The Money Maker." Special price for these two books, postpaid, 45c. Limited supply. The New York Call, 442 Pearl St., N. Y. City.

SCHOOLS.

COLLEGE preparatory, French, German, English, arithmetic, geometry, algebra, trigonometry, surveying, physics, chemistry with experiments, selected education, civil service, bookkeeping, drawing, engineering. Expert individual instruction; \$1 for six months; \$2 for a year; \$3 for a year and a half. 25 West 115th street; take Lenox subway.

CIVIL ENGINEER prepares for regents, Cooper Union,

Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

Contributions and communications to Mrs. Anita C. Block, 746 St. Avenue, New York City.

IN BOHEMIA.

By Arthur Symons.
Blinds, and flaring gas wits,
wine, and woman, and cigars;
the city's heedless din;
the white unheeding stars.

As, alike from each remote,
world that works, the heaven
that waits,
for brief pleasures o'er by rote,
the favorite pastime of the Fates.

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the favorite pastime of the Fates.

she alone, was held to strict accountability for keeping the terms of it. Not a very good training for contractual morality, nor a very good proof of such morality on the part of men.

A contract between persons is an agreement into which they both enter freely, and in which there are reciprocal benefits received. If it is a sworn contract, they must both swear that they have read the terms of the contract, and that they understand them.

If it can be proven that either party to it was forced to enter into it, or entered into it ignorantly, or if the contract does not name the value delivered and the consideration received, that contract is not valid.

Did anybody ever read the terms of a marriage contract before signing it? Does anybody know what they are? Occasionally a man comes into court that gives the game away. Thus the terms of the marriage contract are disclosed from time to time. The terms of it vary between different states, but in general, the man becomes the owner of the woman's body, and of her services. He can make her work for him, without any limit whatever, excepting that of her endurance without pay. If she works for somebody else he can collect her wages. And he becomes the sole guardian of her children, in all the states but nine. Her property passes into his control either completely or in some lesser degree. If she dies, he and his heirs have much greater rights to her property than she and her heirs have to his property if he dies. He can choose the place where they shall live, and the law gives him all these advantages over her, by reason of this marriage contract. But what value does the wife receive in return for all these penalties and obligations? There is a theory that she receives "support" and "protection." But the law does not allow a man to defend even himself, unless his life is seriously threatened. Much less does it allow him to defend his wife. The state has taken the matter of defense into its own hands. And as to the "support," the law does not guarantee it in any way whatever.

The marriage contract, then, is a contract the terms of which are not known to either of the contracting parties, and a contract by the terms of which one party incurs heavy penalties and obligations without receiving any stated compensation whatever in return. Can you see now why the terms of this contract are kept so dark? No self-respecting person, man or woman, would sign such a contract, if he had to squarely face the terms of it beforehand. It is an insult to the honesty of the man as well as to the dignity of the woman. I don't know just what a skin-game is, but I suspect this fraudulent contract would answer the description of one.

Now, this skin-game is not a game played by every man upon the woman he marries. It is a fraud perpetrated by the state upon its women. And it is a means, the very strongest means that is used, to keep women in subjection.

The theory is that the state takes a hand in marriage for the moral benefit of the people, and to make fathers support their children. The means certainly seem strangely unadapted to the end. The father can collect the wages of the children, but there is no means provided whereby the father can be made to feed and clothe his children. And a bogus contract like this seems poorly fitted to secure the moral well-being of society. Then what is the reason this fraud is perpetrated? Suppose the women of any state should go before the legislature of that state with a petition asking that the terms of the marriage contract should be printed on that state, so that people could read and understand it before they sign it. Would the legislature pass any such law? Certainly not. If women were free and equal in the marriage contract they would be "butting in" to business and politics with profits all along the line.

If the institution of marriage is threatening to go to pieces, and many people think it is, this fraudulent marriage contract is doubtless to be credited with a good measure of responsibility for that fact. Professor Thomas would have a hard time proving that women fall behind men in "contractual morality," long as this imposture is practiced by the male state upon its women.

Those who believe that women ought to be free human beings can find no better point at which to attack her servile condition than this contemptible and shabby fraud of the marriage contract. In the interest of both sex-morality and "contractual morality" a visible and honest marriage contract is necessary.—The Progressive Woman.

THE POOR RELATION—A FABLE.
By Charlotte P. Gilman.
A certain man had a poor relation, who was only kept in the family as a servant, who was certainly open to criticism, and who got it.

"He is so dirty!" said the head of the family. "That is why we make him sleep over the stable."

"He is careless and clumsy—he soils, breaks and loses things—that is why his furniture and clothing are so poor."

"He is a stupid fellow—not to be trusted with any important business—that is why he does the scullery work."

"He is a sickly wretch, too—it costs us a deal of money to have him cared for in the hospital and his defects attended to."

"Worst of all, he has criminal tendencies—he is a disgrace and an expense to the family on this account alone."

"Why do you keep him at all?" I asked.

