

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

The Call

The Weather. Fair and continued a cold rainy Tuesday increasing clouds and warmer.

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COAL MINERS WON'T STRIKE TILL FALL

Operating Officers Declare President Lewis is Against Going Out During Summer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 6.—The officers of the United Mine Workers, who returned to this city from the Toledo conference, do not apprehend a strike because of the failure to reach an agreement with the operators, and it is regarded as certain that no strike will result until late in the fall. It is believed that the convention here passed a resolution which requires the operators to remain at work pending a settlement of the wage question and the demands made upon the operators, and it is said that this resolution was in accordance with the policy of President Lewis not to have a strike at a time when the operators would be practically independent of their employees. President Lewis is said to favor remaining at work on the present wage during the entire summer, if need be, for the operators during such season indefinitely, and the miners would be starved into submission before winter. On the other hand, if the men remain at work till the fall or early winter and then strike for better wages they would have a better chance.

TO STOP MINE HORRORS

Bill Introduced to "Investigate" Obvious Causes of Slaughter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The slaughter in our coal mines seems to grow in horror with each day, said W. C. Callahan, secretary of the American Mining Congress, who is now furthering the interests of the bureau of mines bill. "We haven't had time to get over the shock of the thirty mine holocaust with its 200 dead, until we are startled with an explosion in Colorado, with 17 dead, and an explosion two days later in Kentucky, with 34 dead. What is worse, these horrors will grow in intensity and number unless the United States government takes heroic steps. If the United States had the same regard for the safety of its workmen as the different countries of Europe, 11,000 out of the 20,000 killed in the coal mines of this country in the last year would be living today. Twenty thousand out of the 50,000 injured, many of them maimed for life and some of a financial burden to their families than if they were dead, would not have been injured. The bill for a bureau of mines passed the house with an almost unanimous vote. It cannot pass the senate soon. This bill offers the only remedy—an investigation of the causes of these disasters. The states have failed miserably, because the task is too large for them. It is their duty to have the mines and leave today's conditions to be enforced, but it is purely within the function of the federal government to conduct the scientific research into the mysterious causes that are hurling so many men to eternity and leaving so many helpless widows and orphans in our country."

DISMISS FORD JURY

Verdict Trial Necessary for Alleged Blackmailer.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 6.—Shortly after 11 o'clock this forenoon the jury in the case of Mrs. Jeannette Ford, charged with attempting to blackmail C. I. Warriner, the defendant in the Ford railroad treasurer, was dismissed by Judge Sprague. The jury had been notified at his residence that he had been notified at his home that he had been notified at his home as to the verdict. There were 12 jurors in the courtroom, in which the jury had spent the night, sleeping on improvised cots, and in arguments over the case, also the attorneys for the prosecution and defense. Attorney William Thorndyke waived his client, Mrs. Ford, her privilege of being present. Judge Sprague expressed to the jury regret that the case, which had been conducted with great pains and expense, should end in a disagreement, but said he regretted the earnestness and conscientiousness with which the jury had discharged their duty. A suggestion from the judge, Isaac Levendorf, stated that the jury stood eight for acquittal and two for conviction, and that it did not seem possible for an agreement. The jury was then formally dismissed. Mrs. Ford's bond of \$2,500, with a company as security, will, of course, continue in effect.

WORKING IN CENTRAL PARK

Work was allowed on all the lakes in Central Park yesterday for the first time since the last snowfall. The snow was subsequently thawed and the work was held up Saturday and is in condition again.

WOMAN FOR GOV.

Will Run in New Hampshire on Women's Rights Platform.

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 6.—The announcement of Mrs. Marilla M. Ricker, a lawyer and leader in the suffrage movement, that she is to come forward as a candidate for the governorship of New Hampshire has created a sensation from one end to the other of the Granite State. Mrs. Ricker, who is wealthy, is now in California, but she has sent a dispatch announcing herself a candidate on the women's rights platform. She was reared on a New Hampshire farm and in 1863 was married. Six years later her husband died, leaving her wealthy in her own right. She went to Germany and France, where she remained two years. She has also traveled all over her own country, too, and a few months ago was engaged in mapping out a trip around the world, which, on account of her candidacy for the governorship, she will abandon. Mrs. Ricker is the first woman who ever attempted to vote in this country, in 1870, when she fortified herself by preparing a constitutional argument for the selection of Dover, which closed with these words: "So long as women are hanged under the laws, they should have a voice in making them." For a number of years past she has paid her taxes under protest.

ROBBED BY GANG

Railroad Man, Beaten Up by Three Toughs, Loses \$35.

John Hennessy, an employe of the Erie railroad, whose home is 153 Silver street, Bxton, went to see a friend of his last night at 40th street near First avenue. He was not sure where his friend lived, and asked directions from three young men who were loitering on the corner. They took him into the side yard of a tenement just off First avenue, and pointing up to the fourth story, told Hennessy that his friend lived there. As he was starting up at the window the largest of the three men punched him over the eye, the middle-sized one held his arms to his side, and the third went through his pockets and found \$35. Then all three ran up First avenue with their victim in pursuit, and disappeared in a hallway. Hennessy did not follow them. He went instead to the police and then to a physician, to have his eye repaired.

VAUGHN TRIAL PUT OFF

More Chemists Needed to Prove Crime in Famous Poison Case.

PARIS, Mo., Feb. 6.—Coroner Wilson this afternoon promised W. T. Hagland, attorney for Mrs. Alma Vaughn, that he would postpone examination of the viscera of the exhumed body of her husband, Professor J. T. Vaughn, until next Saturday, to give time to obtain renewal of the agreement to have the post-mortem examination done by two chemists no nearer than Chicago. Prosecuting Attorney Fuller, of this county, said tonight the decision rests with Prosecuting Attorney Beiger, of Adair county, where Vaughn died suddenly at home October 14 last, and judging from his statement tonight, he could emphatically state Beiger will refuse permission for chemists outside Missouri to make the analysis. In view of the statement of Widow Vaughn's attorneys that no more strychnine will be found in Vaughn's vital organs than would be expected as a result of Vaughn's use of strychnine tablets, a prominent physician here said tonight that the finding of more than one-tenth of a grain of strychnine in the viscera would indicate that it was not administered as a medicine. Vaughn left \$7,000 life insurance, and a \$80,000 estate, his widow's father is worth a quarter of a million dollars.

GIVES FORTUNE TO COLLEGE

Oldest University President to Establish Professorships.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 6.—James K. Patterson, president of the state university, has announced to the committee of the state legislature sent here to inquire into the needs of the institution that at his death his fortune goes to the college of which he has been the head for over forty years. President Patterson is now the oldest college president in America in point of service, if not in years. He is 72 years old and retires of his own accord, but will be retained by the institution in an advisory position. He has accumulated a fortune of about a quarter of a million dollars. The money, he stipulates in his will, is to be used to erect a chapel in honor of his only son, who died fifteen years ago, establishing four professorships, and also providing certain amounts for the education of deserving students.

PANAMA CARNIVAL OPENS

First Festival Starts in Canal Zone With Merry-making.

LOST \$10,000 BANK NOTE STILL MISSING

Messenger Boy Held Under \$10,000 Bail for Examination—Mystery Still Unexplained.

Benson Lang, the seventeen-year-old messenger boy formerly employed by the Stock Exchange house of Hornblower & Weeks, at 42 Broadway, who was sent to deposit a \$10,000 gold certificate in the National City Bank on Friday morning, and who appeared before his employers on Saturday noon minus the check and with a story of having been in a trance for several hours after he had started out with the money, was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday on a short affidavit by Detective David M. Wilbur of headquarters. He went to the Tombs in default of the \$10,000 bail set and his examination was calendared for Thursday.

Aaron J. Levy, who appeared as counsel for the messenger boy and who made a statement in his behalf, did not dwell upon the story young Lang had told on Saturday about the temporary mental aberration which overtook him on the day he started out to deposit the certificate in the bank and which sent him wandering in Central Park and along Lenox avenue. Instead, Levy said the messenger boy had started for the bank in the company of a fellow messenger by the name of Ashland, the big bill in one pocket of his jacket and the bank book in another. Ashland stopped in front of the candy stand of R. Moschovites, a Greek peddler, to pay 20 cents he owed the peddler on account and in fun Lang had produced the \$10,000 certificate, according to his lawyer's account, and had demanded that the candy man should take the 20 cents out of the certificate and return the change. After that he left Ashland and went on to the National City Bank. The boy carried his handkerchief in the same pocket with the certificate and Levy said in his behalf that he might have flicked the piece of valuable paper out of his pocket in pulling out his handkerchief.

Lang himself made no additions to his story of Saturday, but his father, David Lang, a dealer in real estate who lives at 148 Lenox avenue, and his mother were vigorous in the expression of their belief that the boy was not quite right in his mind. They said when seen at their home later in the day that Benson had been subject to strange irrational fits for some time and they were sure that it must have been that during one of these fits he lost the money. The fact that twenty-four hours elapsed between the time the messenger received the certificate and he reappeared at the brokers' offices with the report that he had lost it, is an element taken into consideration by the detectives, who believe that a second person has a hand in the disappearance of the money. This space of time young Lang accounted for by saying that he desired to get advice before returning to the office to report the loss to his employers.

RUSSKY GOLOS SUES

Demands \$25,000 Damages for Statement That It Employs Scabs.

The Ruskys Golos, the Russian daily paper published in this city, has started suit in the Supreme Court for \$25,000 damages against the Russian American Echo, a local newspaper, for printing an advertisement of the Typographical Union No. 63, declaring the Ruskys Golos unfair. In the complaint, the Ruskys Golos alleges that "the readers, subscribers, and advertisers in the plaintiff's newspaper, Ruskys Golos, are believers in union labor, and unwilling to patronize any person which does not exclusively employ members of labor unions. That the defendant, the Russian American Echo, printed the following affidavit defamatory matter (meaning the advertisement of the union): 'To all workmen and sympathizers of union labor: We hereby inform the public that the Ruskys Golos has broken off all relations with the Typographical Union, and that the newspaper, Ruskys Golos, is being set up by scabs. All announcements to the contrary are false.' Last night Typographical Union, No. 63, gave out the statement that the Ruskys Golos is not set up by the members of Typographical Union No. 6, as is claimed by the publisher of the Ruskys Golos. J. B. G. Rinehart is the attorney for the plaintiff, and Isidore S. Chirurg, of 62 William street, has been chosen counsel for the Russian American Golos.

BANKER HELD FOR LARCENY

Say Tammicelli Kept Money Intended for the Folks at Home.

