

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

# The Call

The Weather.

Uncertain with rain or snow today and probably Thursday; colder Thursday; moderate to brisk south and southwest winds.

442 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONES 2271-2272 WORTH.

Price Two Cents

Vol. 3—No. 40.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1910.

## BUILDING TRADES FOR A GENERAL STRIKE

### Committee Recommends Co-operation With Steamfitters to Fullest Possible Extent.

At a meeting of the committee of the Building Trades, appointed to investigate and offer recommendations in the matter of the steamfitters' strike, held last night at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks place, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That the delegates here assembled return to their respective unions and request that they instruct their various executive agents to withdraw their men on such jobs as the Steamfitters and Helpers' Union request."

The committee of the Building Trades which adopted this resolution was appointed ten days ago and comprises two delegates from thirty-five different organizations of five district councils. The feeling of all those present was enthusiastically for the calling of a general strike of the building trades, and it is expected that this step will result just as soon as the members of the committee have conferred with their unions.

The Building Trades committee at last night's meeting further appointed a committee of three to wait upon the Central Federated Union at its weekly meeting, which will be held next Friday night, to place before the delegate body the question of a general strike and to secure financial support and other assistance as the C. F. U. may deem advisable.

It is reported by the iron workers that the employers have voluntarily granted them an increase of 20 cents per day, effective February 1, and an additional increase of 20 cents per day, to become effective July 1. The ironworkers say these increases are merely being made to induce them to refuse to go out should a general strike be called.

### Police Help Bosses.

The report, much displayed by the capitalist press, that Mayor Gaynor had denied the request of the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association for police to patrol all jobs from which the Steamfitters' Union ordered its men to strike on January 1, was emphatically denied yesterday at the headquarters of the union in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks place.

### According to the story told by the capitalist press, a committee representing the steamfitters, waited upon the Mayor and made a formal request that he permit Commissioner Baker to detail special policemen to all places where the union members were out.

The Mayor, it is said, at once and flatly rejected the proposition. It is further said he made a few complimentary remarks about unions and unionism.

Yesterday the news came that the steamfitters' quarrels are there were no picketing, no special, but regular uniformed members of the New York police force, co-operating with Pinkerton detectives, to protect the interests of the employers.

### Members of the union returning with reports yesterday, declared that not only were policemen present, but they had entered buildings where scab work was being done and appeared to have matters under their control.

A fair estimate of what the strike is costing the bosses may be gleaned from the fact that at almost every job, three Pinkerton men are on duty. In each of a row of six houses on 162d street, there are stationed three Pinkerton men; on the sidewalk there are three more, in all twenty-one detectives to maintain the tyranny of employers over labor.

Edward H. Mead made the following statement to a Call reporter yesterday:

"What we want most of all," he declared, "is the financial support of the other trades during this fight. If each of these trades must be a hundred thousand dollars in this city, who are in the building trades and ought to be in the front in this struggle—should donate 50 cents per week to the steamfitters, we can maintain the strike indefinitely. And we expect this co-operation."

"Further," he went on, "I want to thank the Call personally for its splendid support. It is willing at all times to give publicity to the plain, unvarnished facts of our case. Other papers want news; then they print something about us. You are gaining readers, and I may say, voters, in our ranks."

### TO SEEK SOUTH POLE

Geographic Society Approves—Peary Contributes \$10,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Board of Managers of the National Geographic Society at a meeting here today adopted resolutions accepting the Peary Arctic Club for a dirigible expedition to the South Pole. The expedition is provisional, however, upon the financial assistance given to the project by the members of the society and other persons interested in polar research.

### Commander Robert E. Peary contributed \$10,000 last night to a fund for equipping of an American expedition to compete with the British expedition in a race for the South Pole.

Check for the amount of his contribution had just been handed to him by Governor Hughes on behalf of the people of New York as a testimonial of appreciation of his achievement in reaching the North Pole, and the Metropolitan Opera House was crowded with people who had come to take part in what the fostering Civic Forum called a "national testimonial" to the explorer.

## GOMEZ SEES MISTAKE

### Convinced That Imprisonment of Editors Was "Administration Blunder."

HAVANA, Feb. 8.—President Gomez is convinced today that a serious administration blunder was made in the prosecution and punishment of Editors Garrido and Nove, of La Prensa and Diario Espanol, respectively, who were accused of libeling the president.

The imprisonment of the editors has aroused a great deal of sympathy for them, and is resented by the Cuban press, regardless of political affiliation.

The action of the representatives of all the native newspapers in withdrawing from the house of representatives as a protest against the attempt to restrict the freedom of the press, has emphasized the ill-feeling engendered by the punishment of Senors Garrido and Nove.

Many of President Gomez's friends are urging him to pardon the convicted editors, but it is doubtful if this would have the effect of allaying the resentment felt against the administration, whose acts, the majority of the people believe, should be as open to attack by the press as those of any private individual.

General Rivas Estenoz, editor of the Prevision, the negro party's organ, failed to appear when the case against him for libeling President Gomez was called in court this afternoon. The court room was crowded with excited negroes, including a number of representatives. The judge ordered the police to seek Estenoz and when found to lodge him in jail without bail. It is rumored that Estenoz has taken to the woods.

La Lucha, the newspaper which was most influential in instigating the revolution of 1906, editorially warns President Gomez that the country will not stand tyranny. It declares that his administration is much worse and more incompetent than was the late President Palma's.

All the newspapers, with the exception of El Triunfo, which is a government organ, continue to fill their columns with attacks on the government for its persecution of the press. They also attack the press muzzling bill introduced in congress by Speaker Ferreras. The negroes are making the prosecution of Estenoz a race question.

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## LET WOMEN OF N. Y. VOTE ON SUFFRAGE

### Senator Brackett's Bill Seeks to Learn Sentiment of Sex Throughout the State.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—For the purpose of determining the sentiment of the women of the state on the question of woman suffrage, Senator Brackett today introduced a bill providing for a special election on the day previous to the general election next fall at which all women over twenty-one years of age may vote on the question of whether they shall have the full right of suffrage.

If Senator Brackett had any idea in presenting his bill of appeasing or "playing up to" the women suffragists, his hopes will be blighted when he learns how his good intentions are generally taken by them if the opinions expressed by some of the New York leaders are to be taken as a criterion. Most of them appear indignant at what they see fit to accept as a reflection on their earnestness and a play-acting makeshift for real voting.

While intimating she was in favor of the bill introduced by the senator, Mrs. Mackay, head of the Equal Franchise League, would only refer to it facetiously.

"How can I be expected to express an opinion on any political matter or any bill introduced in the senate?" she asked, "when I am not a member of any political household. What sort of difference could what I think have to do with the matter one way or another—at least as matters now stand? I am only a woman."

"I think the proposed bill is a farce," was the decided comment of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. "It is only done to block the real issue, and I don't think the suffragists of New York, at least, will pay any attention to it. If it would do any good—would settle the question in any way—I should be in favor of it, but as any such election would be unconstitutional on the face of it, as women are not allowed to vote legally, it would resolve itself into a mere farce. We want the ballot—we don't want a play, or to be humored by any such an attempt at facetious nonsense."

"Such a bill as Senator Brackett proposes can have absolutely no effect on the suffrage question," said Mrs. Blatch. "It is merely a trick of the opponents of suffrage to postpone action. They know already that the majority of women demand franchise, so this bill is foolish on the face of it, and only another of their tricks. There could be nothing legal about such an election, and would merely be another instrument of ridicule in the enemy's hands."

Suffragists in a special train will go to the legislative judiciary committee hearing March 9 on the question of striking the word "male" from the state constitution.

### MORE SUFFRAGE CLUBS.

Mrs. Crossett Submits Figures to Show That Women Should Vote.

Mrs. Ella Hawley Crossett, president of the State Suffrage Association, said yesterday afternoon that according to the latest statistics there were fifty-seven more suffrage clubs in the state than there were five years ago and that the combined membership of these organizations is 55,000, as against 3,403 in 1905.

Since woman suffrage has been officially endorsed by the State Garage, with a membership of 95,000, the State Letter Carriers' Association, numbering 4,500, the State Federation of Labor, with a membership of 300,000, the Allied Temperate Organizations with a membership of 100,000, and the Western New York State Federation of Women Clubs, with a membership of 35,000, making in all 550,000 citizens who want votes for woman. Mrs. Crossett wants to know why the legislatures won't submit the suffrage resolution to the voters in the form of an amendment to the Constitution.

