

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

443 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

The



Call

The Weather.

Cloudy today. Thursday fair and colder. Westerly to northerly winds.

TELEPHONE 2371-2372 WORTH.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Vol. 3—No. 47.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1910.

Price Two Cents

PUT BLAME UP TO OFFICIALS

Trinidad Miners' Union Brings Terrible Indictment Against State Mine Inspector.

SAYS PRIMERO CASE WAS MURDER

Demand That Governor Remove All Concerned and Make Thorough Investigation.

(Special to The Call.)
TRINIDAD, Colo., Feb. 15.—Trial of the Trinidad Miners' Union has issued a terrible indictment against the mining officials of the state, when they charge directly with murder in allowing conditions to exist in the Primero mine, which resulted in the recent loss of a hundred lives. In a resolution passed by the union, they make demands which place the governor of Colorado on the defensive and have called upon several foreign governments to demand a searching inquiry into the conditions existing in the mines of Southern Colorado.

The resolutions declare that "the explosion in the Primero mine which killed about 100 workers, may be charged with certainty to criminal neglect and incompetence upon the part of State Mine Inspector Jones, Superintendent Kilpatrick, the mine bosses and the management of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Colorado state, county and village officers, the resolution declares, are in effect only to protect the interests of the great corporations. Not independent coroner's jury can be secured. Las Animas county, the indictment continues, and of sixty mines in Las Animas and Huerfano counties, employing about 8,000 men, not one is safe. Most of them are in a dangerous condition as the Primero mine.

The union makes the following demands—not requests for the relief of conditions which, it says, have made the Southern Colorado mines, too dangerous for men to work in:

1. From the governor of Colorado, to remove immediately State Mine Inspector Jones and to appoint a practical miner in his place, taken from the rank and file of organized labor; to order immediately an investigation of the different mines in Las Animas and Huerfano counties; all unsafe mines shall be closed.

2. To remove immediately the coroner of Las Animas county from his office and to appoint an honest and independent man in his place; or, if not possible, to appoint a special committee, consisting of practical miners taken from outside of Las Animas county; this committee shall investigate the Primero mine, give every person a right to testify before it, and shall have power to try the guilty persons for murder.

3. To make a member of local Trinidad, Western Federation of Miners, special state mine inspector for Las Animas and Huerfano counties; his wages shall be paid by local Trinidad, W. F. of M.

TOO POOR TO MARRY GIRL, YOUTH SHOTS HIMSELF

Morris Schwartz, nineteen years old, killed himself last night at his home, 2084 Crotona avenue, The Bronx, because he couldn't earn enough money to support a wife.

Young Schwartz worked in an embroidery factory in The Bronx, and used to deliver goods at the store of his brother, Louis, at 296 Church street, where he met Yetta Kappelman, who lives in Essex street. He wanted to marry Yetta, but his wages were small.

CATHOLICS OPEN FIGHT

Rev. W. J. Kirby, of Catholic University, to Be First Speaker in Lecture Series.

At the Catholic College, Madison avenue and 41st street, the opening gun in the fight the Catholic Church has started on the Socialist movement will be fired in the first of the series of ten weekly lectures to be delivered against the movement.

The Rev. W. J. Kirby, D. D., of the chair of psychology of the Catholic University of America, will be the lecturer. He is one of the ablest speakers and most skillful debaters of the Catholic Church, and the lecture is expected to prove of more than ordinary interest.

Opportunity will be offered for the audience to question the speaker, and this will undoubtedly be accepted by a number of Socialists, who will attend the lecture. The subject will be "Socialism and Private Property," and the usual arguments are expected, but with some new trimmings to make them sound newer to the audience.

The Call has made preparations for covering each of these lectures, and will give complete accounts of what is said and done.

CHILDREN DIE IN TENEMENT FIRE

Trapped in Blazing Double-Decker, Two Boys and a Girl, Are Burned to Death.

Three children—the youngest two years of age and the eldest five—were burned to death yesterday afternoon in one of those four-story double-decker wooden tenements of Williamsburg, at 102 Clay street. Although firemen hurried to the scene from neighboring engine houses, the dry wood burned like so much paper, and there wasn't a moment to be lost in getting out after the flames started. The three, lost that moment and gave their lives for it.

It was believed that the flames originated in the apartment of Joseph Shinn, on the ground floor. Mrs. Shinn had gone out to a market. She left her two children, Michael, aged two, and Frank, aged four, in the room. The firemen who found their charred bodies later supposed that the two had begun to play with matches and in that way set the house afire.

Women grabbed their children and hurried to the roof. The smoke poured in volumes up the stairway. Mrs. Annie Craig, who lives on the top floor, was one of the women who ran to the roof, taking with her her child of two years. She tried to save her oldest Catherine, aged five, to follow, and when the fireman had broken into the Shinn home the child was found suffocated in the kitchen.

EMPLOYER'S THUGS STAB UNION MAN

Chicago Boss Tailors Try to Have Pickets Assassinated—Knife-Wielders Under Arrest.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Attempted murder is the latest crime to be registered against the boss tailors of Chicago in their effort to crush the Ladies' Tailors' Union, growing out of the stabbing of E. Kaplan, living at 1784 14th street, a union picket, by Tony Villa, the hired thug of M. Schaffer, a boss tailor having his establishment at 1987 West Madison street.

Kaplan is now at the Robert Burns Hospital in a critical condition, while Villa, and his two accomplices, Jake Bedonia and Gate Ricardo, are locked up at the 25th precinct police station, awaiting a hearing at the Des Plaines Street Police Court.

Kaplan and two other tailors had been sent to the Schaffer establishment to do picket duty. They had left the place, however, and were on their way to the Lake street elevated station, walking along Paulina street, when the three scab came along.

