

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

The Call



The Weather.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1910.

Price Two Cents

CONGRER'S WITNESS Baffles Littleton

Sticks Well to Story of How He Was Used as Briber of Senator Allis.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Hiram G. Moe, the witness of the Conger brothers in the bribery of Senator Allis, continued to stick to his story throughout the trial today. Littleton, who was the witness of the Conger charges, under the cross-examination of Moe, W. Littleton, of counsel for Senator Allis. The trial today lasted from 10 o'clock until 5 o'clock this afternoon, and when the trial was adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Littleton's cross-examination of Moe was not by any means concluded. It is the expectation that Senator Benn Conger will follow Moe upon the witness stand tomorrow.

Contrary to its usual custom the senate will sit all morning and afternoon on Friday, and devote the day to the trial, and then an adjournment will be taken until Monday night, although the trial will undoubtedly go over until 11 o'clock Monday morning.

Despite continued questioning Littleton was unable to locate Moe on a train anywhere between Groton and Albany, either coming to Albany or returning to Groton, when he brought his bundle fund of \$6,500 to Albany from the Conger bank in Groton.

At the conclusion of a long and exhaustive cross-examination of the witness during which Moe baffled every effort to obtain information regarding the train he rode upon, Littleton exclaimed dramatically:

"I don't see how it is possible that you won't give me these train times that would help me to show that you were never in Albany."

Moe's reply was that he could not remember the particular train times that Littleton questioned him about. Littleton went sharply, and with particular care, at the witness as to the extent of his knowledge that Allis and

the two other assemblymen were to be bribed by the Conger money. Littleton brought out the fact from Moe that the witness had been superintendent of a Baptist Sunday school at Groton, and Littleton wanted to know if Moe was a willing party to an unprincipled act. Osborne sternly objected to Littleton delving into Moe's Sunday school experience.

Osborne insisted that the Court of Appeals had ruled that a man's religion could not be dragged into a case in this manner; that it was nobody's business what Moe believed in. Littleton retorted quickly that he respected every man's religious belief, and that it was not to cast reflection in any manner on Moe, but merely to aid in establishing a complete identity of the witnesses.

"I don't see the fact of his having been a Sunday school superintendent would affect his credibility," remarked Osborne.

Osborne's objections were overruled by Chairman Davis. Moe said he could not remember how long he had superintended the Sunday school.

Never Thought About Bribery.

Littleton asked him if he thought he was doing an honest act when he lugged a bundle fund to Albany to bribe legislators. Moe said it never occurred to him that he was a party to any bribery proceedings. He brought the money to Benn Conger's room, and on the morning of April 23, 1901, he and Benn counted it on a stand, or on Benn's bed, and at the latter's direction witness said he put money in three envelopes, first the \$4,000 parcel; then the two envelopes containing \$1,000 each.

Until after the testimony of this afternoon, it was generally supposed that the \$4,000 envelope had been handed to the leading member of the assembly in the year 1901, but it would appear from today's testimony that he got one of the \$1,000 envelopes, and Senator Allis the other, while the \$4,000 envelope went to an individual, an assemblyman, who divided it among some of his colleagues. It is also intimated that besides this \$6,000 there was another \$1,000 involved in this transaction, and that members of the assembly were not the only ones who participated in the distribution.

While counsel on both sides and the press have refrained from mentioning the names of the other legislators alleged to be tied up in these bribery

(Continued on page 2.)

ANOTHER WAIST CO. GETS INJUNCTION

Bloch Company Secures Writ Similar to Its Predecessors, and May Meet Same Fate.

If the fact that the four shirtwaist manufacturers who have secured injunctions and shortly afterward settled with the union, can be taken as a criterion, then M. Bloch Co., of 51 East 11th street is nearly "down and out" and about ready to surrender to the strikers.

This concern, the latest to waste money on lawyers, secured a writ yesterday from Justice W. Gerard of Part 1 of the Supreme Court, temporarily enjoining the Ladies Waist-makers' Union No. 25, its officers and members from threatening, insulting and abusing scabs in the employ of the company. The injunction is "modeled" after the ones taken out by the four bosses who learned that the loyalty of the girls to their union was stronger than law of the capitalist courts.

The injunction is returnable for argument next Monday.

Miss Inax Millholland, the Vassar graduate, who was arrested on January 17 for her activities in the ladies' waist makers' strike, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Hermann in the Tombs Police Court.

Miss Millholland was charged by Captain Henry, of the Mercer Street Station with "causing unlawful assembly" and it took three weeks to decide whether or not she was guilty. Even the District Attorney's office was invoked in this case and it was on the recommendation of that office that she was discharged.

District Attorney Urges Dismissal. Assistant District Attorney George W. Whiteside stepped over to the magistrate as soon as the case was called and handed the following brief:

"The testimony in this case shows that there was considerable disorder in the vicinity of the premises, 21 Waverly place, at about 5:45 p.m. on January 17, when the complainant arrested a number of persons on a charge of violating Section 2092, of the Penal Code, but in my opinion, it falls to establish against this defendant a case sufficiently strong to warrant placing her on trial.

"Accordingly, I move that the prosecution in this case before this court be dismissed," he said.

None of the officers who appeared against her at the previous hearings were present yesterday, and Miss Millholland was free thirty seconds after she had been called on the bridge. She nodded to the magistrate and stepped down. Lieutenant Henry W. Torney, U. S. A., who had been arrested with her and subsequently discharged, was with her in court.

Miss Millholland was active in the shirtwaist strike, and together with the others of the Women's Trade Union League, gave much of her time to the girls who made so brave a fight for the recognition of their union. She had been constantly watching the pickets, and being a student of law, rich and educated, the policemen could not treat her in the manner they treated the strikers.

"I knew that I would be discharged," she said. "The police had no right to arrest me in the first place. I was simply there to see that those poor girls were given fair treatment and this is the right of anyone."

Pansy Company Breaks Agreement.

The Pansy Waist Company, of 75 West Houston street, which settled with the union last week, has broken its agreement, and the girls are again on strike.

When the settlement was made the company promised to discharge a number of scabs by the end of last week. They failed to do this, and the striking girls, who had already returned to work, gave him until yesterday to discharge the scabs, in the meantime stying away from the shop Sunday and Monday.

On Monday afternoon the firm notified the union girls that they had discharged those objectionable scabs, and requested them to return to work Tuesday. They did this, only to discover that the scabs were still at work. So the girls refused to go to work.

Yesterday they sent a committee, which included William Mally, to the Pansy company, but members of the firm said that they could not keep their promise to discharge the scabs, made last week.

At a meeting held yesterday afternoon the union girls decided to again

(Continued on page 2.)

TO DEMAND RIGHTS

Berlin Socialists Will Demonstrate for Universal Secret Suffrage.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—There is some anxiety lest the police make trouble accompanying the introduction in the Prussian diet tomorrow by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor and Prussian prime minister, of the franchise bill, owing to the agitation of the Socialists and Radicals for a street demonstration.

The Socialist newspapers urge their readers to insist upon the right to demonstrate in the streets, even if extreme measures are necessary.

It is reported that the executive committee of the Social-Democratic party is organizing a general strike throughout Prussia. The date for the strike is being kept secret in order to make the cessation of work sudden.

BRITISH LABORITES WILL STAND ALONE

Keir Hardie at Convention Declares Against Merger With Liberals. After Peers' Scalps.

NEWPORT, Wales, Feb. 9.—That the Labor party, with its forty votes in the forthcoming parliament, will demand radical legislation from the Liberals as the price of its temporary support, was indicated today by Keir Hardie, the labor member of parliament from Merthyr-Tydvil, in his inaugural address as president of the Labor party congress.

"Those who are expecting that the Labor party will be rent with internal dissensions, and finally merge itself with the Liberals, are doomed to disappointment," Hardie declared.

"We must maintain our freedom of action at all hazards. The Liberals' treatment of some of our parliamentary candidates has not been such as to inspire our confidence.

"Another thing that we dislike is the apparent weakening of many of the Liberals on the proposal to abolish the lords' veto power. This is simply toying with democracy. The Labor party's attitude is not to trifle with this situation, but to do everything possible to sweep the lords to oblivion. We will insist on the abolition of the veto power."

Hardie called attention to the fact that the Irish had failed to support the labor candidates and reminded the nationalists that Irish aspirations were not to be attained without the aid of the English labor vote.

Hardie's speech is generally interpreted not to mean that the Laborites do not intend to support the Liberals, but as a serving of notice on the Liberals that the Laborites appreciate their power, owing to the smallness of the Liberal victory in the recent election, and will insist on a drastic legislative program.

TO QUIZ RAILROADS

Demand Reason for Unusual Speed Preceding Trunk Wreck.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—At the continuation of the investigation being made by the Public Service Commission into the rear-end collision on the Hudson River division of the New York Central on December 21 last, in which Spencer Trask, the banker, was killed, the commission today developed as to why Engineer Flanagan of the rear train was telegraphed that morning to put his train to unusual speed. Superintendent F. T. Slack of the Hudson division stated that the traffic department of the road had asked to get the train into New York that morning and the train dispatcher was trying to accomplish it.

Slack was asked to furnish the facts as to the precise reason for the order given Flanagan at Poughkeepsie which caused him to drive his engine at a greater speed than thirty miles an hour. Chairman Stevens declared such a dispatch to the engineer of the freight train was clearly unwarranted unless there was some unusual reason for it.

SIX MINERS KILLED

Explosion in Kentucky Colliery Adds to Annual Death Toll.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 9.—An explosion in a coal mine at Stearns, Ky., this morning killed six men—A. E. Thrasher, G. W. King, Edward Thrasher, Elihu Grundy, Benjamin Grundy, and a man named Troxell.

No one else was in the part of the mine where the explosion occurred at the time, and no one was injured. It is not known what caused the explosion. Rescue parties are searching the mine to discover if any one else was killed.

State Mine Inspector C. J. Norwood left for the scene of the disaster as soon as he received word of it. Stearns is on the Queen and Crescent railroad, near the Tennessee line.

INEZ RUIZ, MEXICAN REVOLUTIONIST, FREE

After 80 Days of Waiting in Texas Prison, Fee of Diaz Is Finally Turned Loose.

(Pan-American Press.) SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 9.—After being held for eighty days in the Bexar county jail, at this place, Inez Ruiz was today freed for the second time by Commissioner Earl D. Scott, who declared that the Mexican government by their own documents admit Ruiz to be a political refugee



INEZ RUIZ.

and have failed to produce legal reasons for his extradition.

Ruiz was one of the chiefs under Denozoides in the Garza revolution that flamed along the border about eighteen years ago. Captured in Texas after the bloody insurrection, Ruiz was extradited to Mexico and served over ten years in Mexican prisons.

Escaping some four years ago, he settled down in Texas on a little ranch with his two sons, only to be again hunted down by American detectives who are employed by Despot Diaz to keep ceaseless watch up and down the border line.

His present release is proof that his extradition was absolutely illegal and that ten years of his life wasted in Mexican dungeons were bloodgifts from the United States to the Mexican despot.

Held in Jail Eighty Days.

But why was Ruiz held eighty days in San Antonio when the treaty between this country and Mexico expressly provides that persons are to be held upon the demand of either government for a period of forty days, within which term proof of the prisoner's guilt must be produced?

The answer to the question can only be given by Attorney General Wickham (recently connected with the Mexican National railroad) upon whose orders Ruiz was rearrested; after being once freed by Commissioner Scott.

Willingness to serve the interest of President "Perfidio" Diaz has not always been the fashion in Washington, but during the time when Secretary of State Sherman was in office, one of Ruiz's revolutionary comrades in the San Ignacio fight, Jesus Guerra, was apprehended in Texas, and his extradition applied for, only to be promptly refused on the ground that his offense against the Mexican government, if any, was purely political.

This decision resulted in a warm correspondence between the Mexican minister and the Secretary of State, and in Sherman calling the attention of the minister to the fact that in going counter to the opinion of his immediate predecessor, Graham (who had first held that Ruiz was purely a political offender, and then, that the solicitation of Senator Romero, reserved his decision and granted the extradition), he, Sherman, had but returned to the course of decision that had been followed in matters of light character by the State Department at all times prior to the second administration of Grover Cleveland.

How Sherman Sored Mexico.

In one of his notes to Senator Romero, Sherman uses this language: "The right to personal liberty may not be taken away by mere judicial construction, especially where, in cases of doubt, the obligation of extradition is interpreted in a limited manner, and in favor of the right of asylum."