### NEW YORKERS AT BEEF PROBE.

Chicagoan Will Proceed Against Rostand for Alleged Plagiarism.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Samuel Eberly Gross, Chicago real estate dealer, the author of "The Merchant Prince of Cornville," announced today that he intended to take legal steps to prohibit the American production of "Chanticleer," the latest production of Edmond Rostand, the French poet, playwright and member of the French Academy, and that he was considering trying to stop the French production as well.

Gross accuses Rostand of taking matter for the "Chanticleer" from his own "Merchant Prince of Cornville." "Cyrano," another one of Rostand's plays, Gross also charged the Frenchman with stealing, and the contention was upheld by a decision of the United States Supreme Court several years ago.

### WIDOW AND CHILDREN WERE TO LIVE ON IT FOR A WEEK.

Crying, because thieves had stolen from a bureau drawer the \$122 on which she and her three children were to live the rest of the week, Mrs. Lena Gabriel, a widowed washerwoman of 301 Warwick street, East New York, entered the Miller avenue station yesterday and asked Police Lieutenant Lake to put detectives on the case.

### STOLE \$1.22, ALL SHE HAD.

The lieutenant said he would, and besides, went down into his own pocket for \$1.22, which he pressed on Mrs. Gabriel to take "until he got the burglars."

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## KENNEDY DENIES STORY

### Head of Butcher Workmen Says Homer Call's Story is False.

When John Kennedy, of 456 West 40th street, president of the Brotherhood of Butcher Workmen, was approached yesterday by a Call reporter, and asked what he had to say in answer to a news story published in Monday's Call, under a Chicago date, which emanated from Homer D. Call, international secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Butcher Workmen, and which was to the effect that he—Kennedy—was a spy in the employ of the packers, Kennedy emphatically denied the statement, and said furthermore:

"The story is false from start to finish, and as to the remark of Homer D. Call, that he has a first mortgage on the butchers of the country, let me say that the butchers of the country repudiate his claim. The men I represent are the highest paid in the world, and that defies contradiction."

"His saying that the employees of the New York Dressed Beef Company receive from 50 to 60 per cent less in wages than they did two years ago—why, it's ridiculous. Any one who knows anything about the facts knows different. Homer D. Call is dying hard. His squeal is the squeal of an expiring faker."

### SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., Feb. 8.—The strike at the Bethlehem Steel Works spread to other departments today and tonight. The strikers claim they have more than 2,000 men out or one-fourth the number employed in the local plant.

The additions to the striking machinists ranks today numbered 600, and included Hungarian laborers, drop forgers, moulders and crane-men.

Only 500 of the expected 2,000 laborers went out today, but by tomorrow 1,500 more will go out, the leaders claim.

In this plant, which never had a union lodge, there are now three branches, eight hundred in the machinists, 500 in the industrial and scores in the moulders' unions.

J. P. McGinley, a national organizer of the A. F. of L., is working hard getting the men into the unions. He was responsible for the organization of the laborers, and they will receive a charter from the Federation.

The machinists demand time and a half for all overtime work, and the laborers want a ten-hour day at 15 cents per hour.

Two hundred foundrymen did not show up for work today, and are reported to be organizing a union preparatory to presenting demands of their own. The electrical workers are also dissatisfied, and officials at the plant admit that they will not be surprised if a general strike comes.

President Charles M. Schwab returned from New York last night, and is in personal charge of the plant today. He insists that the strikers have no real grievance, and declares that he will fill their places at once.

A rumor that the state has been asked to hold three troops of the State constabulary in readiness to be sent here to aid in preserving order was denied by the sheriff today. He stated that he did not anticipate any trouble.

### CONGRESS STILL ON

### French Socialists in Lively Debate on Election Questions.

NIMES, France, Feb. 8.—The main political interest in the Socialist congress here is regarding the question as to what attitude the Socialists will take in the next general elections, and their stand in regard to old age pensions.

At yesterday's session, Jean Jaures and his followers carried the day. Herve, the anti-militarist, and a majority of his section of the party, were rather discomfited. They said they had "become the tail of radicalism," and some of them threatened to quit the party.

This threat is not taken seriously by the other delegates to the congress.

After a heated oratorical battle between Luquet, ex-secretary of the General Federation of Labor, and Jaures, the congress adopted a resolution in favor of supporting the old age pension bill. The motion was carried by 193 votes. The other proposal received 156 votes.

### WOMAN KILLED BY FALL.

Mrs. Ellen Roman, a widow, 55 years old, while hanging out clothes yesterday morning at her home, 176 Richardson street, Brooklyn, fell from a second-story window to the ground and was instantly killed.

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## SENATE FOOD INQUIRY

### Plan Under Which Investigation Will Be Conducted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A conference of Republican members of the finance committee of the senate, attended also by certain other senators interested in the proposed senate inquiry into the high cost of living today, settled the form of the resolution of investigation.

Seven senators will be on the committee. Senator Lodge will probably be chairman. The resolution finally agreed upon is the one introduced by Senator Ekins, amended to meet the views of the finance committee. Senators Ekins, Crane and Keen were present at the conference. Later the resolution was reported to the senate by Senator McCumber and referred to the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the senate.

The investigation is to be conducted by seven senators and will cover every phase of the subject. The increase in prices since 1900 is to be investigated. The relation of prices to wages is to be investigated. The products to be investigated are meat, grain, provisions, cotton, wool, clothing, lumber, coal, iron, oil, brick and cement.



Alida, and the legal member of the... Judge Van Wyck and Osborne were prepared for the demand by Lewis R. Carr that the senate compel Senator Conger to back up his charges against Senator Alida with a bill of particulars.

SENATORS TALK AGAIN

Postal Savings Bank Bill and Income Tax Amendment Discussed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The senate again considered the postal savings bank bill today, but failed to reach a conclusion thereon.

KILLS WIFE AND SELF

Shooting Follows Woman's Refusal to Cash Check for Ex-convict. Because he refused to pass a forged check and return to live with him, Herman Straus, twenty-four years old, yesterday shot and killed his eighteen-year-old wife, Annie, and then committed suicide by shooting himself in the head.

Stop, Look and Listen!

Did you ever sit down and reflect and ask yourself: "How much have I done to place The Call on a substantial basis? Why could I do to help circulate The Call?"

FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE. N. E. Cor. 3rd St. & Ave. A. N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made merchandise.

SIG. KLEIN and Assistants. MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS. UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, PAJAMAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUITCASES, TRUNKS, VALISES, HATBOXES, RUBBER SHOES, UNION LABEL GOODS.

WAIST BOSSES FEEL THEIR LOSS KEENLY

Employers' Association Attempts to Belittle Strikers' Victories by Reports in Journal.

The losing shirtwaist manufacturers are making strenuous efforts to conceal the extent of the defeat which they have suffered in the present strike. Now that almost all of them have surrendered, they still keep up the bluff of having maintained their position and are causing reports to appear in their organ to the effect that those who have settled were not members of the association.

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JERSEY COLD STORAGE PROBE.

Justice Swayze Will Deliver Special Charge to Grand Jury Today.

Supreme Court Justice Francis J. Swayze will deliver a special charge to the Hudson county (New Jersey) grand jury at the courthouse in Jersey City this afternoon, on the subject of the cold storage investigation that has kept the jurors and prosecutor's office busy of late.

OMAHA PRICE JUMPS.

Packers Put Beef Up Higher Than When "Strike" First Began.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 8.—Just how much effect the recent boycott of meat had on the big packers of the country was shown today when the South Omaha Packing houses raised the price of fresh beef to a higher point than was asked when the meat strike was first instituted and retail butchers all over the country are paying half a cent more for beef than they were when the price was high enough to attract the attention of the entire country.

DEMAND AT RIGHT TIME.

Sceneshifters Force Raise of Pay at Performance of Chanticleer.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The sceneshifters, who declared a strike at the Renaissance Theater on February 1, visited Manager Hertz, of the Porte St. Martin Theater, after the first act of Chanticleer tonight and demanded that the sceneshifters pay be raised from 20 to 30 cents, threatening that otherwise the men would quit.

BOY FALLS FORTY-FIVE FEET.

A fifteen-year-old boy, Cornelius Lahey, helper to William O'Connor, a tinmith at 2541 Webster avenue, The Bronx, made a mistake yesterday afternoon, while he was helping to paint the roof of the Crest Avenue Baptist Church, and fell forty-five feet to the ground. Two women took Lahey to Fordham hospital without thinking much about speed laws. The doctors said he had broken his right leg in two places and was badly hurt internally.