The scabs immediately drew their knives and made a rush for the union men. In the first encounter, which occurred at Madison and Paulina streets, Kaplan was stabbed in the abdomen, requiring such a severe wound that he fell helpless to the pavement. The other two union men immediately came to Kaplan's rescue, the police also interfering and placing the thugs under arrest.

Kaplan was rushed to the hospital where he has been in a serious condition ever since. Dr. Frank A. Dwight, who has charge of the victim, says that the wound pierced through to the bowels.

So far as could be learned today the state's attorney's office was doing nothing in an effort to gather evidence against the prisoners in case the attack should develop into a serious charge. The police seem to be ready to go on the witness stand to swear that all the men were engaged in a street brawl, whereas the union men did nothing to start the fight.

Sullivan County Latest Territory to Be Invaded by Movement.
MONTICELLO, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The woman suffrage wave has struck Sullivan county in full force. Last night a meeting was held at Liberty for the purpose of forming an organization which is to extend over the entire county. The meeting was held in the new Louise Young Memorial Hall. Nearly 500 enthusiasts were present, about half being men.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS SCARE COMMISSION

Strikers at Hammond, Ind., Demand Too Much for State Labor

"Butinskys."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 15.—The state labor commissioners have returned from Hammond after a half-hearted attempt to settle the strike of the American Car and Foundry Company's men and state that there is nothing they can do, as the Socialists have taken charge of the strike.

The commissioners say that it is no longer a mere strike for higher wages or better working conditions, but has assumed the proportions of a Socialist movement.

The strikers have all joined the Industrial Workers of the World and have signed agreements, which include Socialist principles. A part of the agreement that the strikers sign is as follows:

"The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life.

"Instead of the conservative motto, 'a fair day's wage for a fair day's work,' we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, 'Abolition of the wage system.'

"It is the historic mission of the working class to go down with capitalism. The array of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with the capitalist, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown.

By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old."

ECHO OF BIG STRIKE

Kurzrock Brothers Settle With Waist Makers' Union, and 500 Workers Return to Their Labor.

Another break in the remnants what remained of the shirt and blouse makers' association was consummated by the Waist Makers' Union, in the signing of Kurzrock Brothers, of East New York and Stone avenue, Brownsville, and 500 strikers returned to work yesterday.

Senator Benn Conger, The Man Who Started All The Scandal



ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Investigation into the bribery of state legislators by bridge building companies as the result of the quarrel between Senator Benn Conger and J. P. Alden, developed into more of a farce than today when every member of the senate in attendance at the inquiry was sweating blood to prevent any further scandalous disclosures.

PROF. THOMAS TALKS ABOUT THE WOMEN

Says Subjection of Her Will to That of Man is Immoral—Defines Right Status.

"The subjection of woman's will to the whim and fancy of man is one of the few remaining injustices that still remain with us," said Professor W. L. Thomas, of Chicago University, in a lecture on "What Women Can Do Before They Vote," before the College of Social Science, at Berkeley, Theater last evening.

Thomas' speech was replete with profound sentiments and thought-provoking witticisms. Each point he made was given a hearty round of applause by the small but attentive audience in the main, of women.

Professor Thomas, continuing, said: "Down through the course of history woman has undergone a great change. Along with the industrial change in society the way has been made clear for a change in the relationship between man and woman. Unfortunately we have been guided by our old standards of thought. I admit, woman is improving her position daily and is spreading out into new fields of endeavor, still she is guided by the ruts of the past and somehow or another they cling to her.

"It is still true as it was in the past that a woman is more attractive to men to the extent that she manages to suppress her will and personality."

Professor Thomas then read extracts from a book on "How to Be a Good Wife," written by a refined, old, respectable lady of the sweet by-gone when it was expected of women to do, act, think and reason as their husbands wished.

REPUBLICANS GOT THE BRIDGE

Boodle Fund of Bridge Companies in 1902 Went to the Party's State Chairman.

SENATORS Jockey For Deal

Alden Inquiry at Albany Takes Fercical Tone by Efforts to Stifle Facts.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Investigation into the bribery of state legislators by bridge building companies as the result of the quarrel between Senator Benn Conger and J. P. Alden, developed into more of a farce than today when every member of the senate in attendance at the inquiry was sweating blood to prevent any further scandalous disclosures.

Despite all they could do, however, it developed that funds were raised by the bridge companies in the years 1901, 1902 and 1906, to "influence legislation," and that in 1903 the chairman of the great Republican party was the man to whom the money was entrusted for missionary work among those who were most alienated to the gospel of cash.

These disclosures were forced upon Senator Conger after he had not been tried to conceal it, but had been assisted by the worthy senators present in doing so. Senator Thomas Grady, the great Tammany patriot of New York city, was the most prominent in the move to prevent the disclosures. He raised all sorts of technical objections and served friends liberally in his endeavor to keep the public from learning just how crooked lawmakers are at Albany fountain head.

Senator J. Mayhew Walworth, Republican, from Westchester, introduced a resolution, providing for the appointment of a joint legislative committee consisting of three senators and five assemblymen to investigate into the further hints at crookedness which have grown out of the Conger-Alden scandal. The most important part of Senator Walworth's resolution is that providing for an allowance of \$50,000 for the committee to do its investigating work. It is not proposed the committee shall suffer, no matter how little it learns.

NEW MAINTENANCE FUND OF THE NEW YORK CALL

Proposed and Conducted by the Finance Committee of the Workers' Cooperative Publishing Association.