Referring in the same note to a contention made by Senator Romero that the extradition against San Ignacio had a dual object, the secretary said: "If it is meant that the extradition had a dual object to it, the overthrow of the Mexican Government and the plunder of the Mexican people, the two objects seem inconsistent, except so far as the overthrow of organized resistance was incidentally necessary to the pursuit of wholly."

Benavides and his followers, and pillage was at length within their easy grasp, the evidence fails to show any attempt to pursue and accomplish the very things which your excellency deems to have been the main or sole object of the assault.

The decision of Secretary Sherman in the Guerra case gave such umbrage to the Mexican government that it caused its minister at Washington to give immediate notice of the denunciation of the treaty.

Treaty for Right of Asylum.

The new treaty of extradition between this country and Mexico was concluded February 22, 1888, but it is significant that the clause in the new treaty relating to political offenses were, if anything, strengthened in maintaining the right of asylum.

Although Wickham has "lone" everything in his power to play into the hands of Diaz and his bloody rule, yet it is a fact that not a single Mexican political refugee has been extradited to Mexico since the Political Refugee Defense League started its campaign of publicity more than a year ago.

Inez Ruiz is but one of a score of revolutionists who have spent months in American prisons waiting there for extradition, but only to be finally freed after every legal trick had been played and Mexican counsels aiding and abetting American officials, to do the work of Despot Diaz.

WILL MAKE PEARY A REAR ADMIRAL

Senate Passes Bill to Honor Pole Discoverer—House and President Will Concur.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The senate, today, by unanimous vote and without discussion, passed the bill introduced by Senator Hale to make Commander Robert E. Peary a rear-admiral on the retired list. The bill was reported favorably from the naval committee by Senator Hale and, at once taken up and put through without comment. The willingness of the senate to accede without a word of discussion to the giving of such an unusual honor was apparently testimony of the feeling that proper recognition be given the discoverer of the North Pole.

The house is expected to pass the bill, and there is no doubt the President will sign it. The house naval affairs committee referred the bill to the Navy department to find out whether it favored the proposition. The matter will first be passed on by Assistant Secretary Winthrop, under whom is the bureau of yards and docks, and later by Secretary Meyer.

It is learned that Winthrop feels Peary should have the proposed honor, and will probably recommend that the department endorse the idea. Meyer will probably take the same course—especially as President Taft has come out in favor of having Congress confer substantial recognition on the explorer.

The senate this afternoon passed the amended Elkins' resolution for an investigation by a select committee of seven into the increased cost of living. Among the changes made in the resolution was the addition of beef, hog, sheep, iron, and steel as specific subjects for investigation. An effort of Senator Heyburn to get the investigation made by the Department of Commerce and Labor failed.

As passed, the tariff is specifically mentioned for investigation, but the committee will be completely dominated by high tariff men. Senators Lodge, Elkins, Smoot, and McCumber will be on the committee, and Gallinger or Crawford.

P. O. Bank Bill Blocked Again.

Senator Carter, who is guiding the course of the administration Postal Savings Bank bill through the senate, pleaded earnestly today for the fixing of a date by unanimous consent for taking the vote on the bill. Carter would have had the vote occur one week from today, but Senator Bailey, of Texas, interposed the suggestion that he desired to attack the measure on constitutional grounds, and desired time to prepare.

Senator Carter then suggested February 23, but it was suggested that the date followed Washington's birthday, and that some senators had engagements to speak on the anniversary, and might not get back in time to vote on the 23d inst.

Senator Bailey observed that "23" was an appropriate number to be identified with the disposition of the measure and added:

TAFT UNGRATEFUL TO CORPORATIONS

His "Steam Roller Brigade" Asks Them for Campaign Funds, Says J. M. Glenn.

Now He Taxes the Poor Through In Letter to Nicholas Longworth, Illinois Manufacturers' Secretary Calls President Unfair.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—J. M. Glenn, of Chicago, secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, has sent a letter to Congressman Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, in which Longworth is taken to task for criticizing the attitude of the association in opposition to the corporation tax.

In the letter Glenn asserts that after the nomination of Taft for the presidential office, "Taft's steam roller brigade" appealed to corporations "to invade the law" by asking that these corporations and stockholders contribute to the Republican cause. Glenn intimates that Taft knew that these requests were being made, and argues that it is unfair for the President of the United States to ask help from corporations and then obtain the passage of a law that is "unjust" to them.

Glenn's letter follows: "Dear Sir—Dispatches from Washington state that you are irritated on account of the language used in circulars sent out from the office of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association in relation to the corporation tax law. There is no disposition on the part of those conducting the campaign for the repeal of the statute to invade the law, but it is objectionable to you, as the secretary of the association, and we have accordingly taken steps to our satisfaction.

"On the other hand, we do not feel that we are committing any crime in conducting our business under corporate form and I am quite sure that there is no prejudice among the people of Illinois against corporations, and that it will be difficult to make political capital by an attack on them. Some years ago the people of this state through the general assembly passed a law providing the rules to be followed in case of desired to incorporate his business, and it is the general feeling among corporations here that they have secured an agreement with the people, and that the people as the statute says be it enacted by the people of the state of Illinois etc. The members of our association are conducting their business according to law, are paying their taxes and have no apology to offer for having improved the opportunity offered them by the people of this state to conduct their business under corporate form.

"Some exemption seems to be taken by you, if the trend of the dispatches is followed, to our calling attention to the fact that Taft's steam-roller brigade, after it had completed the results, and secured nomination at the Chicago convention, started out by appealing to the corporations of the United States to invade the law by requesting that the executive law and stockholders send money to help elect the Republican candidate. Is there any question as to the correctness of this statement? Did not the Republican national committee send out such letters? Was not Taft fully aware that they were going out? Now, we have no interest in the politics of the matter and are not concerned on any way or the other as to their contents, but we are interested in defeating this law and we do not think it was fair for the President of the United States, after he received the support of the corporations, to enact a law that is discriminatory and unjust. We do not believe that there is any law of God or man that justifies one in asking for help and giving a body blow in return.

"There is no intention of being disrespectful or unfair in any of the literature that goes out from this office, but I assure you that we will stand on our rights and will present the truth as we see it. Very respectfully yours, J. M. GLENN, Secretary."

SOCIALIST MEET ENDS

French Federation May Use Own Judgment Regarding Candidates.

NIMES, Feb. 9.—The Socialist congress, which adjourned yesterday, adopted, by a vote of 219 to 21, a final resolution regarding the general elections next May.

It leaves to the district federations their individual liberty of action, and authorizes them to withdraw Socialist candidates after the first poll, if such a course be deemed advisable.

The parliamentary group was urged to reject the government's new naval program, and the bill taxing employers of foreign labor.

Co-operation, disarmament, and the land program questions will be discussed at the next congress, to be held in Paris.

Thirty Cents Would Save The Call!

I am very much afraid we shall have to give up The Call. We cannot possibly maintain it, Joe. It is too bad, of course, but facts are facts, and we must not attempt to deny them."

It was Comrade X who spoke thus hopelessly. Fortunately, he spoke to one whose hope is always fresh, whose faith never wavers—the ever radiant Comrade Joe.

"Nonsense, man, you're just bilious," said Joe, with a snort of contempt. "Why, man alive, it would only take 30 cents to put the paper on easy street! Suppose I could show you how YOU could save The Call by giving a dime of your own money and raising a dime each from two other people, would you do it? Comrade X gave an impatient nod.

"Well, see here, it's this way. Suppose you go to your local and say as quietly as if you were talking of the weather, 'Comrade, I'm going to save The Call and you've got to help.' That is the first step.

"Then you must take a dime from your pocket and say, 'I give this dime to save The Call, and I am going to get two other persons to do the same.' That's 30 cents, see?"

"Well, would that 30 cents save The Call, you dreamer?" demanded poor, pessimistic Comrade X.

"The answer is both, 'Yes' and 'No,'" responded optimistic Comrade Joe.

"Explain."

"Well, you see, it's this way. The 30 cents is not all. The money is, in fact, only the beginning of my plan. When you give a dime you take the first step; you take the second when you induce two other persons to give a dime each. But those two steps are not enough. If you stop there The Call will die, perhaps. When you get the dimes from each of your two friends, you must get each of them to promise to do exactly what you have done, no more and no less. Then the paper will be saved."

"Absurd!"

"Of course it is absurd, but it is true, nevertheless. See how it works: You give a dime, and persuade two friends to give a dime each. You persuade them, also, to each get two other friends to give a dime apiece, and each to secure a dime each from two other friends, and the promise from each that they will, in their turn, follow the plan.

"It's the old idea of an 'endless chain,' Comrade. I'm not enough of a mathematician to figure it all out, but I can assure you that if there are twenty-five members in a local or branch, and each member begins a chain by giving a dime and collecting two other dimes from two friends, each of whom will promise to collect two other dimes and pledge each giver to carry on the chain, we shall soon have money enough to secure our paper against everything."

Whether Comrade X was convinced or not, matters nothing to us just now. The important thing for us is to know that every Socialist party local or branch could begin quite a number of endless chains. What will Locals Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo, Schenectady, Rome, Auburn, Corning, Jamestown, Ithaca, Poughkeepsie, Watertown, Yonkers, New York, Queens, Kings, and all the other locals do?

Six Comrades in each of these locals could start endless chains, contributing only 10 cents each and a little time, and place our paper in a position of absolute security. JOHN SPARGO.

BETHLEHEM STRIKERS GAINING RECRUITS

Hundreds of Skilled Workers Gain Fight Against the Tyranny of Charles M. Schwab.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Feb. 9.—The strike at the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company spread to the molding department today when, following a conference with Charles M. Schwab, who refused to consider their grievances, 250 molders went out. These men have been employed on the steel riddling benches and are of the highest class of the skilled labor employed in the plant.

Two hundred riggers of the new \$1,000,000 blast furnace, also went out today, and their striking ties up all construction work. The riggers get 15 1/2 cents an hour and ask 20 cents. The union scale is 45 cents.

Three hundred more Hungarian laborers joined the strike today, which makes 750 laborers now involved. The laborers gathered in large numbers about the plant today and reasoned with the men going in to work. The result was that many of the laborers refused to enter the gates, but went to the rooms of the union and joined with the strikers.

The town officials claim that they fear a breakdown following the alleged shooting of Night Foreman A. McNeil as he was leaving the plant early today. A number of others who have refused to quit work also complained to the police today that they have been assaulted going to and from the plant.

Twenty-five deputy sheriffs were sworn in today to assist the town police in "preserving order," and it was made plain by those in charge that at the first signs of trouble the state constabulary will be asked for.

Schwab's Bluff Promptly Called.

The strike of the steel molders today was inspected by the officials. They sent a committee to see Charles M. Schwab to have him take up certain minor grievances. He told the committee, it reported, that any consideration that was to be given them would be given at the present time, but that when the report was presented, the men decided to join the strikers.

Organizers of the American Federation of Labor are very busy among the men, organizing them into unions, and they freely predict that the entire plant will be tied up by a general strike before the week is out. This is denied by the officials, who say that there is plenty of applicants for the vacant places and that if the town officials will protect the men the plant will continue operations.

The strike came at a bad time for the company, as it has plenty of orders and every one of the departments was running overtime when the men walked out. Some of the orders are rush orders and every effort is being made to keep the plant going to avoid paying forfeits on work undelivered.

An Example

New York Call: I inclose a check for \$55, which is the return from two entertainments given by the Longwood Socialist Club. We have a third arranged for later in the month, but send now what we have to help ride over the present emergency. We are advised to buy subscription cards with it and distribute them as widely as possible, and to will ask you to send us three, six, and twelve months' subscription cards to the amount of \$25 and five yearly subscription cards for The Sunday Call. Kindly send them as soon as possible to me at this address. Hoping for success, I am sincerely yours.

MISS A. B. MUNROE, Treasurer Longwood Club.

Does this letter mean anything to you?

Will you try to get your organization to do likewise?

Will you have them arrange an affair for the benefit of The Call and with the proceeds buy subscription cards and give them to those who wish to be converted to Socialism.

Act today. Better yet, act at ONCE.

We will accept subscriptions for a short time at the following reduced rates (being 25 per cent off the regular rates):

Table with 3 columns: Duration (1 year, 6 months, 3 months, 1 month), Sun. Wk-day Sun. and issue, and Price (1.50, .75, .40, .25).