PERIN SENT TO ASYLUM.

Acting upon the report of Referee J. Sidney Bernstein finding that Lawrence Perin, the Baltimorean who created considerable trouble by his eccentricities in Spain, was insane, Justice Hendrick, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, committed Perin to the Bloomingdale Asylum at White Plains.

3,000 RETURN TO WORK

Phila. Shirtwaist Manufacturers Formally Approve Settlement of Strike. (Special to The Call.) PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Following the settlement of the strike yesterday 3,000 shirtwaist strikers returned to work this morning, with practically all their demands granted.

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VICTORY CONFIRMED

Latest News From Nicaragua Says Rebels' Triumph Was Sweeping.

BLUEFIELDS, Feb. 8, by wireless to Colon.—The latest courier from the front, who has arrived at Muelle de los Buoyes, confirms the reports of General Menz's sweeping victory over the government troops at Las Carlas and Santa Clara.

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MUSICAL CALENDAR

- WEDNESDAY. Carnegie Music Hall, Seventh avenue and 57th street, 8:15 p.m., recital program by Ferruccio Busoni, Italian pianist; Busoni transcriptions of pieces by Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Paganini, and original compositions by Chopin and Liszt. New Theater, Central Park West, 62d to 63d street, 2 p.m., in German, "Caesar und Zimmermann." German opera comique, music by Albert Lortzing; conductor, Alfred Hertz; Mmes. Alten Mattfeld; MM. Jörn, Forsell, Reiss, Goritz, Muehlmann, Blaes, Bayer, Burgstaller; incidental dances by Miles, Rita Sachetto, Ivy Graake, and corps-de-ballet. Metropolitan Opera House, Broadway, 39th to 40th street, 8 p.m., in French, "Faust," French grand opera in four acts, music by Charles Gounod (treating Goethe's epic); conductor, Vittorio Podesti; Mmes. Farrar, Maubourg, Mattfeld; MM. Bonci, Didur, Dinth-Gilly, Ananian; incidental dance by corps-de-ballet. Manhattan Opera House, 34th street, near Eighth avenue, 8 p.m., in Italian, "La Traviata," four-act Italian grand opera, music by Giuseppe Verdi (treating Dumas romance, "La Dame aux Camellias"); conductor, Oscar Anselmi; Mmes. Luisa Trazzanti; MM. McCormack, Sammarco, etc. THURSDAY. Carnegie Music Hall, Seventh avenue and 57th street, 8:15 p.m., concert presentation by Russian Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Modest Alschuler, co-operating with the Grand Players of Shaker's last play "The Tempest," with incidental music scored therefor by Tschalkowsky, Glazounov, and Sir Arthur Sullivan. Metropolitan Opera House, Broadway, 39th to 40th street, in German, "Alessandro Stradella," three-act German lyric opera, music by Friedrich von Flotow (treating history of Italian composer Stradella); conductor, Max Bendix; Mile. Alma Gluck, MM. Slezak, Reiss, Goritz, Muehlmann, followed by ballet divertissement engaging solo dancers and corps-de-ballet. FRIDAY. Mendelssohn Hall, 40th street between Broadway and Sixth avenue, 3 p.m., recital program by Mile. Henriette Michelson (debut); solo by Brahms, Schumann, Percy Goetschius, Franck and Beethoven, including the latter's "Appassionata" sonata. (Half rates through People's Symphony Concerts, 22 Union Square East.) Metropolitan Opera House, Broadway, 39th to 40th street, 8 p.m., in German, "Lohengrin," three-act German music-drama, music and libretto by Richard Wagner; conductor, Alfred Hertz; Mmes. Fremstedt, Homer, Sparke, Cass, Snelling, Clark; MM. Herrmann Jadowiker, Hincley, Sommer, Witherpoon, Otto, Haier, Ludwig, Reiner. Manhattan Opera House, 34th street near Eighth avenue, 8 p.m., in Italian, "Rigoletto," four-act Italian grand opera, music by Giuseppe Verdi (treating Victor Hugo's tragedy, "Le Roi s'amuse"); conductor, Oscar Anselmi; Mmes. Luisa Trazzanti, Gentile, MM. Renaud, Glibert, McCormack, Vallier. SATURDAY. Carnegie Music Hall, Seventh avenue, corner 57th street, 2:30 p.m., fourth of symphony concert for young people; conductor, Walter Damrosch; program of symphonic music treating modern German school (Schubert to Goldmark); each offering preceded by analytical discourse by conductor; soloist, Miss Julia Heinrich, 8:15 p.m., grand public concert by German Liederkreis (chorus of 300); conductor, Arthur Cieson, assisted by Miles, Toland, Mero, pianists; and symphonic band, presiding Bach causts, "Actus Tragicus," Kaiser-prize song and German lieder.

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CALLAHAN'S 140 BOWERY 140 BEST VALUE, CORRECT MEASUREMENTS

COLLINS & CO. MERCHANT TAILORS. 1381 Broadway, New York. LOUIS PELL, Manager. Suits to Measure from \$10

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You Are Invited to Join

Will you not join the army of workers, readers? There is something everybody can do, and do it every single day, namely, help to create our advertising income by patronizing our advertisers and by buying a Call Purchaser's Card.

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MEETS WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1910 AT THE LABOR TEMPLE

UNION LABEL

White Rose Ceylon Tea. He is all right if he hands you what you order. If you always get what you ask for, he is reliable. Stick to honest grocers and honest.



WILL HOLDS 4,000 JAPANESE ENSLAVED... Head's Desire for Cheap Means Big Money for Oriental Trading Company.

CARMEN TO STRIKE Detroit Railway Workers Sure of Victory Owing to Municipal Campaign.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 8.—Four Japanese laborers are held in... Seattle, Wash., Feb. 8.—Four Japanese laborers are held in...

A strike at this time, they say, just before the municipal ownership... A strike at this time, they say, just before the municipal ownership...

CHINA BUYS U. S. AID Gains Diplomatic Support by Valuable Concessions to Capitalists.

Berlin, Feb. 8.—Dr. Paul Rohrbach, one of Germany's foremost experts in Asiatic matters, declared today that China had bought the diplomatic support of the United States by making valuable trade concessions to American capitalists, principally the United States Steel Corporation.

1220,000 in Graft Annually. Something like \$270,000 a month each to... Something like \$270,000 a month each to...

Johnson's Case Postponed. His Attorney Objects, but Court Overrules Him.

Money, and Higher Prices... to be Subject of a Lecture by Daniel De Leon

When the case of Jack Johnson, the pugilist, was called on in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Goff, Assistant District Attorney Moss, contrary to expectations, announced that because of a large number of homicide cases on the calendar he was unable to prepare the Johnson case, and asked that the case be stricken from the calendar, no date to be fixed, as he was unable to say when he could proceed with the case.

WUERTZ PIANOS... 333 3rd Ave. near 85th St. (Manhattan) 232 3rd Ave. near 151 St. (Brooklyn)

16,000 MINERS ON FULL TIME. Big Four Road Hauling and Storing Indiana Coal.

GREEN & GOLDSTEIN... 242 Grand St., Bet. Allen and Eldridge Streets

FOR A LIABILITY COMMISSION. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A commission of six—two from the senate, two from the house, and two to be appointed by the President—is to be created under a bill introduced in the senate today by Senator Curtis, of Kansas, to investigate and report to the President on November 1, 1910, on the subject of employers' liability and workmen's compensation.

SUNDAY CALL CLUBBING OFFERS... The New York Sunday Call and The Social Democratic Herald 2.00

The New York Sunday Call and The Christian Socialist 2.00



Our February Sale OFFERS UNMATCHED OPPORTUNITIES.



1279-81 MYRTLE AVE., COR. HART ST. HOUSE HAS FUN

Representatives Sling Compliments in the Good Old-fashioned Way. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—An old-time political discussion between Representatives Boutwell, of Illinois, and Representative Henry, of Texas, with regard to the effect of the Payne-Adrich tariff law upon the cost of living, enlivened things in the house today. The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was supposed to be under discussion, but really wasn't.

NO MARDI GRAS FETE Paris Abstains From Usual Merrymaking for Reasons of Safety.

SAVED FROM ICY DEATH Four Policemen in Thrilling Rescue in Harlem River.

YOUTH COMPLAINS THAT HE WORKED FOR PARENT FOR NOTHING. Patrick Ventrugilla, of 1127 Nelson avenue, the Bronx, caused the arraignment in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday of his eighteen-year-old son Nicholas, whom he accused of stealing a fur coat and a diamond ring from him.