We herewith submit the plan adopted by one of the subcommittees. Read the plan over carefully and then do what you can personally and get as many of the Comrades as you can to assist in putting this plan into operation. Do this as soon as possible and mail pledges in time so that the subcommittee may be enabled to give a report of how many pledges have been procured, for upon the successful efforts of the various subcommittees will depend the future of The Call.

The report of the success or the failure of the finance committee will be rendered to the Comrades Sunday afternoon at a meeting called for that purpose. Bear in mind that no Comrade will be asked to honor his pledge by mailing in his dollar unless a hundred and ninety-nine besides himself have pledged to do likewise.

It is proposed to secure by pledges the weekly payment of sum sufficient to cover the running deficit of The Call and the urgent immediate obligations due to old debts. The amount now has been fixed at \$600 per week. The securing of this sum will defuse the manager and the board from the incessant struggle to funds to meet emergencies; it will relieve the business of the paralyzing effects of a constant deficit; and will set free the energies of the management so that they can be applied to the betterment of the paper and the increase of its business.

No payments will be asked until the entire amount has been pledged.

Sustainers will thus have the assurance that their money is being risked in an uncertain or a futile project.

The pledging of the sum stated will insure the continuance of The Call under conditions making possible the extension of the business and the improvement of the paper.

Contributors to this NEW MAINTENANCE FUND will receive the 4 per cent bonds of the W. C. P. A. to the aggregate of the amount paid by them. As a means of extending the circulation of The Call, twelve thirty-day subscription cards will be given to contributors of \$1 weekly. These cards are to be used by the contributors.

(Continued on page 3.)

QUIET AT BETHLEHEM

Strike Situation in Schwab's Steel Plant Unchanged, But Organizing Work Continues.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Feb. 15.—The strike situation at the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant is unchanged today despite the fact that the union organizers are getting the twenty-two different trades represented in the concern organized so that they can be made participants in the strike.

Officials of the company insist that they have broken the backbone of the strike by making concessions to the men still at work, and that from now on all that will be necessary to do will be to fill the pieces of the men that walked out.

The mechanics in shop number three were granted an increase in wages, and refused to quit work. Similar conditions are reported in the remaining shops.

The trade unions have appointed a committee to call on President Charles M. Schwab and ask for a twelve-hour work day, time and one-half for overtime, and an additional brekman on all trains.

TO FREE PRISONERS

New Spanish Premier Will Grant Amnesty to Participants in July Revolution.

MADRID, Feb. 15.—It is reported tonight that Senor Canalejas, the new premier, has resolved to issue a decree tomorrow granting amnesty to the 400 political prisoners who were incarcerated at Barcelona, for alleged participation in the July revolution against the Moroccan war.

This action of the premier is supposed to be due in a large measure to the feeling shown by the people at a big meeting yesterday, when Pablo Iglesias, the Socialist leader, in favor of granting amnesty, predicted the assassination of Senor Maura if that statesman were returned to power.

REBELS LEAVE CITY

Nicaragua Government Troops Drive Estrada's Forces From Position in Matagalpa.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 15.—Under cover of darkness, General Chamorro, the leader of the insurgent forces, evacuated Matagalpa this morning, and General Lara, Chavarria, Martinez, and Rivas, who headed the different sections of the government forces which have been making a combined attack on Matagalpa since Sunday, entered the city.

William de Savigny, American consul at Matagalpa, wires the American residents took no active part in the fighting, but are preparing to defend their property if necessary.

BAD BOILER ON THE HOPKINS

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 15.—The torpedo botilla, including the torpedo boat destroyer Hopkins, in which a fatal boiler explosion occurred yesterday, arrived off Los Angeles harbor last night from San Diego, and anchored outside the breakerwater. Lieutenant Fredericks, commanding the Hopkins, said that the accident at San Diego had been due to a defect in the boiler tube. Three similar accidents have occurred in the last ten months.

ATTENTION!

To the Members of the Socialist Party of Greater New York and Vicinity: Upon the request of the finance committee of the Workers' Cooperative Publishing Association, Local New York and Kings have arranged for a mass meeting of all Comrades interested in The Call, to meet at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, Sunday afternoon, February 20, at 8 o'clock.

A complete report of the plans and work under way by the various subcommittees, as also the financial condition of The Call, will be rendered. This is the most important mass meeting ever called for the purpose of perpetuating the existence of The Call.

U. SOLOMON, Organizer, Local New York.
E. LINDNER, Organizer, Local Kings.

(Continued on page 3.)

he told a whole lot more than was already known, except as to the raising of the bridge company funds in the other years and the handing of the one fund over to the Republican chairman.

that time verified the registry. The stub checkbook was also presented, showing the stub of the check issued to draw the huddle fund of \$5,000 at that time.

"FITTERS" JUBILANT

Injunction Suit Against Employers and Assurance of Support Gives Renewed Confidence.

The situation in the steamfitters' strike is getting more intense and both forces are lining up for battle. The suit of conspiracy against the building trades employers brought by the union has thrown a bomb among the employers which exploded with destructive force.

For the last few weeks several men who had settled were forced to break their agreement because they had been threatened by the Employers' Association with the \$1,500 fine which is the forfeiture for the "offense" of using union labor.

But all these efforts were useless after Senator Newcomb had been told of Newcomb's questions, had refused to do so several times, had consulted with his counsel and had finally answered, he finally said all he knew about the bribe funds.

UP TO COMMISSION

Interboro Will Extend West Side "L" If It Gets Third Track Privileges.

A hearing was given to a delegation from the West Side Bronx Association yesterday by the Public Service Commission in regard to the proposition of the Interboro Rapid Transit Company to extend its west side elevated road from Eighth avenue across Harlem river and up Jerome avenue to Kingsbridge road or 194th street.