"We have to—he is after all a relation."

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THE CALL
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Union. "Brides—some one must do the scullery work."
"What do you pay him?" I asked.
"We don't really pay him anything; we just keep him alive—and clothed—so that he can do his work."
"Was he born defective?" I asked.
"No—I've heard my mother say he was as good a baby as I."

"And what relation did you say he was?"
"I rather hate to own it—but he's my brother!"—The Forerunner.

ENGLISH HOOLIGANISM.
Mrs. Snowden, at her farewell lecture in New York, drew a graphic picture of the discomforts that suffrage speakers in England have to endure. She said: "You have heard a great deal about the women throwing stones. Let me tell you what some of the men throw. Men—not workmen, not rough-looking men, but students, and divinity students at that—have shot peas at me—in my meetings until blood was on my cheeks. They have thrown rotten cabbages at me, stones, rats, mice—nothing was too bad for them to hurl at me. And I am, as I have often been obliged to confess, an ultra-respectable and non-militant suffragist."

Whatever shortcomings we may have in America—and we have many—such unbecoming behavior as that described by Mrs. Snowden would not be tolerated for a moment.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
Cooper Union—Professor T. Iyemaga, of Chicago University, "Mukden, Manchuria and the West." Afternoon.

People's Institute, Co-operative Service League, Southfield, L. I.—Miss Mills will speak on "Woman Suffrage."

WOMAN TRAINER DEAD.
Injuries Received From Pet Leopard Prove Fatal to Mrs. Russell.

Pauline Russell, thirty-eight years old, the animal trainer, who was attacked and badly torn by one of her two leopards while she was training the animals for a performance at Huber's museum, January 9, died yesterday of her injuries in Bellevue Hospital.

She said her only address was 106 East 14th street, Huber's Museum.

HEROINE RECEIVES GOLD MEDAL.
Thirteen-year-old Mabel McCormick, of Public School 27, was presented with a gold medal yesterday afternoon by Egerton Winthrop, president of the Board of Education, for pulling a little child out of the path of an automobile on November 18, at the risk of her life. The medal was donated by the National Highways Protective Society.

ALLEGED MURDERER ON TRIAL.
John Probusco, indicted for murder in the first degree, was placed on trial in the Supreme Court in Flushing, yesterday, Justice Townsend Scudder presiding. He is accused of having shot and killed Angelo Silletti at Far Rockaway on February 24, 1908.

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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."

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Socialist News of the Day

Notice 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.

Tonight's Meetings.
MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
Business.

14th and 15th A. D.—205 West 54th street.
31st A. D.—Harlem Forum, 360 West 125th street; 8:15 p. m. Important business to be transacted. All members should attend.

34th A. D.—3393 Third avenue.
Estonian Socialist Club of New York—328 East 86th street.

Giddings at Rand School.
At the Rand School, 112 East 19th street, Professor Franklin H. Giddings, "The Theory of Human Brotherhood," second lecture in the series on "Social Theory and Public Policy." Admission, 25 cents; for the course (eleven lectures remaining), \$1.25 to party members, \$2.50 to others. The reading room will be used to accommodate the large attendance expected.

Yorkville Women's Club.
The Yorkville Socialist Women's Study Club meets at headquarters, 1461 Third avenue, between 82d and 83d streets. Dr. Anna Ingerman will continue her course.

BROOKLYN.
Business.
Brooklyn Call Conference—949 Willoughby avenue.

JERSEY CITY.
12th Ward Branch—197 Congress street.

HOBOKEN.
Branch I—333 Jefferson street.

ARLINGTON.
Dr. C. P. De Yoe, of Ramsey, will deliver an address on "The Child and the State" at Quincy Hall, corner Quincy and Kearney streets. After the lecture refreshments will be served.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Business.
33d Ward Branch—Kensington Labor Lyceum, 2d and Columbia streets (entrance on Phillip street).
Nictown Branch—Robinson's Hall, 4150 Germantown avenue.

23d A. D. PROTEST.
The members of the 23d Assembly district, Local New York, Socialist party, at their last regular meeting, decided by unanimous vote to utter a public protest against the new national constitution now submitted to the party membership as national referendum D, 1909.

The entire scheme proposed—for the plan cannot be dignified by any other term—is obviously the outcome of the local grievances of a small group, and accordingly contains much that is utterly unintelligible to the membership at large. Therefore it is not only fails to present a single point of importance to the entire movement, but is positively subversive of the national interests of the Socialist party.

Although we cannot too strongly condemn the proposed constitution as a whole, special attention must be called to the following most objectionable features:

What, for instance, could better prove the assertion that this document presents the grievances of a small group than the statement in article II, section 1, that "no member of the party shall under any pretext interfere with the regular organized movement in another state than of his residence?"

In article IV, section 1, we find the following: "The location of national headquarters of the party shall be the residence of the national secretary."

What could be more ludicrous than to remove national headquarters from a central metropolis to some little town or village where the secretary might happen to be located, and what could be more detrimental to the efficient administration of national affairs? If economy has prompted this plan, such economy is false and pernicious.