AGED WOMAN LOSES \$2,500. A suit brought by Nellie Nelbert, a scrubwoman, who is over sixty years old, to recover \$2,500 from the Citizens Savings Bank, which she claims was drawn out of the bank on a forged check, was tried yesterday before Justice Greenbaum and a jury in the Supreme Court, and resulted in a verdict in favor of the bank. She was unable to read or write, and drew the interest on her deposit semi-annually by checks bearing her name and her mark. The bank showed that the check for the \$2,500 was in exactly the same handwriting as those for the interest and bore the plaintiff's mark.

SHIELDED CLUBBER: IS FINED. Lieutenant Ryan Failed to Report an Assault by Policeman.

CUT YOUR BUTTER BILLS IN HALF. USE ROSEBUD BUTTERINE. F. E. ROSEBUD & CO., 325-327 Greenwich St., Cor. Duane St., N. Y. City.

HURT BY FALL FROM LADDER. While working on the new Firemen's Insurance Company building yesterday Michael Walsh, thirty-five years old, of 311 Mulberry street, fell from a ladder and received injuries to his head and back. He will recover.

ASKS REMOVAL OF MAGISTRATE FINN State Excise Board After "Battery Dan"—His Disposition of Cases Made the Issue.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—State Commissioner of Excise Clement has instituted a proceeding in the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, First Department, for the removal from office of Daniel E. Finn, a city magistrate in the Borough of Manhattan.

PHONE SUIT HEARING Begin Taking Testimony in Action Against Morgan & Co. Tomorrow.

277 CITY JOBS EMPTY Dismissal and Resignations, It is Said, Will Save \$125,000.

FROHMAN SEEMS SAFE Indictment Against Theatrical Manager Will Probably Be Dismissed.

SON STOLE FROM HIS FATHER. Youth Complains That He Worked for Parent for Nothing.

NUMBER OF POOR INCREASES. Ten thousand appeals for funds, old clothes and food for the poor of the city were sent out yesterday by Fred D. Greene, assistant general agent of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The society has 4,200 families on its rolls now, and more are being added daily.

HURT BY ELEVATOR. Capt. A. W. Smith's Leg Crushed in Office Building.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. MANHATTAN. BROOKLYN.

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Opera, Concert and Ball... BROOKLYN CALL CONFERENCE TO BE HELD ON MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1910 AT THE BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM

THREAD MILL STRIKE 2,500 Go Out to Compel Restoration of Wage Scale.

TRIES TO DIE, KNOWS NOT WHY. Frank A. Smith, a traveling salesman, was taken from his bachelor quarters in the apartment house at Broadway and 179th street to Washington Heights Hospital yesterday, a prisoner, charged with attempting to take his own life by inhaling gas. He said he did not know why he had tried to commit suicide.

TOOK RINGS WHILE SHE SLEPT. When Abe Shapiro called on Rose Hale in her room at 220 West 179th street Monday night, he proved so convincing that she went to sleep in an armchair and Abe disappeared with a lot of her rings. In Yorkville park yesterday he admitted he had taken the rings and was held in jail for examination today.

Call Advertisers' Directory. CONVENIENT FOR THE READER. PROFITABLE FOR THE ADVERTISER.

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Call Advertisers' Directory. CONVENIENT FOR THE READER. PROFITABLE FOR THE ADVERTISER.

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Opera, Concert and Ball... BROOKLYN CALL CONFERENCE TO BE HELD ON MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1910 AT THE BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM

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CAPITALISTS ADMIT MEXICAN HORRORS

Article in Organ of Mine Owners Attempts to Justify Slavery in Land of Despot Diaz.

What the Socialist press and the American Magazine have laid bare concerning the barbarous conditions in Mexico, are admitted with blind frankness by Dwight E. Woodbridge, writing on "Mexico's Moral and Financial Condition," in the Mining World, an organ of the mine owners. The article says in part:

"No one can deny that there are barbarities in Mexico. I have had a somewhat extended experience in certain parts of that republic, especially along the west coast where contact with foreigners has been less close and where the customs of the country are not mitigated by foreign civilization; where the distance from the capital and its officials and their restraining influences might tend to harden the manner of dealing with inferiors and to lessen the fear of cries for help being heard outside. Therefore, I feel somewhat competent to speak on these things. It is true I have never been in the Valle Nacional, which is pictured as a hell on earth for the laborer, but I have heard much from men living in that vicinity.

"Unquestionably there are brutalities and savagery in Mexico. Outrages are committed there, both on the prisoners taken from confinement to haciendas and on the Yaquis, of whose punishment the magazine has much to say. I am interested in a large plantation in southern Mexico, where we have some 300 Yaqui laborers.

"Problems" Must Be Solved.

"These men who write from the outside, after a cursory view of conditions and with a predisposition to sensationalism, cannot understand the problems that must be met and solved by the government of such people as these Latin Americans. There is a massing of fact in all that the magazine has said, and this fact is so ingeniously interwoven with fiction—pretext the situation rightly and the not necessarily by intention—that it is difficult to make a denial. To appreciate the situation rightly and the impracticability of handling these people as they might be handled elsewhere one needs to know them.

"The Yaqui rebellion has not been in progress for some twenty years, as has been stated, but for more than a century. Their chief, Bata, was organizing the settlement of Yucatan, Alamos, El Comodoro and other west side cities as far back as 1805. From that time to 1908 this warfare was carried on with occasional interruptions. Both sides were cruel. The soldiers committed outrages; so did the Yaqui Indians. Mexican soldiery is not the pink of chivalry. It has not those high ideals with which we are wont to imaginatively endow the bloodthirsty, lustful, libertine gallants of the age of the Field of the Cloth of Gold. The Yaquis, on the other hand, were not originally fighting for the heartstones of their fathers; it may have come to this later. In the beginning they fought for love of war and killing, and for their loot.

"Yaquis became the Apaches of northern and the Mexican governments, neither state nor national, did nothing to the Yaquis that we had not done, and more to the Apaches. It was with the one tribe as with the other—they impeded civilization they laid waste fields and ranches and towns, they left their trail of blood and fire through peaceful and unprotected hamlets and districts; they killed and outraged the defenseless; they must be destroyed. And they were destroyed. In a war of this sort, atrocities will be committed, and have been. No one can defend these acts of satanic cruelty, but they are inevitable. War is hell.

War's Makes for "Civilization."

"Throughout the Yaqui country I have seen such things as are pictured in the magazine, passed the bodies of men hanging to trees, sometimes mutilated; have seen hundreds of tame Yaquis herded in jails to be sent to plantations of Yucatan, or Tehuacan, or Vera Cruz; have heard of worse things. But these were done by a soldierly not nice and godded beyond endurance. It was one of the necessary incidents in Mexico's steady march toward civilization, and was done by that same logic of invention that has swept the Indian off America's soil.

"There is a certain sort of peonage in Mexico, one may call it slavery if he will, and not far from the truth. It is, in fact, illegal, and no contracts under it can be enforced in courts. The 'slave' is a slave so long as he is working out his debt. Usually he can do this in a reasonable time, and then he is no more a slave. If he remains such longer it is due to his own weak appetites, or to some sporadic lawlessness on the part of magistrates, which is being remedied whenever the government

is able to remedy it. Are all our magistrates blameless? And we have no such population to deal with.

"Despotism Only Possible Rule."

"A great deal is said of President Porfirio Diaz; of his cruelties, of his oligarchical continuance in office so many years, of his control of elections, etc. I have seen interdicted and banished books that make the most serious and dismal charges against him and his administration of criminal and financial affairs. Some of these works are nothing short of malicious in their indictments. But Mexico is not the United States; there is not that spread of education that makes our ballots as safe and trustworthy as they may be. A despotism, call it as one will, republic or what, is the only possible rule for Mexico; that is conceded by those who have studied the problem of society there.

"As knowledge of the country becomes more general, and fear of the stability of investments there is abated the flow of American money into Mexico will be redoubled.

"This investment is already a vast sum. For 25 years American money has been going south, and it is not very hard to count American owned property within a few miles of the boundary to the amount of \$100,000,000. With the vast sums spent by Southern Pacific interests in railway construction down the west coast within the past year or two, there is little doubt that American money is in Mexico to the total of more than \$700,000,000.

"The storied wealth of Mexico is silver, and the tales that are told of early day prodigality among the silver miners are like fables among many of them."