Paul Tammicelli, thirty-six years old, an Italian banker at 213 Chrystie street, was held in \$2,000 bonds in the Tombs court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny made by Rosario Bizzo, of 140 East 4th street. Bizzo said that on November 27 last he gave the banker \$200 to be forwarded to the Bank of Rome in Italy and he afterward learned that the money had not been transmitted. Detectives Grotno and Lagura say they have similar complaints against Tammicelli aggregating \$2,000. There will be an examination on Wednesday.

ROB BANK IN BED

\$1,900 in Bag and Valuables Stolen. Neighbors Arrested.

Maria Martini, wife of a tailor, was in great distress when she told in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday how her home at 414 East 64th street had been robbed of \$1,000 in cash, diamond earrings worth \$150, a gold watch and chain and other valuables worth in all about \$500. She said the property taken represented the savings of herself and her husband since they came to this country. She had in a red cloth bag under the spread at the foot of her bed. It was there at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. She was absent from the rooms for a short time. When she returned the money and jewelry were gone. John Martini, seven years old, the woman's son, told her that Nicolo Reia, a coal man, who lives in the same house, had been in the rooms while she was out. On the information Policeman Brown of the East 47th street station arrested the coal dealer at his wife and found in their flat a red cloth bag which Mrs. Martini said was the one taken from her bed. Mrs. Reia was discharged in court and her husband was held in \$1,000 bail for examination on Wednesday.

BETHLEHEM STRIKERS VOTE TO STAY OUT

Organize Union and Reject Offer of Steel Works Superintendent to Return Individually.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., Feb. 6.—The strikers at the Bethlehem Steel Company this afternoon in mass meeting rejected the proposition of General Superintendent C. A. Buck that the men could all return to work tomorrow morning as individuals, the company, however, reserving the right to employ whatever men they choose. The strikers voted unanimously not to go to work, and then organized a local branch of the International Association of Machinists. Most of the strikers gave signatures and were obligated by P. J. Conlon, of Washington, D. C., vice president of the International Association of Machinists, who addressed the strikers on the advantages of unionism. A committee was delegated to wait on General Superintendent C. A. Buck, in the absence of President C. M. Schwab. Buck told the committee that "the steel company would allow the men to return as individuals, but not in a body, as the men had lost their chance of the latter privilege by holding a meeting yesterday afternoon when the shops were closed owing to the half holiday, and that the company reserves the right to employ such of the men as it would choose. The unanimous vote to stay out and organize a union followed the latter report. Pickets were appointed by the strikers today to use moral suasion in extending the strike to all the machinists at the plant. It is thought that the strike, which began in shops Nos. 2, 4 and 6, may spread throughout the whole plant. The committee in charge of the strike has issued the following list of "don'ts" for strikers: "Don't congregate in groups on street corners to the disadvantage of the general public. 'Don't enter into discussions that will bring you within the pale of the law. 'Don't participate in any fights or acts of rowdiness; remain law-abiding. 'Don't congregate in saloons and discuss your grievances. Keep sober above all, keep faith with your committee and render them every possible assistance."

RUSSIANS HATE GOD

Christian Agitator Says Their Intensity is Preferable to Indifference.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 6.—John R. Mott, of New York, secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, in his address today to the Yale students in Battell Chapel said: "The students of Russia hate Christ, the Bible and matters religious, and there is great hope for them because of this fact, but there is no hope for American students, because they are indifferent to religious things. The Russians show by their attitude that they are thinkers—the Americans are not."

NIX ON DOGGIE

De Janon Girl Has Trouble in Getting Into Hotel.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 6.—Roberta De Janon is still here and declines to say whether she is going back to Philadelphia in time to testify at the hearing of the waiter, Ophen. She says she does not know when she is going home. It was learned today that when Miss De Janon and Mrs. Redford came here they had trouble in finding a place to stay. Miss De Janon had with her her constant companion, the dog Tootsie. Hotel after hotel turned the little party away because of Tootsie, and they were finally accepted by the Sinsor after they had agreed to take a suite so that the dog could not annoy the other guests.

I. W. W. TO SUE THE CITY OF SPOKANE

Mayor, Chief of Police and Others to Be Charged With Conspiracy to Destroy the Organization.

(Special to The Call.) SPOKANE, Wash., Feb. 6.—Attorney Symmes, for the I. W. W., who has recently arrived from Chicago, is at present engaged in preparing and filing suits against the city of Spokane, as well as Mayor Pratt, Chief of Police Sullivan, and others. They are charged with conspiring to destroy the Industrial Workers of the World, by seizing the official organ, closing the hall, and confiscating the charters and books of the organization. Other damage suits are being prepared for ruining the health of many of the members of the I. W. W. through police brutality. Elizabeth Gurly Flynn will be tried on February 13 before another jury of capitalists, unless the attorneys are successful in securing a change of venue from Spokane county to one of the adjoining counties. She is now at liberty until February 13 on \$5,000 bonds, and is touring British Columbia, raising money for the Spokane defense. New life has been injected into the free speech fight, by the engagement of additional counsel for the I. W. W. from Chicago, and the arrest of four more I. W. W. men on Monday, January 24, for speaking on the street. On Wednesday, January 13, six members were sentenced to six months each at hard labor. This means work on the rock pile with ball and chain attached. They include Hartwell Shippy, of the Industrial Worker; Thomas Whitehead, member of the general executive board, and George Speed, of San Francisco, who was a speaker for the union, and an organizer, together with three members of the central executive committee. Their cases have been appealed, but the men are all on the chain gang. The jury which sentenced the men are typical Spokane capitalists, chosen by a prejudiced sheriff, who is a relative of the county prosecuting attorney. The plan of drawing the jury men is for the sheriff to select eighteen taxpayers of the county. The defense has the privilege of scratching off six, and the prosecution six. Either six scratched off would be as good as the six chosen. The jury was out but a few minutes when they returned with a verdict giving all the prisoners their limit. Before sentencing the men the jury inquired of the judge if a \$500 fine could also be given. Attorney Moore, for the defense, argued at length to try to secure separate trials for the men, but the judge ruled him out of order, and ordered him to sit down. Fellow-workers Johnson, Prosser, and Collins are still in the hospital, as a result of police brutality. They have been confined to bed for almost two months, and their recovery is doubtful. On Saturday, January 23 three members of the I. W. W. were chained to a telegraph pole. The cold was intense, and as their comrades could not stand to see the three suffering in this manner, they all went on strike. They were taken to the dungeon, and put on bread and wa'er. Send all communications and financial assistance to Fred W. Heslewood, Box 995, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

ARREST JEW BAITERS

Six Boys Locked Up in Crusade of Mayor Wittmann.

Mayor H. Otto Wittmann's promise to inaugurate a crusade against Jew baiting in Jersey City was kept yesterday when the entire headquarters detective staff, consisting of ten men, captured six badly scared small boys for throwing stones at Jews. On Thursday afternoon last a delegation of Jews, who had complained to the mayor that policemen were in the habit of winking at the attacks upon Jewish citizens by boys and more mature Jewish loafers in the streets, was introduced in the mayor's office to Police Commissioners Job H. Lippincott and John Mitchell, Chief of Police Frank Monahan, Police Judges Joseph F. Farmer and John Wahl Queen, Capt. James F. Larkins, chief of the detective bureau, and the seven police precinct commanders. The Jews told stories of alleged ill treatment at the hands of young America and made no bones about their belief that the police authorities had not tried to do their duty. Several declared that Jew baiting was all the rage in the lower part of the city and something would have to be done to save the Jews from almost daily humiliation and embarrassment as they walked about the town. Mayor Wittmann promised to see that the members of the police department arrested every person who dared insult or maul a Jew on the street. TRAIN STONING BOYS PAROLED. Eight small boys were arraigned yesterday before Recorder Mara of Bayonne charged with having thrown stones at passenger trains on the New Jersey Central railroad. They broke windows in the cars and some of the passengers were struck, but none hurt seriously. The boys promised to be good and were released on parole.

ANNA SHAW SPEAKS

Makes Address for Woman Suffrage at New Rochelle Forum.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Many society women gathered in the New Rochelle Theater today to listen to the Rev. Anna Shaw, the well-known suffragette, who addressed the People's Forum on woman suffrage. There was also quite a large gathering of men who heard the speaker tell why the fair sex should have equal franchise. "If I have to pay for the maintenance of the republic," she said, "I should have something to say about the way it is conducted. If I pay taxes I ought to enjoy the privileges of voting the same as the men. I believe in the republic as I believe in God, and as God put women into the world with the same temptations as men and on their own responsibility, the women of the republic should have just the same chance as the men to fight life's battles. They need it for their development. "We have not a government of the people. We have a government of men, and we will never have a republic of and by the whole people until its women vote. I cannot pledge the vote of the women. There is where we have failed to make great progress, because the votes of all the women have not been pledged to one party or the other. If it could be done, the party to which our votes would be pledged would force the ballot upon us whether we wanted it or not. For thirty odd years our bill has been in military confinement in committee of the legislature, and the committee does not dare to report it."

EXONERATES COP

Captain Says Officer Charged With Assault is "One Grand Cop."

The charges of assault preferred against John Behring, a policeman attached to the Vernon avenue station of Williamsburg, by Charles Behringer, of 226 Park avenue, were investigated by Captain Buchanan yesterday. The captain will report to Commissioner Baker today that the charges are unfounded and that Behring is an excellent policeman. Behringer attended a barn dance on the auspices of the William J. Butler Association in Williamsburg on Saturday. He said that he had been attacked by two men, and that upon leaving the hall, which is at 241 Floyd street, he asked Behring, the policeman, to walk over to Sumner avenue with him. He was afraid the men would get him. According to Behringer, the policeman struck him after they had gone a short way from the hall and then ran. Policeman Behring has been on the force for five years, and, according to Captain Buchanan, had always been trustworthy.

BOY SHOTS FATHER

Claims He Fired Three Bullets to Protect His Sister.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—When George Roderick, the seventeen-year-old son of William Roderick, of 301 Agate street, was taken to the station house today shortly after noon, and was there asked why he had fired shots out of a revolver at his father, he replied that he had done it to protect his sister. He said that his father had been drinking heavily; that he had quarreled with every one in the house, and attacked his daughter, Frances, and thrown her across the cellar of their home. William Roderick, the father, who is a laborer in Cramps shipyard, was seriously injured by the bullets, and it was said at the Episcopal Hospital, where he was taken, that it was an even toss whether he would live. The boy was locked up, and the mother and daughter were held at the station house to await the result of injuries to the wounded man.