Equally pernicious is the suggestion that a national secretary shall not serve for more than two years. The stupidity of dismissing a capable person just when he has gained sufficient experience to render him useful and efficient needs no comment; it is a clear manifestation of that spirit of false democracy which largely characterizes our movement today.

"Another point that is almost beneath criticism is the childish and unjust provision that no editor or director of a newspaper shall be eligible for national official positions. Evidently, to some people, the ability to serve the movement with one's pen is a crime that cannot be too severely punished.

Lost, but not least, the proposal to carry on the national work of the party solely by referendum vote almost implies a malicious intent to destroy the progress of the national referendum D is a striking example of what we would be subjected to continuously should this new system go into effect.

The 23d Assembly district wishes to go on record in expressing its criticism of this proposed constitution as an insult to the intelligence of the party membership at large.

ANITA C. BLOCK.
META L. STERN.

24TH AND 29TH A. D. REPORT.
The districts held a well attended meeting at headquarters, 200 East 39th street, on Thursday, January 13. The following nominations for officers were made: Organizer, Robert W. Bruere; Financial secretary, John Wall; treasurer, R. Kopf.

A motion was also carried instructing the delegates to the central committee to propose the separation of

the offices of organizer and financial secretary.
The treasurer's report showed on hand a balance of \$38.13.

QUEENS COUNTY.
The first of a course of lectures arranged by the People's Forum of Ridgewood Heights was delivered in the Queens County Labor Lyceum, Sunday, before an audience which taxed the capacity of the hall.

The subject of the lecture was "The White Slave Traffic," and was delivered by Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr. The Socialists were well pleased with Mrs. Dorr's able handling of the subject.

They are also very enthusiastic about the Forum. This is the first attempt ever made to deliver lectures on radical subjects in this community, and that the very first lecture held taxed the capacity of the hall augurs well for the coming lectures, as every person in the audience went away enthusiastic about the Forum, and will undoubtedly bring some one with them next time.

The Socialists are prepared, however, to secure a larger hall if it is necessary.

The lecture received considerable favorable notice in the capitalist press.

NEWARK.
There will be a meeting of the Newark Socialist committee tomorrow night at 571-2 Thirteenth avenue, to plan a definite course of action to be taken in the case of Mrs. Hinkel's daughter, who is said to have been cruelly treated at the insane asylum at Overbrook.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Local Philadelphia sends in the following semi-annual report of the organization committee:

Committee received reply cards, and got in touch with 354 sympathizers living in thirty-six wards, of whom twenty-three later joined the Socialist party. Each sympathizer, on the average, received three pieces of literature, and was advised of time and place of branch meeting, and all ward organizers were advised, giving them the names and addresses of these sympathizers. All these names were handled in headquarters before the end of November, 1909.

Sympathizers who communicated with the organization committee were from the following wards: First Ward, 2; Second, 4; Fourth, 1; Seventh, 3; Eighth, 1; Ninth, 3; Twelfth, 1; Thirteenth, 6; Fourteenth, 1; Fifteenth, 5; Seventeenth, 1; Eighteenth, 7; Nineteenth, 7; Twentieth, 10; Twenty-first, 7; Twenty-fourth, 4; Twenty-fifth, 9; Twenty-sixth, 4; Twenty-seventh, 1; Twenty-eighth, 23; Twenty-ninth, 19; Thirtieth, 1; Thirty-first, 7; Thirty-second, 4; Thirty-third, 115; Thirty-fourth, 1; Thirty-fifth, 3; Thirty-sixth, 1; Thirty-seventh, 5; Thirty-eighth, 16; Thirty-ninth, 4; Fortieth, 2; Forty-second, 1; Forty-third, 6; Forty-fourth, 5; Forty-seventh, 6; total thirty-six wards, 364 sympathizers. Twenty-five of these have joined the party!

The Thirty-fourth, Forty-fourth, and Forty-sixth Wards Branch is now handling their own lists of sympathizers.

Woman's Committee—About fifty women members were notified of the effort being made to organize the women of Philadelphia. Five meetings were held, with an average attendance of 12. Literature was procured and distributed.

A list of trade unions is now being made up, with addresses of secretaries and place and time of meeting; also new watchers' lists are now ready for the coming elections.

Two new branches were organized during the six months' term, one in the Twenty-first Ward and one in the Thirty-second Ward. The defunct Thirtieth Ward Branch has not been revived; its members have been transferred to the Central Branch, and Second and Fifth Wards Branch.

Ward maps of all active branches are now practically finished, two of each ward; one for the branch, and one for headquarters.

Lists of Socialist papers readers have been furnished to all the branches twice a year.

Ward organizers' committee held first meeting in November, and outlined plans for precinct work; second meeting was not held through a misunderstanding; another meeting will be held in a few days. The purpose of this committee is to secure the cooperation of the branches in getting the Comrades to become active in doing precinct work; branches are urged to make reports of precinct work a regular order of business.