Think of Guanojuato with its record of one and a half milliards of silver bullion, or of Zacatecas with eight hundred millions since 1840, or of the many, many bonanzas of Batopilas, or of Santa Eulalia, or of Real del Monte, or of Durango, and others.

Biographical Swindler to "Pen." WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Julius M. Waterbury, of English Center, N. Y., recently convicted here of obtaining money under false pretenses by representing himself as connected with a news association which, he said, was getting out a biographical sketch of well known men, was sentenced today to serve eighteen months in the Atlanta penitentiary.

To Investigate Inspection of Kentucky. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The steamboat inspection service will make an investigation of the circumstances attending the inspection of the steamship Kentucky at Norfolk. The Kentucky after passing inspection put to sea, and shortly began to ship water, and otherwise became unseaworthy. Only the prompt response to her wireless call for help which was answered by the freight steamer Alamo, saved the entire crew, the Kentucky sinking off Cape Hatteras.

Archbishop Denounces Methodists. CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Archbishop Ireland in an interview in Chicago today denounced the Methodists of Rome, and supported the action of Pope Pius in his refusal to receive former Vice President Fairbanks. He called the activity of the Methodists in the Italian capital "pernicious."

Carpenter Falls to His Death. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 8.—A woman fainted on the boardwalk late this afternoon when Ira Sewell, a carpenter, of Pleasantville, tumbled three stories from a scaffold of a new building at Kentucky avenue, and dashed to death on the plank deck of the promenade.

Eggs Save Girl From Poison. ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Miss Antoinette White, fifteen years old, today drank half a glass of bichloride of mercury, mistaking it for water, and was only saved from death by her mother, who forced her to take the whites of five dozen eggs as an antidote. The attending physician said if the mother had not given the girl the eggs she would have died in twenty minutes.

Water Cooler Ducks Woman. RED HAVEN, N. J., Feb. 8.—A water cooler in a car of the 3:40 Lake-wagon train, from New York, today fell when the train took a curve near Matawan, and struck Mrs. Harry Roosevelt, of this place, a glancing blow on the leg. Besides bruises, she received a cold ducking.

Farmers Gather at Ithaca. ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Over 1,000 farmers from all parts of the state are here today in attendance at the annual farmers' week, conducted by the New York State College of Agriculture. It is expected that 3,000 will be here during the week.

Engineer Killed in Wreck. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 8.—Engineer E. A. Dudley was killed and two other trainmen were injured today when a northbound passenger train on the Southern Railway struck an open switch at Waddy, Ky., and crashed into a freight train.

Cannery Favor Inspection. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 8.—Officials of the National Cannery Association, the Canning Machinery and Supplies Association, and the National Canned Goods and Dried Fruit Association went on record at the opening of their combined convention here today in favor of strict government inspection of all canning factories in the country.

Paulhan to Fly 100 Miles. NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 8.—It is announced that Louis Paulhan will tomorrow attempt an aeroplane flight from this city to the Gulf, a distance of 100 miles.

State Homeopaths in Convention. ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York opened its fifty-eighth annual meeting here today at the Hotel Ten Eyck. Neurology, enthalomology and oology, obstetrics, laryngology and rhinology and public health were the subjects scheduled for discussion. Officers will be elected tomorrow.

B. & O. Wage Conference Now On. BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 8.—The conference between the officials of the Baltimore and Ohio and the committee of the conductors and trainmen on the wage increase question convened today. The conference will be resumed tomorrow at 1 o'clock, and offering to accept that sum in settlement.

"It is more than likely that the damages were much less than \$50,000, or even nothing, and yet I find that your predecessors award an award of \$12,382. Such things are enough to make one lose faith in the integrity or the intelligence of government. When you have all the awards of this character tabulated, I shall then be able to instruct you and the Commissioner of Accounts in respect of subpoenaing certain witnesses and examining them. Very truly yours, "W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor."

In appointing the new assessors Gaynor advised them at length as to the reforms he expected them to work, and this letter is interpreted at the City Hall as a supplemental hint to them regarding the reorganization of the board's business.

From Gaynor's latest letter to them it looks very much as if the new assessors, Joseph F. Hennessy, William C. Ormond and Antonio C. Sastria, are to furnish a lot of material for an investigation by the Commissioner of Accounts of the manner in which the office was run by their predecessors. Antonio Zucca, Paul W. Weisman and James H. Kennedy.

CAR CRUSHES ELEVATOR MAN. Christopher Schutte, of 1603 Boston road, elevator operator in the St. Nicholas Club, 7 West 44th street, was crushed between the car and the side of the shaft at the sixth floor yesterday and dropped into the pit. At Flower Hospital his condition was said to be serious.

ARREST AND INJURY FOR KISS. When Anthony Miller made an attempt to kiss Mrs. Mary Shocker, thirty-five years old, in her apartment, at 523 Henderson street, Jersey City, she pushed him downstairs, breaking his arm, then had him arrested on a charge of assault. Judge Farnum, of the First Criminal Court, held Miller in \$1,000 bail yesterday. His case will go to the grand jury.

Wagon Workers who Understand Socialism. Wagon workers, usually considered as a class, are actually socialists. Better look into the matter for yourself. With your own eyes see the signs below, read the coupon with the coupon, and you will see a handsome party. This is a socialistic and a socialistic class, and you will see very clearly which class you are in.

Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

Telegraphic Briefs

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—The next to the last act of the comedy drama in which naval officers and civilians have been participating at the navy yard was presented today, when Major Leonard made an argument in behalf of Dr. Bennett, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, followed by the officers of the court-martial going into secret session. The finale will take place in Washington, when the department announces the verdict.

Stemmer Rescues Crew of Bark. HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 8.—Captain F. C. Sewick and crew of the Nova Scotia bark Calcium were brought to Halifax this morning by the oil tank steamer Servian, they having been rescued from their sinking ship off Hatteras last Saturday evening.

N. Y. C. Train Kills School Girl. FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Feb. 8.—At 4:30 this afternoon a New York Central train struck and instantly killed Rosie Jehan, aged nine years, a school girl, who was returning to her home at Denning's Point just below here.

Shooter of Two Arrested. WATERLOO, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Joseph Mann was arrested at Seneca Falls today, charged with shooting his son-in-law, Thomas Del Monte, fatally wounding him, and seriously wounding Policeman Litzenberger. The shooting occurred last night, Del Monte being shot during a quarrel and Litzenberger when he sought to arrest Nash.

Shoots Wife, Her Parents and Self. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 8.—Because his wife would not return to his home, Lyman Bolton today shot and killed her parents, fatally injured her by shooting and stabbing, and ended his own life with a revolver. The tragedy occurred at the home of his wife's parents near the village of Sunbury, Delaware county.

Seven Persons Have Close Call. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 8.—Seven persons narrowly escaped death early this morning in a fire which destroyed the three-story Gredeau apartment block in Indian Orchard, with a loss of \$30,000. The fire was discovered by a passerby, who rushed into the building and aroused the sleeping inmates.

Moroccans Slay Tax Collectors. TANGIER, Feb. 8.—Sultan Moia Haff's alcaides and his escort of soldiers were massacred today at Tiznit, where they had gone to enforce the collection of objectionable taxes. The Sultan will now send a punitive expedition to Tiznit.

All Quiet; Three Negroes Killed. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 8.—Advices received from Captain William Burke, of the police department, who went to Hales Bar, where white men and negroes working on the government dam were reported preparing to engage in a battle as the result of a dispute between white men and negro freemen, state the situation is well in hand. Three negroes were killed.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson Better. PARIS, Feb. 8.—Bjornstjerne Bjornson's remarkable vitality seems to have pulled him through another crisis, his condition being reported as better to-day. A few days ago it was thought that the death of the Norwegian poet and novelist was imminent.

\$85,000 Blaze in Buffalo. BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Fire early today nearly demolished the big Niagara Elevator A., owned by the New York Central Railroad. The entire fire department was called out for an adjoining property. The loss was \$85,000.

Two Brutal Rapists Hanged. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—For a crime so brutal that its details were only whispered in court, George Reynolds and Harper Irving, alias John Williams, were hanged this morning. They attacked Mrs. F. H. Jackson, a young musician, on the night of Dec. 23, and dragged her to a vacant lot, where they held her for two hours.

Pat Calhoun Must Stand Trial. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—Superior Court Judge Lawlor has denied a motion to dismiss the case of Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, who is accused of offering a bribe to a supervisor to vote for a trolley franchise, and ordered that the trial, which was interrupted by the recent election, be resumed next Monday.