The bridge companies raised a fund in 1901, he said, and again in 1902 and 1905. The 1905 fund was placed in the hands of the state chairman of the Republican campaign. Conger could not say who received the other funds. He may have some data at home on this matter which would refresh his falling memory, but he could not tell offhand.

BOY HIT BY AUTO DIES

J. B. Duke's Machine Responsible for Demise of James Rooney.

Twelve-year-old James Rooney, of 512 West 49th street, who was knocked down and seriously injured by the automobile of J. B. Duke, the tobacco magnate, at 49th street and Tenth avenue, last Wednesday night, died today in Roosevelt Hospital of concussion of the brain.

NEW MAINTENANCE FUND OF THE NEW YORK CALL

(Continued from Page 1.)

work in sending the paper on trial to friends and acquaintances. On account of postal regulations these cards cannot be used for readers residing in New York county.

It is hoped that the response to this plan will be prompt and liberal, and that The Call will at once be placed on a secure basis. Comrades desiring to aid in this final effort and who cannot pledge \$1 per week may form themselves into clubs of two at 50 cents a week, four at 25 cents, and five at 20 cents a week. They must select one Comrade who will positively collect weekly and mail in the dollar to the Finance Committee Treasurer.

THE NEW MAINTENANCE FUND PLEDGE.

Date.....

Indorsing the purpose outlined above, the undersigned hereby agrees to contribute to The Call the sum of one dollar (\$1.00) per week for a period of one year.

It is a condition of the subscription that no payment is to be made until notification is given that the amount of \$600 has been pledged.

The undersigned further agree to bring or send this amount when due to the office of The Call, or to a district collector, thus relieving the management of the expense of collection.

Signature.....

Address.....

Cut out, sign and mail at once to The Call Finance Committee, The Rand School, 112 East 19th St., N. Y.

If you like to gamble here is a gamble in which you cannot lose. If we do not get the necessary 600 you save your dollar a week. If we get the 600 you win, because you save your paper.

Twenty one-dollar pledges under this proposition were secured in a few hours in the 18th Assembly District of Brooklyn, and in the other assembly districts and clubs in Greater New York and other cities and towns will do one-half as well as this on the average, the paper will be saved.

Surely you will not let the prospect fail for the lack of your pledge! You will not be the weak link which measures the strength (or, rather, the weakness) of the entire chain!

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

SIG. KLEIN and Assistants MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS

STANDARD OIL RUNS CORN PRODUCTS CO.

Chicago Attorney Says Argo Concerns Is the Glucose Trust and a Lawbreaker.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—That the Corn Products Refining Company of Argo, Ill., is controlled by the Standard Oil Company was intimated by Attorney G. F. Berley today in his closing arguments to a jury in Municipal Judge Renier's court, where the suit of the Corn Products Refining Company against the Oriental Candy Company is being heard.

"The main offices of the Corn Products Refining Company," Attorney Berley said, "are at 26 Broadway, New York. A school boy can tell what corporation occupies that building."

"We have attempted to show that the Corn Products Refining Company is the glucose trust and is being operated in opposition to the Sherman anti-trust laws and the laws of the state of Illinois. The effect and tendency of the so-called profit sharing scheme of this company is to restrict free trade. Instead of being a reward the scheme is in reality a system by which the trust bottles up all of the large users of glucose and does not permit them to buy in the open market. If they buy from any of the independent concerns they lose their rebates."

"Over \$2,000,000 of the wholesale confectioners' money is withheld by the Corn Products Refining Company each year. The trust overcharges the customers and rebates the overcharge at the end of the year, providing the purchaser continues to buy of them."

The Corn Products Refining Company is suing the Oriental Candy Company to recover \$817 that it contends is due on a contract.

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The chauffeur, Louis Schuffelt, of 235 West 59th street, was arrested at the time but was discharged in West side Court.

NEW MAINTENANCE FUND OF THE NEW YORK CALL

(Continued from Page 1.)

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PORK BARREL O. K.

\$40,000,000 River and Harbor Bill Passed By House Amid General Rejoicing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—An expenditure of \$40,000,000 for the improvement of the waterways of the United States is authorized in the river and harbor bill passed by the house today.

The appropriations were allotted in committee, and every state and territory is recognized. That was why the bill went through by unanimous vote, everybody being reasonably satisfied, and no one inclined to make any objection.

The bill was passed substantially as it came from the committee on rivers and harbors, the amendments adopted the amount carried by a single farthing. It was precisely 5:10 p.m. when the "watch dogs of the treasury" filed into the house just in time to witness the assembling of all the parts and the head nailed in on one of the most attractive pork barrels put together by the lower branch of Congress in many years. It was an occasion of general felicitation. Old enemies were forgotten for the time, and in the hour of rejoicing insurgents and regulars and Democrats and Republicans hobbled like old-time friends.

Representative Tawney "got his" in the form of a million dollar appropriation for the improvement of the upper Mississippi. Speaker Cannon and Representative Mann got their slice in the shape of an authorization for a deep waterway from the lakes to the gulf, while nearly all of the treasury guardians of lesser degree got something that will enable them to return boastfully to their constituents.

The "barrel" goes over to the senate tomorrow.

SINGLE TAXERS GLAD

Henry George, Jr. and Louis F. Post Talk Cheerfully of Gaynor and Pinchot.

Henry George, Jr. brought a message of encouragement over seas last night to the members of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, who held a dinner in his honor at Kalia's restaurant.

George and Louis F. Post, editor of the Public, returned from England yesterday morning. They made single tax speeches there while the elections were going on. According to them the fight in England is along the lines of single tax, and the recent elections have resulted in the best kind of a victory for their cause, since they have brought the Liberals side by side with the Labor and Irish parties.