Regular agents can send in subscriptions at the above rates LESS A COMMISSION OF 20 PER CENT if desired, to cover their expenses.

Send money with order or ask for cards on credit.

You can at home when dealing at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE, 11 E. 4th St. & Ave. A, N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made merchandise.

The 520th Boy of The Call and our Ad

SIG. KLEIN and Assistants

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10 AND 12 E. 4th St., N. Y. City. CALL PURCHASERS' CARDS MAY BE HAD AT OUR STORE.

PREMIER MORET OUT

Spanish Reactionists Thought His Work Not Fierce Enough.

MADRID, Feb. 9.—The Spanish cabinet, headed by Premier Moret y Frenzenberg, resigned this afternoon. The crisis was brought about by the right wing of the Liberal party, which was not satisfied with Moret's campaign of repression against the Socialists and other revolutionists, but demanded that it be pushed still more vigorously.

Jose Canalejas y Mendes, leader of the Monarchical Democrats, has been charged by the king with the task of forming a new cabinet.

General Montero Rios, captain general of Madrid, and Field Marshal Lopez Dominguez, former premier, advised King Alfonso this afternoon that Moret should be superseded. Thereupon the king summoned the premier before him.

The Imparcial announces today that the Vatican opposed a categorical non possumus regarding the proposition of the reform of the Concordat of 1851. The paper says that the government will probably proceed with the work without negotiations with Rome. If the Vatican appeals to King Alfonso, the latter will reply that although he is personally submissive to the church, he is a constitutional sovereign, and must bow to the will of the government and the people.

Senor Canalejas has formed a ministry, in which all shades of "Liberalism" are represented. The best known members of the new cabinet are Garcia Prieto, minister of foreign affairs, and Senor Romanones, minister of public instruction.

King Alfonso has given Senor Canalejas a decree of the dissolution of the cortes.

Some months ago Canalejas issued a strongly worded protest against the government's refusal to restore the constitutional guarantees. He advocated a popular movement everywhere against clerical reaction.

The reform of the Concordat of 1851 is one of the principal articles in the program of the Liberal government of Spain. It has already been unsuccessfully attempted by other Liberal ministries. The modifications sought affect chiefly the clauses relating to liberty of conscience and education and the limitation of religious orders.

SUGAR TRUST PAYS UP

\$624,304.37 More Turned Over to Government for Underweighing.

Winford Dennison, special assistant United States Attorney General, announced yesterday that the National Refining Company had made a cash settlement with the government of \$624,304.37, because of back duties on importations of sugar which were underweighed.

This makes a total sum of \$2,424,304.37 paid by the three big sugar companies here to the government since the exposure of the underweighing frauds.

Of this amount the American Sugar Refining Company paid in \$2,125,000 in back duties and penalties, and the Arbuckle Company \$299,000 for back duties.

The National company settlement covers a period from 1895 to 1907. Dennison said that it does not affect the criminal prosecution against those responsible for the fraud.

HEINZE RESTRAINED

Court Grants Injunction Against Former Mining King.

Justice Hand filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday an order granting a preliminary injunction asked for by the Western Development Company, an Arizona corporation, in its suit against Arthur P. Heinze.

The order restrains Heinze and his agents from transferring or otherwise disposing of all or any of his equities and other assets, firm and personal, which may have come into his possession by virtue of the dismissal of the petition in involuntary bankruptcy filed in October, 1907, against the firm of Otto Heinze & Co.

MINES WILL CLOSE

Failure of Illinois Bosses to Attend Toledo Conference Means Fight.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 9.—According to statements made today by officials of the United Mine Workers, the Illinois coal mines will close for an indefinite period on April 1, and the joint conference of miners and operators called for next week in Peoria has been declared off. This is due to the refusal of the Illinois operators to enter the Toledo Interstate Conference.

Frank J. Hayes, national vice president, said the Illinois miners would observe to the letter the decision of the Toledo meeting, that no state shall sign a scale until all are ready to do so.

PAPER FIRM FINED.

Another Manufacturer Found Guilty of Forming Combine.

McEwen Brothers of Whippany, N. J., who are among the thirty-nine members of the American Paper Association indicted for illegal combination in restraint of trade, appeared before Judge Hough in the United States Court, yesterday, pleaded guilty, and were fined \$2,000.

Of the total number indicted twenty-seven have so far pleaded guilty and been fined \$2,000 each.

Fraas & Miller THE FURNITURE CENTER Broadway, Linden & Quincy Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

We Have a Large Stock of Iron Beds with Brass Trimmings To Close Out Quickly This Month This offering is simply another practical demonstration why Fraas & Miller is the place to buy Furniture in February as in all other months. "Once a customer always one."

Iron Beds \$2.35 All Sizes. Same kind of Beds retail ordinarily here at \$3.25. Trimmed with brass caps. Castings are of steel.

Elastic Felt Mattresses \$8.50 Of pure white cotton layers in fancy art tickings—full and three-quarter sizes. Store Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

CONGER'S WITNESS Baffles Littleton

(Continued from Page 1.)

transactions, the names of the members of the legislature involved are openly talked of at the capitol. It remains to be seen how long the secrecy which has protected them will continue.

Throughout the whole of this afternoon's session the facts of Jotham P. Aldis and his antagonistic fellow senator, Benn Conger, were interesting studies for the crowded senate galleries.

SIX BILLS PASSED

Calendar Wednesday in the House Keeps Members Busy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—This was calendar Wednesday in the house of representatives, and six bills called up under the rules were put through.

The only measure that stirred up any great amount of debate was that introduced by Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, chairman of the house committee on library, to establish a commission of fine arts, composed of seven members appointed by the President, charged with the duty of selecting and locating all statues and monuments authorized to be erected in the District of Columbia.

After considerable opposition from those members of the house opposed to "government by commission," the bill, amended in a number of minor particulars, was passed.

The other measures that passed today included a bill for the presentation of a replica of the statue of General Von Steuben to Emperor William, a joint resolution amending the census act, a bill providing for the erection of two memorial arches at Valley Forge, Pa., a joint resolution authorizing the President to thank the Italian government for its gift of prints of fine engravings, and a joint resolution granting permission to the secretary of the Scotch Rites, to remove the statue of Albert Pike, in the District of Columbia.

PANTS MAKERS WIN

Eighteen Bosses Surrender and 400 Strikers Return to Work Today.

Eighteen pants contractors settled with the union yesterday, and over 400 strikers will return to work under union conditions today.

The contractors' association is breaking up continuously, despite the reports printed in the bosses' official journal, the Daily Trades Record.

The union officials were very indignant over the statement printed in the above named journal that only eighteen contractors had settled since the strike was called.

The statement was denied by the officers of the union, and told a Call reporter that over ninety shops are now being operated under union conditions.

The strikers held a successful mass meeting at American Hall, Cook and Morrell streets, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Addresses were made by R. Schustizer, J. Chaiken, and S. Goldstein. A. Dubott presided. It was unanimously decided to continue the fight until all bosses are compelled to surrender.

TO IGNORE COURT SUMMONS.

Senate Subcommittee of Judiciary Reports Against Obeying Order.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The senate subcommittee on the judiciary has reported to the full committee recommending that the members of the joint printing committee of Congress ignore the summons issued by Justice Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, requiring them to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue to require them to award a contract for supplying paper to the Valley Paper Company of Holyoke, Mass.

OFFICIALS INDICTED BY THE WHOLESALE

Kentucky Judge Whose Election Was Opposed by Criminals Hurts a Bombshell.

COVINGTON, Ky., Feb. 9.—Corporations, gamblers and alleged gamblers, big and little, police officers and former city and county officials, were indicted today in the most sweeping grand jury report ever filed in Covington, Ky.

Judge Frank Tracy, of Kenton County Circuit Court, whose election was fought last fall, it has been claimed by every gambler, lawbreaker and corporation, made the first show of his hand. The grand jury indicted on instructions from Tracy.

The police of Covington were censured for neglect of their duties. In regard to the cock-fights, the jury said an afternoon paper refused to let its reporters come before the grand jury, and give testimony upon which indictments could be returned. The main indictments of the 103 reported were as follows:

Former Sheriff George Davison, of Kenton county, for alleged neglect of duty in not suppressing an alleged faro bank at the White House saloon.

Chief of Police Robert Callahan, of Ludlow, for alleged neglect of duty in not suppressing slot machines.

Former Mayor H. B. Brown, of Ludlow, was indicted on the same charge. Town Marshal William Kelley, of West Covington, and Constable Ben Riedenharn, of Covington, on the same charges.

W. N. Funk, on the charge of feloniously maintaining a faro bank in the White House.

The Cincinnati Times-Star Company, of which Charles P. Taft is president, on a charge of allegedly suffering gaming in the shape of card and crap games in a part of the premises occupied by the newspaper, at 4th and Scott streets, Covington.

W. M. Goulet and Ben Brown, for alleged interference with election officers at the last election.

Latonra race track, on the charge of having races without license from the state racing commission.

South Covington and Cincinnati Street Railway Company, on the charge of maintaining a public nuisance by overcrowding its cars.

Chesapeake and Ohio Louisville and Nashville railroads on a charge of blocking streets in Covington.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Her dress catching fire from a stove, Mrs. Annie Reuff, forty-five years of age, of 750 Underhill avenue, Brooklyn, was fatally burned yesterday, while her father-in-law, helpless from rheumatism in the next room, joined in her cries for aid.

Her husband reached home as the fire apparatus arrived, and was told before he entered the house that his wife had been burned to death.

TEA. One Thing Sure. When you see the sealed packet enclosing this tea, you are sure of its quality and cleanliness. The sealed packet guarantees both.

White Rose Ceylon Tea. A 10c. Package Makes 60 Cups.

BUTCHERS AGAINST DATES ON ALL MEAT

Dealers Oppose Dowling's Meat Regulation Resolution Before Aldermen—Defend Cold Storage.

Alderman Frank Dowling's bill providing for the labeling of all meats and perishable foodstuffs placed in cold storage with a tag bearing the date of entering and leaving the warehouse, came up for a public hearing yesterday before the Aldermanic committee on laws and legislation.

The Alderman's proposed ordinance provides a penalty of not less than \$5 or more than \$50, for failure to have the time of storage label on all storage meats offered for sale by retailers.

The packers and their representatives were present in force.

Mrs. Sophie M. Lobinger, representing the Women's National Progressive Suffrage League, talked swiftly for a number of minutes.

She said that a great number of women who are interested in wholesome goods and what should be done to protect the consumer were anxious to attend the hearing, but that they had not received any reply to their request to be permitted to come and speak.

"We women who do the marketing are strongly in favor of Alderman Dowling's ordinance," she said. "Much that has been said here was irrelevant. The proposed ordinance will not interfere with cold storage in any way. It is not designed to hurt anybody's business. It merely says that people shall be informed just how long articles have been kept."

Frank Harvey Field spoke for the fish dealers. He said that the price of fish is less now than it has been for twenty years, and that the public can thank cold storage for reasonable prices and ample supplies. If it were not for cold storage, Field said, it would be impossible for New Yorkers to get fish for six months of the year. He was certain that the public is amply protected under the existing laws.

Alderman Dowling took exception to Field's statement that the price of fish has gone down. He said it is decidedly the contrary.

Used to Throw Fish Away.

"Why I can remember," he said, "when fish was so cheap that we used to throw them to the cats. 'But there wasn't any adequate system of cold storage in those days, and fish was thrown away because it couldn't be kept.' 'Why don't we see fish peddlers on the streets any more?' inquired Alderman Dowling.

"Because the city has made them all go down under the Williamsburg bridge," said Field.

"That's not so," said Dowling sharply. "They have been driven out of business by the big grasping wholesalers. They haven't been able to pay the prices that the big dealers demanded."

Edward F. O'Neil, who said he represented the United Master Butchers of America, declared that small retail butchers would suffer great hardship if the bill became a great hardship. Few of them had cold storage plants of their own and would be compelled to buy from the big packers at exorbitant prices. Fresh-killed turkeys, he said, were not fit for food till kept in cold storage for several months.

"Did you ever hear of butchers selling good meat for mutton?" asked Alderman Dowling.

"Only unscrupulous ones," was the vehemently declared Alderman Dowling. "That's the kind we are after."

An excited little man got up in the body of the hall.

"I know of turkeys being in cold storage for three years," he shouted.

"Why don't you see the big wholesalers' Butchers of Brooklyn, then jumped up.

"We don't propose to have a lot of aldermen regulate our business," he shouted. "Let the Mayor sign the bill; let the Governor sign it; he went on, 'and we'll bust it up in the courts!'"