The ward organizers are to report monthly to organization committee, so that the organization committee can render complete reports to local of work done. Members of organization committee, during the term, visited several branches and explained the precinct work and its importance.

The organization committee has adopted a new plan—to correspond with other locals, and exchange ideas on organization with them.

New Literature for the Organization Committee—Twenty-five thousand copies of new leaflets (six pages), entitled "If You and I Wanted to Form a New Party."

Branches That Are Not Running Their Own Index Files of Members, Sympathizers, Etc.—Three, Thirty-fourth, Forty-fourth, and Forty-sixth; Thirty-sixth, and the Sixteenth and Thirty-first Ward. Other branches are urged to do this also.

Summary of members and their standing, not ready for this report.

will present same at February local meeting.
The new organization committee, January 1 to July 1, 1910, is composed as follows: J. E. Cohen, cards and maps; Mary Rantz, trade unions file, women's committee, and exchanges of ideas with other locals; James Hutton, all work on sympathizers; William C. Price, reports from branch and summaries; H. T. Reis, transfers, delinquency, and suspension notices, and secretary for organization committee.

THE GERMAN MARK FUND
CORRECTIONS.
Owing to a printer's error, one hundred dollars donated to The Call by the Local Joint Board of Brewery Workers, Newark, N. J., was credited Saturday as one dollar.

In Wednesday's issue of The Call a donation of three dollars credited to A. Alexander should have been credited to Local Passaic.

RECEIPTS JANUARY 17, 1910.
Anna Albert, Brooklyn, \$1.00
Arthur A. Bryant, New York, 5.00
Levi L. Parker, Boston, Mass., 1.00
A. Klein, New York, 1.00
Club Malakston, New York, 2.00
W. S. & D. B. F. No. 1, Chicago, Ill., 3.00
Collected by H. Auerbach, Brooklyn, 1.00
H. Auerbach, Brooklyn, 1.00
Joseph Brady, Brooklyn, 1.00
Adolph Wilson, Bloomfield, N. J., 1.00
C. W. Nonnan, Schenectady, N. Y., 1.00
Alice Noonan, Schenectady, N. Y., 1.00
A. J. Paugurn, Schenectady, N. Y., 1.00
Robt. England, Schenectady, N. Y., 1.00
Wm. Garvie, Watervliet, N. Y., 1.00
M. H. Zeeb, New York, 1.00
I. Danwitz, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1.00
S. A. McKee, Newcastle, Pa., 2.00
Mrs. E. A. Burnham, Brooklyn, 1.00
W. S. & D. B. F. No. 52, Hurstford, Conn., 5.00
N. N. Allen, Winston-Salem, Mass., 2.00
E. G. Bartlett, Ayer, Mass., 1.00
I. Sobel, J. Rosenberg, A. Rosen, J. Sobel, New York, 2.00
I. Klein, New York, 2.00
Marcus J. Kramer, New York, 1.00
W. S. & D. B. F. No. 119, Orange, N. J., 3.45
W. S. & D. B. F. No. 178, Euston, Pa., 1.00
Total \$45.65

DAILY RECEIPTS.
Wednesday, Nov. 19, \$125.00
Thursday, Nov. 18, 47.25
Friday, Nov. 17, 41.00
Saturday, Nov. 16, 26.00
Monday, Nov. 15, 66.00
Tuesday, Nov. 14, 69.75
Wednesday, Nov. 13, 50.00
Thursday, Nov. 12, 45.00
Friday, Nov. 11, 68.00
Saturday, Nov. 10, 30.00
Monday, Nov. 9, 61.25
Tuesday, Nov. 8, 90.10
Wednesday, Nov. 7, 474.63
Thursday, Nov. 6, 257.40
Friday, Nov. 5, 261.75
Saturday, Nov. 4, 86.75
Monday, Nov. 3, 215.94
Tuesday, Nov. 2, 120.95
Wednesday, Dec. 1, 69.62
Thursday, Dec. 2, 58.50
Friday, Dec. 3, 29.25
Saturday, Dec. 4, 27.00
Monday, Dec. 5, 67.65
Tuesday, Dec. 6, 43.25
Wednesday, Dec. 7, 29.25
Thursday, Dec. 8, 42.55
Friday, Dec. 9, 58.22
Saturday, Dec. 10, 23.25
Monday, Dec. 11, 54.10
Tuesday, Dec. 12, 18.00
Wednesday, Dec. 13, 82.35
Thursday, Dec. 14, 99.50
Friday, Dec. 15, 181.50
Saturday, Dec. 16, 95.25
Monday, Dec. 17, 95.75
Tuesday, Dec. 18, 47.95
Wednesday, Dec. 19, 132.60
Thursday, Dec. 20, 124.60
Friday, Dec. 21, 232.29
Saturday, Dec. 22, 61.50
Monday, Dec. 23, 66.50
Tuesday, Dec. 24, 48.40
Wednesday, Dec. 25, 79.25
Thursday, Dec. 26, 28.00
Friday, Dec. 27, 14.60
Monday, Jan. 2, 47.50
Tuesday, Jan. 3, 47.90
Wednesday, Jan. 4, 52.50
Thursday, Jan. 5, 22.65
Friday, Jan. 6, 27.65
Saturday, Jan. 7, 12.65
Monday, Jan. 8, 71.10
Tuesday, Jan. 9, 16.50
Wednesday, Jan. 10, 78.10
Thursday, Jan. 11, 107.00
Friday, Jan. 12, 48.20
Saturday, Jan. 13, 21.75
Monday, Jan. 17, \$45.65
Grand total \$4,508.04