CROFFROTH MAY WIN WAGER

Fight Promoter to Get \$10,000 if He Reaches Frisco Tuesday.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 6.—Although two and one-half hours late leaving Omaha this morning, Jim Croffroth, sport promoter of San Francisco, insisted he would win the \$10,000 Eugene Corri National Sporting Club wagered he could not travel from London, England, to the Pacific coast in nine days. Today more than half the lot time was made up before reaching North Platte, and late tonight it is reported the train would be on time when Sidney, Neb., was reached. Croffroth talked freely here of the James-Jeffries mill, and declared he will pull it off in Frisco. "If Jeffries is in condition there is not much doubt about what the result will be. Still there is that 'but,'" he said. Croffroth insists he has no interest in the fight. He says he has arranged for Battling Nelson and Freddie Welch to meet in April.

ARGENTINA BUYS U. S. STEEL

8,000 Tons Being Made in Pittsburgh for Warships.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 6.—Eight thousand tons of steel made in the mills of the Carnegie Steel Company in the Pittsburgh district will be contained in the armament of the new battleships being built at the Atlantic coast yards for the Argentine Republic. In addition to the armor plate the ships also will carry other material made in the Pittsburgh mills. All of the steel material will be made in this section and shipped to the yards at various times as it is needed.

WAIST STRIKE WON IN PHIL.

3,000 Girls to Return to Work Today With All Their Demands Granted.

DECIDE AT BIG MEETING

President Taft Sends Letter to Society Men Urging Settlement of Struggle.

(Special to The Call.) PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—A dragging along for seven long weeks of the shirtwaist makers was ended victoriously today. Their demands of a fifty-two-hour week and a 25 per cent increase in wages are granted. Tomorrow 3,000 girls will return to work in the thought that their struggle was not in vain. The acceptance of the boys' offer to settle was finally agreed to at a mass meeting of the strikers at the baby's Arch Street Theater this afternoon which was attended by no less than 3,000 strikers, mostly women. The meeting was addressed by Rosenberg, president of the International Ladies' Garment Makers' Union. The speakers followed. By unanimous vote the girls decided to accept the offer of the bosses and return to work tomorrow. A letter from President Taft to Alfred H. Love, of the Universal Peace Union, advising a speedy settlement, tended a great measure to persuade the bosses to surrender. The letter was read by Love at a twenty-five hour session of two consecutive days from the boys and the strikers at Hotel Walcott. The conference called to devise ways and means for the settlement of the conflict. The meeting closed at 6 o'clock Friday night, and did not close until 7 o'clock Saturday night. The strikers were represented by Abraham Rosenbaum, R. Bloch, John A. Dyche and A. J. Margolin. The bosses were represented by M. Behring, Leo Becker, Samuel Schein and Max Clair. The strike was called on Sunday, December 20, 1909, at the mass meeting in the Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown streets. By a unanimous vote it was decided to declare a general strike, and all members of the union, at that time numbering nearly 10,000, agreed to walk out at 9 o'clock the next morning. At the strike of 9 o'clock operators stopped their machines and walked out of the factories, taking with them several hundred operators who were not members of the union.

TO MEET BOSSES

Shirtwaist Strikers to Confer With Employers for Settlement.

A large number of officers and representatives of the shirtwaist union will be busy all of the day in holding mass conferences with the manufacturers against whom they are striking for better living conditions. These meetings with the individual bosses are held at the request of the players, and very many settlements are expected today. The officials of the union state they will be firm in their demands, unless all demands are granted the result of the 2,500 shirtwaist girls will continue with increased fervor. The president of the union is inclined to think that the strike will soon be over and that it is only a matter of time before details that is feeding a continuation of the strike. The unionists who are actively engaged in the strike state that though the Manufacturers' Association of Shirtwaist Bosses has not come forward for settlement, still its members' weakness shown by the fact that most bosses of the association are among those who are clamoring for conferences to settle.

AVIATION MEET OPEN

Queens of the March and Suburban Favorites Watch Aeroplanes Fly.

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 6.—The opening of the aviation meeting in the open fields attracted a great crowd of spectators to see the latest plane "Autoplane" made. "Autoplane" was a performer, rose 200 feet and descended, the accomplishment of which was most amusing. The audience was most amused, and all chattered at the pilot's voice and watched with bulging. The aviators did not achieve a triumph tonight. Cobron fell a few feet but was not hurt. His plane caught fire. A special arrangement was provided for the ladies, who watched the performance from behind green curtains. HUGHES WON'T RUN AGAIN. In a letter to Assemblyman George A. Green, of Brooklyn, author of a bill providing for the primary Governor Hughes makes it plain his decision not to accept a re-election is final.

SUICIDE GREATLY ON THE INCREASE

Municipal Lodging Houses and Other Relief Bureaus Taxed to Limit. Rents Take Jump.

Statistics of the Municipal Lodging houses and other relief bureaus show that suicide and starvation in this the richest city in the world are on the increase.

Eight hundred, tired of the never-ending struggle for bread, ended their lives last year. The increase of suicide from 1904 to 1909 was no less than 50 per cent.

One out of every six persons who died in Manhattan last year was buried in a pauper's grave. In Manhattan and the Bronx the proportion was 1 in 7, or 10 to be precise, 13.74 per cent. This is an increase of 3.45 per cent over 1902, when it was 10.29 per cent.

The increase in charity burials in the entire city in the seven years from 1902 to 1909 was 28.5 per cent.

Brooklyn and Queens figures are given together, and while the figures are not large, the increase in 1909 over 1908, five years, was 25.5 per cent.

Reports of the Municipal Lodging House, 432 to 438 East 25th street, tell a pitiful tale. The old lodging house on First avenue was opened in December, 1896. Since then the registration has been increasing, slowly at first; then, after a brief period of decline from 1904 to 1906, by leaps and bounds.

In 1908, 40,782 persons applied for relief. The following year—the year of the panic—the number jumped to 50,741. The effect of the panic was shown by the registration in December, 1907, and January, February and March, 1908. Except the month of February, when 10,902 persons were sheltered, the registration ran more than 11,000 each month.

In the year 1908, 96,324 were cared for. Last year the number again grew, the total being 102,421. The present year promises to be the biggest in the history of the lodging house.

From 112 in 1906 the daily average registration has increased in three years to 281. The biggest day in the history of the institution was January 17, 1909, when 607 delinquents were given beds for the night.

Average Age Forty Years.

The claim that these guests of the city are the aged or the lazy is easily refuted. The average age of male applicants for relief in 1909 was 40 years; the average for women was 44 years.

Every able-bodied man applying for relief is expected to pay for it in work. After a warm breakfast the guest is taken to the island, where he is expected to work for about three hours. Then he is given lunch on his return and has the afternoon to himself to look for work. Those who wish can work in the woodyard in the afternoon, the pay being 35 cents an hour.

It is worth mentioning that a different crowd is sheltered each night, as no one is permitted a bed more than three times a month. Pitiful are the tales which are told daily in the office of George W. Meeks, superintendent of the bureau of dependent adults. Well might it be called the "office of aching hearts," for it comes those who, sick or well, have no place to turn, no bed, no food.

All day long the sorrowful procession moves down East 24th street past Bellevue Hospital, to which no many are forced to appeal, to the morgue, to which thousands are taken each year "on the way to their last resting place in Potter's Field."

In 1904 32,995 persons applied for relief at this bureau; in 1909 the number reached more than 61,000. The exact figures are not yet available for the year, but those for the first nine months total 45,561. Of this number 1,689 were sent to the almshouse, an increase of 14.89 per cent over 1904.

Great Increase in Rents.

Inability of husbands to keep pace with the increased cost of living is vividly shown by the number of all-day and non-support cases handled by this bureau. In 1904 617 cases were recorded; in 1909 the number was 1,768, an increase of more than 186.54 per cent! In each case the husband was forced to provide a bond for the support of wife or children for one year.

An investigation by the Tenement House Department in 1902 and another in 1909 furnishes material for comparison. On the East Side, for instance, apartments at 294 East Houston street, which in 1902 rented for \$7 to \$11.50, now cost \$14 to \$15. In the same time rents at 340-342 East Houston street had advanced from \$12 to \$11 to \$16. Rear tenements at 218 Sullivan street today rent for \$10 to \$15 that formerly brought \$6 to \$12.

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INJURED IN FIGHT

Young Man Found Dying From Razor Cuts—Culprits Caught.

A young Italian was found lying unconscious at Murray and Church streets yesterday morning, his neck bleeding from a six-inch cut, many cuts on the cheeks, and a deep gash on the crown of his head. His hands and fingers were covered with slashes and lacerations, apparently, he had grasped the weapons of his assailants, and across the wrist of his left hand was a deep circular cut. He wore neither hat nor coat and his clothing was blood-soaked and torn. He was taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

Meanwhile, the police of the Leonard street station telephoned to the Fulton street station that two Italians had been picked up on the corner of Duane and Church streets.

A policeman had been attracted to them by their behavior. They were arrested and taken to the station house. One of the prisoners, who said his name was Dominick Zerto, was found a blood-soaked razor, while a search of the clothing of the other man, Emilio Falcone, brought to light an extra hat, which also was blood stained. Both men declared that they knew nothing about the man who was found at Church and Murray streets.

The Hudson Street Hospital was called on the telephone and the police were told that the wounded man was still unconscious and that he probably would die. Captain Cotrell, of the Leonard Street station, will hold the two Italians who are now under arrest as suspicious characters to await the outcome of the injuries of the man in the hospital. From the position of the cuts and slashes on the latter, the police concluded that he must have had a hand encounter with some one. The cuts were like those made by a razor.

ANOTHER ELOPEMENT

Philadelphia Again the Scene of Angry Parents of Romantic Girl.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—Some-where in Canada, or perhaps on a steamship bound for England, is George W. McKinney, Germantown's wealthiest and largest dealer in tea and coffee, and with him, it is the firm belief of Harry Brandau, a tailor, of 5722 Germantown avenue, is his eighteen-year-old daughter, Amanda Brandau. McKinney is married and has a son twenty-two years old. Through the Philadelphia police Brandau has notified the police of this country and Canada to search for McKinney and Miss Brandau. On January 27 Amanda Brandau left home, "to visit some friends," she said, for the evening. Nether McKinney nor Miss Brandau has been seen since, but last Tuesday Brandau received a letter from his daughter postmarked "Montreal, Canada," and dated January 30. It reads: "Dear Papa: Well and happy. Am with the man who loves me, and whom I love. Plenty of funds. "AMANDA."

The simultaneous disappearance of Miss Brandau and McKinney and the case of Roberta De Janon and Cohen, the waiter, are startlingly similar. Like Cohen, McKinney is a man about forty-six years of age, but prepossessing in appearance, and Miss Brandau, like Miss De Janon, is but eighteen years old. She is small, but well developed and pretty. What Cohen lacked in wealth, McKinney certainly supplies, for he is known to have made a large fortune in his tea business, and McKinney, like Cohen, was a grubber all his life.

