

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

The Call

The Weather.
Fair today, Saturday snow, moderate north-
easterly winds, becoming northeasterly.
TELEPHONES 2271-2272 NORTH
Price Two Cents

442 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.
No. 42.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.
NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1910.

INCOME TAX WILL SAVE ALL

... Declares Haywood Prose-
... Grave Things May Happen
... Our Moneyed Autocracy.

STEEL STRIKERS FIRM

3,000 Men Out at Bethlehem Plant
Keep Up Good Fight.

SOCIALISTS OPPOSE MINISTER'S PROPOSAL

Chancellor Frequently Interrupted in
Speech on Electoral Bill in
Prussian Diet.

Tonight!

An entertainment and dance of the
women's committee of Local New York
Socialist party will be held tonight at
Harlem Terrace, 104th street, between
Second and Third avenues. Mrs. W. J.
Gates, Caroline Van Name, Elizabeth
Chaskin and other well known enter-
tainers are on the program.

GRILL MOE ALL DAY

IN ALLEYS INQUIRY

Alleged Briber Amazes All by Com-
posure—Assemblers Concerned
May Be Named.

TO EXCLUDE JAPS

Bill Favorably Reported to House
Would Keep Out All Asiatics.

JURY INDICTS MISS GRUENING

New York Girl Who Aided
Delphin Shirtwaist Strikers
Held for Riot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—A dra-
macy of evil times which might
be the income tax amendment to
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POLICE STILL HOUND SHIRTWAIST STRIKERS

Two Girls Arrested and Held for
Special Sessions—Three More
Victories for Union.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—There was a
stormy scene in the Prussian diet to-
day when Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg,
the imperial chancellor, as Prussian
prime minister, arose to bring in the
new franchise bill, which provides for
the "reform" of the Prussian electoral
system.

SPITZER SENTENCED, SAYS HE'S THE GOAT

Sugar Trust Man Gets Two Years—
Declares His Conviction Shields
New Higher Up.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Pending investi-
gations being carried on in his home vil-
lage of Groton and other places regard-
ing the past life of Deacon Moe, the
third man in the Alida-Conger bribery
controversy, Martin W. Littleton rested
in his cross-examination of Moe late this
afternoon.

KILLED IN THEATER

Young Girl Steals a Ride in Elevator
and Meets Death.

FOURTEEN OTHERS HELD WITH POWERS THAT BE IN QUAKER CITY

Revenge for Exposure of
Their Brutality.

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Despite Mayor Gaynor's reported in-
tention to protect shirtwaist strikers
from unwarranted police interference,
Dora Epstein and Anna Shapiro were
arrested yesterday morning at the corner
of 21st street and Sixth avenue, and
charged with assaulting scabs employed
by the Princess Shirtwaist Company, of
24 West 21st street, and M. Benovitz,
one of the owners of the Princess com-
pany. In the Jefferson Market Court,
Magistrate Cornell held the girls in \$500
bail each for Special Sessions.

According to the provisions of the
bill, the three classes of voters them-
selves, whereby the electors are divided
according to the amount of taxes they
pay, is retained, but officers and
others in the employ of the government
("members of the phraseology of the
bill) are to be placed in the first and
second classes, irrespective of the
amount of their taxes. The bill is not
at all satisfactory to the Socialists and
Radicals, who hold that it is merely a
trick to strengthen the power of the
Conservatives.

In the alleged fraud prosecution
the government cried for a victim
and the sugar trust answered by sacri-
ficing me, said Spitzer. "None of us were
guilty of any breach of the law, but somebody
had to go to prison to save those
higher up."

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Reba Melvin, fifteen years old, who
lived at 2422 Eighth avenue, was in-
stantly killed in an elevator in the
Alhambra Theater at 126th street and
Seventh avenue yesterday afternoon.
Miss Melvin, with Alice Millman, of
274 Eighth avenue; Helen Lindar, of
110 West 143d street; Martha Toole,
of 301 West 125th street, and Ollina
Mayo, of 312 West 143d street, was
playing near the stage entrance to the
theater at 200 West 125th street.
There is an elevator at this entrance.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—On
evidence furnished by the police, who
the defendant had said was per-
missibly Marjorie Gruening, the Smith-
lego graduate, who was arrested Feb-
ruary 29 because she sought to ascertain
whether the girl shirtwaist strikers
were being arrested without cause,
was indicted by the grand jury today
on the charge of rioting.

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When Chancellor von Hollweg arose
to make the opening speech he was
received by Socialist deputies with
cries of "Shame!"

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SOCIALIST WOMEN EFFECTIVE WORKERS

Carry on Systematic Propaganda and Are Becoming a Power in the Labor Movement.

The Socialist women of Local New York met last night at 112 East 104th street, to make final arrangements for the entertainment and ball that will take place tonight at Terrace Lyceum, 104th street, between Second and Third avenues.

There are few who know that the Socialist Women's Society as the organization is commonly called in the Socialist Women's Society, as the committee of the Socialist party, Local New York, and is a branch of the national women's committee.

Branches were then established in Manhattan and Brooklyn and the women began to do the work for which they organized, namely, to educate women on Socialist lines.

After a while the German Socialist Democratic Women's Society joined the organization, but last fall, at a convention held in Brooklyn, it was decided to dissolve and to give each branch

What Is Your Organization Doing?

Any comment necessary on these examples of systematic help to the Call? What are you going to ask your organization to do? Why not have them do as the following comrades did?

Dear Sir: On a motion passed by this body it was decided to purchase the extent of \$25 per included check subscription cards to the New York Call. Please send five subscription cards, one month Sunday. Respectfully, H. W. AYER, Jr., Recd. Sec. Local 634, I. A. of M.

Will you try to get your organization to do likewise? Will you have them arrange an affair for the benefit of The Call and give them the proceeds buy subscription cards and give them to those who you wish to see converted to Socialism? Act today. Better yet, act at O'CE. We will accept subscriptions for a short time at the following reduced rates (being 25 per cent off the regular rates):

Table with 4 columns: Sun, Wk-day, Sun and issue, only, Wk-day issues. For 1 year... 3.40, 4.50. For 6 months... 1.70, 2.25. For 3 months... .80, 1.10. For 1 month... .25, .30, .40.

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

Union Shoe Co. 52 Avenue B, cor. 4th Street. CLEARING SALE. 25 Per Cent Reduction on All Shoes. Remember, all our Ladies' and Gents' Shoes bear the union stamp.

the option to either belong to the party or to remain as an unaffiliated study club. Some of the German clubs remained with the party, but others again resumed work as independent study clubs.

Of the English speaking clubs there are three in Manhattan and two in Brooklyn with an aggregate membership of about 400. These clubs are doing excellent educational work among their own members, besides helping the propaganda work of the party, and assisting labor whenever it needs their aid.

But their main object is education. The women realize that it is not enough to enter the party and become a member, they realize that the women, more than men, were denied the opportunities of studying the social and economic subjects necessary to perfect one in the knowledge of Socialism. It is the object of these women to teach those who do not know, and as they put it modestly, also learn themselves, the gospel for which they work and for which they are ready to give all, for their lives, if need be.

The educational methods are many. Lectures by prominent members and discussion which follow these lectures is one of the methods. Others are the distribution of leaflet, written for women, the circulating of the Progressive Women, work in the various Socialist Sunday schools, and meetings especially arranged for women.

The central local committee, consisting of delegates representing study clubs and branches is doing the executive work. It organizes meetings and supervises lectures and other propaganda undertakings. Among those very active are Dr. Anna Ingerman, Anita C. Bloch, Maria L. Stern, Edithette Korzkow, Marie Overlander, Mary Gibson, Lily Lore, Clara G. Stillman, Carrie W. Allen, S. Volovick, Theresa Malkiel, Bertha Fraser, Mildred Lewis and Mrs. A. Beney.

Hold Suffrage Meetings. During the last year the Socialist women have done work that is of great credit to them. They organized a woman's suffrage meeting which took place simultaneously in all the boroughs of Greater New York and Yonkers, as well as in cities throughout the state and country.

This year's suffrage meeting, to be held on Saturday, February 27, promises to be one of the most interesting functions in the Socialist movement. One of the largest halls in the city, Carnegie Music Hall, has been engaged and a program arranged that assures a large attendance.

Just how much the Socialist women are ready to do for labor was demonstrated in the shirtwaist makers' strike. Before the general strike had been declared the local women's committee of the Socialist party of New York elected a subcommittee to help the strikers. The committee did the work assigned to it, and when the strike broke out they were doing more work than their health allowed.

They are still at work, and are pleased with the results. They have become a power with the strikers, and are doing their activities they refrained from promoting Socialism, they have succeeded in proving to the poor girls that Socialists are the only real, true friends of labor.

JOY RIDERS IN WRECK

Intoxicated Quartet Injured When Taxi Turns Turtle. YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 10.—A joy riding party whose members were four employees of the New York Taxi cab Company, culminated in what will probably be a fatality at the corner of Central and Yonkers avenues, this afternoon.