The next hearing will be at 1 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon.

WON'T RAISE WAGES

Pittsburg Mine Owner Declares He Can't Afford It.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 9.—Pittsburg coal operators are now ready to either submit the wage question to arbitration or to fight. "We have reached the limit in paying the miners. A demand for higher wages is simply impossible. We cannot give them what we have not got, and I for one am ready to submit the proposition as to this matter to any impartial judge."

This statement is made by H. A. Kuhn, president of the Pittsburg and West Moreland Coal Company, one of the largest coal corporations of the Pittsburg district, after he had read the declaration of President T. L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, that the miners must have a substantial increase in wages before the signing of the scale for this year.

SANDS BREAKS SPEED RECORD.

CAIRO, Feb. 9.—The American aviator Sands, using an Antoinette monoplane at the aviation meet at Heliopolis, today beat the world's speed record, covering 3 1/8 miles in 4 minutes 22 seconds.

THREAD STRIKE CONTINUES.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Feb. 9.—The hack boy and girl winter-tenders, who began a second strike on Monday at the thread mills of J. & P. Coats, Ltd., were still out today. Their absence forced into service 100 other operatives.

"Harlem's Busiest Dry Goods Shop" Week End Specials

Suits—A number of samples; regular \$20.00 to \$25.00. Now \$15.00. No alterations. Fur—All Fur Sets and Coats to be cleared out at less than cost. Shoes—For Women: discontinued leathers on stylish models; leading sizes 2 to 7. Values up to \$4.00. \$1.98. 10,000 yards of Fine W. & L. Co. suits. Value, 20c. \$1.25. Open Saturday Evenings Until 10 o'clock.

Call COUPON—Cut this out 144 Present this Coupon and by making a purchase of 25c or more you will receive

10 "S. & H." Green Stamps FREE In addition to the regular and extra stamps on sales.

J.R. Senior Good Until Feb. 16

Double S. & H. Green Trading Stamps every day until noon—Friday All Day

West 125th Street, near 7th Avenue. ESTABLISHED 1888.

Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the U. S. of America.

Calendar of the Greater New York and Vicinity Branches:

- 1. NEW YORK—Sec. J. Schmuller, 509 E. 14th St. ... 2. JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, N. J.—Sec. O. Matthei, 102 Bowers St. ... 3. YONKERS, N. Y.—Sec. Martin Evans, 115 Broadway, Last St. ... 4. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. H. Bellmann, 144 Jefferson St. ... 5. JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Sec. Geo. Herrmann, 170 R. R. Ave. ... 6. MORRISANIA, N. Y.—Sec. C. Holshauer, 608 E. 23rd St. ... 7. PATERSON, N. J.—Sec. Ch. Broder, 99 Bridge St. ... 8. COVINGTON, N. Y.—Sec. A. Branch, 152 Jerome Ave. ... 9. SOUTH BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. Frank J. Blaser, 882 Union St. ... 10. GREENVILLE, N. Y.—Sec. Geo. Stamer, 58 Montrose St. ... 11. UNION HILL, N. Y.—Sec. Chas. Lajpaler, 311 Gardner St. ... 12. EAST NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sec. W. Washburn, 675 Stephen H. De Coste St. ... 13. WAKEFIELD, N. Y.—Sec. J. Haas, 743 E. 118th St. ... 14. WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.—Sec. Wm. A. Dreesel, 246 Clinton Ave. ... 15. HONGKONG, N. Y.—Sec. J. Edmund Koch, M. D., 423 W. 47th St. ... 16. HELLGATE, N. Y.—Sec. E. Hamm, 546 E. 99th St. ... 17. YERKVILLE, N. Y.—Sec. Th. Sulliva, 306 E. 70th St. ... 18. ALBANY, N. Y.—Sec. C. Boertz, 122 Alley St. ... 19. ASTORIA, N. Y.—Sec. J. Mayer, 233 7th St. ... 20. HOUSTON, N. Y.—Sec. J. Schuler, 122 Mount Vernon Ave. ... 21. WOODSIDE, N. Y.—Sec. Wm. Schiele, 615 St. near Howell Ave. ... 22. HARRISON, N. J.—Sec. Julius Fiedler, 123 Harrison Ave. ... 23. COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.—Sec. P. White, 161 2d Ave. ... 24. STAPLETON, N. Y.—Sec. George Schank, 42 Broad St. ... 25. BRIDGEWOOD, N. Y.—Sec. Paul Kroeger, 616 Hooper St. ... 26. WYCKVILLE, N. Y.—Sec. Geo. J. Froom, 104 W. 13th St. ... 27. WILKESBORO, N. Y.—Sec. Wm. Schmitt, 47 Underhill Ave. ... 28. TWENTY-FIRST WARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. Wm. Gray, 789 Park Ave. ... 29. HONEY MORRIS, N. Y.—Sec. H. Bitter, 68 E. 100th St. ... 30. BURBANK, N. Y.—Sec. Joseph Conventual, 226 Central Ave. ... 31. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Sec. F. Hildebrandt, 16 Leland Ave. ... 32. WILMINGTON, N. Y.—Sec. Wm. German, 114 E. 14th St. ... 33. TWENTY-FIRST WARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. Wm. Gray, 789 Park Ave. ... 34. HART MARK, N. Y.—Sec. Herman Schulz, 256 2d Ave. ... 35. THORNTON, N. Y.—Sec. L. Schmidt, 127 E. Nicholas Ave. ... 36. MANHATTANVILLE, N. Y.—Sec. C. Henning, 501 W. 149th St. ... 37. SOUTH NEWARK, N. J.—Sec. J. P. ... 38. SOUTH NEWARK, N. J.—Sec. J. P. ... 39. METROPOLITAN, N. Y.—Sec. Adam ... 40. TROEGEN, N. Y.—Sec. U. Arnold, 104 ... 41. GREENVILLE, N. Y.—Sec. Alfred ... 42. NORTH BAY, N. Y.—Sec. Carl ... 43. WEST NEWARK, N. Y.—Sec. James ... 44. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 45. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 46. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 47. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 48. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 49. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 50. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 51. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 52. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 53. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 54. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 55. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 56. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 57. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 58. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 59. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 60. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 61. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 62. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 63. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 64. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 65. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 66. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 67. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 68. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 69. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 70. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 71. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 72. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 73. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 74. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 75. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 76. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 77. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 78. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 79. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 80. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 81. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 82. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 83. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 84. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 85. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 86. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 87. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 88. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 89. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 90. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 91. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 92. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 93. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 94. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 95. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 96. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 97. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 98. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 99. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ... 100. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sec. O. ...

MAKERS HOLD OPEN AIR MEET

Assemble at Union Square to Speeches Urging Organization—Plan Strike.

After a mass meeting was held at Union Square under the auspices of the Cloak Makers' Union...

The principal speaker was William Wood, ex-secretary of the Federation of Miners...

Mr. Wood correctly informed, you, cloak makers, are the most skilled workers in your industry...

He described the progress of the Federation of Miners and that the cloak making trade had been placed on an equally high position...

There are a large number of men who are not citizens. Do you know what power you would have if you were all organized industrially?

What is more, you must organize in order to avoid a strike. Speeches were made in Yiddish by Weinstein, secretary of the United Street Trades...

Julius Polakoff, and S. Zigmund, of the Cloak Makers' Union, and J. Brown, secretary-treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers. This meeting will be followed next week by a conference of the delegates of the various locals of the Cloak Makers' Union...

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PHILA. CAR MEN FAIL TO REACH AGREEMENT

After Long Conference With the Rapid Transit Company, the Employees Do Not Get Anything.

(Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—After a conference lasting from yesterday morning until early today, President Kruger, of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, and a committee from the Car Men's Union, failed to reach an agreement on differences between the company and its employees...

At the conference discussion was based on a tentative agreement which had been handed to the company by the men last week. Its consideration was followed by the presentation of the company's stand in the matters under discussion...

While no announcement of the action of the conferees was made when the meeting adjourned, it is understood that the greatest divergence of opinion is in the matter of recognition of the union. It has been demanded by the grievance committee of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America that Division No. 477, the local union, be recognized as representing the whole body of employees of the company...

A telegram was received addressed to the chairman of the meeting, from Charlotte Tetter, the author and Socialist. It reads: "Comrades, the world-wide eye of labor is watching you in your struggle. Take and hold, and victory is sure."

TO DEPORT FAMILY

Mother and Children Who Escaped Officials Must Go Back.

WILKES-BARRE, Feb. 8.—Captured today in this city, Mrs. Regina Ewanski, of Poland, and her three children, the youngest only a week old, were taken back to Philadelphia, where they escaped from the immigration authorities two weeks ago, and will be deported.

The woman's husband left Poland six months ago, and recently sent for her. As he did not meet her at Philadelphia and she could not satisfy the authorities that she could support herself, she was ordered deported, but was permitted to land in order to wait for a departing steamer.

In some manner she managed to elude the authorities, reach Canada by the way of Montreal, journey from there to Toronto, re-enter the United States at Buffalo, and make her way to this city, where she has friends. United States Immigrant Inspector Henry A. Schringer, of Philadelphia, by clever detective work traced the woman, and captured her here today and left with her this afternoon for Philadelphia.

ANOTHER WAIST CO. GETS INJUNCTION

(Continued from Page 1.)

strike the shop and resume picketing this morning. Tomorrow night the employees of the Bijou Waist Company, 526 Broadway, will celebrate their victory with a full dress and postoffice ball at Grand Lyceum Hall, 309 Grand street. The proceeds of the ball will go for the benefit of the shirtwaist girls still on strike.

On Sunday there will be held a theater performance at the Labor Temple, 343 East 84th street, arranged by the dramatic section of the Workingmen's Educational Association, for the benefit of the shirtwaist strikers. "Capital and Labor," or "Lost Paradise," will be produced.

On the same evening there will be given a full dress and civic ball at Grand Central Palace, 43d street and Lexington avenue, arranged by the delegates of the settled shops.

The strikers that meet at 206 East Broadway have arranged a benefit ball for February 19, at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street.

The employees of J. Rosenberg, of 134 Spring street, have arranged a ball for February 18, at 206 East Broadway, for the benefit of those out on strike.

The strikers of the National Waist Company will hold a ball the same night at Casino Hall, 85 East 4th street.

The strikers of Livingston & Liberman will also hold a benefit ball the same night, at 96 Clinton street.

\$4,000 FOR A LIFE.

Son Gets Verdict for Loss of Father in Landslide.

A jury, before Justice Kelly, in the Brooklyn Supreme Court, yesterday, awarded James W. McGovern a verdict of \$4,000 for the death of his father in the landslide at Haverstraw in 1904.

The suit was brought against the Excelsior Brick Company. This is the only one of the fifteen suits, brought as a result of the catastrophe, in which a verdict was recovered, all the others having been dismissed.

MUSIC

"CAEAR UND ZIMMERMANN." New Theater.

Music of dashing esprit and a libretto of delightfully entertaining comedy, with solo and ensemble dances of the most inspiring sort, held the attention of a matinee audience in the New Theater, yesterday afternoon...

Each of the individual arie, the choruses and scene of the fine old work, which is a popular favorite in every musical and dramatic center of Germany and Austria, were received with unfeigned enthusiasm, and the repetition of the sextet in the second act was forced upon Maestro Hertz, despite the latter's obstinate effort to proceed with the music.

A remarkably happy choice was made in the casting of the chief roles. Mile. Bella Alten, in vocalization, in acting and in stage presence, portrayed with fidelity the prima donna character of Marie, and John Forell, the Swedish baritone, revealed the splendid qualities and even power of his voice and acted intelligently as the real Caesar, Peter I. A humorous and conscientiously musical presentation of the make-believe Caesar, Peter Iwanow, was that given by Albert Reiss. As the French ambassador, Carl Joern did excellent work, lyrically.

Very funny was Otto Goritz, as Van Belt, the Burgomaster. Other agreeable characterizations were those of the Russian and English ambassadors, an officer and a cantor, by Adolf Mushlman, Robert Blas Jullius Adler and Ludwig Burgstaller, and of the Widow Brown, by Mile. Marie Matfeld.

The orchestral and choral performances were spirited and fully obedient to the conducting of Maestro Hertz. Slavic and Russian character dances of marked beauty were executed by Miles, Margaretha Horwitz and Ivy Craske and the corps de ballet in the third act to a brilliantly scored instrumentation, which reflects the very spirit of the folk music of Russia. The Sabot dance of the second act was prettily accomplished by the ballet corps.