AGAINST PUBLICITY

Taft Said to Have Seen Treasurer About Corporation Tax Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—President Taft had a conference at the White House today with Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, and it was understood that about the publicity clause of the corporation tax law, to which many concerns all over the country have registered objection.

The President recently told S. C. Mead, secretary of the Merchants' Association of New York, who called with Representative J. W. Van Vleet, that he would talk with the publicity feature of the law with Secretary MacVeagh and Attorney General Wickersham.

So far as is known, the conference today was the first of a series which it was said may result in regulations which will prevent undesirable publicity.

According to the information, it is possible that the smaller corporations and those which are not really of public character will have the commissioner of internal revenue safeguarded by the government, which itself will still possess the data it deems essential.

The President has expressed the belief that under the law as it now stands by administrative order information can be properly kept from those whom it does not concern. Other conferences with MacVeagh and Wickersham are expected before the promised regulations are forthcoming.

TICKET SPECULATOR HELD. Man Who Attacked Carriage Starter Must Stand Trial.

Albert Brown, of 62 West 11th street, the ticket speculator who was arrested on Saturday night for assaulting Edward Johnson, the negro carriage starter at the Metropolitan Opera House, was held in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday in \$3,000 bail for trial.

Johnson exhibited his split lip and told how Brown annoyed opera-goers. Brown exhibited his broken hat and tried to make the court think that Johnson had started the fracas. Magistrate Cornell told him that ticket speculators were a nuisance.

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TAFT CORPORATION BILL UP TO CONGRESS

Big Capitalists Well Pleased With Measure Providing for National Incorporation and Control.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Congress will get tomorrow, unless there is some unlooked for derangement of the legislative schedule, the Taft federal incorporation bill, which the administration believes will provide a safe method for the national recognition of large combinations, and which will, at the same time, give control of such combinations to the government. It will be presented to Congress by Senator Clarke, of Wyoming, and Representative Parker, of New Jersey, chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and House.

Although the idea of national incorporation is perhaps as old as the United States, and has been discussed seriously for the last ten years, it did not become a concrete proposition until the last few months. In November last Attorney General Wickersham began to draw up plans for a national incorporation bill which would suit him; which would agree with President Taft's ideas, and which would permit such combinations of capital as the administration regards as necessary and unavoidable.

Since that time the Attorney General, and many of his advisers, prominent members of the senate and house, and business men all over the country, have been interested in this bill. Within the last few days such prominent men as George W. Perkins, Frank Vanderlip and J. J. Hill have endorsed the Taft plan. The administration does not believe that because there is a combination of capital, there is a combination of evil, and, for the sake of business, it would like to see Congress pass this bill. On the other hand, administration advisers point out that Federal incorporation does not tend to grant immunity to offending concerns, or to permit the creation of monopolies or stock watering with its consequent evils.

Takes Away Power of States. Under the proposed plan of corporations will be restrained and subjected to regulation, which it would appear is to be more drastic than that under which the railroads now do business. One principal objection to federal incorporation, which so far apparently has not been met, is that there is no provision for the control of any state of a corporation which does business within its borders which has a national charter. As the bill is drawn the control of all corporations which take out charters is vested in the United States, and there does not seem to be any method by which a state could interfere with its operation, although it violated state laws.

The federal incorporation measure is entitled a bill "to provide for the formation of corporations to engage in interstate and international trade and commerce." Officials of the Department of Justice have made it known that it does not include common carriers, but that it is directed toward industrial corporations. It is provided that no corporation organized in compliance with the proposed act shall have banking powers.

Under the terms of the bill the office of the Commissioner of Corporations would become one of the most important in the government service, for it gives this official the final say as to what concerns shall receive charters; he is to pass on the reports corporations are required to make; must give his permission for the issuance of additional stock or for the purchase of property; in fact, must exercise wide discretionary powers. "The charter of any corporation," says Section 36, "formed hereunder shall be subject to alteration, suspension and repeal in the discretion of the Congress and the Congress may at pleasure dissolve any such corporation.

"In case any corporation organized under this act," says the second paragraph of this section, "shall enter into any contract or combination or engage in any conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations or shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize any part thereof contrary to the provisions of the act of July 2, 1890, or shall otherwise violate the laws of the United States, its charter shall be forfeited and the Attorney General of the United States may bring proceedings to enforce such forfeiture in any circuit or district court of

EDITOR LOUIS MILLER FINED \$2 BY BARLOW

Friend of Tammany Hall Who Violated Traffic Rules Threatens to Take Case to Gaynor.

Louis C. Miller, editor Wahrheit, former Socialist, and now one of Tammany's journalistic heels, appeared in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, a prisoner under bail to answer the complaint made by Policeman McCarr, of Tract Squad C, that he had violated traffic regulations on Fourth avenue near 23d street Saturday.

The policeman said the editor was driving a buggy on the wrong side of the avenue and refused to go back for a block and get on the right side. Miller pleaded not guilty, and declared that he was on the proper side of the road when arrested.

Magistrate Barlow, to get the situation in mind, drew a topographical map on the back of a subpoena. He made a big dot to represent Wahrheit's editor and asked the policeman if the diagram was correct. The policeman gave a lengthy explanation, the magistrate asking questions, while Editor Miller stood silent on the bridge. Finally the court said he was astonished that a man of superior intelligence such as he should not have more respect for the rules of the road. "I find you guilty, and I impose a fine of \$2 upon you," said the magistrate.

"But won't you give me a chance to be heard in my own defense? The law guarantees me that right," said the prisoner.

"You had your opportunity," said the court.

"I have not, sir. I have a right to cross-examine the complainant. I demand my rights. There is no justice in disposing of the case until I have put in a defense."

"The case is disposed of. You made your statement and I will not reopen the case. The fine stands."

"I don't want to be locked up, so I will pay the fine under protest. The case is not going to stop here," said Miller, as he stepped over to the chief clerk with a \$5 bill.

The policeman told the court that Miller had informed him at the time of his arrest that he proposed going to Mayor Gaynor about the matter. He said he thought the Mayor would listen to him because he had urged the nomination of Justice Gaynor before Tammany Hall had decided upon him.

After paying his fine Miller went over to the court stenographer and said: "I want a copy of the minutes of the examination. I will pay the usual rates for them." The stenographer said the only minutes he had taken was a statement dictated by the magistrate.

"I shall take this case to a higher court, where I expect to get justice," said Miller. "Here I am not allowed to cross-examine the complainant and no minutes of the examination are taken. The Supreme Court has decided that the minutes must be taken in a police court."

FANBANKS LAUDS CATHOLICS. ROME, Feb. 6.—One hundred and fifty students, besides tutors, attended the dinner given today at the American College in honor of ex-Vice President Fairbanks. In the course of a speech Fairbanks said there was no greater influence for good and for civilization than the Roman Catholic Church. He praised the patriotism of the Catholics in the United States.

FREIGHT CONDUCTOR KILLED. Wolf J. Burkhardt, a freight conductor, slipped and fell under the locomotive of his train while directing the drilling of cars in the Erie railroad yards at 15th and Monmouth streets, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed. He was thirty-two years old, and lived at 750 Jersey avenue, that city.

TRAFFIC TIED UP. As a detached locomotive was 1,000 feet inside the Erie railroad's Bergen tunnel in Jersey City, last night, a side rod broke, and the engine came to a sudden standstill, blocking the eastbound track. Eight incoming trains on several branches were held up on the Meadows for fifteen minutes before traffic was resumed.

CITIZENS BEHAVED YESTERDAY. Not a prisoner was brought into police headquarters from 2:10 o'clock yesterday morning until 5 last night.

READY FOR TUSSELE

Party Leaders Expect Fight in Today's Session of House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—While the majority may rule in the House of Representatives, the majority is not certain of things in these days of insurgency.

Notice was received by all Republicans today to be on hand in the house promptly at noon tomorrow. Republican Why Dwight was asked why such notice had been sent out. He intimated that there might be "something doing," but said frankly that he did not know what it would be.

When Minority Leader Clark heard that the Republicans had been urged to be present at the noon hour tomorrow, he likewise sent notice to the Democrats bespeaking their early presence in the house.

The fact is that the Republican leaders know that the insurgents are plotting mischief and intend to take advantage of the first opportunity to offer a resolution providing that the committee on rules shall be enlarged. The regulars do not want to be taken unawares, and they intend to have their supporters present at all times during the remainder of the session. This explains, in all probability, why Whip Dwight sent out his notice tonight.

SIoux SCARED MADRIZ

But Estrada Favors Little Bison's Scheme.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—Little Bison, a big Sioux chief from South Dakota, who went to Central America a few weeks ago to see about having 800 members of his tribe settle on a grant of 16,000 acres in Sanitago, Nicaragua, made by the Zelayan government, returned today with a tale of woe. He said that Madriz, the new president, was so afraid that the Indian warriors might join the revolutionists that he did everything in his power to prevent arrangements for the colonizing of the Indians.

Chief Bison saw General Estrada, leader of the revolutionists, in spite of the constant surveillance ordered by President Madriz, and was assured by Estrada that he favored the scheme. The Indian chief reached Costa Rica when Dr. Madriz was being elected president of Nicaragua.

Madriz was so alarmed over the matter that he appealed to the Costa Rica government not to allow Little Bison to enter Nicaragua.

The chief eluded his shadowers at Gaupilo and hit the trail for Bluefields, where he arrived on January 27 and conferred with General Estrada.

Little Bison left for New York tonight to discuss the situation with President F. S. Dellenbaugh of the American Geographical Association, who with others fostered the colonization scheme. Little Bison has a white wife, and she accompanied him to Central America.

COLD WAVE HERE

Worst Weather of Winter On—Four Above Zero Last Night.

Four degrees above zero was the official temperature at 10 o'clock last night, the coldest of the winter, and one degree colder than the cold snap of December. The night was worse also, because there was a howling northwester that was blowing forty miles an hour.

The red ball was up in a of the out-of-town parks, and up at Van Cortlandt and Crotona parks several thousands of skaters were enjoying the ice. Very few were out last night, however, and those who were went often to the skate houses to get warm.

It promises to be fair and cold today, but not so cold and by no means so windy. The wind began to diminish before midnight, when from the forty-two mile clip at which it was going at a little after sunset, it fell to a thirty-mile gait.

In some of the subway stations it was almost as windy as it was above ground. The new fangled way of fixing women's hair got a jolt, and big hats were the cause of many feminine dawns. Men everywhere chased their hats.

FIND LABOR SPY IN CHICAGO STOCKYARDS

Union Butchers Expose Traitor Kennedy in the Employ of Packing Houses.

(Special to The Call.)

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Kennedy, the spy employed by the packers to watch operations and developments among the workers of the packing houses, and whose aim it is to sow the seeds of discontent among the members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, is now in Chicago, where the packers realize they must get in their most strenuous work.