The four men were in a taxi cab and intoxicated. Especially so was Joseph Kinney, of 109 East 57th street, New York city, who was driving. The car was traveling fast towards Central avenue on the trolley tracks of Central avenue and without slackening speed Kinney attempted to turn the car into Yonkers avenue and the car turned turtle and crashed into a trolley pole, becoming an instantaneous wreck.

The most seriously injured of the four was Richard C. Banks, thirty-one years of age, of 69 West 165th street, New York, who was suffering from concussion of the brain and a possible fracture of the base of the skull. He was removed to the hospital in a precarious condition. Kinney, the chauffeur, sustained a contusion of the right arm and shoulder and was locked up on charges of being intoxicated while in charge of an automobile. The other two occupants of the ill-fated taxi were held as material witnesses.

HYLAND BEATS MANGO

Puts West Side Boy Away in Third Round at Long Acre A. A. Joe Hyland terminated matters quickly when he knocked out Willie Mango in the opening of the third round with a hard right hand smash to the jaw in a scheduled ten-round bout at the Long Acre A. A. Up to this event heroes were even, Hyland having the shade in the first session, while Mango had the better of the second round. The finish came so quickly that many thought Mango quit deliberately, as few saw the blow that ended the mill.

Jimmie Sullivan and Kid Murphy fought a fast ten-round draw in the opening bout that had the house on edge. In the fifth round between Jack Creely and Young Guerlain, the referee stopped the battle to save the latter from being counted out. He proved no match for Creely, who is an exceptionally clever boy and a hard hitter.

The \$27th Boy of The Call and our Ad SIG. KLEIN and Assistants MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, PAJAMAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, SWATERS, UMBRELLAS, HANDEKERCHIEFS, RUBBER SHOES, UNION LABEL GOODS. 26 AND 28 AVENUE, NE. 107th ST. CALL PURCHASERS' CARDS MAY BE MADE AT OUR STORE.

COUNTRY-BOTTLED MILK BORDEN'S BORDEN'S QUART BOTTLE of the BEST MILK VALUE that you can obtain at any price. Its Purity and Cleanliness are determined by our regulation and supervision of the dairies that produce it. Bottled at the source of supply, in scrupulously clean BORDEN Country Stations. BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY "Leaders of Quality."

RULING MAY WIPE OUT LABOR PRESS

Third Assistant Postmaster General's Order Stirs Editors of Union Papers to Action.

(Pan-American Press.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Third Assistant Postmaster General A. M. Travers has promulgated an order which, if carried into effect, will put out of business all of the trade journals and magazines which receive subscriptions from their organizations in a body and carry outside commercial advertising. This ruling will also kill all the fraternal papers, the organs of the various mutual benefit and insurance organizations.

From every quarter of the country letters are pouring in to the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor asking that action, quick and decisive, be taken to protect the labor press from financial destruction. Out of this mass of correspondence it is sufficient to quote from one signed jointly by six of the best known labor editors in America, whose headquarters are located in Kansas City, Mo.: "To Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

"Dear Sir and Brother: The local post-office authorities here for some time past have been causing the official publications of the several international organizations located in Kansas City, especially the Railway Carmen's Journal, considerable annoyance by insisting that they should make entry as second class matter under Act of Congress of July 16, 1894, that according to ruling of the Third Assistant Postmaster General debates them from carrying advertising originating from sources outside the organization or foreign to the nature of the contents of such publication. Endeavor to have the act amended.

"In this connection we desire to call your attention to the action taken by the Toronto convention, in Resolutions Nos. 61 and 71. Fraternally. "Signed: J. E. Bray, editor Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Journal; J. A. Cable, editor the Coopers' International Journal; E. J. Baker, editor Leather Workers' Journal; J. A. Franklin, editor the Journal of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America; W. J. Adams, editor Railway Carmen's Journal; Wilbur Braggins, editor the Railway Clerk."

Realizing the gravity of the situation provoked by Travers' interpretation of the existing postal laws, the legislative committee of the A. F. of L. united with the National Fraternal Press Association, which was endeavoring to defend the rights of the 7,000,000 men and women in this country belonging to fraternal and beneficiary organizations, whose press was also threatened with extinction, and drew up House Bill No. 17643, which has been in the House of Representatives by Congressman Dodds, of Minnesota.

That the passage of this bill, which contains a clause stating specifically "nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to prevent such periodical publications from containing or carrying advertising matter, whether such matter pertains to such benevolent and fraternal societies and trade unions," will be bitterly fought by the same powers that caused Third Assistant Postmaster General Travers to commence his attack, is but too clearly apparent.

The grip of the Supreme Court upon Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell, the stupendous fine of a quarter of a million dollars levied upon the haters, and lastly this body blow at the printed means of communication between the members of organized labor, all go to show that the great corporate interests of America think that they have found the means whereby the wage workers may be crushed by the interpretations of the laws of the land.

PULLMAN GRAFT BIG

Greedy Corporation About to Declare Stock Dividend of \$20,000,000. CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Directors of the Pullman company today passed resolutions recommending a stock dividend of \$20,000,000 to be distributed to that corporation's present holders of that corporation's \$100,000,000 capitalization.

A meeting has been called for March 21, when the stockholders will be asked to ratify the plan of the board, to capitalize the surplus assets of the company for the amount named.

POLICE STILL HOUND SHIRTWAIST STRIKERS

(Continued from Page 1.) thugs in Block's employ surrounded the entrances to the shop, and as scabs were taken out from the shop, many of them deserted their escorts and stopped to listen to the speakers.

Salvatore Ninio said in part: "There are now about 30,000 girls employed in the waist trade. At present the girls are working ten hours a day. The union is fighting for a nine-hour day. Over 25,000 girls are now working under union conditions."

The bosses need more help than before to fill their orders, and they will have to take in more girls that would probably have "to go on the streets" for lack of employment. Carotti appealed to the scabs to join the strikers in their fight.

The strikers from Tuttleman Bros., of 1, 3 and 5 Bond street, held an open air meeting at Broadway and Bond street yesterday afternoon. Just before the meeting opened yesterday, Police Captain Dominic Henry, of the 18th precinct, came out of 51 East 11th street, accompanied by Morris Block, an employer.

The employees of the Bijou Waist Company will hold a ball at 800 Grand street, tonight, for the benefit of those out.

ARGUES ON PEONAGE

U. S. District Attorney Draws Awful Picture of Negro's Sufferings. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 10.—The effort of the government to convict the three Scarceys, Lloyd, Kellogg and Henry Shanks, of brutal enslavement of Wash Gardner, negro, reached the argument stage today. District Attorney Parsons laying out the government's side.

He followed the negro from Chesapeake county to Atlanta, back to Alabama, to Tampa, to Cuba and back, detailing all the alleged cruelties inflicted upon him. His picture of the terrible sufferings of the negro and his fears of death had close attention. He reached a climax in stating the necessity, as the government saw it, to bring the negro and his family here and lock them in jail to protect them.

Gardner heard the speech with awe. His long confinement, even though it is only for his safety, is beginning to tell on him, and both he and his wife act as if they were looking for some calamity.

APPROPRIATION CUT

House Only Gives Immigration Commission \$65,000 for Its Work. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The house of representatives displayed a remarkable lack of confidence in the immigration commission—which has been under fire for extravagance and the like on the floor of that body recently—when during consideration of the urgent deficiency conference report today the appropriation of \$125,000 provided for the commission to continue its work was cut to \$65,000. The time for completing the commission's work was also cut from next December to the first of this coming May.

In order to sit on the commission a little harder than otherwise would have been possible, the Speaker and his parliamentary assistant dug up a hourly old precedent by means of which the usual practice of later years in the House was reversed, and a motion to recommit with instructions to amend was given precedence over a motion to recede and concur.

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 40 Cups.

GRILL MOE ALL DAY IN ALBANY INQUIRY

(Continued from Page 1.) would be made public. Littleton questioned Deacon Moe at length upon just how he wrote the name "J. P. Alida" on the envelope containing the \$1,000, and the witness said he wrote it from memory refreshed by Senator Conger first last winter, when he and Moe discussed Alida, and three or four weeks ago in New York in Osborne's office, when he signed several affidavits.

Littleton asked Moe if he could recall the names he wrote on the other two envelopes. Moe said he wasn't positive; he felt sure about one. Littleton reminded the witness that "for the present" he would not press him for these names.

CONGRER SLEUTHS MAKE FIND.

Discover Hotel Register Proving Visit of Moe and Senator. AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Detectives employed by Senator Benn Conger, after going over the ground from Albany to Groton with a fine tooth comb in a vain effort to obtain corroborative evidence of the return trip alleged to have been made by Senator Benn Conger with Hiram G. Moe on the day of the alleged bribery, April 23, 1891, this afternoon made a discovery that caused them undoubted joy.

It was the restoration from the dusty upper shelf in the office of Proprietor Thomas F. Dignum, of the Osborne House, of the hotel register for the month of April, 1891, and on the date April 23, 1891, down near the bottom of the thirty-five registered names appears the signature of Benn Conger and H. G. Moe, with the assignment of room 18, made by Night Clerk Harry Carney.