"Lessons of the Campaign"
is the subject of a free lecture to be delivered by
DANIEL DE LEON
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VOL. 5. TUESDAY, JANUARY 18. NO. 18.

HUNGER AS A THREAT.

It is expected that during the next month 30,000 people in Cleveland will abstain from eating meat. There is an organized movement in that city for the purpose of teaching the Packing Trust a lesson and forcing the trust to reduce prices. The projectors argue that the trust is in business to make money, and that it cannot make money if people refuse to eat its products. Therefore, they have started this hunger strike, for it is nothing else. They will punish the trust by suffering, though in the account of their action there is no word to the effect that they hope to soften the owners of the trust by the spectacle of their misery.

This action on the part of the people of Cleveland would be so utterly absurd that it would not merit comment or notice if it was not for the fact that it is an indication of such blindness, of such absolute ignorance, that those who are blind and ignorant are a menace to the country. They are acknowledging the right of the trust to charge what it will for meat, though at the same time they are trying to punish the trust for making the price a little too high. A reduction of a cent, or two cents, in the pound would be hailed as a victory by them, and would convince them that a temporary boycott against the worst features of a cruel extortion may be successful. They abjectly admit in every way the full and complete right of the trust to control a commodity that is necessary to life, and their groveling little protest makes the admission all the more complete.

The Packing Trust has no right to any profits. It has no right to fix arbitrary prices. It has no right, in a word, to be engaged in business at all. Beginning with the relentless exploitation of its men, carrying its work on through dominance of the railways and control of distribution, it has now in its hands what should be a social function. The men who prepare the meat, who do all the work from killing the cattle to handling the meat, are subject to the same conditions that the humble petitioners in Cleveland are.

They cannot win their strike by going hungry and by injuring themselves by abstaining from meat. The trust does not mind such an utterly silly action as that. A little more added to the cost of meat in other places and the ratio of profits is maintained. But still in the relentless progress of industry there is one thing that will assuredly happen. Some retail butchers will be ruined. They will not be the agents of the Packing Trust. The only ones who will feel the strike will be those very independents who have been fighting a losing battle against the trust. If the strike continues for thirty days plenty of them will go to the wall and the trust will come back smiling and strengthened and with a clearer field than ever. In every way, no matter how the 30,000 Clevelanders turn and twist, the trust will have the better of it.

Who has given the Packing Trust the power to say that people shall go hungry, or say that in a country that can easily produce meat in abundance there shall be a shortage? These same Clevelanders who are now going to starve themselves for the sake of protesting against the very conditions they allow. If they want to act like intelligent men they should rise up and take away from private individuals or groups of individuals the power to control the means whereby they live. It can easily be done, and it is evident from the present development of conditions that it will have to be done soon.

Thirty thousand men in Cleveland marching with Socialist ballots in their hands to the ballot box would mean something. But 30,000 depriving themselves of the necessities of life is a sight as pathetic as it is absurd.

SHORT COMMENT.

President Brown, of the New York Central, has been lecturing to students at Cornell on the advantages of increasing the farm yield of the state. The statistics he produced are probably correct, and the statement that New York farmers are falling behind in the race are also probably correct. Yet these farmers have the easiest natural access to the biggest market in the country. They should be able to market their goods at a larger profit than farmers in other sections of the country. The fact that they are not accounts for their unwillingness to improve their methods of farming. There is little or nothing in it for them. The profits go, for the most part, to the commission men and the railroads, and, of course, it was for still more business for the roads that Brown spoke. He is not particularly interested in the farmer as a farmer. His interest begins and ends with the farmer as a source of freight. During the milk investigation it was shown that the farmer had not materially profited by the increase in prices.

Last year, when fruit and vegetables were sold at high rates, it was reported that crops in several sections were rotting on the trees and in the fields. There were plenty of farmers with goods to sell and plenty of consumers anxious to buy at a lower price. Something stood between the farmer and his market. That something was Brown, and his railroad and other railroads, and the dealers. They were interested in maintaining prices at a topnotch level. Brown's sudden interest in the farmer is doubtless due to the fear that farmers will be aroused to the manner in which they are robbed. It is a ridiculous state of affairs that human beings as advanced in civilization as we are should go hungry when nearby farms can produce all that is needed. But owing to the insane methods of production this condition is chronic. Capitalist professors will contend that it is rank paternalism for the people to take an active interest in the conditions under which their bread and butter are produced, while it is good, clever business policy to try to work the farming districts for more business for a railroad.