Comic Supplement Kills Boy. UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Frank Treneth, aged nine years, of Herkimer, was looking at the comic supplement of a Sunday newspaper last evening when he gave a hearty laugh and then fell to the floor. It was at first thought he was only joking, but when he was picked up he was found to be dead.

Hamburg Lino Makes \$8,000,000. HAMBURG, Feb. 8.—The annual statement of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, made public today, shows a dividend for 1909 of 9 per cent., as against no dividend declared in 1908. The gross profits for the past year were about \$8,000,000, as compared with \$2,950,000 for the preceding year.

Killed By a Cigar After Two Years. DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 8.—Injuries sustained from placing the lighted end of a cigar in his mouth by mistake, while chatting with a friend, nearly two years ago, led to Frederick Fox, president and manager of a Windsor, Ontario, tobacco company. Death was due to cancer, which developed from the burns.

Alaska's Coldest Winter. SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 8.—Three Nome merchants just arrived in Seattle, having traveled from Nome to Fairbanks and Valdez on snowshoes and by stage, report that the winter in the North is the most severe ever known. They left Nome Dec. 7, and encountered continuous bad weather and temperature often seventy degrees below zero.

Fatally Hurt in Runaway. WHITE PLAINS, N. J., Feb. 8.—W. O. Beaton was perhaps fatally injured in a runaway accident here today, while being driven from his home on Mount Vernon avenue to the railroad station. He sustained a fractured skull, a broken shoulder blade, and a broken leg.

SMALL ADS THAT WILL BRING BIG RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most clearly read daily paper.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE. \$100 CASH, \$10 monthly, purchase beautiful cottage, with improvements; price, \$1,500 only; twenty-five minutes from Broadway, Hoboken, N. J. Call 10-3200.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. LONG ISLAND. ST. JAMES. 3 acres clear land; excellent opportunity for poultry and fruit farm; price, \$500; \$25 cash, \$5 monthly. Call 10-3200 to inspect property. Charles Wolpert, 378 E. 7th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 11-113.

MISCELLANEOUS REAL ESTATE. HOMESTEADS. Thousands of acres of the very best fruit lands in the West now open for entry. Free prospectus right on 320 acres before it is too late. Address G. P. DAWSON, Sunnyside, Idaho.

BOOKS FOR SALE. FORGING OF THE NEW. By Franklin H. Wentworth. A beautifully bound presentation volume. Price, \$1.00. THE OVERMAN. By Upton Sinclair. A thrilling story of adventure by the author of The Jungle. Bound, 50 cents.

FURNITURE FOR SALE. Are You Aware of This? FURNITURE FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO YOU. Consisting of brass beds, couches, parlor suites in fact, everything for the home; all the very latest styles. By buying of us direct, you save 25 to 50 per cent. on the middleman's profit. THE BIG G FURNITURE WORKS, 261 E. 12th St., Between 1st and 2nd Aves.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES. SOCIALISTS, don't be exploited! Invest your money in reliable concerns doing business which will give you splendid returns and double your money within one year absolutely safe, sound and legitimate. For full particulars address THE WILKINS CO., 1913 Ninth Avenue, Seattle, Washington.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. East Side. LEXINGTON AV., 304 (65th St.)—With without board; housekeeping facilities; \$2 up; parlor, bathroom, etc. ST. MARK'S PLACE, 20-Nine, large, furnished room, suitable 2 gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. West Side. 7TH AVE., near 12th—Eight single rooms, \$2-\$2.25; well heated; bath. 3TH ST., 23 West—Near Times, \$1.25-\$1.50 weekly; porcelain bath; housekeeping; \$2.50-\$4.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Brooklyn. CONCORD ST., 73, near the Bridge—Housekeeping room; running water; small room. DEAN ST., 96—Large room; also small room.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Manhattan. 14TH ST., 236 WEST—Few furnished rooms; board optional. Parkes, Phone 2090 Chelsea. 7-11.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Manhattan. 10TH ST., 137—Large room heated, \$5; parlor, bath, couple; small \$1.50-\$2. 14TH ST., 234 West—Parlor, water, double, \$5; hall room, \$2 up; small rooms, \$1.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Manhattan. 10TH ST., 437 West—Beautiful housekeeping room; parlor, bath, hot water, \$12-\$15. 24TH ST., 237 West—\$1.50-\$2; pleasant room, with without board; home comforts.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Manhattan. 30TH ST., 303 West—Lara, small; housekeeping privileges; \$1.50-\$2.50. 46TH ST., 615 West—\$2; gas; range; tub; heated; small family; respectable.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Manhattan. CONCORD ST., 73, near the Bridge—Housekeeping room; running water; small room. DEAN ST., 96—Large room; also small room.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Manhattan. GREENE AVE., 306—Large, sunny room, heated; kitchenette; hall room; gentlemen. PEARL ST., 372—Light housekeeping, also hall room; near Borough Hall.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Manhattan. NINE ST., 136—Single, double rooms; \$2, \$2.50, \$3; heated; gentlemen. SOUTH ELLIOTT PLACE, 5 (near subway)—Beautiful rooms, \$2, \$3; all conveniences.

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FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. BRONX. SIMPSON ST., 902 (Bronx)—\$6 monthly; small room, bath, electric light, steam, gas, sink or lady, toilet.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WANTED. Young man desires room and board with Jewish family, near "L" station, Brownsville or East New York. Address M. T. The Call.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. 3D AVE., 1214, near 60th—3 light rooms; reduced \$12; month free.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. 7TH AVE., 327—3 rooms; bath; newly renovated. Janitor on telephone 408 Flans.

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# The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 442 Pearl street, New York. W. W. Passage, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary.

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

VOL. 5. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9. NO. 40.

## FEDERAL INCORPORATION.

According to some newspaper reports from Washington, it is generally understood that it is not the present intention of the President to force the federal incorporation bill, introduced two days ago simultaneously into the Senate and House, through the present session of Congress. According to these reports, the bill has been introduced mainly for the purpose of familiarizing the country with the general idea of federal incorporation, causing discussion of its leading features, and thus preparing the ground for the future adoption of a federal incorporation law.

But whether it is the President's intention to delay or to hasten the adoption of this bill, it is certain to undergo many and important changes before it becomes the law of the land. It would, therefore, serve no useful purpose to examine its provisions in detail; all the more so, since the proposed measure has no direct bearing on the conditions of life of the great masses of the population.

For the proposed measure is distinctly capitalistic in its nature. Its direct bearing exclusively upon capital. It aims at organizing the national and international operations of American capital. It does not concern itself with American citizens, but with American dollars; and the dollars of the rich, not the pennies of the poor.

The bill may bring about certain improvements in the organization of American capital. It may possibly lessen the amount of stock-watering. It may possibly prevent certain forms of fraud practised by corporation managers against their stockholders. But that it will prevent the growth of monopoly, the centralization of control over the "national wealth," as the President and his advisers seem to assume, is not to be believed. The centralization of capital is a necessary and inevitable result of the capitalistic process of production—of the enormous development of machinery and the worldwide extension of the market. This centralization cannot be stopped as long as capitalism endures. By making it impossible for one corporation to obtain control of other corporations through the purchase of a mere fraction of their stock issues, the law will simply compel the first corporation to provide the funds for purchasing outright the property of the other corporations. The centralization of control will thus become a centralization of ownership. Holding companies will disappear, but the corporations will be reduced in number and vastly increased in scope.

It may be contended that this centralization of ownership would require a greater amount of capital for its accomplishment than does centralization of control. So it would. But it does not follow that, therefore, the process of centralization would be retarded. At present vast masses of American capital are employed in foreign enterprises in almost every part of the globe. The annually created new masses of capital that would otherwise leave the country for employment in Central and South America or Canada, in the Far East or the Near East, would be retained at home for the purchase of the property of other corporations. But even this would be only a temporary inconvenience, for in the long run the money of those who parted with their property would be put at the disposal of the great magnates of capital, whether for foreign or for domestic enterprises, through the agency of the banks controlled by these magnates.

Another source of capital for the outright purchase of corporations would be found in Wall Street, where huge sums of money are from time to time being tied up for purely speculative purposes. A restriction of speculation—liquidation of vast speculative holdings, such as has been going on in Wall Street for several weeks past—would immediately release untold millions of dollars for employment in securing absolute ownership of corporations, where at present there is only fractional ownership.