TO AID PANTSMAKERS

Garment Workers' Unions Assess Members to Help Strikers. A hundred and eight pants contractors had signed agreements with the union since the opening of the settlement on Monday until late last night.

Including yesterday's triumph, about 4,000 strikers are now working under union conditions. Sixty-eight of these shops are located in Manhattan, twenty-five in Brooklyn and fifteen in Brownsville. The fight of the pantsmakers is being considered by all unions affiliated with District Council No. 1, of the United Garment Workers.

The vestmakers, at a special meeting held at 165 East Broadway last night, decided to assess all members for the benefit of the pants strikers. The Brooklyn coatmakers have called a meeting tonight for the same purpose. At a meeting of the shop chairman of the Brotherhood of Tailors it was decided to issue subscription lists to raise funds for the strikers.

One hundred dollars was donated by the Brotherhood of Tailors. The tailors working in the label shops will contribute 10 per cent of their wages while the strike is on. When asked about the situation of the strike, B. Schweitzer, organizer of the United Garment Workers, yesterday told a Call reporter that none of the strikers have deserted the organization, and that they intend to stay out until they win.

The strikers will hold a mass meeting at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, tomorrow afternoon. The partial victory will be celebrated and full reports of the strike will be given. William D. Haywood, B. Schweitzer and J. Lerner will address the meeting. A complete list of the settled shops will be printed in The Call tomorrow.

\$155,858,000 FOR PENSIONS. The Appropriation \$3,000,000 Less Than Last Year. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The pension appropriation bill was reported to the house today from the committee on appropriations. It carries a total of \$155,858,000, or about \$5,000,000 less than the pension budget for the current year. The report accompanying the bill shows that the total disbursements of the government for pensions up to date aggregate \$2,913,082,513.72. Of this amount the Revolutionary war accounts for \$70,000,000, the war of 1812 for \$45,757,296, Indian wars for \$2,995,609, Mexican war for \$42,492,784, civil war for \$2,586,461,840, Spanish and Philippine war for \$26,333,805, regular establishment for \$15,507,929 and unclassified \$16,484,043.

JERSEY SENATOR IN TELEPHONE DEAL That Unknown Official Made a "Killing" Is Shown in Suit Against J. P. Morgan & Co.

"Senators are as thick in New Jersey as colomels are in Kentucky," was the remark dropped yesterday by one of the lawyers for the telephone trust during the taking of depositions in the suits to prevent J. P. Morgan & Co. from taking over the majority stock of the six big independent telephone companies in the Middle West.

The cause for it was the evidence by H. B. Remick, of R. L. Day & Co., that he did not turn over all of the holdings in his company's possession to the Morgan firm, but had sold \$200,000 worth of bonds of the Mutual Telephone Company of Huntington, W. Va., to "a Jersey senator."

"Was he a United States senator?" asked H. B. McGraw, counsel for the minority holders who are putting up the fight against the trust. "I can't recall whether he was," the reply came. "Do you remember his name?" "I can't recall that."

"How did you come to sell him these bonds a month before the company's majority holdings went to the Morgan firm for the American Telegraph and Telephone Company?" asked McGraw. "The Jersey senator called me on the phone and asked whether I had any securities to sell," was the answer.

That the "senator" must have made a "killing" in the transaction is certain, for the possession of the stock of the company by an agent for the trust would have meant a swift rise in market value.

Another interesting thing testified to by Remick concerned the payment for the stock he was holding for the trust by J. P. Morgan & Co. "After deciding to sell to Morgan & Co.," he said, "I went to see Davidson of the firm and left word for him by a clerk that I would sell."

"Had you left a memorandum as to the earning capacity of the properties?" asked McGraw. "No." "When did you get your money and how?" "I went to the Morgan offices and found that a check had been left for me, by a clerk named Joyce. It was for \$1,100,000 and was drawn on the Park National Bank."

Remick testified further that he had sold the stock to the Morgan firm after a conference with the American Telegraph and Telephone Company and that he also knew that Davidson, of the Morgan firm, was a director in the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and that the company did not think it advisable to buy the independents themselves. He also testified that it took only twenty minutes to transact the sale of the properties that are valued at \$80,000,000 all told.

McGraw insisted on locating the Jersey senator and Remick was excused, with instructions to bring his books, after recess and divulge the name.

LABOR MEN FINED

"Skinny" Madden and Two Others Must Pay \$500 Each. CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Martin B. ("Skinny") Madden, former president of the Building Trades' Council; M. J. Boyle, official of the Electrical Workers' Union, and Fred Pouchot, former business agent of the Metal Workers' Union, were sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 by Judge McSurely today. A motion for a new trial was overruled and the defendants were to stand committed by the court's order until the fine is paid.

A jury before Judge McSurely found Madden, Boyle and Pouchot guilty of a charge of conspiracy to do an illegal act May 29. The fine of \$500 was included in the verdict of the jury.

ALBERT ROSEN'S MARKET 3285 Fulton St. Brooklyn Cor. Euclid Ave. Tel. 2325 East N. Y. For Saturday Strain Roast of Young Native Cattle, any size or any cut, Legs or Loins of Beef 12 1/2c per lb, Loins of Jersey Pork 15 1/2c per lb.

The Homestake Lockout If you want to keep posted on the lockout against the Western Federation men at Lead, S. D., send \$1 to the Black Hills Daily Register for a two months' trial subscription. The Register is the official organ of the locked-out men. Drawer K, Lead, S. D.

BERNHARDT 148 East 125th Street Between 2d and Lefferts New York. ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS. REDUCTION SALE Suits and Overcoats to Your Measure Formerly \$25, \$32, \$20, \$18 NOW AT \$15 Open Every Evening.

UNION SHOES AT L. CARR New York A complete line of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Shoes. THE ROYAL SHOE FOR MEN \$2.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 a pair.

O.W. WUERTZ PIANOS 1523 3 Avenue 662 (Hudson) 2829 3 Avenue 191 St. (Hudson)

HARD ON RAILROAD Rock Island Solicitor Says Law Too Cumbersome to Obey. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The road laws of the United States have been severely criticized at today's hearing before the interstate commerce commission of the House. The law is considering the Townsend administration railroad bill, by E. B. general solicitor for the Rock Island, "Why gentlemen," he said to the committee, "the interstate commerce commission itself could not control of any single line of railroad in this country and run it according to the laws regulating railroads that now laid down in this country, would be impossible. The laws are cumbersome and burdensome and a physical impossibility for the roads to obey them."

"One of the most serious with which the railroads of this country are confronted is that of records and getting enough money to keep up with the requirements of the constantly changing laws you will go into the traffic department and see the poor fellows with their tongues hanging out, as their effort to get into shape the mass of detail which the law requires you will agree with me.

"We are not opposed to regulation. We do not object to control by government. That should be. But we want a law that will work. A simple law and an effective one, you require us to report in to the interstate commerce commission these agreements on every we can never do it. We could get them out to the commission, if we did they would have place big enough to hold them, after all that publicity could even the one that was wanted."

ZIMMERMAN MEN'S FURNISHER 2 Park Place, N. Y.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION UNION STAMP Factory No. NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES Do Not Buy ANY SHOE No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of the UNION STAMP. All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union. Do not accept a-y excuse for absence of the Union Stamp!

UNION MADE SHOES. UNION MADE SHOES. CALL READERS TAKE NOTICE WHAT YOU'RE LOOKING FOR WE HAVE MEADE SHOE COMPANY 102-104 Myrtle Ave., Cor. Bridge St., BROOKLYN BROOKLYN'S BEST KNOWN SHOE HOUSE.

NOW NOW NOW

is the time to avail yourselves of the bargain getting opportunity offered by

MARCUS BROS. 121-123 CANAL ST. Cor. CHRYSTIE ST.

At the New Sale Commencing SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12

See what such a firm can do for its patrons and the public in general

Another \$30,000 Worth of Clothing Has Been Marked Down to Less Than the Cost of Material

When we announced our last monster sale over 3,000 people hastened to take advantage of this opportunity for receiving tremendous value for a very small sum of money to their complete and lasting satisfaction. Again they have convinced themselves that there is no better place to purchase really good and stylish clothing at a fabulously low figure and that there is no need of seeking better bargains elsewhere, because they do not exist. We organize this sale again because we do not carry stock over from one year to the next.

Children's Suits, Overcoats and Russian Coats and Reefers, heretofore \$4, \$5, now at this sale **\$1.98**

Men's Suits, heretofore sold at \$12, \$15, \$18, now at this sale **\$8**

Men's Overcoats, heretofore sold at \$12, \$15, now at this sale **\$8**

Spring Overcoats, heretofore sold at \$12, \$15, \$18, now at this sale, only **\$8**

Young Men's Suits, sizes 15-20, heretofore \$10, \$12, \$14, now at this sale, only **\$8**

Young Men's Overcoats, sizes 15-20, heretofore \$10, \$12, \$15, now at this sale, only **\$8**

English Walking Suits, heretofore sold at \$10, \$15, \$20, now at this sale, only **\$10**

Prince Alberts, heretofore sold at \$20, 25, now at this sale **\$10**

Cravenettes, heretofore sold at \$12, \$15, now at this sale, only **\$10**

Automobile Coats, heretofore sold at \$12, \$15, now at this sale, only **\$10**

Rain Coats, heretofore sold at \$12, \$15, now at this sale, only **\$10**

Everything we offer now for this sale must go. The New York public is offered now the rare opportunity of purchasing \$12, \$15, \$18 and \$20 Suits and Overcoats for **\$8.00 Eight \$8.00 and \$10 Ten \$10** Remember Saturday Morning, February 12, introduces the first day of the New Monster Sale

MARCUS BROS. 121-123 CANAL STREET, COR. CHRYSTIE ST., NEW YORK. ONE BLOCK FROM THIRD AVENUE "L" STATION.