Frederick C. Loubusher, the presiding officer, spoke of Mayor Gaynor's recent letter in regard to the taxation of personal property, and said that although the single tax could not claim the Mayor as yet they had hopes. He also said that the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy was a great thing for the single tax movement and read a letter from Pinchot in response to a complimentary letter sent him by the Manhattan Single Tax Club.

"Now that the lines are being clearly drawn between special interests and the rest of us," said Pinchot in his letter, "we shall win, for the people are on our side."

George referred to Mayor Gaynor and Pinchot in the course of his speech, and said that the attitude of both was encouraging to single taxers.

THE NINA GIVEN UP

Almost Certain Ill-fated Naval Tug Sank—Searching Vessels Are Called In.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Hope of finding the naval tug Nina, which has been missing since she sailed from Norfolk at 6:30 a.m. on February 6 bound for Boston, was practically abandoned today. The vessels engaged in the search north of Fenwick Island lightship were called in. The most plausible theory is that the forward hatch of the Nina became unshipped in the heavy seas that were pounding over her bow soon after she was sighted by the steamer Howard at noon on the day she left Norfolk.

Officers of the department believe this is the way she came to her end. It is believed that she foundered on Sunday afternoon or Sunday night in the vicinity of Hog Island, where she was seen last.

TO SUPPOENA POKER PARTY.

McGovern Doesn't Want to Pay This \$50 Without Rebate.

Patrick F. McGovern, of McGovern Bros., contractors, who is defendant in a suit to recover \$50 on a check, says in his answer that on December 26, 1906, he got into a poker game at 139 West 41st street, which was run by Nat Isaac Evans. He lost \$300 in cash and then got \$50 worth of chips on the firm's check. When the game broke up he had but \$31.50 worth of chips in front of him, but the proprietor wouldn't cash them until he found out about the check. McGovern stopped payment on the check.

Evans then assigned the check to Benjamin Glick, who sued McGovern in Onondaga county. McGovern has got a change of venue to this county and says he will call as witnesses all the persons who were in the game.

THE WOLF'S DEFENSE ENDS.

Case Against Counterfeiter to Go to Jury Tomorrow Night.

Yesterday was the final day of the defense of Ignazio Lupo, known as "the Wolf," and his seven confederates, who have been on trial before Judge Ray, in the United States Circuit Court, for the last three weeks, charged with counterfeiting.

Today Abel L. Smith, assistant United States Attorney General, will present the government's rebuttal, and the case will probably go to the jury tomorrow night.

THE SHINE MISSING AGAIN.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The Seine, which had begun to subside steadily, is steadily rising again in consequence of many hours' rain. The River Marne is also rising. This is likely to prolong the misery, especially in the suburbs.

HADLEY SAYS STONE LIED ABOUT BALLOTS

Brands as Falsehood, Story That Votes in Missouri's Senatorial Primaries Were Burned—Wants Recount.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 15.—Governor Hadley, in a statement dictated today, declared that the St. Louis ballots in the Folk-Stone senatorial primary, were not burned on the day before he made his charge of fraud in connection with Stone's nomination, and that Stone's statement that they were is a falsehood.

If Stone is willing Governor Hadley wants to make a recount of the vote, and he has wired Governor Folk for the latter's consent. If Stone and Folk consent the recount will begin at once. If the recount shows Stone to have been nominated through fraud, the governor asks him to resign, and says he will appoint Folk.

The statement follows: "The defense of the St. Louis Republican and Senator Stone that I waited until the day after the senatorial primary ballots were burned before I made my charge of fraud, is an unqualified falsehood. The ballots have not been burned, either in Kansas City or St. Louis."

"If Senator Stone is willing to meet the issue of facts he will consent for the ballots to be recounted. I wired Governor Folk, asking for his consent to the recount today. If the consent of Stone and Folk is secured, the recount will begin at once with their representatives present. If it is found that Stone was not honestly nominated, he should resign, and I will appoint Folk as his successor, and then if Stone will consent to run again I will agree to run against him in case Folk will not contest with him the nomination."

"Stone now has an opportunity to show his faith, and the honesty of his nomination by consenting to a recount. If he declines it cannot be accepted as a confession that he holds his office by a tainted and imperfect title."

TO REWARD PEARY

Congress to Give North Pole Discoverer a Gold Medal and Vote of Thanks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—A bill to give Civil Engineer Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, a gold medal and the thanks of Congress was introduced in the house today by Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the subcommittee on naval affairs, which just the other day reported adversely on a measure which had passed the senate to retire Peary with the rank and pay of senior rear admiral.

This action by Butler followed a meeting of the full committee on naval affairs today, which indorsed the action of the subcommittee in declining to recommend the discoverer for the rank of rear admiral, but which referred the whole matter back to the subcommittee with instructions to consider it further.

At the next meeting of the subcommittee, the Butler bill, just introduced, will receive a favorable report, and the proposition to give Peary a gold medal and the thanks of Congress will then be approved by the full committee, and go before the house of representatives for action. It is believed it will be approved by that body without material opposition.

DENY ABUSING WOMEN.

Four Defendants Plead Not Guilty in General Sessions.

Four of six persons against whom the Rockefeller grand jury found indictments on Monday, pleaded not guilty in General Sessions yesterday. The other two are not arrested.

In the case of two young men, it was found that they became acquainted at a moving picture show with the girls who make complaints. The two were Charles Mohle, of 2229 Second avenue, and Thomas McGuinnis, of 77 East 117th street.

Three indictments were found against a Venezuelan named William Corbin, accused of enticing a manicurist away from her shop by pretending that his employer had sent for her. Chester Fletcher is indicted for abduction.