TO AID HATTERS

Chicago Unionists Will Consider Danbury Case at Meeting Mar. 6.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Plans to meet the decision of the Federal court at Hartford, Conn. imposing a fine of \$222,000 upon the United Hatters of America, will be discussed at a special order of business at the next meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, to be held on Sunday afternoon, March 6. Everything possible will be done to prevent the tools of capital from looting the treasuries of labor organizations.

In the motion to make the matter a special order of business for the next meeting of the Federation, the executive board was instructed to prepare all the information possible with regard to the case against the United Hatters and the manner in which its outcome should be met by organized labor.

There is no more important matter presented to organized labor today," said Delegate Wheeler, in making the motion. "We should be alive to the position which this court ruling occupies as a menace to organized labor and it will continue to confront us in the future."

Delegate James Loughbridge, of Hatters' Union, Local No. 9, told how the savings and real estate belonging to the members of the United Hatters of America in Danbury, Conn., had been tied up since the inauguration of the present suit. It was only through the greatest effort of the hatters' organization that the bank books of the members were bought up.

RESCUED FROM DEATH

Ironworker Caught by Sleeve After Fall of Forty Feet.

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 9.—With only the slender hold afforded by his left knee which he crooked about a steel cross beam on which he was working twenty feet above the street, Walter Dunlevy, an ironworker, today reached out and caught the flying body of John Rabbitt, who had fallen off a platform forty feet above him and seemed about to be dashed to pieces on the sidewalk. Dunlevy held Rabbitt for several minutes until other workmen came to his assistance and then fainted away.

Dunlevy was working on the lower beam and looked up in response to the scream of Rabbitt. The falling man swung his arms wildly as he shot earthward and Dunlevy reached out and grasped him by the sleeve as his body passed him. Clinging to his burden he called for help and several men crowded to his assistance. Rabbitt was reached and both men were carried to the ground floor.

A physician found Rabbitt had sustained a dislocated shoulder, and his rescuer was suffering from shock. They were removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, and attended by Dr. Fischman.

The men were working on an addition to the Otis Elevator Company plant on Wodsworth avenue, and were employed by the Thompson Starrett Company. They live together at 318 East 126th street, New York.

TRIES DOUBLE MURDER

Dying Consumptive Kills Wife and Attempts Suicide.

Joseph Harbin, a young consumptive, shot and killed his wife and then shot himself a little after six o'clock last night on the street at the corner of 11th avenue and 41st street. His wife died instantly. The physician said that he couldn't live long.

Harbin is 27 years old; his wife's age was twenty-four. They were married three years ago. At the time of their marriage, Harbin was working steadily as a truck driver. Even his wife's family, who seem not altogether friendly to him, admit that he then was a hard-working young man of good habits and devoted to his bride.

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"CAEAR UND ZIMMERMANN." New Theater.

Music of dashing esprit and a libretto of delightfully entertaining comedy, with solo and ensemble dances of the most inspiring sort, held the attention of a matinee audience in the New Theater, yesterday afternoon...

Each of the individual arie, the choruses and scene of the fine old work, which is a popular favorite in every musical and dramatic center of Germany and Austria, were received with unfeigned enthusiasm, and the repetition of the sextet in the second act was forced upon Maestro Hertz, despite the latter's obstinate effort to proceed with the music.

A remarkably happy choice was made in the casting of the chief roles. Mile. Bella Alten, in vocalization, in acting and in stage presence, portrayed with fidelity the prima donna character of Marie, and John Forell, the Swedish baritone, revealed the splendid qualities and even power of his voice and acted intelligently as the real Caesar, Peter I. A humorous and conscientiously musical presentation of the make-believe Caesar, Peter Iwanow, was that given by Albert Reiss. As the French ambassador, Carl Joern did excellent work, lyrically.

Very funny was Otto Goritz, as Van Belt, the Burgomaster. Other agreeable characterizations were those of the Russian and English ambassadors, an officer and a cantor, by Adolf Mushlman, Robert Blas Jullius Adler and Ludwig Burgstaller, and of the Widow Brown, by Mile. Marie Matfeld.

The orchestral and choral performances were spirited and fully obedient to the conducting of Maestro Hertz. Slavic and Russian character dances of marked beauty were executed by Miles, Margaretha Horwitz and Ivy Craske and the corps de ballet in the third act to a brilliantly scored instrumentation, which reflects the very spirit of the folk music of Russia. The Sabot dance of the second act was prettily accomplished by the ballet corps.

TO AID HATTERS

Chicago Unionists Will Consider Danbury Case at Meeting Mar. 6.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Plans to meet the decision of the Federal court at Hartford, Conn. imposing a fine of \$222,000 upon the United Hatters of America, will be discussed at a special order of business at the next meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, to be held on Sunday afternoon, March 6. Everything possible will be done to prevent the tools of capital from looting the treasuries of labor organizations.

In the motion to make the matter a special order of business for the next meeting of the Federation, the executive board was instructed to prepare all the information possible with regard to the case against the United Hatters and the manner in which its outcome should be met by organized labor.

There is no more important matter presented to organized labor today," said Delegate Wheeler, in making the motion. "We should be alive to the position which this court ruling occupies as a menace to organized labor and it will continue to confront us in the future."

Delegate James Loughbridge, of Hatters' Union, Local No. 9, told how the savings and real estate belonging to the members of the United Hatters of America in Danbury, Conn., had been tied up since the inauguration of the present suit. It was only through the greatest effort of the hatters' organization that the bank books of the members were bought up.

RESCUED FROM DEATH

Ironworker Caught by Sleeve After Fall of Forty Feet.

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 9.—With only the slender hold afforded by his left knee which he crooked about a steel cross beam on which he was working twenty feet above the street, Walter Dunlevy, an ironworker, today reached out and caught the flying body of John Rabbitt, who had fallen off a platform forty feet above him and seemed about to be dashed to pieces on the sidewalk. Dunlevy held Rabbitt for several minutes until other workmen came to his assistance and then fainted away.

Dunlevy was working on the lower beam and looked up in response to the scream of Rabbitt. The falling man swung his arms wildly as he shot earthward and Dunlevy reached out and grasped him by the sleeve as his body passed him. Clinging to his burden he called for help and several men crowded to his assistance. Rabbitt was reached and both men were carried to the ground floor.

A physician found Rabbitt had sustained a dislocated shoulder, and his rescuer was suffering from shock. They were removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, and attended by Dr. Fischman.

The men were working on an addition to the Otis Elevator Company plant on Wodsworth avenue, and were employed by the Thompson Starrett Company. They live together at 318 East 126th street, New York.

TRIES DOUBLE MURDER

Dying Consumptive Kills Wife and Attempts Suicide.

Joseph Harbin, a young consumptive, shot and killed his wife and then shot himself a little after six o'clock last night on the street at the corner of 11th avenue and 41st street. His wife died instantly. The physician said that he couldn't live long.

Harbin is 27 years old; his wife's age was twenty-four. They were married three years ago. At the time of their marriage, Harbin was working steadily as a truck driver. Even his wife's family, who seem not altogether friendly to him, admit that he then was a hard-working young man of good habits and devoted to his bride.

C.F.U. TO CONSIDER STEAMFITTERS' CASE

Committee of Three From Building Trades Will Solicit Financial Aid Tomorrow Night.

The Central Federated Union at its regular weekly meeting tomorrow night, at Bohemian Hall, East 73d street, will receive a committee of three appointed by the committee of the Building Trades, which met Tuesday night, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks place, to investigate and offer recommendations in the strike of the steamfitters.

This committee will place before the C. F. U. the facts of the strike, and will also appeal for financial aid to make possible the successful termination of the struggle of the 3,000 fitters and helpers who are after an increase of 50 cents a day.

The pickets of the union were successful in persuading twenty-five scabs, employed on a number of jobs yesterday, to desert their work in breaking the strike. Many of the strikebreakers were given tickets to the cities they came from.

The handful of scabs the manufacturers were able to gather in nearby Eastern cities are of an inferior quality that it is impossible for them to have the work properly done.

Many of the bosses, who have contracts on their jobs, are already behind in their work, and are at a loss to get them done. This inclines officials of the union to believe that the bosses will soon be forced to give in to their demands.

Two men, whose names are withheld for fear of becoming blacklisted, were arrested yesterday afternoon while trying to induce scabs to leave their jobs. The men were released as soon as they were taken to the station house.

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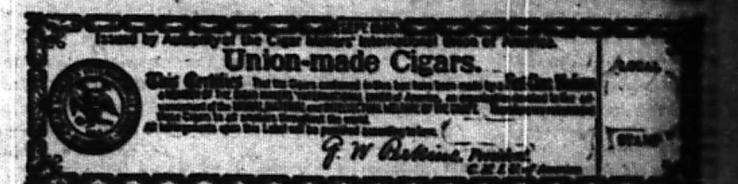
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Opera, Concert and Ball

ARRANGED BY THE BROOKLYN CALL CONFERENCE TO BE HELD ON MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1910 AT THE BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM By the Webster Powell Opera Ensemble and the Norma Trio and Aida Quartette. TICKETS, 25 CENTS. HAT CHECK, 10 CENTS.

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



IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE UNION LABEL BUY UNION MADE CIGARS

The money you spend today will do MORE than buy goods if you spend it in a store that advertises in The Call. Every dollar that today goes to our advertisers will assist in making The Call stronger. Used FOR The Call your purchasing power will help this paper; used against it, it will work against your paper.

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CONVENIENT FOR THE READER. PROFITABLE FOR THE ADVERTISER. Rates for the Call Advertisers' Directory—One line for three consecutive months, daily and Sunday, 50¢; each additional line the same rate. Payable in advance. Make payments directly to The New York Call, 442 Pearl Street, New York.

Table listing various businesses and services in Manhattan and Brooklyn, including attorneys, grocers, and furniture stores.

INVENTOR A SUICIDE

Shoots Himself in Bathroom of Hotel Raymond.

Daniel J. Butcher, fifty-six years old, a silverware salesman, and an inventor of a device for cutting butter, shot himself in a bathroom near his apartment on the fifth floor of the Hotel Raymond, 42 East 23rd street, late yesterday afternoon. He filled the tub with warm water, then got in, and fired a bullet into his head above his right ear.

As Butcher's body sank the water overflowed upon the floor, and it was this that attracted the attention of William A. Miles, who heard the shot and left his room to investigate. When he saw the pistol of the floor, Miles ran into the bathroom, drew Butcher, who was unconscious, out upon the floor, and notified Joseph Lepany, the clerk. Dr. E. E. Williams, the hotel physician, worked over the man until the arrival of an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital. Butcher died in the hospital two hours later.

Daniel J. Butcher came to New York from Denver several years ago, and became Eastern representative for the Hamilton Silver Company, at 15 West 22d street. A representative of that firm said last night that Butcher had been an excellent salesman, and once owned considerable property in Denver. For a while he was the company's representative in Chicago, but left its employ to devote his time to an invention for cutting butter in bulk into individual pads. He expected to sell the device to hotels.

GIRLS BODY FOUND

The finding of the body of a five-year-old girl in an old barn revealed a murder in Newark, N. J., yesterday. One hand held a penny. Around the neck was a belt that the child had worn and which had been used to strangle her to death. Her clothing was practically all torn off.

The victim was Sallie Tishkowitz, five years of age, of 31 Jones street, daughter of a carpenter. She was last seen Tuesday afternoon playing in front of her home with some other girls about her own age.

Stefan Mychcan, a Pole, who has been drinking heavily for two days, was arrested on suspicion of slaying the baby girl. He was too intoxicated to talk. Lyching was narrowly averted.

The result of the autopsy performed last night by County Physician McKenzie corroborates the suspicions of the police that the child had been strangled to death after having been maltreated by her assailant. After stating that death was due to strangulation, the doctor added that the maltreatment to which the girl had been subjected was the most shocking that had ever come under his observation.

MAN FOUND DEAD IN ROOM

Jacob Hamberger, thirty-eight years old, who boarded at the home of Mrs. M. Boice, at 19 Ferry street, Newark, was found dead in his room yesterday. A tube connected with the gas radiator had fallen down and the room was filled with gas.

UNION LABELS.



CREDIT FURNITURE & CARPETS ON YOUR OWN TERMS. 3 YEARS AT 49.98. 4 YEARS AT 99.98.