The annual amount of new wealth produced by the workers but appropriated by the exploiters is so vast, that there is practically no limit to the capitalistic process of centralization, whatever the law of corporations may be, and whatever the intention of its framers. In the future, as in the past, the law will have to adapt itself to the needs of capitalistic economy.

But this brings us to the real significance of the proposed law. It is a phase of the process that has been going on ever since the creation of the Republic. The federal Constitution itself came into existence in obedience to the economic needs of the country. Merchants and traders clamored for a uniform tariff, uniform weights and measures, uniform coast and port regulations. This was the origin of our present form of government. But in the course of our history the functions of the federal government have been continually extended in accordance with the economic needs of the ruling classes. Thus have these United States been transformed from a federation of free and sovereign states into a unified nation.

But the process has by no means been completed. The profound economic and social changes that have taken place in the course of the last thirty or forty years are imperatively calling for a further extension of national power and a corresponding further restriction of the power of the separate states. This was very clearly stated about a year ago, in an address delivered at Columbia University, by George W. Perkins, a partner of J. P. Morgan. In that address Mr. Perkins said:

There is scarcely a corporation manager of today who is alive to his responsibilities, who would not welcome supervision, could he but feel that it would come from the national government, acting through an intelligent and fair-minded official; but to be faced with the requirement to report to and be supervised and regulated by forty or fifty governments, with varying ideas and laws, of course, suggests difficulties that are almost insurmountable obstacles.

The magnates of capital want a national law for corporations. That is clear. Capital has, on the whole, been a champion of nationalism as against particularism; the conditions of its existence and successful operation demand the widest possible scope, as well as uniformity of regulation. But the day cannot be far off when American labor will likewise demand an extension of the powers of the national government in its own interest. The labor legislation of our country is in the most backward state owing to the fact that it is being botched "by forty or fifty governments." The Swiss republic only a few years ago nationalized its labor legislation. The great American republic will have to follow suit. Under present conditions the lot of labor is becoming intolerable. But what is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander. Capital is teaching labor a lesson, and labor would be a fool if it did not better the instruction.

## "THAT TORCH'S TOO SOCIALISTIC!"



## INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY.

By Robert Hunter.

The most stupendous proletarian battle ever fought in modern industrial warfare was the recent general strike in Sweden.

There are many lessons to be gleaned by all Socialists from a study of that great struggle.

We have heard a great deal of talk about the certain success of the well-managed general strike.

After the first great general strike in Russia the whole international movement was aflame. Many arose to denounce the ballot, to jeer at parliamentarianism, and at the slow plodding method of political action.

The Anarcho-Socialists had their innings and made the most of it.

A great discussion took place at Mannheim on the subject of the general strike. In France syndicalists saw in the Russian strike conclusive evidence that they were right.

The Swedish strike was a terrible long drawn out struggle, well managed, loyally supported by the workers, and yet it won a questionable victory.

In addition to the sobering of our own thought by the knowledge and experience gained in this great strike there is still a further lesson.

The Swedish strike tested the character of international solidarity. It tested the sincerity, the strength, and the loyalty of the workers of the various countries.

The following figures show in concrete the amount of money contributed by the labor movement of the various countries toward the support of the Swedish strike:

Germany	1,020,236.71
Denmark	422,525.71
Norway	348,429.71
United States	107,269.82
Austria	50,963.24

Finland	39,194.56
England	35,778.02
Switzerland	20,984.96
Holland	7,011.11
France	5,445.10
Belgium	4,542.40
Canada	1,289.19
Spain	786.85
Italy	772.90
Russia	776.70
Bulgaria	711.50
Rhodesia	185.94
Panama	40.90
Unknown	74.50

A study of that table is sufficient to silence many men who speak in such glowing terms of the French syndicalist movement.

The syndicalists have been the foremost advocates of the general strike. They have been the loudest in their support of anti-patriotism. They have spent much time and much energy in denouncing "conservative Socialist" trade unions.

Syndicalism has made no progress outside of the Latin countries of France and Italy. Observe then what little Denmark and Norway have done to support the Swedes, and what France and Italy have done.

Compare the action of little Switzerland with the two great countries, France and Italy. Compare Belgium and the support of that poor country with its handful of workers to France and Italy with their millions of toilers.

What has become of the pretensions and the claims of this great movement that advocates the general strike, and that sneers at the organized labor movements of other countries? What do we see at the show down? What is its fruit?

Has the "revolutionary" unionism of France done so well and proved itself so great in this test of international solidarity?

The fact is the organized labor movement of France and Italy is torn by dissensions and prostrated by the leadership of men who are chiefly anarchists. Beyond spasmodic revolts and passionate uprisings there is little to commend the syndicalist movement.

It has a few brilliant philosophical leaders whose theoretical work has not touched or affected in the least the masses of Latin proletarians.

It has a few dare-devil leaders, mostly anarchists, that foment outbreaks of an insurrectionary character.

In calm cold-blooded countries those men would be without a following, but among the passionate, idealistic, revolutionary, Latin, those dare-devil leaders can at moments do what they will.

They have some great victories, not because of their theories, or because of their "revolutionary" unionism, but because when the supreme moment arrives the workers of France revolt in mass.

The revolutionary spirit of the Latin, however, no other country can imitate. It cannot be imported. It is a thing inherent in the Latin race. And leaders that know the Latin temperament can play upon it as an artist plays upon his instrument.

The Swedish strike is one of the significant battles of modern times. It is about the first of many tests soon to be made upon the spirit of international solidarity.

And the little table above is a wonderful tribute to the growing power of Socialism. Wherever it is strongest, wherever its teaching of solidarity has been best learned, there labor has arisen to support with all its power the stupendous battle of the Swedish workers.

## ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

If you cannot lift up, at least do not push down.

Already men count it an honor to have known him—to have touched the hem of his garment.—Rare Ben Hanford!

And when the United States government gets through with its writhing, the trusts will be more arrogant than ever.

The next king of the Belgians is to set a salary of \$660,000 a year. The more utterly worthless the parasite, the higher his pay.

The new comet, it is reported, has a double tail. A sort of heavenly trust with the Republican and Democratic parties tied to it.

"Elektra" must have had news that all her stock speculations were frazzled, and that she must put up more margins which she could not possibly raise.

John Mitchell, for the love we bear you, and if you are an honest man, cease doing the dirty work of the National Civic Federation. I would rather go back to the mines, if I were you.

The authorities of the Brooklyn Children's Court have discovered "a robber cave, where a score or more of bad boys study thievery." And the cave was not down in Wall street. How original some boys are.

"Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars given to colleges by Rockefeller," says a newspaper display line. And what will you wager that the

prices of refined oil does not go up, or the price of crude down?

I have a friend who is fond of declaring that the way to get even with the trusts is to buy some of their stock and share in the dividends. This brilliant idea will be especially appreciated by the workers who can save as much as nothing a year.

Frederick Townsend Martin, ring-master of the "400" circus, has written a book which, he declares, is "not an expose of society's sins, but an expiation of its virtues." Unnecessary to state that the volume is an excessively thin vest-pocket booklet.

The New York Aldermen are again threatening the ticket speculators with the enactment of an ordinance, and the theatrical "gents" are having "their annual cold sweat," according to the Sun. As the city colonys say, "Dese guys make easy money, and why shouldn't they divvy up?" The ordinance will be drawn "unconstitutionally," as usual.

Today I am a driver of a coal wagon, and I hear that you, my pretty one, cried because you saw me lashing the horses in the street. And why did I lash them? Was it because I hated them, or because I had to deliver so many tons regardless of the deep snow and slush, and the poor condition of my team? Tomorrow I will not lash them again; I will lose my job.

### HIS POSITION.

"How iss your boy Fritz getting along in der college?" "He is half-back in der football team and half-back in his studies."—Boston Globe.

## IN MEMORIAM

BEN HANFORD.

By D. J. Fiske.

Dear old Comrade, you are at rest Within your cell of Night;

The heart is still within the breast, That once throbb'd with delight.

No more your manly form I'll see— No more your voice so kind; No more your lot shall trouble be.

For you've left all care behind. The rich and the poor—the proud a well.

Shall sail on the self-same sea. The King of Amens, in a likewise cell.

Shall sleep the same as thee. The one, arrayed in silks and satins.

The other, in tattered clothes; Another employed in holy matins.

When the morning sun's rays glow; Are all made up of the self same clay.

All of all life and death; And when Mother Nature has her way,

Takes them at a single breath. Dear, child of sorrow and of strife.

Who was born in Poverty's womb. You gave your all for Freedom's life.