NOT ENOUGH CARS IN SUBWAY.

Passengers Increase 75 Per Cent in 2 Years—3 Per Cent More Cars.

While the business of the subway—the number of passengers carried—increased 75 per cent from 1906 to 1909, the number of cars increased only 3 per cent. Such were the facts presented to the Public Service Commission yesterday afternoon by E. G. Lewis, of the Bureau of Statistics and Accounts.

Lewis held, after a thorough investigation, that the number of passengers carried by the subway during 1906 was 187,919,632, and that in 1909 the number was 238,430,146.

THE WOLF'S DEFENSE ENDS.

Case Against Counterfeiter to Go to Jury Tomorrow Night.

Yesterday was the final day of the defense of Ignazio Lupo, known as "the Wolf," and his seven confederates, who have been on trial before Judge Ray, in the United States Circuit Court, for the last three weeks, charged with counterfeiting.

Today Abel L. Smith, assistant United States Attorney General, will present the government's rebuttal, and the case will probably go to the jury tomorrow night.

THE SHINE MISSING AGAIN.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The Seine, which had begun to subside steadily, is steadily rising again in consequence of many hours' rain. The River Marne is also rising. This is likely to prolong the misery, especially in the suburbs.

SUFFRAGETTE BALL AND CONCERT BY FAMOUS ARTISTS

Under the Auspices of the East Side Equal Rights League, Friday Night, February 18, 1910, at 8 P.M.

At STUYVESANT CASINO, 142 Second Avenue, bet. 8th & 9th Sts.

The following will participate in the Concert: MRS. ALMA WEBSTER POWELL, MRS. J. W. GATES, MAURICE NITKE, Violinist, HENRY ENGEL, Impresario, SIGNOR TORREGRASSA, MIRIAM REISS, Pianist, MUSIC by PROF. TILKIN.

Ticket, 25 Cents. Hat Check Extra.

FISHERMEN SAVED

Two Atlantic City Men, Believed to Have Been Drowned, Picked Up By Steamer.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 15.—Missing since last Thursday, when they put out to the fishing banks in a tiny borrowed launch, Fred Driscoll and Edward Andrews, two young men of this city, had been given up for lost when relatives received word by cable late tonight that they had been picked up and carried to Jamaica in a tramp steamer.

Both men are safe and well, according to the message, and will be home on the first steamer. Driscoll and Andrews started out on their fishing trip on Thursday morning last, and when they failed to return after the 'big storm' which swept the coast, other fishermen found their cod trawls deserted on the banks miles off the coast, but no sign of the launch.

Mrs. Driscoll, a bride of a few months, had given her husband up for lost, and is overjoyed at his expected return. It is believed that the launch had been blown for to sea, and sinking when the passing tramp picked them up.

DEMANDS RENEWED

New Haven Trainmen Insist That Railroad Officials Come to Workers' Terms.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 15.—Forty-eight members of the conference committee of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen went into conference with General Manager Samuel Higgins, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway today to present to him the complete demands of the union for standardization of hours and wages. No immediate result is anticipated, it being explained that both sides might talk the situation over for several days.

It was learned after the conference adjourned for the day that the trainmen presented to Higgins practically the same demands which were turned down by him last month, and that if there were any modifications from the trainmen's point of view they were so insignificant as not to affect the schedule as a whole.

It could not be learned in what light Higgins took this renewal of the old demands.

M'GRATH TRIAL RESUMED.

Motion to Dismiss Case Denied by Justice Goff.

Edward F. McGrath, also known as Frank D. Webster and Frank Ryan, whose conviction for murder in the second degree was set aside by Justice Goff on February 5, was on trial again yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Justice Goff is again presiding and Assistant District Attorney Moss is the prosecutor again.

The defendant is represented this time by Robert J. Haire. His lawyer in the first trial, Robert H. Hillard, was as much taken off his feet as any one when the court granted his perfunctory motion for a new trial after the jury had found his client guilty of the lesser offense on an indictment for first degree. Haire moved yesterday that the charge be dismissed on the ground of former jeopardy. His motion was denied.

INSANE WOMAN KILLS SELF.

Mrs. James Donohue, thirty-three years old, of 818 Communipaw avenue, Jersey City, succeeded last night in her third attempt to commit suicide by inhaling gas at her home. She was found dead by her father-in-law. Mrs. Donohue showed signs of mental derangement by trying to kill herself on February 3 and 5.

Attention, Comrades!

At a meeting of the Finance Committee held at the Rand School, Saturday afternoon, plans were adopted which, when carried out, will place The Call on a sound financial basis. In order to carry out these plans, however, work is necessary, and it must be persistent and enthusiastic. The assistance of fifty (50) Comrades is needed in conjunction with the work of the committee now in session.

Comrades who can give their time for the next four weeks, either day or evening, for this special work will please send their names and addresses at once to Mrs. Theresa Malkiel, 170 Nassau street, New York.

REMEMBER the existence of THE CALL depends on your efforts.

GREEN & GOLDSTEIN

296 GRAND ST., bet. Allen and Eldridge Streets

We have acquired the entire stock of Mendel Bros., 252 Grand St., which we are now closing out at HALF OF ITS RETAIL VALUE. This sale offers Call readers an unusual opportunity to buy Grade Men's Furnishings at bonafide reductions. Our store is only a few blocks distant from Grand St. Bowery, and is, therefore, easily reached from any part of the city.