PAUL TAUSIG 104 East 14th Street.

WUERTZ PIANOS 1003 3 Ave. near 60 St. (Marshall).

SUNDAY CALL CLUBBING OFFERS

New York Sunday Call and Appeal to Reason 2.00

New York Sunday Call and International Socialist Review 2.25

New York Sunday Call and Progressive Woman 2.00

The New York Sunday Call and The Social Democrats Herald 2.00

The New York Sunday Call and Whipple's Magazine 1.00

The New York Sunday Call and The Christian Socialist 2.00

RAILROADS
SUES FOR \$10,000

Hotel Man Wants Damages of Scab Silk Company That Fooled Him.
PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 9.—Leon Rayout, of Dundee Lake, and formerly of this city, through his lawyer, Henry Marell, has started suit for \$10,000 damages against the Standard Silk Company of Phillipsburg, N. J. The action is the direct outcome of a strike which took place in the Standard mills just two years ago and in which many weavers from this city were involved.

In his declaration, Rayout avers that on February 12, 1908, he conducted a hotel on Fifth avenue and 2d street, Riverside, when a representative from the company unfolded an alluring scheme. Rayout was informed that his fame as a hotel-keeper had gone as far as Phillipsburg and that there was quite a colony of the French people there who would become his boarders. As a further inducement the Standard company promised to have a hotel all furnished and ready if he would only come.

Rayout told his wife of his good fortune and they both rejoiced. The Frenchman gave the quit notice to his boarders and sold out. He arrived in Phillipsburg only to find that his big strike among the silk workers was in progress. The first day he took charge of the hotel the Standard company sent a host of men to his establishment. He soon discovered they were strikebreakers who had been imported to the place by a detective. He would have nothing to do with the whole cargo, and before nightfall he quickly packed his belongings and came back to Paterson.

Rayout claims that he was doing a thriving business at Riverside prior to his troubles, and demands damages from the Standard company. The case will be heard in the Passaic County Circuit Court before Judge Black.

Police Use Third Degree in Attempt to Solve Murder Mystery.
Emilia Sarapu, the girl who was arrested Monday night at 267 West 146th street, following the finding of the body of a murdered woman under the flooring of the basement in the apartment house, 178 West 94th street, was in a state of collapse in the House of Detention yesterday, after having been questioned for eighteen hours by detectives from headquarters.

The detectives declare the girl admitted that the man known as August Johnson and later as Peterman confessed to her that he killed his wife, Sophia Jansen-Petersen, and that the motive for the crime was to get possession of \$2,500 which belonged to her.

Children Burned to Death.
OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Three young children of Albert Dunster were burned to death last night in a fire that destroyed the Dunster home at Lake Edwards. Neighbors rescued Mrs. Dunster and three of her children, but in the excitement the couple other children were overlooked.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 9.—The bodies of John Janowski and his wife were found dead in their home by the police today. It is believed both were murdered Saturday night by a visitor whose name is not known. There is no known motive for the murder.

Three Lost in Bank Fire.
JERSEY SHORE, Pa., Feb. 9.—A fire in the First National Bank building early today caused the death of three persons, the injury of two others and the complete destruction of the building. The dead are: A. L. Dravenstedt, sixty years old; Mrs. A. L. Dravenstedt, sixty-two years, and William O'Connor, aged eighteen. The loss is estimated at \$48,000.

One-eyed Man Robbed Blindly.
DANIELSON, Conn., Feb. 9.—With one shot from his revolver, as he stood half hidden behind a nearby gate post, Christopher Kent, the one-eyed night watchman of the village, early today put to flight three safe blowers who were trying to dynamite the post-office safe.

Law to Cheer Doctors.
ALBANY, Feb. 9.—The New York State Homeopathic Medical Society, in annual convention today, adopted resolutions urging the enactment of a law placing bills of physicians and surgeons in the class of preferred claims against the estate of patients.

Well Known Ball Player Dead.
WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 9.—Frank B. Lafferty, fifty-six years old, who was one of the best baseball players in his day, died here today of fatty degeneration of the heart.

Thaw's Plea Turned Down.
THYACK, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Harry K. Thaw's latest application for his discharge from the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane was denied by Justice A. S. Tompkins in a decision rendered today. At the same time the justice appointed William Tansie, of Orange county, as a receiver for a transfer from the Matteawan asylum to some other institution.

Cannery Warned by Wilson.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 9.—The National Cannery Association in convention here was today warned in a letter from Secretary of Agriculture Wilson not to become involved in the fight between the manufacturers of preserved goods and the federal government over the pure food rulings. The letter intimated the Secretary's belief that efforts are being made by the preservative users to secure the assistance of the cannery in their fight against present pure food regulations.

White Plains, N. Y., Feb. 9.—W. Otis Beaton, a well-known New York real estate broker, who was thrown from his carriage yesterday while being driven to the Harlem Railroad station and sustained a fractured skull, died today without having regained consciousness.

To Make Bones Furnish Insurance.
ALBANY, Feb. 9.—A bill introduced by Assemblyman Garfield today requires employers to provide insurance indemnity for the benefit of their employes who suffer injuries in the course of their employment.

Broker Declared Insane.
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Harry Francis Jones, a New York broker, who is now an inmate of the "Knolls," a sanitarium at Riverdale, and who owned property valued at \$50,000, was declared insane and incompetent by a sheriff's jury today. Jones is suffering from paralytic insanity and has not been six months.

Public Lectures.
The following free lectures are arranged under the auspices of the Board of Education for tonight:
Public School 5, 141st street and Edgecombe avenue: "Everyday Life in Burma." Dr. Levi J. Denchfield.
Public School 32, 418 West 28th street: "The Making of the Constitution of the United States." Charles W. Bacon.
Public School 46, 156th street and St. Nicholas avenue: "Hamlet." William H. Fleming.
Public School 62, Hester and Essex streets: "A Tour Through Ireland." Francis J. Thynne.
Public School 64, 10th street, east of Avenue B: "Algiers and Algeria." Miss Jennie Pomeroy.
Public School 82, 10th street and First Avenue: "The Manufacture of Iron and Steel." William Rennie.
Public School 119, 133d street, near Eighth avenue: "Country Life in the West." Barnum Brown.
Public School 155, First avenue and 51st street: "Evolution of the Locomotive." George L. Fowler.
Public School 159, 241 East 109th street: "The New England of Hawthorne and Emerson." Dr. Hardin Craig.
Public School 165, 108th street and Amsterdam avenue: "Teheran, the Koran and the Constitution." Dr. Tokyokichi Iyengar.
Public School 170, 111th street and Fifth avenue: "Unconsciousness." Dr. Inslee H. Berry.
Institute Hall, 218 East 106th street: "The Conduct of a Great Bank." Charles J. Haulenbeck.
St. Luke's Hall, Hudson and Grove streets: "Life Aggressive." Benjamin C. Gruenberg.

Examining Board Prolongs Session in Order to Issue More Certificates.
WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 9.—In order to prevent the closing of anthracite collieries, owing to lack of miners, the board of mine examiners here determined today to boldly violate the law and continue the examination of applicants for licenses. The law permits them to remain in session only three days, and this time was completed yesterday, but as there are hundreds of mine workers yet to be examined, who would have to remain idle until the next meeting, and seriously cripple the coal companies, it was agreed today to remain in session until all applicants are examined.

Today some six hundred appeared before the board. A large number of them had bogus and fraudulent certificates, and these were confiscated, and the men were compelled to undergo an examination. Less than sixty per cent of those examined today, passed the examination, chiefly owing to their inability to read and write English, which is a condition of the new law, which Chief Inspector James M. Rodrick, of the state mining department, considers unjust.

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

Small ads that will bring you business. Try an insertion in the Call, the most widely read daily paper.

MEETINGS
ALL NEWARK DELEGATES
OF THE
LADIES' WAIST MAKERS' STRIKE CON-
FERENCE
Are requested to attend, promptly, a meeting on
SATURDAY (7 P.M. SHARP), FEBRUARY 13,
AT 9 PRINCE ST. 71A12

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE.
2100 CARR, 21 monthly, purchase building
contract, with improvements; price, \$1,500 only;
twenty-five minutes from Broadway. Nicholas
Co., Leasurers, N. J. 711

MISCELLANEOUS REAL ESTATE
HOMESTEADS
Thousands of acres of the very best fruit
lands in the West now open for entry. Use
your right on 220 acres where it is too late.
Address
G. P. DAWSON,
Bismarck, Idaho.

FURNITURE FOR SALE
Are You Aware of This?
FURNITURE FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO
YOU.
Consisting of brass beds, couches, parlor sets;
in fact, everything for the home; all the new
models, with one year absolutely safe, sound
and legitimate. For full particulars address
JOHN SZKARO, 1912 Ninth avenue, Seattle,
Washington. 7 8

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
SOCIALISTS don't be exploited; invest your
money in reliable concerns doing business which
will pay approved dividends, and double your
money with one year; absolutely safe, sound
and legitimate. For full particulars address
JOHN SZKARO, 1912 Ninth avenue, Seattle,
Washington. 7 8

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.
East Side.
LEXINGTON AV. 864 (6th st.)—With
bath; housekeeping privileges; \$2 up;
parlor, basement.
ST. MARK'S PLACE, 20—Nice, large, fur-
nished room, suitable 2 gentlemen.
14TH ST., 208 E. near 24th—Nice furnished
rooms, double, single; housekeeping.
19TH ST., 322 East—Two large
connecting rooms, for 2 or 3; also
large and single room; heat, running
water, bath.
19TH ST., 322 E.—Large furnished room
for two, best running water; private
bath; John Hall.
27TH ST., 216 E.—Light, furnished room; \$1.50
weekly; one light up.
41ST ST., 328 E.—Neatly furnished—oil room,
bath, closets.
52D ST., 234 E.—Large, small room, new or
complete; \$1.00-1.50.
46TH ST., 210 E.—Large housekeeping room; \$3;
hall room; \$1.50.
68TH ST., 222 E.—Furnished room to let,
for private family; all conveniences. Charles
Alter.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.
West Side.
THE AVE. 25 near 125th—Eight single rooms,
\$2, \$2.25; well heated; bath.
5TH ST., 35 W.—West room, \$1.50-2.00 weekly;
bath; housekeeping; \$2.00-2.50.
5TH AVE., 210—Kitchen, bedroom adjoining
bath; bath; housekeeping; \$1.50-2.00.
12TH ST., 125 W.—Large room, heated; \$3;
gentlemen; complete; small \$1.50-2.00.
14TH ST., 224 W.—Parlor, water, double, \$5;
hall room; \$2 up; small room, \$1.
14TH ST., 236 WEST—Few furnished
rooms; board optional, Mrs. Parkes,
Phone 2090 Chelsea.
18TH ST., 431 W.—Beautiful housekeeping room;
bath room, \$1.75 up; running water.
24TH ST., 207 W.—\$1.50-2.00; pleasant room,
with, without heat; home comforts.
26TH ST., 308 W.—Large, small, housekeeping
privileges; \$1.50, \$2.50.
26TH ST., 615 W.—Each room \$2; gas, range;
bath; heated; small family; respectable.
A LADY Comrade, professor of French, wishes to
let her newly furnished light room in private
apartment, with bath; moderate prices.
Blanche Chander, 342 W. 47th st. 717

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.
Brooklyn.
CONCORD ST., 72, near the Bridge—House-
keeping room, running water; small room.
MEAN ST., 90—Large room; also small room;
conveniences.
GREENE AVE., 300—Large, sunny room,
heat; kitchenette; bath; room; gentleman.
PIERCE ST., 572—Light housekeeping, also
bath room, near Brooklyn. \$21; gas, range;
bath; heated; small family; respectable.
FRANKLIN ST., 106—Single, double rooms;
\$1.50, \$2.00, \$3; heated; gentlemen.
BLAND ST., 78—Large and small neatly fur-
nished rooms; convenient to bridge.
30TH ST., 1110—Light, electric light, steam, \$2.
Beautiful room \$2, \$3; all conveniences.

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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.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

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

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

VOL. 2. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10. NO. 41.

A MOMENT IN THE HOUSE.

The other day our national legislators were engaged in their usual pastime of talking insincerities, pretending to present arguments, and fooling the people of their districts.

Some members of the house were talking in defense of the tariff law they passed last summer, and other members of the house were talking against that law.

To be sure, the tariff was not the question before the house. No one in Congress proposed the abrogation of that law, or its modification. And if such proposals had been made, no one would have paid the slightest attention to them.