It is a well known fact that Kennedy's contract with the packers is to destroy the organizations of any and all men employed in the industry. His plan of campaign is to disrupt the Amalgamated Association by organizing new unions of men antagonistic to the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Association. Kennedy was successful to some extent at first in New York, but he was unable to make good. The records from this affair make a good showing on paper and go a long way toward bringing over dissatisfied union workers in other localities.

Kennedy succeeded in dividing the cattle butchers at the plant of the New York Dressed Beef Company, and the result now is that these men are receiving from 50 to 60 per cent less than they did two years ago. In a letter to C. F. Smith, Homer D. Call, international secretary-treasurer, writes: "Kennedy's little bunch stands ready to scab any job where men of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters are employed, and do it at lower wages and under the worst possible conditions. He is owned body and soul by the packers, and they are putting up all the money to cover his expenses. Kennedy has been seen in the New York office of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger in conference many nights before the strike was declared off."

"Kennedy's plan of action in Chicago will no doubt be built on the same principle. The packing houses will insist on their men joining the Kennedy organization, and through him they will be able to control wage scales and the general conditions of work."

SHOT IN SALOON BRAWL. Argument Over Severity of Present Winter Ends in Tragedy.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 6.—In a saloon brawl here tonight, James Guatrius and Charles Gaat were mortally shot by August Wunderluk.

The three men became engaged in a heated discussion over the matter of the severity of the present winter, as compared with other winters, when suddenly Wunderluk drew a pistol and fired three shots into Guatrius's head, and wounded Gaat in the stomach.

The injured men are in the hospital, and are not expected to survive the night. Wunderluk made his escape.

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What's So and What Isn't (Work).....

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Socialism Made Easy (Connolly).....

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

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Socialism, Utopian and Scientific (Engels).....

Value, Price and Profit (Marx).....

Communist Manifesto (Marx and Engels).....

Road to Power (Kautsky).....

Socialism Made Plain (Benson).....

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Socialism (Spargo).....

The Overman (Sinclair).....

The Triumph of Life (Boelsche).....

Life and Death (Teichmann).....

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Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

Contributions and commissions to Mrs. Anita C. Block, 748 St. James, New York City.

UNEQUAL SUFFRAGE.

Why may I go out to vote? My darling daughter, why may I go out to vote, when you hadn't oughter.

Just for common folks, slowly-looking high-brows, when you merely mention it, my well-bred eyebrows.

For women, mother dear, when the proper racket, Mrs. Mackay took it up, Mrs. Belmont backed it.

After you've made me change my mind, Little Suffragette, you'll see such swaggers when you vote, because I'll have to let you.

INHUMANITY TO WOMAN.

By Ida M. Tarbell.

Publication pressing at this moment the American woman is making her appeal to the state of Illinois... about the wisdom of limiting the hours which women give to labor in mechanical establishments, factories and laundries... The legislature of the state passed an act so limiting the hours of the union were not of her, not to speak of all the industrial countries of Europe... In spite of the almost unanimous verdict of the necessity of such a limitation of the hours which women may labor, and in spite of the fact that in 1908 the Supreme Court of the United States had declared that a woman's ten-hour law was constitutional... the Hon. Richard S. Tuttle, the judge presiding in the Circuit Court of Cook county, has declared the law unconstitutional and void... Judge Tuttle's decision is an appeal from his decision... and early in the present year the case will be decided by the Supreme Court of Illinois.

Judge Tuttle's appeal to liberty. They forget that life and happiness are co-equal rights with liberty.

But can it be proved that more than ten hours of work in factories and shops do destroy a woman's life and happiness. To know, one should read the brief which Mr. Louis Brandeis has prepared in support of the Illinois ten-hour law, based on the really extraordinary material which Josephine Goldmark has been gathering for nearly two years for the National Consumers' League. This material comes up in great blocks the essence of scores of investigations here and abroad into the effects on women of long hours in factories, and it shows what?

That women in the conditions to which modern industrial life place them are suffering an appalling increase in nervous diseases, that they are more and more liable to infectious disease, that they are less and less able to resist temptations in immorality and intemperance, that incapacity to work is coming on them earlier, that increasing numbers are suffering strains that are irreparable, and that as a result of all this they are bringing into the world children puny in mind and body.

Common sense tells us that the results of the pressure and the conditions under which the bulk of our industry is carried on must be exactly this. How could it be otherwise? Speed, more speed, always more speed is the demand the factory makes. The worker must keep up or she loses her place. There is no break in the routine, no relief in posture, in attention, in the things she looks at and hears and smells. It is the same movement, the same noise, the same odor, the same position. Is it possible for the delicate organization of the woman to be subjected to such a strain, even with proper air and light and temperature, for more than ten hours a day without appalling results? There are hundreds of witnesses marshaled by Miss Goldmark to show that it is not. The woman who works beyond her own power of recuperation, as practically every woman does who earns her living in factory or laundry where hours are unlimited, is poisoned.

The toxin of fatigue is the phrase the physicians have given us with which to jar the attention of those who can only be stirred by harsh words. It has been demonstrated in the last few years that fatigue is due to an actual poison not unlike the poison or toxin of diphtheria. It is generated in the body by lack of rest; the system takes care of itself and generates enough antitoxin to take care of a normal amount of toxin or poison. If it continues to be produced in abnormal quantities the system cannot grapple with it. There is a steady poisoning of the body, with all the beneficial effects, mental and moral, as well as physical, that poison produces. The most appalling part of it is that this poisoning may go on until an injury results which no future care can overcome. Even occasional overwork, such as occurs in factories in the season of rush orders, in shop at Christmas time, may produce this irreparable overstrain. Society can no more afford to allow the spread of the toxin of fatigue than of the toxin of diphtheria, particularly among women who must bear children. It is not only humanity that women are forced to follow reasonable hours of work, it is science and good political economy.

The American woman cannot do better than master this splendid logical compilation of Miss Goldmark. She will find there sound explanation of what experience has taught her in regard to fatigue. She will find corroborative experience of the highest authority. She will be able to say with something like scientific precision why she knows women must not be allowed to poison themselves by overwork.—The American Magazine.

M. & A. KATZ

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HISTORY OF GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES

By GUSTAVUS MYERS.

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

Will You Do What You Can?

To make a man start advertising in The Call is one thing; to make his advertising so profitable that he never will drop The Call—that is quite another thing. Taking care of our advertisers is a real task, and it must be attended to by all who want to see The Call a financial success.

Let us all practice what we preach—co-operation. This does not mean that you are asked to buy something of every advertiser in The Call. It just means that you should do what you can, and no more.

If you will read our advertisements daily and buy as much as possible of those call advertisers that you can cope without too much inconvenience, The Call will surely benefit. Do give this matter of patronizing the advertisers of your paper some thought. You will be surprised to find how well most of our advertisers will serve you. Try it.

And another thing, readers: Use a Call Purchaser's Card. It will help us in our work of getting more ads and also our work of getting more credit certificates if returned with entries of purchases amounting to \$25.

Plan to Finance The Call Adopted

At the last meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, a special Finance Committee of twelve was elected. This committee has held several meetings, and two new plans for the raising of funds have been adopted.

These plans are to be put into effect without depending on begging articles in the columns of The Call, and they are now being pushed with utmost speed. They will absolutely insure the future of our paper by meeting the current deficit and ultimately taking care of back debts.

The Finance Committee finds, however, that a week or two must elapse before the funds to be raised in this way will be available. In that interval and in order that this solution may be reached, it is necessary for all friends and well wishers of The Call to meet without a moment's delay a present exigency.

This committee has made an investigation of the financial condition of the paper and finds that The Call must suspend publication before the new plans can be put into effect unless there is an immediate and very substantial response to this appeal. Otherwise the new plans will go for naught. A large sum must be raised within forty-eight hours. If the money is not here it will be impossible to get a supply of white paper.

In order to show how near we are to the danger line, we here mention the fact that the secretary of one of the unions whose men are employed in one of the mechanical departments of The Call has notified us that his men will have to stop work if wages are not paid on time.

Remittances should be addressed to the Finance Committee at The Call office, as the committee will be responsible for the disposition of this money.

With unity of action The Call will live until the new financial program can be availed of. The nature of this program cannot be here stated, but it contains novel features which make a successful outcome certain, provided the paper can be continued in the meantime.

Comrades, send at once one dollar—five dollars—ten dollars, and save the situation. Now or never. This is final.

- (Signed.) HENRY L. SLOBODIN, DR. CASPE, DR. PERCY RUSSELL, J. G. PHELPS STOKES, H. KARP, DR. HALPERN, MORRIS HILLQUIT, J. STEIN, MORRIS STELZER, JOHN A. WALL, MORRIS KORSHET.

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.

Executive Committee — 239 East 84th street.
17th A. D.—Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue.
19th A. D.—340 West 125th street.
32d A. D. (Branch 3)—Morris Park avenue and Union road, Van Nest.

Bronx Socialist Study Club.
Meeting tonight at 3309 Third avenue. Discussion: "Classes and Progress." Dr. Anna Ingerman will lead the discussion. Everybody welcome. Admission free.

BROOKLYN.

Business.
23d A. D. (Branch 2)—Pitkin avenue, corner Sackman street.

NEWARK.

Essex County Committee — 10th street and Springfield avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Business.
42d Ward Branch—5248 North 2d street.
40th Ward Branch—Odd Fellows' Hall, 71st street and Woodland avenue.

CALL FOR CONFERENCE.

The following call for a conference to make nominations for the office of organizer of Local New York is drawn up by a committee from the 1st, 25th and 27th districts, Socialist party. The call is signed by Robert W. Bruere, Arthur Bullard and William Mallily. It reads as follows:

"In view of the fact that all of those Comrades nominated for the office of organizer of Local New York have declined the nomination, and since this occurs at a time of grave importance to the Socialist party in this city, districts 1, 25 and 27, at its regular meeting on January 25, elected the undersigned committee to consult with the various districts and party members on the question of candidate for organizer.

"This committee, in order to give opportunity for consultation among party members on this question within the brief time remaining before the social call for nominations, hereby calls a conference to be held on Thursday, February 10, 1910, 8 p.m., at Beethoven Hall, 210-214 East 5th street. All districts are requested to choose representatives to this conference and individual party members are urged to attend. It is desired that there be full and free discussion of the situation and of the qualifications of those Comrades whose names may be considered for the position of organizer."

HARLEM SOCIAL CLUB.

At the first meeting of the Harlem Social Club Alexander Roth was elected president, A. Cohen vice president, A. B. Jeshy secretary and E. Benaim organizer.

The club meets every Wednesday night at the 26th Assembly district headquarters, 112 East 104th street. Meetings open at 7:30.

BROOKLYN.