Who's cause ends not at your tomb. The Comrades that you loved so dear.

Will fight on the field you fell— And when the long yearned goal is near, Will ring Victory's bell.

A CHASTE COMPLIMENT. The late Chief Justice Chase was noted for his gallantry. While on a visit to the South, shortly after the war, he was introduced to a very beautiful woman who prided herself upon her devotion to the "lost cause." Anxious that the chief justice should know her sentiments, she remarked, as she gave him her hand, "Mr. Chase, you see before you a rebel who has not been reconstructed."

"Madam," he replied with a profound bow, "reconstruction in your case would be blasphemous."—Everybody's Magazine.

## THE TRUE STORY OF THE HOMESTAKE LOCKOUT

By W. C. Benfer.

Publisher Black Hills Daily Register, Lead, S. Dak.

January 30, 1910.

So much that is not true has been written concerning the cause of the idleness of more than 2,000 former employees of the great Homestake Mining Company, chartered in California and operating mines and mills at Lead, S. Dak., that a true story of the trouble, written by one who is on the battlefield, may be of interest and benefit to the public.

The motive for the lockout is variously interpreted, but the most plausible theory is a desire on the part of the management to either cut wages or increase hours of labor. Since January 1, 1907, the employees of the Homestake Mining Company and its sister corporation, the Hearst Mercantile Company, controlled by Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, have been on an eight-hour day. This concession was granted after the Lead and Central City unions of the Western Federation of Miners had held several mass meetings and decided that the miners of the Black Hills were entitled to the same short workday as prevailed in practically all the metalliferous mining camps of the West and Northwest. Previous to this time the miners and other laborers in the company's employ had worked from ten to twelve hours per day, seven days per week, at wages ranging from \$2.50 for common laborers to \$2.50 per day for skilled miners. When the eight-hour day was broached to Superintendent Grier he declared it was impossible for the company to operate on that basis, as the ore was of so low a grade as to preclude the making of a profit on an eight-hour workday. On December 21, 1906, pursuant to instructions from a mass meeting held the previous day, a committee served notice on the management, saying in effect that unless the shorter workday was granted the members of the unions would go on strike. The superintendent capitulated, saying he wanted no trouble with the employees. At this time not more than 60 per cent of the employees were in the unions.

Since the inauguration of the eight-hour day, January 1, 1907, things have moved along smoothly in the camps of Central City and Lead (two miles apart), there being no signs of labor trouble, notwithstanding the fact that the cost of living has steadily advanced here, as elsewhere. And there is no reason why the company should not have been satisfied with conditions, for it has had its own way for many years. Repeated efforts have been made to bring into the unions all of the company employees, but while the membership might, with much agitation and propaganda, be brought up to 70 or 75 per cent of the payroll, it always fell back on the cessation of agitation to 50 or 60 per cent. It appeared to the loyal members and officers of the unions that, as the union was paying out in sick and funeral benefits for the care of company invalids and cripples more each month (or year) than it received in dues and assessments, it was an injustice not to compel all employees to join the organization that was taking the burden of caring for the sick and injured out of the company's hands. During the month of September, 1908, the members of the Lead and Central City Western Federation asked the officials of the Western Federation to send an organizer into the district to recruit among Homestake employees.

William E. Tracy, a resident of Lead, in this state, who had done some work in Michigan for the federation, was assigned to the task. His efforts met with success from the start and foremen in the mines, mills and other plants, took great pains to let it be known to the men that Grier, the superintendent, had no objection to the employees joining the federation. After this the men poured into the unions in a way to startle the officials and the organizer. Some of the members went so far as to state that the company was packing the unions to control them and subsequent developments lend color to the suspicion.

On October 24 last the two miners' unions in the district held a mass meeting and it was ascertained that but 93 per cent of the Homestake employees eligible to join the unions had done so and, believing that the management would assist in the completion of the task, the members of the organizations passed a resolution to the effect that after November 25, 1909, they would not work with non-union men eligible to the union, and a committee was appointed to ask of the superintendent a list of employees. This he refused to give, but stated that he had no objection to the employees organizing; they had the same rights to organize as capital had; he would not hinder or assist the unions, but was willing that they should "go ahead with the good work." With this understanding the resolution against non-union men was published in the local press, more as a means of completing the organization than as a threat against the company. Speakers at the mass meeting passing the resolution had stated that all the good men were in the union, with probably a dozen exceptions, and if these could be brought in by the resolution the work was done.

On November 17, eight days before the time limit for men to join the unions had expired, the superintendent evidently experienced a change of heart, for he caused to be published in the daily press and to be posted about the company property the following notice:

### NOTICE.

"Notice is hereby given that the Homestake Mining Company will employ only non-union men after January 1, 1910. The present scale of wages and the eight (8) hour shift will be maintained. All employees who desire to remain in the company's service must register in the general office of the company on or before December 15, 1909.

and their organization can get out of the unions and the company's application for non-union employment. So small a percentage responded that on November 17 following notice was posted about the works and published in the press:

"Lead, S. Dak., Nov. 17, 1909. Notice is hereby given that the Homestake Mining Company will cease operating its properties this evening.

"T. J. Grier, Superintendent. The threat made in the last notice was fulfilled and on the following day, 1909, 2,500 men themselves out of employment. 10,000 men, women and children had a hard winter, with no revenue coming in.

The Western Federation took up the matter of leaving out its members and has been out \$6,000 per week since the week in December, payments made according to the plan of families. This is a heavy drain on the Federation, but it is taking of its members to that none of them have suffered.

The two unions most involved in the Federation locals—started in with most 2,400 members, and so far 150 have deserted and signed up company's pledge, which is as follows:

### "HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY"

"I am not a member of any union, and in consideration of the fact that the Homestake Mining Company agree that I will become such while in its service."

### "Department"

"Occupation"

When the mines and other works were closed down a number of men were allowed to remain to work on oil machinery, to haul material, tools and horses out of the mines, to act as company watchmen, those who had been locked out. Some of these were being employed as watchmen and others were being employed as laborers. Some of these favored ones did not quit the company's employ, as they continued to receive their pay checks. On December 1, the executive committee elected by the locked out union men at the beginning of the lockout called out all the watchmen for or in any other capacity. The majority of these men came to their places and worked. Some of them had been drifting into the district days before the lockout began to live. Among these alleged "non-union" men were several gun men who had done bloody service for the mine owners of Colorado, Idaho and Montana during the early part of the lockout. The company, through its attorney, Hearst Mercantile Company, in several cases of conviction, sawed-off Winchester repeating guns. These were issued to the locked out guards and gun men.

On Sunday evening, December 13, these gun men pulled out of the riot. While a few Russian employees were having a dancing party at the home of one of their number, a party of detectives and company guards broke into the house and began beating the inmates with their volvers. Four of the inmates were dragged off to the city jail, and without costs. One man was badly cut on the head and another next day all but one man were released, but this one, Clem Lamm, was arraigned on a charge of having fired a gun in a public place. There was no evidence that he had fired a gun, he was bound over to the Circuit Court. He has since signed up with the company, and his friends expect the company to let him be dropped. Impoverished men mingling with citizens, who citizens have been fined \$50 and given thirty days in jail for engaging in fights with non-union men.

(To be continued tomorrow)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### ANOTHER PROTEST.

Editor of The Call: I desire to enter my emphatic protest against your leading editorial page of our paper to stily and personalities, as in the case of Bouidin's article, "Down With The Call." I am in the habit of buying The Call to distribute among the converted, and think that it can be of immense service to our cause if rightly edited. But such things as are discouraging to the supporters of the paper and confusing to its readers, I disapprove of a full and discussion of past affairs, but Bouidin's article in my estimation is cheap filleting—not to mention that it is full of false insinuations and garbled quotations.

ALGERNON LEE

New York, Feb 5, 1910.

(That our estimate of Comrade Bouidin's article differs from that of Comrade Lee puts upon it is obvious from the fact that we published it. It is a curious and neglected question, which ever was personal in it was of a typical sort—the three persons who picked out as representing the literature. There are those who say that it is not about time to cease protesting against this or that article, but to appear in The Call, and to be counter-arguments? These "counter-arguments" seem to be limited only for the purpose of increasing upon the present condition of this paper, which is every side a hearing, even if a hopeless minority, as Comrade Bouidin, with his penchant for certainly is. And so long as parliamentary forms are observed is not for the editor to be the contributor the form in which is to cast his thoughts, and these would be an end of it. In not even the Russian case, largely based on the form of presentation?—D. D.