NURSERY RHYMES FOR GROWN-UPS.

THERE WAS A LITTLE CODGER AN' HE HAD A WOODEN LEG, HE HAD NO TOBACCO, NO TOBACCO, COULD HE BEG—

ANOTHER OLD CODGER AS SLY AS A FOX, WHO ALWAYS HAD TOBACCO IN HIS OLD TOBACCO BOX



SAYS CODGER NUMBER ONE "WILL YOU GIVE ME A CIGUET?" SAYS CODGER NUMBER TWO "I'LL BE DAMNED IF I DO!"

SAVE ALL YOUR MONEY AND PILE HIGH YOUR ROCKS, AND YOU'LL ALWAYS HAVE TOBACCO IN YOUR OWN TOBACCO BOX



THE INJUNCTION.

By Robert Hunter.

The courts have not only usurped the power to declare laws unconstitutional, they are extending their power to make laws. The injunction is a law made to order. An employer goes into court as he would order a suit to fit his body. The power of the injunction is the power of one man to make law, to enforce law and to imprison, without trial by jury, the breaker of that law. Injunctions were originally the exclusive privilege of the king. He was above law and could therefore set aside law. In case any one suffered an injury for which the law courts afforded no remedy he petitioned the king. The case was tried before the king, and if the king desired, he exercised his supreme right of injunction. Naturally such cases were numerous, and finally the king appointed special judges to hear such cases. They were called chancellors, and extraordinary power was granted them only because they were the personal representatives of the king. A chancellor could exercise this supreme power of injunction at any time. Unlike an ordinary judge, he could command an act to be done or not to be done, as his commands were the commands of the sovereign. He became a czar, and in case any one disobeyed his commands that one was guilty of contempt of the king, and disobedience was punishable by imprisonment. We inherited this judicial system from England. As we had no kings, we substituted judges in their stead.

We should have done away with the absolute power of injunction if we had really intended that kingly power should have no place in this democracy. But we did away with one king and put in his stead thousands of little judges, exercising by the writ of injunction a king's unlimited power. There is an old saying in boxing, "To get a man in chancery." Look it up in the dictionary and you will see that it means "to get the head of an antagonist under one's arm so that one can pummel it at will." That is the meaning of the injunction. The courts want it, the capitalists want the courts to have it, and so long as the courts have it the head of labor will be under their arm in a suitable position to be punched at will. Now, you sometimes hear it said that Labor should not ask for special legislation. It should not ask the abolition of injunctions. It should only ask that injunctions should be used against labor in the same way they are used against other.

Well, here is an injunction that was not used against labor. A gentleman in Texas asked a judge to enjoin another man from alienating the affections of his wife. The injunction was granted. It commanded the intruder neither to speak nor otherwise to communicate with the wife, nor to go near her house, nor any other house or place in the city of Dallas or in the state of Texas where this woman happened to be. That, I take it, was not an industrial dispute. It was not an injunction used to assist capital at the expense of labor. It was a domestic affair into which a judge insinuated himself and his authority as I think not even a czar or kaiser would attempt. Yet some men say they are willing to leave to judges the power to issue such injunctions. But if a judge can issue an injunction like the above he can enjoin (as judges have done) the Brotherhood of Carpenters from refusing to handle non-union material; he can enjoin a quarryman's union from soliciting new members; he can dissolve unions as conspiracies; he can even enjoin a union from having an eight-hour strike benefit. Furthermore, he can enjoin any labor leader from writing editorials or from having a private conversation with the President of the United States. If a judge can enjoin a man from alienating the affections of another man's wife he can enjoin a labor leader from alienating the affections of an employe for his master. The injunction is the greatest weapon possessed by the bosses to destroy the rights of labor. It is used to deny freedom of speech. It is used to deny freedom of the press. It is used to deny freedom to assemble. It is used to deny trial by jury to the working class. This is the power that will one day enable the courts to utterly destroy and annihilate organization of workingmen. It is the power that will override their constitutional rights, throw them into prison and leave them naked to the sword of their enemy.

AID FROM THE RICH.

By Joseph E. Cohen.