TO FIGHT SCHEME OF HOUSING SCABS

That They Are to Be Boarded at Gimbel Store Leads Steamfitters to Oppose Plan.

A special meeting of the striking members of the Steamfitters' Union at Astor Hall, 23 St. Marks place, yesterday afternoon, Edward H. Mead made the announcement that if the rumor is true that the contractors who have the steamfitters' work on the new Gimbel store, at 32nd Avenue and 32d street, intend to board the men and their families in small huts and board their scabs at the house of construction, the union will send a committee to see the Mayor and try to persuade him to put a stop to the plan.

MANY DARK ROOMS

Tenement Inspectors Find 408 Houses Inadequately Lighted.

Owners of tenement houses had better obey the law. Wednesday night Tenement House Commissioner Murphy, with 120 assistants, determined to inspect the lighting in 1,183 houses in all sections of Manhattan. Of the number, 408 were found to be inadequately lighted; and affidavits to that effect were filed in the commissioner's office yesterday.

GIVE YOUR DOLLARS A CHANCE

Many dollars leave your pocket every week. Other Call readers are no exception. They, too, spend money. We ask you to give your dollars a chance to do something for The Call. A good deal can be accomplished if our readers will be more thoughtful in the matter of patronizing Call advertisers.

As soon as all our readers will rally round The Call we shall have a better paper. Kindly think this matter over and act.

LADIES', GENTS' & CHILDREN'S SHOES.
 1264 AVENUE A.
 Bet. 82d & 84th Sts.
 Prices Lower Than Anywhere Else.

UNION LABELS.



MORE DISCOVERIES IN U. S. BEEF PROBE

Indictment May Be Brought by Federal Grand Jury Against "Independent" Concern.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The federal grand jury inquiry into the Beef Trust was suddenly broadened today when employees, former and present, of Schwarzchild & Sulzberger, the supposed independent concern, were summoned.

\$15,000 FOR A LIFE

Young Widow Received Verdict From Erie Railroad.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 10.—A \$15,000 verdict was given Mrs. Sadie V. Legg, a young woman, of this city, today in an action against the Erie railroad. Mrs. Legg's husband was killed at the West Main street crossing of the Erie in this city several months ago.

REASON FOR HIGH PRICES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—One contributing cause of the high price of meat, according to a report of the department of commerce and labor issued today, is the fact that live stock receipts for 1909 at seven leading interior markets were the lowest since 1904.

"PARLORS" RAIDED

Chicago Police Swop Down on Disorderly Houses and Arrest Inmates.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Seven bath, manicure and massage parlors, six of them in the loop district, were raided by detectives last night and the keepers arrested on warrants charging them with keeping resorts. Twenty other women found in them were also arrested on disorderly charges and booked as inmates.

TAKE CARE OF PERIN'S SON.

Cared for by a nurse, Lawrence Perin, Jr., the infant son of Lawrence Perin, recently committed to a private sanitarium as insane, reached New York yesterday on the Hamburg, and was taken at once to Baltimore where his grandparents live. The child, eighteen months old, was made motherless by the suicide of Mrs. Perin several months ago.

OLD EMPLOYEE DROPS DEAD.

Stricken with an attack of apoplexy, Edward Simpson, seventy years old, of 417 West 25th street, dropped dead yesterday behind the huge syphons in the establishment of James Matthews at 222 East 26th street. During the last ten years the aged man, who was pensioned by the proprietor, after forty years' service, remained about doing little jobs.

YIELD OR WE STRIKE, SAY RAILROAD MEN

Unless Bosses Grant Demanded Wage Increase, Chicago Yards Will Be Tied Up.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Vice President Whitney, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and the members of committees representing the Brotherhood of Yardmen, employed on the eighteen railroads having Chicago terminals, today issued their ultimatum to the general managers committee representing the railroads. Whitney told the railroads that unless the demands of the men, especially the demand for a wage increase of 5 cents an hour, are not granted at once, a general strike will be called.

REACTION AHEAD NOW

Spanish Clericals Expected to Provoke a Sudden Uproar, However. MADRID, Feb. 10.—Ex-President Moret is the latest Spanish diplomat to find that it doesn't pay to stand sponsor for any plan to liberalize the Spanish government, in the opinion of government officials today who are acquainted with the inside workings that resulted in the resignation yesterday of Moret and his cabinet.

PRODUCE "THE SNOW STORM"

Private Performance of Psychological Drama Sunday Evening. "The Snow Storm," a psychological drama in four acts, by Stanislaus Przybyszewski adapted from the Polish by Herman Bernstein, will be performed for the first time in America next Sunday evening at the Hackett Theater. The performance is entirely private, and is given in order to maintain a movement in New York to give special productions of international dramas on Sunday evenings.

SNOW AND SHADOW BALL

GIVEN BY THE 23d A. D. Socialist Party of Brooklyn

AT METROPOLITAN SAENGER HALL

Friday Evening, February 11, 1910

TICKET, 25 CENTS.

NO MEXICAN STRIKE

Threat of American Railroad Men Brings Government to Terms.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 10.—A strike threat of the American railroad men had a salutary effect upon the Mexican officials, as all differences between the conductors and engineers of the National Railways of Mexico and the management were settled yesterday afternoon, the peace pact being signed at 2:30 o'clock.

FREE LECTURE BY EDMUND SEIDEN

SUBJECT: "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon: The Tactics of Revolutionary Socialism." AT MOUNT MORRIS HALL, 1264 5th Av., Bet. 110th & 114th Sts. UNDER THE AUSPICES OF 24TH AND 35TH A. D. SOCIALIST LEAGUE PARTY. ALL WELCOME.

AMUSEMENTS

Patrons the VARIETY FAIR, 347 Broadway, Up-to-date Moving Pictures and the latest songs. Daily admission, 2 cts.

HIPPORONE Daily Mat. Best Good Even. at 2. 25c to 15c. SPECTACLES—CIRCUS—SATURDAY

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Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

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

CROSSED THREADS.

By Helen Hunt Jackson.
The alien threads by viewless spinners spun.
They float so idly on the summer breeze
To make each summer morning fair.
They come like silver in the summer sun,
Caught by wayward breezes, one by one,
Down to east and west and fanned there.
They sweep on all the roads their sudden mare.
They sign which road doth safest, frost
The aged insects know, that soar so
To meet their death upon each summer day.
How rare we any human deed assign:
To reckon any moment's cost;
Or any pathway trust as safe and plain
We see not where the threads have crossed?

WAGE WORKERS AS NATION BUILDERS.

Recent investigation of the origin of the American public school system shows that it was due chiefly to the demand of the wage earners, dominated by a bread-and-butter argument. The modern free tax supported school originated in the eventful period 1820 to 1850. The famous embargo act of Jefferson's administration and the war of 1812 artificially forced the rapid development of American manufactures. At the conclusion of the struggle there was a panic and financial depression. Long continued hard times adversely affected the wage earners in our truly infant industries. With the return of business activity, mills and factories were enlarged and multiplied. People long accustomed to rural environment were suddenly thrust into barrack-like homes in dreary mushroom factory towns. The now-familiar evils of city life began to make their first appearance in American soil. Pauperism, juvenile crime, woman and child labor in factories became well known. The modern American wage earner then appeared on the industrial and political horizon.

Mixed together in the growing cities and towns, opportunities for organization and agitation were not lacking. The long struggle between the conservative of the Atlantic coast region and the turbulent and individualistic gentlemen of the uplands and the shrewds and finally forced the nation in most of the Northern States of the old religious and property qualifications for the exercise of the franchise. At a propitious time the democratic frontiersman placed the ballot in the hands of the newly cre-

ated class of factory and town wage earners; and the workmen's ballots gave the nation its free school system. New and unusual social and industrial conditions breed evils, apparent and real, and foster discontent and unrest. In the cities and factory towns of the period, the workers felt that the times were a-wry; and with the child-like faith of utopia builders they looked for a panacea for the ills they suffered.

For years influential and learned men had been preaching the doctrine that the uneducated must ever remain in a degraded caste. "Equality among men results only from education," "the educated man is a good citizen, the uneducated an undesirable one."

The potent push came from the firm demand of an aroused and insistent wage earning class armed with the ballot. The rural districts, employers, and men of wealth were rarely favorable to the tax-supported school; and often their voices were raised against it in bitter protest or stinging invective.

A careful study of the development of the public school system in different states—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, and the utter lack of a free school system in the slave-holding South, confirm these brief general statements.