But what are the poor Congressmen to do? The great majority of them know full well that they are mere ciphers, that they have no opinions of their own on any subject, and that the opinions to which they give utterance have received the sanction of the party caucuses. They know that the laws are not made by them, but by small committees, which have been selected with the utmost care by the powerful interests out of Congress. And so they talk away on all sorts of irrelevant subjects.

But while they were the other day killing time talking on the tariff, there suddenly flashed before the dazed eyes of half-sleepy Congressmen a startling vision—a vision of the life of the working masses. Parliamentary insanity was, for a moment, confronted with masses. Parliamentary inanity was, for a moment, confronted with

Representative Henry, of Texas, read from a letter of the Chicago Superintendent of Schools, to the effect that five thousand children, who attend the public schools in Chicago, are habitually hungry, and ten thousand other children in that city are not sufficiently nourished, so that they are unable to make progress in their studies. According to Assistant Superintendent John D. Shoop, these figures are "certainly not overdrawn."

For a moment the half-sleepy Congressmen were roused from their torpor. This was not mere talk. This did not pass through the censorship of party leaders. This was fact, such fact as neither the Republican nor the Democratic party had ever taken notice of in its platforms or proposals in Congress. This was the living present, and not the dead past. Perhaps some Congressmen may have asked themselves what so sinister a fact, which is not peculiar to Chicago, but exists on the same scale in every one of our great cities, may portend.

But only for a moment. The grim vision soon passed away. No one attempted to hold it back. It was too dangerous for close approach. The talk soon turned to the old inanities and irrelevancies. The Congressmen leaned back in their comfortable seats with a sense of relief. The working class children of Chicago and New York and other great cities may go on starving. The legislative programs of the two great parties have nothing to propose in regard to them. The feeding of starving children would be a dangerous innovation, a pandering to paternalism, to Socialism. Moreover, it is unconstitutional. Let us, therefore, talk of ship subsidies.

A PASSING FLURRY.

The starvation movement is ebbing fast. The well-to-do will not abstain from food—meat or anything else—because of its high price. Those who work and earn a living wage must eat solid, substantial food in order to be able to continue at work. And those who are out of work, or earn an insufficient wage, cannot affect the price of meat by their abstaining from it. Important abstention, like ineffective demand, is no factor in the determination of price.

Meat prices declined temporarily—perhaps more in sympathy with the general slump in the speculative markets than as a result of the hunger strike. But meat prices have begun climbing up again. The packers simply curtailed their shipments to the great centers of population. The result was automatic. Retailers of meat are reported to be buying heavily at current prices for fear of a further rise. Retail prices are expected to be higher by the end of the week than before the meat boycott was begun.

The packers assert that the high price of meat is due to a decrease in the supply. The annual report of the Union Stockyards at Chicago, shows that in 1909 there was a falling off in receipts of 25,908 cars as compared with the preceding year, or about 10 per cent. This report points out that the price of corn during the last three years has been unusually high, and suggests that the farmers have found it more profitable to sell their corn than to feed it to live stock.

But the question as to the cause or causes of high prices is, so far as the masses of the people are concerned, a purely academic one. What they want is a practical remedy. And under existing social conditions there is only one remedy. The have-nots cannot control the prices of the things they want. But the have-nots have one thing for sale—their labor-power, and the price of this they are able to control within certain limits, through their unions as well as through legislation.

Ever since the advent of capitalism the prices of the necessities of life have been going up. And the remedy has ever been one and invariable—an increase of wages. This, of course, must be fought for. But we are not yet willing to believe that the American working class has become a class of submissive, cringing slaves.

A convention of cannerymen, recently held in Atlantic City, declared roundly against the use of benzoate of soda in packing fruits and vegetables, and against the use of other chemicals in packing so-called French green peas. The national pure food law was denounced as ineffective, and rigid inspection of every cannery in the country was demanded. But was it not a board of "great" scientists, appointed by Roosevelt, that pronounced benzoate of soda a harmless ingredient? Thus has science been prostituted in the service of profit. And by the way, Dr. Wiley, the tireless pure food inspector, recently stated in public that he expected to go the way of Calver and Fincher.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

By Robert Hunter.

During the next few months the statesmen of Washington will wear long and troubled faces.

A very little thing has come up that is to be the cause of much worry and strife. They will try to side step that little thing.

They will bawl up that little thing and try in a multitude of ways to appear enthusiastic about that little thing and yet—destroy that little thing.

If they can work some game such as they worked in dodging the income tax they will do that. But just now they are troubled.

And what do you think this very little thing is? Why, it is only the fulfillment of party pledges concerning a postal savings bank.

Both Democrats and Republicans have declared in their platform for the establishment of a postal savings bank.

And there is another pledge to be fulfilled. The Republicans promised to give Morgan and his crowd a nice little bag of gold.

They call it a ship subsidy, and that pledge has GOT to be carried out.

But there will be a terrible row if they give Morgan this little bag of gold and do nothing to soften the hearts of the people.

And so along with the ship subsidy, which is to put a few more millions into the pockets of millionaires, they are going to thrill this country with a postal savings bank bill.

And now you see the great problem that agitates the statesmen of our country.

Statesmanship is the art of picking a man's pocket and at the same time making him feel good all the way through.

Statesmanship is the art of making a man perfectly content with what he hasn't got.

Statesmanship is the game of giving everybody else a perfectly bully hand of cards which just fails to win.

The treatment of the income tax was about the smoothest bit of statesmanship that we have seen for some years.

Taft promised that an income tax law would be passed. But when he got down in Washington and talked over the matter with corporation sharks that sit in his cabinet they devised a scheme that must have made their sides ache with laughter.

They passed an indorsement of the income tax idea and sent it around to the states to be ratified as a constitutional amendment knowing that the states would turn it down. That was statesmanship.

Now you notice that along with a ship subsidy they suggest a postal savings bank.

And the proposition is that if you will allow the Republicans to give Morgan and his crowd a few millions for a ship subsidy the Republican party will allow you to save 50 cents a week and put it away snugly into a postal savings bank.

If the working people will be thrifty and lay by for a rainy day the Republican party will allow the postal savings bank to keep their money safely for them.

You see how kind that is, how thoughtful and generous. The government is actually getting paternal. It is actually

going out of the way to enable working men to save a few dollars and to keep those dollars safe.

They are going to discuss this thing anyway because it is popular. The people want it. It is being agitated as one of the crying political issues of the moment.

And that is no joke, it is an issue whether or not the working people should be permitted in this free land to put by a few dollars for a rainy day and be assured that those few dollars will not be stolen.

And so our noble President comes forth. He does something that few men have ever had the daring to do before in the history of this country. He says we must keep our pledges.

And by that act of devotion and heroism he places himself with Washington, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt, among our great Presidents.

He says: "Dear friends of the working class and small shops, I want you to understand that I represent you."

"You have asked for an opportunity to put in a bank the cash that you must now keep in your cupboard in an old sock."

"You have clamored for postal savings banks for years, and the Republican party in the last campaign promised to grant you this vital reform. It is a grave and serious matter. Yet my noble fellow statesmen of the senate will take this matter under advisement."

"They will discuss the question heatedly for several months. There will be serious opposition to granting you this revolutionary reform. But, my friends, I am an honest man."

"Whether or not this be the last act of my public career it shall yet be did. I fear nothing. I do not ask even for a second term. I shall serve the people and fulfill my pledges."

He then calls before him Senator Aldrich and Cannon. "Gentlemen," says he, "the people outside are clamoring for postal savings banks. They want to save their money."

"Wherefore every obstacle has been put in their way. This must not go on. No matter how injurious this vital reform may be to the vested interests, yet we have pledged ourselves to grant this reform and we must fulfill it."

"But," broke in Aldrich and Cannon in one breath.

"Nay, nay, noble statesmen, listen. I know that you intend to pass the ship subsidy bill. I know that you propose to give our friend Morgan and the steamship trust a little help in forwarding the great project of a merchant marine."

"That, too, shall be did, but we must not forget the people. And remember how little they ask. They don't want any subsidies, they don't ask for alms. They only plead and beg for an opportunity to put the Republican party and the postal department watch over their little pennies."

"I know it will interfere with the private enterprise of a few of your friends that now own the savings banks, but that after all must be a small consideration in view of the fact that WE MUST GET this subsidy for Morgan and somehow satisfy the people. And so, gentlemen, I tell you we must fulfill our pledges."

MORE LIGHT ON THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY

By WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING.

A thorough understanding of the British Labor party, now so much under discussion both by the Socialists and Labor Unionists of this country, is of vital importance to the American working people. The cable has brought us the statistics of the recent election, but the mail is just beginning to bring in the full facts.

No information that we are likely to receive will be more fair-minded than the letters now being printed by the well-known publicist, Mr. Louis F. Post, in the Public. Mr. Post is a Single-Taxer, but has strong Collectivist leanings, and being a hearty admirer of the Labor party and Mr. Keir Hardie, is unquestionably in close contact with the Laborites and expresses only the most sympathetic view.

His last letter shows very clearly just what the relation is between the Labor and Liberal parties. He is only one witness among very many in the closest touch and sympathy with the British Labor party, who find that it is "co-operating with the Liberals."

Further comment than the mere quotation of Mr. Post's words is unnecessary. Speaking of the relation between the two parties (Liberals and Laborites), he says:

"In Manchester, for instance, one of the best political organizers in Great Britain, a single-tax Liberal, as we might call him, who had long been regarded as a candidate for one of the constituencies, withdrew in favor of the Labor candidates rather than make a three-cornered fight. The local Labor party were as public-spirited, for they withdrew their candidate in another Manchester district. Both districts were consequently carried—one for a progressive Liberal and the other for the Labor candidate in whose favor Mr. Zimmerman (the single tax Liberal) had withdrawn."

"To what extent Socialists have 'scratched' Liberal candidates where there was no Socialist candidate, and why Liberals have scratched Labor candidates where there was no Liberal, it is, of course, impossible to say. We only know that in the districts where triangular contests were avoided by tri-arrangement, the Labor leaders and speakers have worked for the Liberal and the Liberal leaders and speakers have worked for the Labor."

"In Halifax, for instance, where the election occurred on the 15th, there is a double-headed constituency; that is, the borough elects two members by general votes. It is a Liberal and a Labor town; but a split among the progressives would have jeopardized both seats, and an arrangement was made under which the Liberals and the Labor each made only one nomination. In a scrutiny of the vote, the only evidence of lack of co-operation was, on one side, 28 ballots marked 'Socialism,' and thereby 'spoiled,' indicating Socialist impossibility, and a falling of the Labor candidate behind the Liberal by about 400 votes, indicating Liberal whiggism."

The campaign, however, while separately made, was co-operative in spirit. The leaders and speakers on both sides—Labor and Liberal—ad-

vised and urged their followers to vote for both candidates; and both were elected by majorities exceeding that of the record vote of 1906. The feeling between progressive Liberals and progressive Labor in Halifax is reciprocally friendly, and this election is likely to enhance that co-operative sentiment."

I believe that all the evidence at hand shows that the Liberals and the Laborites have co-operated to a far greater extent than they have opposed one another. Not even in those instances where the Laborites ran a candidate against the Liberal, was the latter's election necessarily endangered. The cases where the Liberals were relatively few, and were in large part due to the persistence of outright Socialists, like H. M. Hyndman, in not withdrawing, as a number of I. L. P. Laborites were forced to do (by the Labor party) in spite of their vigorous protests.

It seems that even this policy of wholesale compromise brought the Labor party very little success. May we not attribute its failure to the fact that some of the advanced radical candidates assumed a more aggressive and militant tone than did the Laborites themselves, and that the latter, even when they happened to be Socialists, were diverted to the discussion of issues proposed by the Liberals and Tories rather than of issues of their own?

"NO DANGEROUS DEPARTURE."

Almost before the British general election is over, the announcement comes that an important beginning will immediately be made in the carrying out of a measure adopted by the Liberal government for dealing with the problem of unemployment. The system of national labor exchanges devised by Winston Churchill, president of the Board of Trade, will be put in operation by the opening of 100 exchanges this month, to be followed by 150 more during the coming six months. This is a practical measure for the diminution of perhaps the greatest economic evil under which the country is suffering, and it is a measure involving no dangerous departure from well-tested economic principles. In this matter, it is to be assumed, too, that the experience of continental countries will serve as a most useful guide to the government; especially in Switzerland, has the organization of this method of preventing unemployment been systematized with excellent results. The time, by the way, is especially propitious, since the amount of unemployment in England has been steadily diminishing during the past six months, so that the government will be helping nature rather than forcing it. Aside from the specific interest of the matter, the announcement is interesting as pointing a contrast between English governmental arrangements and our own. Under our Constitution—except when a special session of Congress is called for the actual work they are accomplished by labor and her just principles will sway the body politic when Socialists are exacting laws.