That thousands of operatives on shirtwaists, out on strike in New York and Philadelphia, are receiving assistance from some wealthy people, is as encouraging as it was unexpected. The unusual spectacle is a pleasing sign of the times. It proves the Socialist contention that the labor problem is the heart of the social problem, and that sooner or later all forces will focus on that point. But that is a theoretical proposition, however important it may be considered. What men and women out on strike are interested in are tangible, material things. To those compelled to get along on scanty strike rations, an ounce of food is worth a pound of philosophy. And the rich sympathizers are bringing them food, not stones. Nor, as yet, have any great number of them tried to divert the attention of the strikers to any of the pet hobbies of the idle rich, which is entirely commendable. As the novelty of the new departure wears off, some of the social sunflowers may be expected to return to their afternoon teas, the strike serving about the same as Lent does. But many will show themselves made of better stuff. They will never again be able to satisfy their mental and intellectual appetite on the husks furnished in their select circles. Their little experience will awaken them to a real-

ization of the immense extent, weight and grandeur of the social problem. More or less quickly they will forego their former tinkering with effects, and aim, with the worker and Socialist, at the very root. Indeed it is coming to be seen that a strike nowadays, such as that of the shirtwaist makers, is something more than a contention on the part of labor for better conditions, something more than an incident in the struggle that has ever been waging between those who toil and those who reap the fruits. The significance of a passage of arms between capital and labor is ever growing greater. For one reason in particular. So long as industrial opportunities are plentiful, there is the possibility of such of the middle class, for instance, who have had the benefit of academic or other special training to make a place for themselves. Opportunities are not today still plentiful. But they are not similar to those taken advantage of by their elders of other generations. A new element has crept in, the canker of greed. Class distinctions, as between the blood-thirstiness that comes with brute power. As a consequence those who would render service in the high places must more and more prostitute their abilities to the masters. They must serve as the intellectual lackpittles of the ruling class. This outlook is especially revolting

to those who have had a clean, spiritual training. And that is why men and women of the middle class are marching into the camp of the workers. But, more than that, there are sufficient grounds for men and women of independent incomes to ally themselves with labor. The triumph of the cause of the toilers means, ultimately, the end of the material superiority which the rich have enjoyed. But in exchanging their doll houses and Noah's arks for that which we know how largely as well-sounding phrases, equality, fraternity and liberty, they exchange the shortcomings of barbarism for the possibilities of a higher civilization. That appeal they will heed. To the convert, wherever he comes from, from whatever station in life, the trades unionist and Socialist must extend hearty greeting, leaving to the slave of time to separate the true from the false. Barriers of caste, that of the worker against the idler just as much as that of the idler against the worker, must be torn down. Every ally is welcome in the class war. So far as possible love, not hate, must be the engine of the toilers' liberation. So far as possible reason, not physical force, must be the arbitrament of the social revolution. Trades unionists and Socialists are right in accepting these reinforcements from unexpected quarters. For the goal of labor is a classless society, so that we do well in trying to make the spirit animating our movement a forerunner of the comradeship of the future.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

KEIR HARRIE ON SOCIALIST POLITICS.

Editor of The Call:
In a recent issue of your paper you quoted a statement from the London Standard to the effect that the Labor party had entered into an alliance with the Liberals for mutual support at the general election. On that statement you proceeded to build up a denunciatory argument against the Labor party. This faith in the statements of the capitalist press is quite touching, though I wonder where and when you have acquired it? Are the statements of the American press concerning working class movements always so accurate and reliable that you can accept them without qualification? Surely you must be aware that the Standard, from which you quoted, is the organ of the most reactionary anti-Socialist section of the conservative press? Even, however, if you did not know this, some little caution was demanded in accepting as true any statement concerning the Labor party appearing in the capitalist press. The statement is not true, never was true, nor was there ever the slightest foundation for it outside the jaundiced imagination of some of our opponents. I would not, however, have taken the trouble to write you on the matter but for the intensely interesting correspondence which has been filling your columns for some weeks past on the policy of the Socialist party of America, especially the startling development outlined in the letter of A. M. Simons on his impressions of the American Federation of Labor convention at Toronto. In his reply to Comrade Simons, W. E. Walling, with that plentiful lack of information which characterizes most of his writings, repeats the fiction that the Labor party in this country has made "a working political agreement with the Liberal party in nearly every district in England." That statement is untrue. There is not one constituency in Great Britain where any such agreement exists. At the election in which we are now engaged we are putting forward seventy-eight candidates, not because we do not want to run more, but because these are the only constituencies in which opinion is sufficiently advanced as to justify us in contesting them. As you are doubtless aware, fighting elections in this country is an expensive business; the average on this occasion will be £700 per candidate, and seventy-eight times £700 is in dollars \$273,000, every cent of which has to be found by members of the party. The financial considerations therefore had to be taken into account in estimating the number of candidates to be run. If men of W. E. Walling's type are to be taken as the guide of the Socialist movement in America then we betide it. Temperamentally as well as mentally he is incapable of understanding, let alone guiding, a working-class movement. He knows nothing of the problems with which he presumes to deal and when other men show signs of both knowledge and sanity, as Robert Hunter, John Spargo, A. M. Simons and others have done and are doing, his neurotic judgment sees in them only fakery, trimmers and "time-servers." Of the seventy-eight candidates going to the poll, seventy-six are actually bona fide workmen, the remaining two being, one a professor of ethics, and the other a leading dentist. The whole of the money for the campaign is being raised by the trades union and Socialist movement. The whole of the electoral machinery is in the hands of the same movement and—and this is very