The wage earners were touched with the enthusiasm of a utopian dreamer. Given free and universal education, and they firmly believed, all social ills would vanish as the mists before the morning sun. A mistaken idea it has proved to be; but it was nevertheless potent and compelling in that formative period of our industrial history.

Only a few years later, following another panic, the workers, again discontented and suffering, looked for another social panacea. They found it then in free homesteads for actual settlers. Give each man the right to acquire a quarter section of virgin soil, and all will be well. Again, the wage earners play no small part in giving the nation another important measure—the homestead act.

He who interprets our national history aright must not overlook the influence of the workmen. Witness the abolition of imprisonment for debt, mechanics' lien laws, the homestead act, departments of labor statistics, eight hour laws, and so on through a list which is not short.

Many of our cherished institutions and legislative measures are the concrete results of the efforts of a combination of insurgent reformers and the wage earners, made in opposition to organized wealth and traditor conservatism. To the wage earner who gets his bread by the sweat of his brow are due many of the important stones in our national edifice.—The Public.

ANOTHER NEW RAND SCHOOL COURSE FOR GIRLS.

Next week there will begin at the Rand School a course of twelve lectures on "Woman in Industry," conducted by Mrs. Bertha Malloy. As the course has been planned especially for girls who are members of the Shirtwaist Makers' Union, and who have been taking, part in the shirtwaist makers' strike, they are to have the special privilege of attending this course free of charge. Others wishing to take it must pay the regular fee. This series of lectures dealing with one of the most important of present-day conditions, the presence of women in industrial life, should draw a very large attendance. Mrs. Malloy will be happy to give full information about the course at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street.

Do not forget the entertainment and ball of the Women's Committee tonight at the Harmon Terrace, 104th street, between Second and Third avenues. Every one is expected.

I. KRAUSS, Manufacturer of Embers and Beiges for all occasions.
ALL WORK UNION MADE.
128 CLIFTON ST. Tel. 1288 Orchard.
BRONX 2202 34 AVE. Tel. Harlem 2671.

S. CASSEL

UP TO DATE UNION HATTER
89 Rivington, cor. Ludlow Street

MAYOR ORDERS PROBE OF WOMAN CLUBBING

He Directs Immediate Suspension and Trial of Accused Policemen—Brooklyn Man's Complaint.

Acting on Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick's investigation of the alleged mistreating of a woman in the rear room of a barber shop, near the East 34th street ferry station, Mayor Gaynor yesterday sent a letter to Police Commissioner Baker directing that the two patrolmen be suspended and tried at once, that the identity of two other policemen implicated by citizens be established and reported to him, and that the captain of the East 35th street station and the inspector of the district appear before the Mayor at his office tomorrow.

The Mayor in his letter, after referring to the abuse of the woman in the rear room of the barber shop at 404 East 34th street, where he says she was taken from the street by Harry G. Weitzel, of the traffic squad, directs that Weitzel and Patrolman John W. Grove, who was the other man presumably with him, be suspended and tried forthwith.

"We must get rid," the Mayor adds, "of all the ruffians on the police force."

The letter then goes on to state that two other policemen on post in the neighborhood were informed by citizens of what was going on, but when they learned that policemen were complained of they refused to act. The Mayor requests to know their names at once, with a view to further action.

The captain of the East 35th street station is Patrick Gray, a brother-in-law of Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany boss.

The inspector included in the Mayor's order is Richard Walsh.

Punched on the Mouth.

James J. Hughes, of 232 Degraw street, Brooklyn, after calling at the Hamilton avenue station yesterday morning and reporting that he had been punched on the mouth at Hamilton avenue and Woodhull street by a uniformed policeman, refused at 8 o'clock to come to the station and try and pick out his man.

When Hughes reported the assault at 2 a.m., he was told to come back at 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the men who were on duty when he was attacked would be going out. Acting Captain McElroy, when he heard of the alleged assault, sent Sergeant Clifford to Hughes' home to invite him to be present at the 8 o'clock line-up.

Clifford returned to the police station and informed the acting captain that Hughes had changed his mind about making charges against the policeman who struck him. Hughes, said Clifford, declared that he wouldn't make any charges even if he picked out the man who struck him.

Acting Captain McElroy reported this to Inspector Dillon. The inspector then gave orders that Hughes be brought to the station house whether he cared to come or not. If he refused, a summons was to be obtained in the Butler Street Police Court. The man, he insisted, should not be permitted to drop the case.

AUTO OWNER MUST PAY.

Boy Injured by Auto Gets \$3,000—Mother Killed Saving Him.

WHITE PLAINS, Feb. 10.—A verdict for \$3,000 was awarded today by a jury in the Supreme Court to Leopold Bauman, of Mount Vernon, as guardian of his son, Julius F. Bauman, twelve years old, against Tully C. Estes, a New York broker.

The boy sued for \$20,000 damages for injuries he received when an automobile owned by the defendant ran him down on the White Plains road at Wakefield last year.

His mother was killed in trying to save him.

A jury last month awarded Bauman \$2,500 damages against Estes for the death of his wife.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST.

DON'T LOOK FOR BARGAINS

When you are troubled with your eyes. Have your eyes examined at

COMRADE B. L. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE,
203 East Broadway
(3 doors from Educational).

\$1 GLASSES \$1
Your Eyes Examined and treated by
DR. L. H. KRAMEK,
From The Precision Opt. Co.,
Opp. State Bank 275 Grand St.

MEETING HALLS.

ARLINGTON HALL 10-21 St. Maria bet. 2d and 3d aves., elegant hall for balls, concerts, wedding and banquets, modern heating plants. A. Hollander, Prop. 12

LABOR TEMPLE 243-247 E. 64th St. New York.
Workers' Educational Association.
Halls for Meetings, Entertainment and Balls.
Telephone, 1099 7th.
Free Library open from 2 to 10 P. M.

LABOR LYCEUM 949 Wiltoughby Ave. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organization. Owned and Controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association.

Socialist News of the Day

Notice of meetings must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at 8 p.m., unless otherwise specified.

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business.
4th A. D.—414 Grand street.
5th A. D.—313 Grand street.
25th and 27th A. D.—112 East 19th street.
22d A. D. (Branch 1, Bronx)—2669 Third avenue.
1st and 25th A. D. (German)—111 Seventh avenue.

26th Assembly District.
A big audience is expected at the headquarters of the 26th A. D., 112 East 104th street, this evening, when Morris will lecture on "The Socialist Program." Admission free. Those wishing not to be turned away for lack of room should be in their seats before 8 o'clock.

Young Men's League.

Young Men's Educational League, 83 East 4th street. Edward King will lecture on "More About the Most Ancient Races in Old India." Seats free. 8:30 prompt.

West Side Agitation Committee.

Package party and dance at 585 8th avenue. Ladies are asked to bring packages. Admission for gentlemen, 10 cents.

BROOKLYN.

Business.
3d and 8th A. D.—Special meeting at 477 Atlantic avenue to effect amalgamation of both branches. Very important that members of both branches attend.

7th A. D.—Sixth avenue.
9th A. D. (Branch 3)—9103 Fifth avenue.
9th A. D. (Branch 1) and 16th A. D.—3709 Hamilton avenue.
23d A. D. (Branch 1)—675 Glenmont avenue.
22d A. D. (Branch 4)—Criterion Hall, Sutter and Alabama.

People's Forum Lectures.

East New York Branch, Criterion Hall, Alabama and Sutter avenues. G. C. Streeter, subject, "Cooperatives for the People."

Williamsburg Branch, 181 McKibbin street. Adolph Beney, Brooklyn Philosophical Association, begins a series of four lectures on Henrik Ibsen, the dramatist Professor Harned, the first being "Ghosts: The Socialist Ideal of Education and Life."

Questioning and discussion. Free admission at both these lectures.

23d A. D. Ball.

Branch 2 of the 23d Assembly district will give a snow and shadow ball next Friday evening, at Metropolitan Scaeger Hall, Pitkin avenue and Watkins street. The profits will go toward the maintenance of the clubrooms.

The fourth annual mask and civic ball of the Bay Ridge Social Club will be held this evening at Johnson's Short Road Casino, Fourth avenue and 101st street, Ft. Hamilton.

There will be four contests for costumes, and in addition to this there will be a cash prize waltz. Competition for these prizes will be closely contested. Dancing will continue all night, and the orchestra will furnish the music.

The officers of the club for 1910 are: Elmer S. Anderson, president; J. S. Corcoran, vice-president; J. Donahue, second vice-president; B. Truss, third vice-president; W. Davis, fourth vice-president; H. Anderson, treasurer.

ASKS LONG SENTENCE

Italian Prefers Jail to Clutches of His Country's Authorities.

Giovanni Iala, a newly arrived Italian, who gave his address as 231 East 150th street, surprised Judge Rosalyn in General Sessions yesterday by asking that he be sent to prison for a very long term.

"It will be safer for me there," he explained through an interpreter, "for if I should be sent back to Italy I would be executed in a short time. Yes, I want to go to a prison in America."