OW WUERZ PIANOS

1519 3 Ave. near 86 St. (Hudson) 2929 3 Ave. near 181 St. (East)

The Homestake Lock

If you want to keep posted on the lookout against the Western Federation of Miners at Lead, S. D., send in the Black Hills Daily Register for two months' trial subscription. The Register is the official organ of the locked-out men. Register, P. O. Box 100, Lead, S. D.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE HELPS RUIN GIRLS

Subbed "World's Greatest Daily" Publishes Ads Luring Women to Disorderly House.

(Special to The Call.) CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The Tribune suggested to me those "Beautiful Home" ads. I. O. K'd them. A girl from the Tribune advertising office called me every day for advertising, and a young man from their office came around to solicit them quite often. This indictment against the Tribune comes from E. May Allen, who made it the court of Municipal Judge W. N. Conmill at the Harrison street police station. May Allen was arrested in her room, 56 East 21st street, by the police of the 22d street station, on a charge of disorderly conduct, anticipating Clifford G. Ross, who was to bring a charge of seducing.

Allen prepared his charges in accordance with a story published in the Daily Socialist last Monday that E. May Allen was advertising a disorderly house in the "board and room" columns of the Chicago Tribune.

The woman admitted before Judge Conmill that she was conducting a disorderly house, and that she lured girls to her place through advertisements in the "Chicago Tribune—the World's Greatest Daily." All her advertisements were prepared by employees of the paper she declared, and were given to her for \$10.00.

The same advertising man of the Tribune who wrote for her the "Woman who beautiful home wants more girls," wrote for her a similar advertisement to lure young men to her flat, she testified. The two advertisements, she told the judge, were printed in the Tribune at the same time.

Allen Resort Was Popular.

E. May Allen occupied fourteen rooms at the 21st street address. Her resort was popular. She lured the girls to her flat through the advertisements largely. Several of the girls who had never experienced the life of sin until they had responded to her offer of "a beautiful home." Young men, too, learned of her place of business through the columns of the "Board and Room."

"There are fourteen rooms up in my flat," she told the judge. "I had to keep them full to make it profitable. The Tribune advertising man suggested to me advertisements, which I found very good. I. O. K'd them, and he printed them. The Tribune man called for advertising at my place quite often."

"I used the paper because it helped to fill up my rooms. I charged the girls \$1 a week for room and board was made after the story in the Daily Socialist of police officer A. J. Bowen, who work for him, went out to the 22d street police station with Ross's charge. They found that the woman was arrested by the police on the "city charge." She was placed under bonds of \$500 until she collected \$100 fine, and she was not arrested on the second charge."

SNOW SHOVELERS STRIKE.

Forty Men Object to Being Skinned Out of 20 Cents a Day.

Forty men employed by Canavan Bros. of 518 West 56th street, to shovel snow, quit yesterday because they claimed they were paid only \$1.60 instead of the \$1.80 they say they were promised.

James Dillon, the spokesman for the men, said that most of the men took the \$1.60 offered them, but that he objected and was finally paid \$1.80. Dillon said he was going to lay the matter before Mayor Gaynor.

Wanted—Just 9 Men

A Comrade who wishes his name withheld offers to contribute \$25 to The Call as soon as nine other Comrades will each contribute a like amount. Address S. F. F., care of Call, 442 Pearl street, New York City.

February Book Sale

You can get a \$30.00 Socialist Library for \$10.00, express prepaid. If you send the money this month. For example:

History of the Great American Fortunes by Gustavus Myers. 4 volumes. \$4.50

Ward's Capital, 3 volumes. 6.00

Ward's The Ancient Lowly, 3 volumes. 4.00

Morgan's Ancient Society. 1.50

Marr's Poverty of Philomathy. 1.00

Marr's Rise of the American Proletarian. 1.00

Bachelier's Evolution of Man. .50

Lafargue's Evolution of Property. .50

Lafargue's Social and Philosophical Essays. .50

Cohen's Socialism for Students. .50

Total. \$30.00

You can substitute any books published by us for any named above. The offer applies only to our own publications. Catalog free on request.

Charles H. Kerr & Company, 157 Kinzie St., Chicago.

Philadelphia Police Kicked Brick in the Hat When They Arrested Miss Martha Gruening

Miss Martha Gruening, who has taken a prominent part in the shirt-waist makers' strike in Philadelphia, while on a visit here, dropped in on The Call yesterday to tell some of her experiences with the police of her city when she was arrested for "inciting to riot," and various other "crimes."

Miss Gruening is not only a devoted sympathizer with labor, and an ardent suffragist, but she happens to come from the higher ranks of society, and was to the police of Philadelphia what Miss Inez Milholland was to the same gentlemen in this city—namely, a brick concealed beneath a soft hat. The police kicked the hat in the hope that it would crumble, and he crushed it, but—! And thereby hangs the tale.

Like Miss Milholland, of New York, so Miss Gruening, of Philadelphia, is well-to-do, educated and spunky enough to put up a fight for her rights. She is a graduate of Smith College, the organizer of the Pennsylvania Woman's Suffrage Association, daughter of Dr. Gruening, the eminent eye and ear specialist, and sister of Clara G. Stillman, active in the Socialist movement here, and member of the committee of Socialist women of Local New York.

But the police in the "City of Brotherly Love," like their brethren in the city of Tammany-graft, are no angels, and are not supposed to know everything. So, when on January 29, they saw a young girl walking up and down the sidewalk in front of Samuel Epstein's shop, on the corner of 4th and George streets, they thought she was a striker, and they nabbed her.

"Why do you arrest me?" asked the "desperate character" of the officer. "Search me," said the bluecoat. "I've got to obey orders, see?" And he obeyed!

Miss Gruening speaking of this, said:

"The fellow was really nice to me. It may be because he realized that I was not a striker, but something different—what shall I call it?" "A society woman," advised the reporter of The Call.