The only ones having a real cause for complaint are the party who are the beneficiaries of the present system.

OUR BEN.

By Johanna A. M. Dahme.

A Light is out—of Death! top soon Thy Shadow wore the darkness cloud. And claimed him for thy chilly tomb. And wrapped him in thy clammy shroud!

How oft his great big heart did bleed For suffering humanity! No matter of what race or creed— It beat with all in sympathy.

We knew him well, and loved our Ben— A Hero of our noble Cause: A Man, amid the world of men: A Soldier, not of gory wars!

For Peace he stood, for Peace he fought; His only weapons, pen and tongue. Were wielded in the realms of thought Against that haunting specter—Wrong.

And now we lay him down to sleep. The Sleep of Ages yet to be. And on the Shrine of Memory keep A Crown of Immortality.

Why dost thou stand there grinning so? Hast thou accomplished not thy aim? Away, grim Death—thou Robber, Fate, Despoiler—who wouldst mock at pain!

Away, and take thy treasures all— A few cold grains of ashes, they: But ours—his spiritual soul Of fire and love and truth for aye!

His soulless voice is on my ear. It wafted from a distant land; It seems to float 'em from his bier: And bids us hark to his command:

Oh, sleeping world, awake, awake! The sparks of Truth and Justice fan: Arise, arise, for honor's sake. And build the Fellowship of Man.

Sometimes, methinks, I see thee rise, Oh, Man, to ponder mountain peak (Enclosed in thy noblest guise) Where Loyalty and Kinship meet

To watch the sunrise of the soul Awakening a higher life. Until it bursts upon the goot To end this cruel human strife!

I see thee take thy brother's hand And ardently lay it in thine own. To seal the bond from land to land: That Truth and Love shall rule thy home.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION MATTER.

Editor of The Call:

The undersigned members of the Workmen's Compensation Committee wish to make the following statement:

1. The draft of the subcommittee's brief, published in The Call January 7, was not submitted to the Wainwright commission on January 8, nor at any other time. It had been hurriedly prepared for an emergency, but the committee, learning that time would be given for the preparation of a more carefully prepared brief, withheld the first draft, and promised, on the request of the commission, to submit its formal statement within three weeks, if possible. The final brief, to which also the members of the joint labor conference unanimously agreed, was filed with the commission on February 5.

2. It was the understanding of the committee that Henry L. Slobodin was a member of it or January 6. His letter of resignation may or may not have been written before that date. No member of the committee knew of it until it was read at the meeting of the general committee on January 8. The city organizers had the same understanding of the matter as had the members of the committee.

3. The relation between the British act of 1897 and that of 1906 can hardly be a matter of argument. The fundamental difference between those acts can be easily ascertained by any one who cares to look into the matter. Mr. Slobodin's article of January 21 declared that the committee had "copied the British act," and it devoted most of its space to an attempt to show the unfairness of that act. It has already been shown that all of Mr. Slobodin's citations were from nine to eleven years old, and that they referred to an act which was repealed on December 21, 1906.

GERTRUDE U. LIGHT, Secretary.

ROBERT W. BRUETT, BRUNO LOUIS ZIMM, MORRIS HILQUIT, ALGERNON LEE, W. J. GHENT.

New York, Feb. 7, 1910.

PARTY IS O. K.

Editor of The Call:

To the query, "What is wrong with the party?" would say nothing in so far as it is yet practically in its infancy, but to me it appears to be decidedly healthy and bouncing. With the magnificent party organization we now have we can begin to accomplish wonders. The details of our organizations must be worked out through experience, as we have no precedent to go by. This makes our work particularly hard and requires a great deal of patience on the part of the more positive and headstrong in order that the party can properly develop along lines where it can best subserve its purpose as a just representative of labor and the interests of labor. Critics should bear in mind that our organization is, as yet, in the state of general qualification to which end individuals have so far contributed parts of their individualities, as it were, making it in essence a few-men organization. This, if persisted in after a certain stage, is bound to hamper the growth of the party and its principles. The Socialist party, its press and work is becoming so well known for the actual good they are accomplishing here, and now that the friends and sympathizers are increasing in geometrical ratio, which means that the great value of the party is becoming known, and it is therefore rapidly becoming a social institution, inasmuch as the hosts of labor are beginning to make their influence felt in their demands upon the party for sympathy, which must invariably end in aid, for in so doing labor is actually taking possession of her own, and the party will become more and more crystallized with the rightful demands of labor and her just principles will sway the body politic when Socialists are exacting laws.

The only ones having a real cause for complaint are the party who are the beneficiaries of the present system.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE HOMESTAKE LOCKOUT

By W. C. Benfer

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

On January 6 forty-nine men who had been expelled by the Lead Miners' Union for working after being called out and organized what they term a "Loyal Legion," the chief requirement for membership being that they sympathize with the Homestake company and fight the unions. Two days later, after the legion had recruited among business men, schoolboys and bums, it held a meeting, which was attended by Superintendent Grier. The man (George D. McClellan) who was loudest in demanding that Lead be a closed camp, had been elected president of the legion, and at this meeting he voiced the sentiment of the legioners in asking that the company resume operations with the legioners as the men behind the drills, shovels and other tools. Grier promised to take the matter under advisement, and on January 10 the announcement was made that the mines and mills would resume as soon as the machinery could be put in shape. Here the higher-paid alleged union men began to show themselves by trotting to the company office for jobs. This embraced machinists, engineers, blacksmiths and other mechanics. While the legioners of these A. F. of L. craft unions of mechanics did not in any way amount to much, they had a discouraging effect on the members of those unions who favored fighting to the last ditch for the right to organize. The machinists have given up their charter, some of the members having sought work elsewhere, and some of them having joined the Loyal Legion. The painters' organization has also been put out of business, mainly because of the lockout. The teamsters, affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters suffered some desertions, and to save themselves and to strengthen the miners' organizations, have given up their charter and joined the Western Federation of Miners in this district. The local union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is standing firm with the miners and has suffered comparatively few desertions.

When the reports of a resumption of work came out, some of the machinists went to the superintendent and asked if their organization (affiliated with the A. F. of L.) would not be exempted from the ban against unionism. To the delight of those union men having the fight in hand, the skilled mechanics were told that there would be no discrimination—that all would have to travel the same route. This action started the exodus of machinists from Lead.

The report has gone out that a committee from the unions went to California to endeavor to induce Mrs. Hearst, as a Homestake stockholder, to have Superintendent Grier removed from office and that the position be given to a federation man. This report was manufactured by some one hostile to the unions. All that committee desired or hoped to accomplish was to induce Mrs. Hearst to make an investigation of the situation and, if possible, have the order against unionism withdrawn. The committee was composed of Richard Bunney, of the Lead Miners' Union, and Peter Jorey, of the Central City Union, men who have been in the company employ for twenty years. They found Mrs. Hearst very much prejudiced against the unions, having heard but one side of the story, and that side badly colored. She partially promised to have her manager, Clark, visit Lead to make an investigation, but he has not been seen here by any of the union men or officials.

The superintendent of the company was interviewed on January 10 by a representative of the Deadwood Daily Telegram, and to the interviewer the superintendent denied any intention or desire to import men to take the places of the old employees, but it appears that plans had been laid for the importation of men at that time, for five days into the first installment of strikebreakers arrived, consisting of four men. Since that date, scarcely a day has passed when from four to twenty men were not shipped in, with carfare paid. Misrepresentation is being used to induce these men to come to the hills.

On January 24, Carl Kraus, who had been induced to come to Lead from Victor, Colo., with the understanding that the trouble had been settled with the unions, refused to go to work when he arrived, and was arrested and thrown into jail for having obtained transportation, and then refusing to go to work. James Kirwan, Black

Hills member of the W. F. M. executive board, who new lead of the situation for his organization got in communication with a company on a private charge. Kraus, was released, and could go. To date, the company imported probably 150 strikebreakers of whom less than fifty are some of their guards after headquarters, where they have set right, and, in some instances, helped out of the country. Those imported are bums from slums of the cities, and will do company more harm than good.

The company is now making a big running two mills, but the facilities getting out are so crippled that stamps are dropping only half the tonnage they dropped under normal conditions. People who have been in the past week report that practically nothing is being accomplished the way of milling ore.

The efforts to break into the ranks of the Western Federation, which longed, have been a frank failure, as more than two hundred have so far deserted that organization. True, some 1000 have left for other camps, but merely relieves the federation of its support—and deprives the company of many of its former members. There are not less than 1,000 legal men—mostly miners and shovellers standing out for the right to organize and these are the men the company has to pay dividends. These men are hard for the wages they get and consider that they have nothing to lose if they never get in winning recognition of the "aristocrats of labor." The men the old shovellers are Slavonians, their daily stunt was shoveling tons of ore into a car, pushing it raise and dumping it. Few of the men are doing within 75 per cent of work and some of them do not get of sixteen cars.

Out of probably 700 union men there has not been a single desertion from the unions, and the men and firms and Scandinavians also standing firm, although their wages have suffered a few dollars.

Nanko Tersch, from far-off Alaska, a member of the Western Federation executive board, is on the ground and is doing yeoman's work in talking to his Slavonian brethren in their native tongue. He is little talking to, but he is translating what is being done in meetings. It must be admitted that the backbone of the locked-out men is the bulldog determination of the Americans and other foreigners, the American-speaking people forming the majority of the deserters. They are evidently, that they will all get the job.

For some years the company has been paying dividends of 50 cents per share monthly, but no dividends were paid for December and January, and the hope that is being imported will pay dividends for many months.

The business men of the city have taken sides in the controversy and families have been torn asunder and are sided with the company, but the English-speaking merchants sided with the company, but the English-speaking business people have, without exception, signed a resolution of sympathy and moral support to the unions.

A Benevolent Pundit.

Much has been said and written concerning the benevolence of the Homestake company, but "benevolence" has been one of its best paying assets. With the company has lured to sleep the employees until many of their most important rights have been whittled away from them. Men in the company employ were allowed to build homes on company ground and that has caused some otherwise good men to sign a scab list—the fear of losing several hundred dollars invested in a little home, they fall to remain loyal to the company; they must move their homes of company ground. A number of the houses are in the same unhappy condition, and this accounts, in part, for the stand some of the business men are taking.

(To be continued tomorrow.)

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

I love to ask questions; they go to the heart of things.

Make your brother live in a subcellar, or in a hole in the wall, and then blame him for it. That, too, is capitalism.

Under capitalism even the manufacture of shoddy has become an open and respectable business.

I believe it would be a good idea for the Socialist press to publish a standing list of "enemies of the people," in a department called "The Filibuster." Put the choicest villains at the top, with a line or two giving their claims to special distinction. But, as in the matter of jails, the question would arise, where shall we find space to print all the names?

And so the Beef Trust is going to teach the people a lesson for daring to complain of the sky-rocketing of meat? Good! We all deserve it. Perhaps it will at last arouse a few sparks.

point everything is "wrong with the party." It is only a matter of time now until the parasite will have to "go to work," and all of his methods of exploitation be relegated to the junkheap of the past.

A. C. REDBOLD, Organizer, Chicago, S. P. C. I. N. Y. 1910.

of manhood that may be left lying around in our anatomy.

Andy Carnegie is an advocate of Peace. He was for peace, also, at Homestead, when he shot and killed the poor, helpless wage-slaves who had dared to protest against his tyranny.

While most of our capitalist brothers are paying alimony and begging money, they never fail to raise the cry that Socialism would break up the home.

The fact that the American Bankers' Association has decided to spend a million dollars in fighting the proposed government savings bank is the strongest argument for such banks.

What to eat—whatever the decree is good for their pocketbooks.

I was surprised to find the number of Human Life Insurance in dishonor of Jean Jurgens, Van Thompson, and others.

"Gompage," who "uses the man's body as a drum" with whom drum up wealth for himself, is a beautiful picture which the list of fortune draws of the Socialist of France. It would have been published, however, if it had been drawn otherwise.

Thompson is not at all drumming upon a few heads in order to get some