The reason for this unusual request lay in the fact that Iala served a sentence of seven and a half years in his native land before coming here, and if Italian authorities get their hands on him again after committing another crime it will be a short shift for him. So Iala believed, at any rate.

The man was arrested on January 20, just two weeks after landing, for knocking Sebastina Tobacco in his shop at 600 Morris street. Tobacco proved strong enough to get over the slash, but it is likely that Iala will have his wish gratified when he comes up for sentence next Wednesday.

SIX MEN BLOWN UP

Many Others Injured When Old Sawmill Boiler Explodes.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 10.—Six men were killed outright and two fatally injured, besides many slightly hurt, when the boiler in Prineeling's sawmill at Crump, eighteen miles north-west of Bay City, blew up this morning. Twenty-five men were employed and not all escaped unhurt.

The dead are: William Coppersmith, twenty-four, single; Oscar Shoop, twenty-three, single; George De Witt, thirty-five, single; Ward Amidon, thirty; married; Chris Johnson, thirty-eight; single; John Flood, age unknown.

The most seriously injured are: Frank Ivey, leg broken; Ben Graph, cracked, may die, and three others, whose names are unknown.

The explosion occurred just before starting time this morning. The men were standing about the boiler room getting warm when the boiler let go with a bang. It is said the boiler was old and had been in use many years.

QUEENS COUNTY.

A meeting of the county executive committee will be held tonight at the clubhouse, 457 Green street, Evergreen. The debate committee has a report to make, action upon which requires the attendance of every delegate.

NEWARK.

Branch 16th Ward—Labor Lyceum, Eighteenth avenue and 10th street.

HARRISON.

W. H. Labor Lyceum—16th street. Business meeting.

Headley to Lecture.

George H. Headley will lecture on "Wage, Labor and Capital" at 4th street. By explaining the true meaning of capital and the important part it made to pay in the economic life of the capitalist class, the speaker will show how the workers are systematically and legally "robbed" of the wealth they create.

PHILADELPHIA.

15th and 39th Wards Branch—Music Hall, 26th street and Girard avenue.

Uptown Jewish Branch—531 North 5th street.
Scott Nearing will address the University of Pennsylvania chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, 11 Houston Hall, 25th and Spruce streets, tomorrow at 2 p.m. Subject, "The High Cost of Living." Nearing is an instructor in economics in the university. Public welcome. Free admission.

YORKVILLE DANCE.

Saturday night at the Yorkville headquarters, 1461 Third avenue, will witness an entertainment in which the children of the Yorkville Socialist Sunday School will participate. Music, sketches, dialogues and recitations. A dance will follow the entertainment. All comrades are urged to bring their friends, especially parents, in order that they may be induced to enroll their children in the Sunday school. Entertainment begins at 7:30 p.m. sharp. Admission is free.

QUEENS COUNTY.

At their last meetings Branches Evergreen and Wyckoff Heights decided to amalgamate and form one branch for the entire territory of Ridgewood, Cypress Hills, Evergreen, Wyckoff Heights and Metropolitan, to be known as Branch Ridgewood.

Branch Ridgewood No. 1 (English) will meet at the clubhouse, 457 Green street, Evergreen, every second and fourth Monday in the month. Branch Ridgewood No. 2 (German) will meet every first and third Thursday at the same place.

MYSTIC, CONN.

Secretary Clark of Local Mystic, sends the following:

I inclose herewith 55 cents in stamps for the shirtwaist strikers, the amount being the collection taken up at the Mystic (Conn.) Socialist Sunday school, Sunday, January 9.

The school will give a children's masquerade party on Lincoln's Birthday. Over fifty members are now enrolled in two departments, and new members are added weekly. If this can be done in a small place like Mystic, why not in the other towns and cities in the state where there are large numbers, as almost all of them are located in larger towns and cities?

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Collegiate Equal Suffrage League of New York State announces two lectures by W. I. Thomas, professor of sociology in the University of Chicago. Thomas is the author of "Sex and Society" and the recent articles on "Woman" in the American Magazine. These lectures will be held at the Berkeley Theater, 18 West 44th street. The subject of his first lecture, to be given today at 8:30 p.m., will be "Eugenics of Race Development." His second lecture, on Tuesday, February 15, at 8:30 p.m., will treat of "What Women Can Do Before They Vote."

The Collegiate League is also arranging an "At Home" at the house of Mrs. John Winters Brannan, 11 West 12th street, for this evening at 8 o'clock, at which Miss Caroline Lenox and Miss Elmo Byrnes will be the speakers. The league headquarters were opened last week at 29 East 23d street. Members of the league will be there every afternoon from 4 to 5:30 to attend to business matters and give information.

Wage Earners' League of the Political Equality Association, 307 Henry street. Mrs. Sofia M. Lohninger and Mrs. Mary H. Ford will speak. 8 p.m.

Mount Morris Hall, 1364 Fifth avenue, will give a lecture on "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon." All welcome.

Citizens' protest conference, Labor Lyceum, 945 Wiltoughby avenue, room 1. Election of permanent chairman.

LAURA BIGGAR AGAIN.

Actress Sued for \$100,000 Damages by Aggrieved Divorced Wife.

Another chapter in the career of Laura Biggar, the actress, was begun yesterday with the trial of the suit brought against her before Supreme Court Justice Crane and a jury in Part IV, Brooklyn, by Mrs. Agnes Mary Hendrick to recover \$100,000 damages for alienating the affections of Mrs. Hendrick's now divorced husband, Dr. Charles C. Hendrick.

Laura Biggar was not in court, and it is said, will not be in attendance at the trial owing to her absence in California, but she was represented by her attorneys, C. R. and C. W. Caruth. She filed an answer to Mrs. Hendrick's complaint, making a general denial of the plaintiff's charges.

It is understood that she had been examined in California through a commission, which was appointed for that purpose, as was likewise Dr. Hendrick, who is also said to be in California, and the testimony of the two will be read in court.

DENNISON IS INDICTED.

Herbert J. Dennison was indicted yesterday by the grand jury on a charge of attempting murder in the first degree, on the complaint of John Frederick. It is expected that the defense will be in court and a jury will be made to have a commission appointed to examine him. Physicians have pronounced him a paranoiac, and it is doubtful whether the case will proceed very far.

Ben Hanford Memorial Fund

Dear Voice of the Comrades: Inclosed find check for \$2, with our best wishes for the success of your new plan to finance this call. This is our mite toward the Hanford Memorial Fund.

WALTER KRUESI.
CHARLOTTE KRUESI.
Dear Comrades: Here is another brick for the Ben Hanford Memorial Fund. As soon as I get through selling the tickets for the Debts meeting, I will have more time for the manufacture of bricks for the foundation of that beautiful edifice that is to be. Then, when I am old and gray-haired and The Call the strongest paper in America, I shall be able to say that I carried bricks to build the foundation.

MIKE KOSLOW.
Receipts Wednesday, February 10.
Previously acknowledged..... \$54.65
D. Tuck, Baltimore, Md..... 1.00
H. H. Thatcher, New York..... 2.00
Benjamin Macmahon, New York..... 2.00
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J. Edmundson, New York..... .50
G. Petrit, New York..... 1.00
John Y. Starck, Brooklyn..... 2.00
John W. Wall, New York..... 1.00
J. Newman, New York..... 1.00

Total..... \$20.50
Grand total..... \$77.15

ANOTHER BLOWUP IN CHERY

Bursting of Steam Pipe Delays Removal of Mine's Dead.

CHERRY, Ill., Feb. 10.—The work of clearing the tunnels of the St. Paul mine preparatory to removing the 200 dead bodies still in the lower levels, was stopped today by the explosion of a steam pipe in the air shaft. This filled the shaft with scalding steam and endangered the lives of a score of miners working in it.

No one was hurt, but the work cannot be resumed for twenty-four hours.

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COMMERCE AND PRODUCTION.

Judging from the Washington dispatches, the annual report of the Commissioner of Corporations should prove very interesting reading.

The Commissioner is reported as stating that "the deepest interest of this generation lies in the control of its dominant commercial forces. * * * The corporation has become the accepted machinery for handling these forces. It is the artificial creature of the community. We have given it great power and exemptions not permitted to the individual."

Commissioner Knox looks upon the whole trust problem from the point of view of the lawyer, and not of the economist. To his legal mind there is the sharpest possible contrast between the individual property owner and the corporation. The individual property owner appears to him as a natural object, independent of society, even antedating society, while the corporation is an artificial creature of the community.

It is easy enough to understand how Mr. Knox and the entire school he represents have arrived at this view. Individual private property is a very ancient institution and is the subject matter of all legal systems, which presuppose its existence, while the corporation is a comparatively modern institution, the birth and growth of which can be clearly traced in all important details. The former, therefore, appears as natural and eternal, while the latter is artificial and transitory.

But in actual historical fact there is no justification whatever for this contrast. Private property, though more ancient, is no more eternal than the corporation. Nor is it more "natural," as opposed to the "artificial" corporation. The earlier and simpler, as well as the later and more complex, form of private property is a natural, that is to say, necessary and inevitable product of certain forms of production. Each of them is a creation of society, but not a voluntary creation. The legal forms with which they were surrounded merely served to sanction the actual relations in the social processes of production.