After a few minutes' talk on Ben Hanford's life by the instructor of the Sunday school, held in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, the pupils silently rose and listened to the recitation of a poem by Master Louis Well. This

Sunday school was organized but recently and is growing in attendance. The entire school will participate in the May festival of Kings County S. P. Every child will take part, either in sketches, dialogues or recitations.

HONOR BEN HANFORD.

Socialist and labor organizations everywhere are adopting resolutions voicing the universal grief of the revolutionary proletariat at the death of Ben Hanford. Among the latest received are:

Local Patchogue, L. I.: Sheet Metal Workers' Union, No. 11; Pittsfield, Mass.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Independent Workmen's Circle of America, Boston local; Rochester, N. Y.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Harrisburg, Pa.; and Schenectady, N. Y.

MYSTIC, CONN.

The following program, in honor of Ben Hanford, was rendered at the last session of the Mystic Socialist Sunday School:

1. Chopin's "Funeral March" on the phonograph.
2. Reading, sketch of Hanford's life, from Chicago Daily Socialist.
3. Collection.
4. Weekly lesson in Esperanto.
5. Hanford on the Brotherhood of Man, from The Call.
6. Poem, "To Ben Hanford," by E. P. Clarke.
7. Golden text, Hanford's Last Words.
8. Roll call.
9. Closing declaration taken from Child's Socialist Reader.

A new Socialist publication has appeared in New London county, Conn. It is a monthly, edited and published by Albert Boardman, a Norwich business man, and is called the Norwich Socialist.

It is a modest sheet, 7 1/2 x 10, a four-page, two-column publication, devoted to the interests of the Socialist party, and is got out for local distribution. One column is devoted to advertising, generous space being given to advertising Socialist publications, daily, weekly, semi-monthly and monthly. The matter is largely original.

CANADIAN NOTES.

The Socialist party in Montreal put out a municipal platform in favor of its candidate, Joseph Westera. This was distributed in the streets as handbills. One distributor was arrested and fined \$1 and costs for distributing them without a license.

In the British Columbia legislature there were two Liberals and two Socialists. One of the Liberals has joined the ranks of the Socialists, thus making three Socialists and one Liberal. The Socialists therefore become the official opposition.

Socialism is penetrating the island of Prince Edward. Professor S. J. McDonald gave a lecture on Socialism at Eureka Hall, Tignish, P. E. I., last month. The learned gentleman hit Socialism what he thought were hard blows, and called upon every true citizen to take up arms against this evil of Socialism, which he declared was threatening the very vitals of social and constitutional liberty.

The Fort William, Ont., Socialists scattered leaflets throughout Port Arthur and Port William describing the brutality of the police to working-class prisoners at Spokane. The leaflets created a great uproar. The capitalist press hastened to deny the truth of the statements, and declared they were put out as a get-rich-quick scheme because contributions were asked to help the sufferers. The police officials were highly indignant, and declared they would write to the Spokane police officials to find out if the charges against them were correct. It is to laugh. Would the Spokane police tell that they were cowardly blackguards? Not on your life.

STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM

Lesson XIV.—The Socialist Ideal.

The ideal of social reorganization consciously held by the Socialist parties of the world and more or less clearly indicated in the policies of labor unions and other working class organizations is not a mere project invented by certain thinkers, offered to the world for acceptance or rejection, and supported by some millions of followers. It is a scientific forecast of the social state which must result from the victory of the working class and its auxiliaries in the struggle forced upon both by existing economic conditions.

Primarily a mere prediction, it becomes a goal to be striven for by all whose interests lie with the working class or who see in that class the champion of the best interests of civilization and humanity. Even though conceded as a prediction of fact, it is an evil to be striven against and postponed by those whose interests lie with the capitalist class or who think the existence of privileged classes necessary to the progress of civilization.

The Socialist ideal could not arise until after the introduction of power-driven machinery. It differs essentially from the communistic schemes of Plato and More, the communistic practices of the early Christians and of the Shakers and other sects, and even the plans of the Utopians of the early nineteenth century—Saint-Simon, Fourier, Cabet and Owen. All of these sought to assure harmony or equality by regulating the private lives of the people in a communal manner. Socialism takes up the problem from the side of production and distribution, not that of consumption, and does not involve interference with individual and family life.

Socialism does not attack private property as such, but only private property in the socially necessary means of production. When production was individualistic, involving the use of small farms and shops and simple tools by persons working separately, private ownership was the form of property best suited to assure individual freedom and the highest economic efficiency then possible. But when production has become social, involving the use of vast aggregates of land and machinery run by the joint labor of many persons, private ownership of these things divides the people into hostile classes deprives the workers of personal liberty, and subjects all classes to the control of impersonal economic forces, compelling every one to be a victim or a beneficiary of exploitation, regardless of his wishes. Socialism aims to adapt the system of ownership to the actual methods of production.

The Socialist ideal of social reorganization may be stated as follows: Collective ownership of the socially used and socially necessary means of production and their operation under democratic control to produce goods for the satisfaction of human wants.

Let us elaborate this definition: "Collective Ownership."—This does not necessarily mean ownership by the nation. It is not essential that the ownership of the means of production be centralized on a national scale, nor that it be organized according to any uniform and hard and fast plan. It is probable that the owning and controlling units will be many and various—voluntary societies, municipalities, states, nations, international agencies—according to the nature of the various industries.

The Socially Used and Socially Necessary Means of Production."—Observe, first, that the Socialist ideal does not include collective ownership of use goods—homes and furniture, books and pictures, clothes and ornaments, pianos and bicycles, as its partisans pretend. On the contrary, it implies that the means to acquire and the leisure to enjoy such things will be extended to all, instead of being limited to a few, as now. Observe also that the Socialist ideal does not include collective ownership of all means of production, but only of means of production which can be operated by the joint labor of many persons and whose use is necessary for the welfare of society.

This includes mills, factories, mines and quarries, with their engines and machinery, but not hand tools, sewing machines and the like. It includes roads, bridges, tunnels, railways and street railways, canals, docks, steamships, telegraphs and telephones, waterworks, lighting and heating plants for cities and public buildings, power plants for public industries, irrigation plants for arid regions, adequate forest and water power reserves, but it does not include privately used wagons and carriages, boats and automobiles, etc. It includes land at least in so far as this is not used by its owners; it does not necessarily include all the land; it is conceivable that private ownership of farms might long exist within a Socialistic state; whether or not this will be so will depend largely on the development of agricultural technique.

The Socialist state need not prohibit any persons from engaging in industry in an individualistic manner. If they choose to do so and can find any one to buy from them and work for wages for them. Its purpose will not be to repress private enterprise, but to give every person the opportunity to share the benefits of public enterprise.

"Democratic Control."—This does not mean that all superintendents and foremen will be elected by those working under them, nor that a referendum will be taken on every question of industrial administration. The details of the system will be worked out as they present themselves. All that is necessary to assure their arrangement in an effectively democratic manner is that production and distribution be recognized as public functions and that the people have the power of electing and recalling the officials intrusted with the supreme authority in these (as now in political matters). It is probable that there will be fewer elections than now, just as there will be less bookkeeping and less litigation.

"To Produce Goods for the Satisfaction of Human Wants." as opposed to the present system of production for the sake of profit for the masters. It will be observed that we do not lay down any rule as to the distribution of the product—whether under the form of wages or otherwise—by the use of money or time, checks or public accounts, whether equally to all or with an inequality based on the unpleasantness of the work, the ability, exercise, or any other consideration. It seems probable that the use of money or something similar will long be found convenient, as well as the form of wage payment, though the essential nature of wages will change with the disappearance of the master and servant relation. It seems probable that in order to attract enough persons to work which is exceptionally arduous, unpleasant or dangerous, or which requires exceptional preparation or devotion, special inducements will be offered in the form of higher pay, shorter hours, longer vacations, or honorary rewards. It also seems probable that eventually the productive power of society will be so greatly increased that the question of distribution will disappear, because there will be plenty for all, and that the maxim "To each according to his needs" will eventually be the general rule. But these are mere speculations. All that can be predicted is that a democratic society, taking charge of production and distribution, will make the most just and humane arrangements practicable at the time and will progressively eliminate any elements of injustice or inhumanity, none of its members any longer being driven to the unjust and inhuman self-defense, as almost all now are.

References.
During the next week each student is urged to read at least one, and if possible all, of the following:

1. Spargo, "Socialism," Chapter IX, "Outlines of the Socialist State."
2. Hillquit, "Socialism in Theory and Practice," Chapter V, "Socialism and the State."
3. Vandervelde, "Collectivism and Industrial Evolution," Part II, Chapter III, "The Administration of Things," and Chapter IV, "The Formula of Distribution."
4. Kautsky, "The Social Revolution," Part II, from p. 103 to the end of the Kerr edition.

Suggestions for Discussion.

In Lesson XIII we set forth six general reasons for the Socialistic tendencies of the wage working class. In accordance with these considerations, which of the following sections of the working class will generally be most and which least susceptible to Socialist propaganda: Workers in factories and mines, workers in offices and stores, workers in sweatshops and domestic industries, workers in personal service (barbers, waiters, etc.), or agricultural laborers? Give reasons for your opinions. Do the observed facts confirm your opinion?

In accordance with the same considerations, which is more conducive to the success of the Socialist propaganda, the success or the failure of the strikes and boycotts by which working people seek to defend or improve their present condition?

MUSICAL CALENDAR

MONDAY.

Mendelssohn Hall, 40th street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, recital program by Mme. Antoinette Szumowska, Polish pianist, devoted exclusively to works of Frederic Chopin.
Metropolitan Opera House, Broadway, 39th to 40th street, 8 p.m., in Italian, "Germania," Italian music-drama in two acts, prologue and epilogue, music by Baron Alberto Franchetti (treating episode of German history culminating in defeat of Napoleon at Leipzig); conductor, Arturo Toscanini; Mmes. Destiani, Heliane, Sparkes, Wickham, Matfield, Barillo, M.M. Caruso, Amati, Pini-Cori, Djour, Rossi, Wuelman, Missano, Baracchi.

Manhattan Opera House, 37th street, near Eighth street, 8 p.m., gala operatic concert for benefit of Paris flood sufferers, engaging conductors, soloists, chorus and orchestra of Opera House, 8:30 p.m., in French, "Elektra," one-act German music-drama, music by Richard Strauss (treating drama of Hugo von Hoffmannsthal); conductor, Henriques de la Fuente; soloists, Mmes. Masarin, Gerville-Reache, Baron, Desmond, Taty-Lango, Johnstone, Gentile, Severina, Miranda, Walker-Villa, Durbene, M.M. Huberdeau, Luffault, Nicolay, Venturini, Scott.

TUESDAY.