significant—of the seventy-eight candidates, sixty are avowed Socialist active members of either the I. O. O. F. Socialist Society or the S. D. S. Socialist organizations. In the Americas to decide whether the co-operate with their trades unions and evolve something on their own lines on your own side. Walling in his closing paragraph asks the question: "Shall we follow the example of the so-called Socialists of Great Britain, or shall we heretofore with the revolutionary Socialists of Germany, Austria, France?" The inference to be drawn from this is that the Socialist movement in America is working on lines, whereas we Socialists are doing the opposite. If Walling only allow his conceit to be facts in the face and then duty to tell the truth about them, know that his statement is the opposite of the truth, for in France, Austria, Italy, Belgium, and the Socialist party and unions, with a few trifling exceptions, are working together in Germany, are working together in most cordial and harmonious and it is only on the American continent (unfortunately it is a true of it is of the states) where the movement, under the guidance of men as Walling, stands about general working class movement as a superior creation whose honor be defiled by contact with the working class. I confess I was at the outspoken way in which I handled some of the members of the American Socialist party, but indulging his language, I would respectfully to induce his point of view which appears to be that if ever to become a great political United States it must find means whereby it can call for support of the only class-conscious working class movement which exists in the trades unions. It cannot be repeated that Socialism in America, in every case of Marx's and of the Marxian tradition, is a firing a sectarian spirit of self-interest. It is driving away from the real, genuine leader of working class opinion which the working class itself has thrown up from the ranks of labor. It attacks the very kind Walling to be in a movement of the genuine working class Socialist movement they would speedily find and lose their importance, and question which the Socialist movement the American continent has to be the same as we had to settle with ago, namely, whether the Socialist movement is to be dominated by a sectarian posing as educated intellectuals and remain for all time a pompous, contemptible sect, or whether to take hold of actual working class and the facts thereof, get involved into that life and movement become the great molding power and guiding the policy of the continent. I write this hurriedly in the my election campaign, but I view of what is happening in the Socialist party of America, I can only Walling's and your own view about the Labor party here to be challenged. With fraternal greetings, Faithfully, J. KEIR HARRIE, London, Jan. 4, 1910.

A BISHOP'S TRIBUTE TO FERRER.

An interesting contribution to the voluminous Ferrer literature appeared in the Frankfurter Zeitung of October 31 last, under date Madrid, October 25. It is reproduced from the Bulletin of the Modern School, and consists of a letter addressed to Francisco Ferrer, of Barcelona, by Gregorio Aglipay, head bishop of the Independent Catholic Church of the Philippines, at Manila: "Esteemed Sir—My representative in Barcelona, Senor Isabele de los Reyes, sent me copies of the magnificent works published by you. I am most agreeably surprised at the modern methods of teaching, highly important from the point of view of science and of civilization. Had the people of the Philippines studied from such books, instead of the musty, superstitious rubbish of formulas offered by the friars and the Jesuits, they would in a few years have reached a degree of civilization which they have been unable to attain in the course of four centuries through the reading of the fantastic quillies of St. Thomas Aquinas and others. These men were doubtless great lights of the church in their time, but why should we teach their antiquated doctrines to our young people in our days of the flying machine, radium, and thousands of other scientific discoveries? Accept, therefore, the warmest congratulations of our church for your praiseworthy endeavors, and for the persecutions which you have to endure on account of your work in behalf of enlightenment. Our church believes that reason is an enlightening power proceeding directly from God, and that to seek the truth is to seek the Lord." The supreme council of our bishops, composed of twenty-four prelates, has decided to introduce in our seminary and schools the natural science and geographic manuals of Professor Odon de Buen, to whom I beg you to convey our special regards, as well as a number of other works, specially enumerated. In our instruction we will merely correct some atheistic and anti-religious tendencies in these books, and explain to the

pupils that the authors had enemies to religion because they yourself, had to endure the persecution, on the part of the pretence before the world to imitators of the gentlest, humane Freethinker among teachers and masters. I respect in your honored person a body of teachers in the schools of Spain. THE DEATH BED. By Thomas Hood. We watched her breathing the night, Her breathing soft and low, As in her breast the wave of life Kept heaving to and fro. So silently we seemed to speak, So slowly moved about, As we had lent her half our soul, To eke her living out. Our very hopes helled our feet, Our fears our hopes belied— We thought her dying when she died, And sleeping when she died. For, when the morn came sad, And chill with early showers, Her quiet eyelid closed—she lay, Another morn than ours. A \$20,000,000 dividend distributed by the Harvester Trust shows that profits can be made off the land, do not have to work on it. The of farmers who once owned property, but are now wage slaves on farms, or in mines, or could tell where part, at least, rich, red, juicy Harvester Trust came from.

Promoters in New York are for a World's Fair here in 1912 to commemorate the 20th anniversary settlement of Manhattan. The son-Fulton business was so that an encore is demanded, serve no particular educational tag, but as it would be a stimulus to trade it will be pushed through.