These are, of course, mere commonplace of the history of society. But the propertied classes, notwithstanding all their boasted culture, have never been able to comprehend them. Such is the force of self-interest. Only the proletariat is, as a class, capable of comprehending these essential, though elementary, truths.

But now that the middle classes—those fanatics of private property—are being oppressed by the highest developments of that same private property, how energetic they become in drawing the unavoidable conclusions, so far as their middle class interests and outlook permit them. The modern gigantic productive process, which is the basis of the entire corporate structure, does not interest them in the least. The only thing that interests them is the corporation in its purely commercial aspect. "The corporation has concentrated enormous commercial power in the hands of a few men," says Commissioner Knox. And again, "the deepest interest of this generation lies in the control of its dominant commercial forces." He seems to be totally unaware that beneath this commercial skyscraper there is a vast subterranean basis of millions of men, women, and children directing the gigantic instruments of the modern process of production.

But so far as he sees this process at all, namely, its superficial commercial aspect, Commissioner Knox draws perfectly valid conclusions. "The issue," he says, "is national; action by the federal government is imperative under its unquestioned power and duty to regulate interstate commerce. The federal government is the only adequate authority; one of the primary motives for its creation was for a national control of national business. Those directing our great corporations have deliberately nationalized them in size and scope; they cannot now be heard to object to a centralized control which they themselves have made necessary. They have made their businesses truly governmental in their effect on the people. They cannot now deny that the government is concerned therein."

It remains for the working class, which is most vitally interested in the fundamental productive process, to draw the right conclusions in its own interest. And that not only in the ultimate sense of social ownership of the means of production and social control of the productive process, but also in the more immediate sense. The great industries of the nation have broken through the narrow bounds of the separate states. The great industries of New York and Massachusetts are most intimately connected with those of Alabama and Colorado and Oregon. Labor legislation in all its complex details—whether in relation to the regulation of the hours of labor, or of the labor of women and children, or of the employment of safety appliances, or of employers' liability in its various forms, or of making provision against unemployment, or of workmen's insurance—is no longer capable of being handled by the states. The only power that can deal with it effectively is that of the nation as a whole.

To this lack of a national system of labor legislation may be traced most of the hardships which have become the curse of American labor. The creation of a national system of labor legislation is, therefore, one of the foremost tasks of the American labor movement. To this task it should bend all its energies.

The forces opposed to the creation of a national system of labor legislation are many and powerful. They are not merely economic, but also political and legal. But for that very reason the achievement of this task will be one of the utmost historical significance. By overcoming the resistance of these backward forces, labor will have cleared the path for the unimpeded sweep of historical progress. It will, thus become the leading class of the nation, one that will draw to itself the best elements of all the other classes.

NURSERY RHYMES FOR GROWN-UPS.

HUSH A BYE, BABY ON THE TREE TOP,
WHEN THE WIND BLOWS THE CRADLE WILL ROCK.



WHEN THE BOUGH BREAKS THE CRADLE WILL FALL,
DOWN TUMBLES BABY, BOUGH, CRADLE, AND ALL.



POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS—II.

By Robert Hunter.

Many bank directors are already agitated over the question of a postal savings bank.

One very distinguished gentleman of the banking fraternity was recently interviewed by the press. He said that undoubtedly the idea of a postal savings bank was popular.

He said and believed that nine out of ten American citizens favored the plan, but despite all that he declared there are difficulties in the way which the people little dream of.

For instance they do not seem to realize that the savings banks who now take care of their money are extremely well conducted.

They have experts at the head of these institutions who invest the funds with extreme care and with every possible attention.

And therefore he said the people should consider whether it is advisable to allow inexperienced politicians to take charge of their funds. And even this is not the chief danger. What in the world will the United States government do with all this money? How will it invest it wisely?

This is a matter of the most serious and vital interest to masses of poor people who need to have their savings safeguarded with all care.

Now, that all sounds very, very fine. The only thing I don't like about it is its insincerity. I sometimes admire a daring pirate, but I cannot refrain from contempt for the hypocrite.

This particular banker is a director of numerous trust companies and savings banks. He is a man who has made millions out of the engaging occupation of investing other people's money.

Now, if he would come out frankly as an ordinary laborer would when a

new machine was being introduced into his trade and fight the machine because it took away his livelihood I should respect him as honest, however stupid.

But this banker doesn't say the only thing wrong with the postal savings bank is that it will cut off his livelihood. He doesn't say that it is going to hurt his business.

Oh, no. He says to those whom he has fleeced for years, "Be careful, dear little sheep, of the dangers which confront you in this attempt to destroy my fatherly care."

Now, what are the facts? The savings banks of this country hold on deposit \$2,500,000,000. They pay on these deposits less than 3 per cent interest.

Thousands upon thousands place in those banks their little savings. They go there, hand their money over to clerks, who write the sum down in their books and the bankers take care of it.

Lots of other people come around to the bank to borrow money. They are willing to pay 5, 6 or 7 per cent on every dollar they borrow.

Sometimes the United States, which is always in debt, wants to borrow money, and the savings banks loan the money, at let's say, 4 per cent.

They take the money of the poor, buy bonds, mortgages and various other forms of indebtedness and realize on this money, let's say, an average of 5 per cent.

If they pay 3 per cent to the depositors and make an average of 5 per cent on their loans the difference yields a fairly snug profit to those who control the banks.

I do not know what the total profits are of the various savings banks in the United States, but I do know they pay profits to the stockholders, comfortable salaries to the officials and handsome fees to the directors and lawyers.

And I do know that the business is one of the safest and most profitable that gentlemen of high breeding can engage in.

Naturally they don't want the gov-

ernment to take on this business and interfere with the present savings banks, and so they say, "What would the government do with all that money?"

Well, there are various things the government might do with all that money. For instance, the government has a public debt amounting to over \$1,000,000,000.

It has made some loans on which it pays 3 and 4 per cent. It has also issued bonds to pay for the Panama canal, on which it agrees to pay 3 per cent, exempt from all taxation.

The postal savings department might hereafter make such loans.

Some of that money might be used to extinguish the public debt and instead of men who have millions to invest, owing the government bonds to one kind and another, the people who have only a few dollars to invest might own these bonds.

The money might be used also to loan on mortgages and thus help to reduce the rate from 6, 7, 8 and 9 per cent, which is now paid, to a lower rate.

The money might even be used to help well organized co-operative establishments or to extend irrigation projects. The money might be used as similar funds are used in Germany to buy land and to build clean and sanitary tenements.

In fact, there are thousands of good, useful ways in which these savings of the people could be utilized for the benefit of the people.

The gentlemen who now control the banks and trust companies have no difficulty in investing other people's money.

They have no difficulty in making large profits out of the savings of widows, orphans, small shopkeepers and wage earners.

They have no difficulty in taking the savings for which they pay 3 per cent and loaning them to other people at 5 and 7 per cent. They have no difficulty, it seems, in growing rich and powerful out of this little matter of safeguarding the people's money.

The present American government is a pretty sad, incompetent, disreputable affair. It is eaten through with graft. It is dominated by a gang of hirelings that no free people would think of tolerating an hour.

And until the people change the government, control it democratically and learn enough to know what the government might really do to benefit the people, there is little hope of any good fruit.

We don't, therefore, set much store upon anything that may be done by the Republican or Democratic parties in establishing postal savings banks or in doing any other thing that might benefit the people.

They are too much interested in protecting the graft and in concealing the robberies that now profit the powerful.

The only thing that can really benefit the people will be for them to take charge of their affairs; but in so far as we have yet a little intelligence we protest against the lies and hypocrisy of the bank directors who now claim to be the guardians of the interests of the poor savings bank depositors.

Whether under the present corrupt government it will benefit the people to change from privately owned banks to publicly owned banks, is a question.

Whether to turn from private grafters to public grafters would benefit the people is a question, but don't get the idea that the gentlemen who now direct the savings banks are one bit better or more unselfish than any other parasites.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE HOMESTAKE LOCKOUT.

By W. C. Benfer.

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

(Continued from yesterday.)

By playing the part of Little Father (or Mother) to its employees, the company has always been in a position to get the votes of its serfs without much trouble. This has enabled it to control practically all the city officials and many of the county and state officials and some judges. Practically all the land, timber and water in this part of the state "belongs" to the Homestake Company, and it cost practically nothing, compared to its real value. Employees are paying per month from \$2.50 up for the use of water in their homes, according to the number of spigots or the number of boarders kept. Some years back a railroad corporation desired a right of way through the main street of the city of Lead, and knowing that Superintendent Grier owned the city of Lead and its administration, he was the man selected to secure the franchise. He got it and transferred it to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company. The best street in the city was given away, and the city has to keep it clean in the bargain.

Mrs. Hearst "kindly" maintains a free library and free kindergarten in Lead. She also contributes \$200 annually to each of its churches, which may account for the fact that many of the preachers are today preaching Homestakeism instead of Christianity. The people of the Black Hills had learned to pray to Homestake stockholders and thank them for blessings received, and expected, and it is the belief of the writer that God has taken a cruel way to punish them for their idolatry.