New Theater, Central Park West, 62d to 63d street, 8 p.m., in French, "L'Attaque du Moulin," French opera-comedy, music by Alfred Bruneau; conductor, Egisto Tango; Mmes. Marie Delna, Nora, Heliane, M.M. Clement, De Segurina, Dinah Gilly, Devaux, Regis, Ananian, Begue.
New Amsterdam Theater, 42d street west of Broadway and Seventh avenue, 2 p.m., special matinee (American premiere) in Italian, "Saronna," grand opera, music by Legrand Howland; conductor, Agide Jacchia; Mmes. Luisa Villani, Ester Ferrarini, M.M. Nunzio Bari, Pimazzoni.

Carnegie Music Hall, Seventh avenue and 57th street, 8:15 p.m., concert program by Symphony Society of New York; conductor, Walter Damrosch; soloists, Miss Julia Heinrich, soprano, and Romane Verney, viola; Berlioz-Debussy program, including symphony "Harold in Italy" (opus 16) of Berlioz and chorale "Sirenes" of Debussy, with choir of sixteen from Musical Art Society.

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CIVIC-FEDERATIONIZED.

Following the instructions of the judge in the United States Circuit Court at Hartford, Conn., the jury awarded the firm of D. E. Loewe & Co. the sum of \$222,000, to be collected from the hat makers and their union, individually and collectively.

The hat makers boycotted the above-mentioned firm. The boycott was effective. It inflicted on the firm a loss of money, which in the opinion of the jury amounted to \$74,000. Therefore, the hatters and their union, individually and collectively, are assessed in damages triple the amount of the loss sustained by the firm.

Had the boycott been ineffective, no one would have minded. Neither the bosses, nor the law. But the boycott proved an effective weapon. Therefore, the workers must be punished for employing it. The workers have no right to the use of effective weapons. That right is an exclusive privilege of the ruling class.

The fine on the hatters was inflicted in accordance with the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The makers of that law never contemplated the possibility that it would be directed against labor unions. The law was aimed against the trusts. It has never been enforced against the trusts. Every time an attempt is made, whether by the courts or by the President, to enforce the Anti-Trust Law against the trusts, there is a panic in Wall Street, accompanied by the direst threats against the country from the mouthpieces of Wall Street. Only a few days ago Mr. James M. Beck, the noted corporation lawyer, stated at a banquet of bankers and corporation magnates that whenever a serious attempt would be made to enforce the Anti-Trust Law against the trusts, there would ensue a panic, "compared with which the Roosevelt panic was as a zephyr to a cyclone." Wall Street is convinced that the panic of 1907 was caused by Roosevelt's fulminations against the trusts, and Wall Street means to treat the country to a worse panic if court decisions are to take the place of Rooseveltian sound and fury, which signified nothing.

It is a notorious fact that the trusts are constantly violating the Anti-Trust Law. If Taft could have his way, as stated in his special message to Congress, he would grant the trusts immunity for their violation of the Anti-Trust Law by a federal incorporation law framed in accordance with the wishes of the trust magnates. But in the present mood of the country—the unrest caused by the oppressively high food prices and the multiplying signs of revolt against the Republican party—Congress dares not pass such a law, and the oligarchic coterie in House and Senate dares not force Congress into the adoption of such a law. But whatever becomes of this proposed federal incorporation law, it is universally admitted, even by the trust magnates, that the Anti-Trust Law is a dead letter—in so far as the trusts are concerned.

But it is not a dead letter in so far as the labor unions are concerned. Upon them it operates with triple vengeance. Yet no one expects a panic to ensue. No one expects Labor to stir. For Labor has of late years become very meek, and offers the left cheek when the right cheek is smitten. Labor has become emasculated. Labor has become Civic-Federationized. Labor in this city and in Philadelphia has witnessed the shameful spectacle of girl strikers sent to jail with the fortitude of a stoic and the resignation of a martyr. Labor witnessed the heroic battle of the McKees Rocks strikers, and Labor left them to their own resources. Labor sees itself crushed by the Steel Trust, and Labor makes a pitiful appeal to the Steel Trust's servant in the White House. Labor is witnessing the daily multiplying slaughter of its members in mine, factory, and railroad, and Labor remains calm and immovable. And now that Labor has received another stunning blow and sees the treasures of its unions and the savings of its individual members confiscated for the purpose of indemnifying its defeated enemies, Labor is most likely to continue safe, sane, conservative, and immovable. For the life has gone out of Labor since it has become Civic-Federationized.

In wars between nations the defeated nation is forced by the victorious nation to pay an indemnity. In wars between workingmen and their employers, the workingmen, if victorious, are forced by the defeated employers to pay the indemnity. How is the defeated party enabled to achieve this miracle? By appealing to a higher power. The defeated employers appeal to the collective power of the employing class, represented in the state and its organs. But the workers—they will have none of this state. They will have no politics in the unions. Whether conservative "pure-and-simplers" or ultra-radical "direct actionists," their contempt for the state and for "paper ballots" is equally boundless.

Some years ago the workmen of Great Britain were confronted with the Taff Vale decision, which confiscated the treasures of their unions for the purpose of indemnifying bosses who suffered defeat in battle with their employees. But the workmen of Great Britain had not lost all manhood; they were not Civic-Federationized. They formed a Labor party, sent a number of their own men to Parliament, and forced the adoption of a law nullifying the Taff Vale decision. They have also done other things for the benefit of labor, and they are going to do still more. Some of us here in America think the British Labor party is not sufficiently radical. It is certainly not. It has not yet adopted a Socialist platform. But the British Labor party is better than no Labor party at all, and the British Labor party is yet going to place itself squarely on the platform of International Socialism. For labor in Great Britain is not Civic-Federationized.

"SIT UP AND TAKE NOTICE!"



SUPPRESSING THE PRESS.

By Robert Hunter.

All kinds of dodges are being worked now-a-days to suppress the press.

The politicians at Washington don't like the press.

Most of them think that if they can first suppress the press they can afterward suppress the people.

Roosevelt, liking big game, went after three powerful capitalist dailies and with the help of Penrose tried to put the Appeal to Reason out of business.

Thus far the politicians have not been successful. They have been beaten every time.

They are now trying to work a new dodge far shrewder than any they have yet tried.

They point out that the carrying of magazines, newspapers and journals is the cause of the deficit in the postal department.

They have decided therefore that unless the people make a fearful row they will raise the price of postage on that class of mail.

They think that if the postage rate should be increased to three or four times the present amount that that will bust the Appeal to Reason and certain other anarchistic, laboristic, Socialistic sheets.

And they are perhaps right if they can do it.

Now it is time for working men to get busy, for unless they do they will soon find themselves without a labor press.

We therefore advise all Socialists to write without delay brief decided letters, and all workmen's organizations to pass vigorous resolutions and send them to John W. Weeks, chairman of the committee on postoffices and postroads, Washington, D. C.

As a matter of interest, and of information, consider the following facts:

Our government pays more to the railroads for carrying the mails than you have to pay Thomas C. Platt's express company for shipping the same weight.

Our great government pays the railroads from two to four times as much as the private express companies have to pay for an equal weight.

It has been estimated that the railroads get for carrying the United States mail enough to pay all their running expenses.

It has been said by an authority

that the United States government pays each year for the rent of cars more than it would cost to buy the cars.

This means that the postal department is being robbed. It means that the government is subsidizing the railroads to the extent of untold millions each year.

Now what do our great statesmen propose? They propose an increase in the rate of postage which will crush out most of the popular magazines and labor journals.

But they do not propose that the postal department should stop letting the railroads rob it.

It's the id game. They are going to tax the people heavier in order to pay to trusts, malefactors and other thieves their regular yearly tribute. They are going to bust the cheap press and not harm a hair of the tyrannical trusts.

And it's even worse than that. A noble senator arises to discourse upon the dreadful deficit of the Postoffice Department. He says the magazines and popular weeklies should pay their way!

"What a wicked thing," says he, "is this desire on the part of the magazines and weeklies to have the Government support them."

And he then calmly suggests that if the postage rates can be increased and the postal deficit be wiped out, that money might go as subsidy to our transatlantic steamship companies.

We now make the postal department subsidize the railroads to the extent of millions upon millions each year. But that is not enough. We must make the postal department subsidize with millions upon millions the steamship trust.

I don't know just how far slavery has progressed in the United States or how beaten and cowardly the people now are.

I don't know just how widespread the spirit of thankfulness is that common workers are allowed to live on this planet.

I don't even know how many men there are who will read these lines and trouble to take a postal card and write a few warm sentences to John W. Weeks, but I do know this that there is no other white man's country which would have so long tolerated rulers that rob them so brazenly as the present gang in Washington.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A CIVIL WAR VETERAN AND MAN OF RELIGION ON BEN HANFORD.

Editor of The Call:

My soul was deeply stirred by the death of one of the foremost advocates of Socialism in the United States—Ben Hanford.

Of all the votes I have cast in my life of sixty-five years for any public officer, my first vote in 1908 for this brave man, this true, unselfish friend of man, woman and child fighting the battle of life in this land of "freedom," gives the most real satisfaction.

That vote was my first vote which meant something not lost. Having been all my life a voter for the best man, as I thought, at elections, I made up my mind that I could not vote any longer with the old parties which are each exploiting the people; parties that permit child labor in the factories of this greatest, best country on earth.

I am indebted to friends, women, and men, old and young, for the opening of my eyes. I now see face to face the awful conditions which are fast rushing the people on to open revolution!

Well, if revolution must come, if it must be, I want it to be in my time, so I can again shoulder my musket, this time for the abolition of white slaves!

Old as I am, I am a little ashamed that I have not lifted my voice oftener and louder, and written more for this cause for which this great young man, this great-souled Ben Hanford, died, a real martyr!

And I have firmly resolved that from out of his ashes there shall spring up in my heart, fruit, good fruit; work, more work, hotter work in this mighty cause for the uplifting of humanity.

It must come; the people must be free; this unequal strife must end, and I am going to help end it.

The Call must live, and count me one for the Ben Hanford Memorial Fund.

I stand ready with my shorthand pen to render any aid free that I can render, the cause for which Ben died.

After his funeral my soul was so crushed that I wrote:

Ben Hanford has just passed on to the glory fields of that eternity where the battles waged on earth for humanity will be only spoken of as blessed triumphs in the cause of God.

"For I know that my redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth; and though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God, whom I shall see for myself and mine eyes shall behold and not another."

When our earthly life is ended, And our earthly mission done, We shall go across the river, At the setting of the sun, And in God's celestial mansion, Clothed in garments strangely fair, We shall know the bliss of heaven, When we meet our Comrade there.

M. LOOKOUT, New York, Feb. 2, 1910.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS.

Editor of The Call: I am compelled to annoy your readers with some tiresome reiterations owing to Comrade Light's strictures on my articles.