MR. HEARST'S CONNECTION.

Some people have written and spoken against William Randolph Hearst, the "great" publisher, because he hasn't used his mighty influence to bring about peace in Lead and justice to the Homestake employees. Mr. Hearst has denied that he owns a share of stock in the Homestake company. Possibly so. But the writer can relate an instance to prove that Mr. Hearst has had influence with the management at one time, and it is possible that he has not lost the key to the lock that has been turned and bolted against the men who earned the money that started him in the publishing and brain-buzzing business. During the campaign of 1906, when William Randolph Hearst was a candidate for governor of New York, the enterprising New York World sent a bright chap named Fay to Lead to look up the benevolence of the Homestake company. Mr. Fay, being a bright man, as before stated, secured a lot of information, some gospel truth and the rest more than half true, and the World was making pretty good use of its story about Lead and the Homestake company, when Willie bethought him of the mighty influence he had, through the Homestake company, in the little town of Lead, S. Dak. Straightway he set the ticker in motion, with the result that the president and secretary of the Lead Miners' Union were summoned to the office of the Homestake company. What transpired there this writer knows not, but he does know that a special meeting of the Lead union was held late one evening and all the writings of the bright Mr. Fay were characterized as fabrications. Willie had influence with the Homestake company then, and it is to be regretted that, after the union men of the Black Hills have had unionism preached into them by the Hearst papers for all these years, Willie should all at once have lost the power to get them out of this fix his preaching has gotten them into. The average Black Hills miner has begun to believe that it was a part of his duty to his employer to believe what he read in the Hearst papers concerning the rights of man. He had begun to think that all the folk in the Hearst papers about "pluck-me" company stores meant what it said, but the Hearst store continued to make big

profits of his patronage, and by what it would do to the "starved something" in the setting, kept the other members for his profit. The Hearst defenders tell you that the company did not compel its employees to trade at the company stores. They practically fixed the prices at other stores. And those prices are high, compared to the wages paid.

Another "FLUCK-EM" Homestake of the benevolent kind of the Homestake company is a where the named employees are—at their own expense. Every \$1.10 is held out of their wages for hospital, regardless of how long the employe works. Men who are in one department during the year again accepted employment in another department during the same year, were confronted with two or three of \$1.10 for hospital fees. It is said that some of the employes are decided against the company's doctors of them just out of college, they not use them, the \$1.10 per week be paid just the same—it is held their wages. Have you ever seen a ment of such institutions in the Hearst papers?

A FEW COMMENTS.

At a mass meeting held Monday Superintendent Grier spoke on the meeting was called and advised to see if peace could be reached. The superintendent's action taken has been done and not hardly, and it was admitted that he had said the right to organize, as such right, but he did not favor bringing by force or intimidation, and the Lead union had done that when, he cited some indefinite dim past and told the big crowd of document in his office, signed by officials, that convicted the union's intimidation. He afterward furnished his own stenographer, and the absolutely denied that the union's intimidation and intimidation, that meant did admit that he had been by members of the union, on responsibility. He said at this time that the company feared a unionizing of the camp would mean the unions would take away the company's management of the business. Secretary Ryan on floor and informed Mr. Grier that union had been a good thing in the company's estimation, as long as merely a charitable organization, function was to take care of the stake company's cripples and the dead. As soon as the members signs of knowing what a union was, the company determined to crush it. Grier left the meeting without any plans for the future.

Will the Homestake company fight? The writer doesn't know, but, as Karl Marx has said, "They have nothing to lose but their chains." Those who thought something to lose have either signed up with the company, who remain had much hard work they lose them in the end, the lost nothing but an opportunity themselves to death for a living.

In the meantime, it is the duty of lover of fair play and justice to play in his power to keep workers from coming to Lead to help the pay or become burdens on the Federation.

(THE END.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LET US BE LIKE HANFORD!

Editor of The Call:

If there had been any doubt that Comrade Hanford was the best beloved Socialist in New York, that doubt has been completely dispelled by the sincere grief at his death, shown by all the Comrades. We are all agreed that a noble life has been extinguished. We all acknowledge that Comrade Hanford tried to live in accordance with the ideals and principles which are to guide the members of the society of the future. We know, too, that in this respect he succeeded better than most of us. Every one concedes that he was absolutely unselfish. He never gave a thought to his own advantage. His ambition rested in the welfare of his class. His mind was always laboring on the problem of finding the most effective weapons to fight the battle of the proletariat. It is doubtful whether as a propagandist he had an equal. His strong feeling, his sincerity, and above all, his never failing enthusiasm endeared him to the hearts of all his Comrades.

As a speaker he possessed all the fire, all the passion, all the ardor that make a great orator. I share with many others the belief that Hanford's persuasive powers entitle him to a place among the foremost of our time. Surely, one could have listened forever to that flexible voice and have watched the expressive face and the forceful gestures of our departed Comrade. When Hanford was speaking it was almost impossible for his hearers to be inattentive.

I do not know how he acquired his wonderful gift, but I do know that every Comrade honors himself by taking Hanford as his model.

In times gone by, it was the custom among nations and still is, to a limited extent, to erect monuments to their great generals. But mankind is beginning to realize that war is wrong and that the blessings of perpetual peace must be won for the human race. As long as commercial rivalries exist, however, war cannot cease.

There is only one movement that is bound to abolish war. In Hanford this universal peace movement had one of its ablest advocates. He was the intrepid general, encouraging and inspiring, his often weary and dispirited followers. Every one coming in contact with the revolutionary general became infected with his spirit. Thousands, animated by the fire of Hanford went forth to preach the gospel of Socialism. So, I say, let us, too, resolve at his grave to spread the faith, no matter what the cost to ourselves.

Let us dedicate our lives to the cause which he loved so well. Such a tribute is the best monument to a dead leader. THEODORE KIMMEL, New York, Feb. 8, 1910.

SOCIALIST WOMEN AND SHIRT-MAKERS' STRIKE.

Editor of The Call:

In today's issue of The Call appeared a statement concerning work done by Socialist women in shirt-makers' strike, signed three names of the national women's committee, Socialist party. My name is one of them.

I have to express my great pleasure at the fact that through a reasonable misunderstanding Comrade Malkiel attached my name to that statement.

At the last meeting of the N. Y. (local quorum) Comrade Malkiel read this letter written by private answer to a query from Chicago. I stated that I never of meeting publicly the services of Mrs. Velosh and others and stated that an official statement of this effect ought to be signed by quorum. Not for a moment to entertain the idea of accepting Comrade Malkiel's letter, in its present form, as an expression of our point. I was therefore painfully surprised to find myself responsible for Comrade Malkiel's private letter which I share only on some points. For example, I have no reason to assert that Socialist women collect more money than anybody else for strikers. While I know that they do, at least, of all women who strike were Socialists, even members would prefer that work done by Socialists should be pointed out by others, not by themselves, the more that some of Comrades preferred themselves to appear only as trade unionists and Socialists. I feel, together with Comrade Malkiel, the painful work of women Socialists in the strike movement, but I hope that the Socialist will learn to appreciate work done by our Comrades and our Socialist women in the union movement will find a way to assert their viewpoint in a more pronounced way than heretofore.

I am certain that Comrade Malkiel acted in good faith and that he is as just as sorry for this statement as I am. But, before we can respect for the work done by the energetic and indefatigable Comrade, I cannot accept private assertions not yet proved to my mind.

DR. ANTOINETTE F. NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1910.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONSABIO.

New York had 330 suicides last year, most of them directly chargeable to the satanic capitalist system.

The Beef Trust does not mind the meat boycott at all; it was nothing but a little pre-Lenten diversion.

The new mayor of Boston talks of various "improvements," including the pensioning of city employes. And if city employes, why not all the workers?

After reading his remarks on John Burns, the English labor traitor, I am beginning to think that Br'er Brisbane is a man of perception and intelligence who would be "sound on the goose," if he only dared.

This is the time when the legislators are placing one hand over their eyes and declaring their devotion to the dear "people," while the other is stretched out behind for "applause," a la Jotham Alld.

The United States government pays from 100 to 200 per cent more for the transportation of mail matter than express or other corporations pay for the transportation of their goods. And this is not a wild, Utopian, Socialist

government, but a rascally capitalist one.

Among the things which displeased them most, during their visit to this country, the Japanese commercial commission mentioned "extreme mamonism." They must have seen Wall Street at worship in the Temple of the Bulls and Bears.

Some of the Comrades are so tender-hearted that they do not like us to call the capitalist robbers names. Wonder what they would yell if they caught a burglar carrying off their last dollar? Would they denounce the system or the thief?

Get control of the necessities of life, then "get every cent you can" for them. There you have essence of trust philosophy. And at every election the American people go to the polls and vote amen to this. It would be ludicrous if it were not so pitiful.

Workers of America, if as many of you voted the Socialist ticket here as in Germany, for instance, would the courts inflict \$22,000 fines for the alleged "crime" of boycotting? Boycotting is perfectly legal in countries where the workers know how to vote.