1. My name should not have been signed to the recommendations of the workmen's compensation committee without my consent.

2. I was not then a member of said committee.

3. The British compensation act of 1906 differs, for the purpose of dis-

What Is the Matter With the Socialist Party? and What to Do About It.

Many and varied are the reasons given, as well as the remedies proposed.

Some contend that it is spine within the movement; others that the party is not truly revolutionary; that we should eliminate all immediate demands and make a decided stand on the question of industrial unionism. Still others insist that it is the intellectuals, the professionals, who are wrecking the movement.

We, the Constitutional Amendment Committee of Local Jerome, Socialist Party, think otherwise. We believe that with sufficient organizers in the field, so that every local could have a speaker every two or three months at least, strong locals would be strengthened, weak locals made stronger, and new locals organized. As a whole they would constitute an effective fighting organization for the improvement of intolerable present-day conditions, and a revolutionary army, striving with discipline and intelligence along progressive and evolutionary lines for the unconditional abolition of the capitalist state.

We also believe that with lecture meetings to arrange for, literature to dispose of, and useful constructive work to do, with trained and well-informed organizers to help the locals do it, in order that lasting results might be accomplished, much of the petty bickerings and peevish quarrels which now disrupt the movement, to no purpose other than the intense satisfaction of its enemies and detractors, will disappear. The very growth and success of the organization will drown all discordant notes.

A Literature and Lecture Bureau has been organized by the National Committee, as provided by Articles VIII and IX of the National Constitution of the Socialist Party, but NO PROVISION HAVING BEEN MADE TO ADEQUATELY FINANCE THESE BUREAUS, they have been able to accomplish but little.

We are satisfied that there exists a world of dormant Socialistic sentiment throughout the United States, created by the spasmodic activities of the Socialist Party during campaign times and the free-lance agitation of Socialist magazine writers such as London, Sinclair and Russell. With sufficient organizers in the field, this drifting sentiment could be gathered into and crystallized in the various Socialist Locals, and, what is still more important, IT COULD BE KEPT THERE, with the aid of the Literature Bureau, to become an effective force in bringing about the ultimate social revolution.

As to the reason for the party's lack of growth, let us consider first the question of spies.

It is not likely that many spies are at work in the party; first, because the party is not yet a serious menace to capitalism, and, secondly, because their field of action is at best very limited. About the greatest injury they could do would be to report our members to their industrial masters and have them discharged from their employment.

But even here we find that this policy is often opposed to the immediate material interests of the owning class. First, it costs money to support a spy system, the results from which are of doubtful value. On the other hand, the Pinkerton has a material interest of his own to maintain. If he were to specify eliminate ALL union men and agitators, his services would no longer be required. Again, it does not always pay to discharge a trained worker, against whom there is no other grievance than the fact that he believes in the ultimate triumph of the Co-operative Commonwealth, to make room for one whose capabilities are unknown. It might be to the master's ULTIMATE interest to do so, but it is, thanks to the blindness of capitalistic greed, IMMEDIATE INTEREST which counts with the capitalist.

As far as creating discord is concerned, the spy's power to do this would be GREATLY REDUCED BY ABLE AND COMPETENT ORGANIZERS constantly making the rounds of all locals. Any attempt to disrupt a local through the cunning raising of false issues or malicious

discussion, in no material respect from the act of 1897. All of Mr. Low's quoted criticisms of the act of 1897 apply with equal force, to the act of 1906 and to the Socialist recommendations.

4. As for myself, I was directing my criticisms at the act proposed by our committee and not at the British act. Comrade Ghent and reiterates, in a lengthy epistle, Comrade Light's remarks, and, in addition, makes some amazing assertions. The committee submitted nothing, he says. Evidently he relies on the short memory of his readers. I will refer you to the committee's report, published in The Call of January 7, entitled "Socialists Urge Compensation Act." I ask the readers to put the following question from that report opposite Ghent's assertions and form their own conclusions.

"Socialist Party Reports."

"The recommendations of the Socialist party were submitted with the following letter to J. Mayhew Wright, chairman of the committee: 'We have the honor to submit herewith our recommendations for the proposed act governing compensation for accidents of service in New York state.'"

To which my name was signed among others. And now Ghent says no such thing was done! How is that for nerve? Ghent attempts to enter into a discussion of my arguments. This is absurd. There are Comrades on the committee qualified to discuss the problem, of his merits. Ghent is not one of them. Ghent may learn, if he continues studying my articles in The Call. But so far his amazing denials and assertions are interesting only as showing a peculiarly constituted mind.

HENRY L. SLOBODIN, Feb. 3, 1910.

OBJECTS TO STRONG LANGUAGE.

Editor of The Call:

The article in today's Call by Martin Luther Flanagan calls for a severe rebuke. There is nothing which, to my mind, can so injure the cause of Socialism as the violent language of its adherents. This is absurd. There are Comrades on the committee qualified to discuss the problem, of his merits. Ghent is not one of them. Ghent may learn, if he continues studying my articles in The Call. But so far his amazing denials and assertions are interesting only as showing a peculiarly constituted mind.

icious fault-finding would be done in a progressive and growing nation. IGNORANCE, not Socialism, is the greatest enemy of progress. The question of "Immigration" is of great importance, for the "revolutionary" British movement and the Comrades called "opportunist" Milwaukee movement will take practically the same position on all questions affecting the immediate needs of the working class. There may be different tactics, methods of getting into power; in power, both will work for the best interests of the working class. To wise would speedily bring about the solution of the organization.

As to industrial unionism, believing it to be the more efficient of economic organization, and which must ultimately supersede forms of craft organization, we the Socialist Party should work to aid the working class AS A CLASS, regardless of what union the workers be organized in, or whether any union at all. We believe that men should be constantly reeducated as well as constantly reeducated. VOTE for what they are even VOTING for—BETTER ORGANIZATION for the Socialist Party to industrial unionism would mean nothing. The Socialist Party whose intelligence and reason have been reached by industrial unionism could not be made an industry by the mandate of the Socialist Party.

The building up of a powerful industrial organization in the United States is the work of the industrial workers themselves, many, if not most, of them are Socialist Party members. A economic organization receiving the moral and moral support of the state find itself in a vastly different position with the powers of the same machinery, judicial, legislative and executive, used for it rather than against it, are being used today.

As for intellectuals or professional destroying the movement, we are sure see where they do us any very great injury. It is just where these class lacking that we have NO party, without intellectuals our class nature, with its scientific definition, proposals of modern Socialism, never have come into existence. Over, it seems quite strange to see working class has the ability to do such miracles in its own behalf. I believe, that it has not. Strange that it cannot utilize for its benefit those who, having been educated enough to obtain a higher education, willing to use their talents for the advancement of our cause. Strange that if they understand so well the needs and how to satisfy them, "intellectuals" so easily decide to include them.

Having thus presented our own believing that there is nothing mentally wrong with the Socialist Party, and that the great trouble is more or less than the POVERTY Propaganda Bureau, we therefore propose the following amendment to the National Constitution, varying the assessment of 25 cents every three months to adequately finance the Literature Bureaus:

AMENDMENT.

From article 12 strike out the word "substitute" therefor the following amendment:

Section 6 (A): The State Committee shall pay to the National Committee a sum equal to 5 cents on each additional copy equal to 5 cents three months for every member standing within their respective territories.

Section 6 (B): The special assessment of 25 cents per member to be set aside for the use and maintenance of the Literature and Lecture Bureau, subject to the approval of the National Committee.

It has never occurred to the "citizen" that capital and profit are the wages of surplus value. It is that so long as the capitalist class his business within the limits of law he is perfectly honest, and benevolent.

It is to this average citizen that he goes to appeal. Then why his sensibilities by crying "thief, derer, exploiter," etc., when he not see that either theft or exploitation being committed. What is the shouting bad names when he is understanding their meaning? The effect it has is to convince the said average citizen that the Socialists are just a lot of rabid foreigners do not know what they are about.

George Bernard Shaw said that Socialism would program a great faster if we could only unite of the Socialists, and I think it have been men like Comrade Light that he had in mind. In the matter of tactics I think Spargo is the ideal Socialist. He uses violent or abusive language appeals straight to the intelligence the feeling of brotherly compassion. This is the only way to fight prejudice. For we arouse in others the same attitude of mind which we toward them. WALTER GROSS, New York, Feb. 3, 1910.

THE AMERICAN LABOR PARTY.

Attempts are being made, we understand from the American Labor papers, to form a Labor party in the English one in the United States. This we consider would be a mistake. Our Comrades should know Comrade and his fellow Civic Federation well enough by now, to see the of such an undertaking. The Socialist party of the United States is well organized, well disciplined, class-conscious. Its program scope is broad enough to embrace sections of the working class, beholding it a splendid record of accomplishment, and in view of its rogueness and brutality of the future, a greater and more effective. Our Comrades should discouraged because they are victory immediately in front of Liberal-Laborism has had a fact on the progress of Socialism in England; it is likely to have effect on the progress of Socialism in America.—London Justice.

THE GROUND HOG.

By James A. Ackland.

A Ground Hog left his hole one day, Second day, February.

A Ground Hog left his hole one day, A Ground Hog that was mad, oh!

And said: There'll be the devil to pay, Weather to pay, fuel to pay, And said there'll be the devil to pay For I have seen my shadow.

A chill across my vision sneaks, Snowy peaks, icy creeks; A chill across my vision sneaks, No outside lure entices; Must go back for six long weeks, Weary weeks, dreary weeks, must go back for six long weeks Until the climate nice is.

Pr'er Groundhog, you, the two-leg hog, Laded hog, holder hog,

Pr'er Groundhog, you, the two-leg hog, Look out! there's something doing; There is a final catalog, (N't a fog, of demagog), There is a final catalog Of landlord troubles brewing.

We see your shadow all the time, On ground that's bare or rented; You get for "cost" and value-club—"Not a crime!"—check sublime!—You get ten dollars for a dime, When ages have assented.

But when for long you'll hog the earth, Mother earth, brother earth, Not for long you'll hog the earth, But only be partakers; You'll get whatever you are worth, Service worth; home and hearth, You'll get whatever you are worth—Farm site or garden acres.

When you retire for centuries, Long centuries, more centuries, When you retire for centuries, With deeds and leases mythic, 'Twill be as sure as sun will rise, (Ope your eyes, rub your eyes, Ope your eyes, rub your eyes), 'Twill be as sure as sun will rise A blessing beattific.

There's agitation in the air, Fair and square, everywhere, There's agitation in the air; 'Twill be as sure as sun will rise, All tenants will be lots of air, And landlord: be relieved from "cars," And comrade cops and sheriffs share, The brotherly procession.

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