"Yes, that's what the papers in my city have been calling me, and this was the reason they found it worth while to get my story in print. Anyhow, the minute the officer discovered it he became polite, and talked in a decent manner. I asked him why he arrested me. 'What can I do madam?' he said. 'I have got my orders.'"

"When the patrol came the man in charge of it asked him what case this was, and he said: 'I suppose it will be a case of breach of the peace.' But the next day I found that the charge was changed to inciting to riot."

Perjured Evidence.

Miss Gruening said that at the hearing, the next day, before Magistrate Brock, she was surprised to find how easy it was for officers of the law to say things that were not so. And what was particularly shocking to her sensitive girl, was that they said these things after they had taken the oath.

"Then it was that a Daniel came to judgment. He chastised the 'impudent' Miss Gruening and told her that she had no business to watch the police and that it was only because of 'trouble makers' of her kind that the strike was still unsettled."

What business is it of yours? he thundered. Miss Gruening was about to explain why people should take an interest in labor and see that the poor girls are not intimidated when in the exercise of their lawful rights, but the Daniel had no patience and offered the following advice: "You had no business to mix in this affair. If it were not for people of your kind the strike would have been settled long ago. I will hold you for inciting to riot in \$500 bail."

and swore they would tell the truth, the whole truth, nothing, but the truth, so help them God. Miss Gruening said: "Let me tell you how things were at the time of the arrest, and how the police said they were. The difference is striking. 'I was walking in front of the shop, there were three other girls—strikers, who came later. I wore a badge on which the words, 'We Want Justice' were printed. There was nobody but myself there when the arrest was made, not even the other three. Epstein came out and told the sergeant that I was a picket, and should be arrested, and I was. But a different story was told in court. 'It was a hearing that heard one side only. My witnesses, the three strikers, who were subsequently gathered in with me, were not allowed to testify. The only people called were the proprietor, Epstein; the sergeant, the officer who made the arrest, and a private detective, hired by the manufacturer. They all told one story, that I had been addressing a crowd; that I had been politely asked by Epstein to stop speaking, but I had refused to move on when ordered by the police; that I had used inflammatory language, and was inciting to riot. I was not quoted. 'I then had my say,' continued Miss Gruening. 'I told the magistrate just what happened. I said that I had been there to see that the police did not make any illegal arrests. I said that I had been told that the police were behaving badly, and I had gone to see for myself whether it was so or not.'"



MISS MARTHA GRUENING.

As soon as Miss Gruening was at liberty she told things that made the administration feel uncomfortable. Henry Clay, director of Public Safety, came out with a statement denying that things were as bad as Miss Gruening described. But it did no good and no whitewashing cleaned the blemishes revealed by the exposure. The Committee of Seventy and the Committee of Ministers were forced to investigate and what they found was not pleasant. In fact, though unwillingly, they came out with a statement supporting Miss Gruening's charges.

"Thus it is that the police of Philadelphia, as well as the police of this city, learned the lesson which has become a watchword in the departments to wit: 'Beware of the society woman.'"

PETER CURRAN DEAD

Well Known British Labor Leader and Ex-Member of Parliament Passes Away.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Peter Curran, a prominent labor leader and ex-member of parliament, died today. He had represented the Jarrow Division of Durham as an Independent Labor party candidate, and had been chairman of General Federation of Trade Unions and a member of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress.

He was born in Glasgow in 1860, and began to work at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, in 1889. He was secretary of the Plymouth District Gas Workers and General Laborers' Union until 1891, and general organizer from that time until his death. He had acted as labor delegate to America, Germany, France, Holland and Belgium.

WOMEN WIN NEW RIGHT.

Can Carry 300 Cigarettes Through Custom House if Over Eighteen.

Collector Loeb's special board of marine sharps engaged in formulating plans to provide more speedy debarkation of trans-Atlantic passengers and examination of baggage have recommended a ruling to permit women, as well as men, to bring in 300 cigarettes duty free, so the Spanish senora and senorita and Cuban belle, who must have their "little puff," may hereafter visit the United States accompanied by a stock of her own favorite brand of paper smokers.

Girls and youths to benefit by this provision must show that they are over eighteen years old. Those who sidestep the cigarette and prefer the cigar are not permitted to bring in more than fifty cigars.

P. S. C. ISSUES LIGHT ORDER.

The Public Service Commission yesterday adopted an order requiring the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to supply better light in the subway stations and to equip all cars with storage batteries to supply lights for emergencies. The order goes into effect on April 1 next.

SPECIAL GLUBBING OFFER

Physical Culture Magazine, the leading magazine of its kind in the country. The Sunday Call, the ideal Sunday paper for the wage earner and progressive thinker. BOTH FOR ONE YEAR FOR \$2.50

An offer for a limited time only—take advantage now.

MINERS WILL GET RAISE OF WAGES

Story from Pittsburg is to the Effect That the Operators Want No Strike.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 15.—A quiet poll of mine owners of the bituminous and the anthracite regions since the miners have demanded a straight 10 per cent increase before April 1, threatening to strike in case their demands are refused, brings information out in Pittsburg today that there will be no strike, that the miners will receive at least part of the increase demanded.

From one of the most heavily interested of coal operators in the Pittsburg district tonight comes information "that enough operators have already agreed to grant reasonable advance to the miners to preclude any possibility of a strike on April 1."

This in spite of the announcement by the Pittsburg Coal Company today that it would not grant the advance asked. The poll has been going on quietly for a week past and the result is assured. Another joint conference between the miners and operators is likely to be called for March 1 within the next few days, when the matter will be taken up and demands of the miners met in part at least.

About 300,000 miners will be affected by this and Pittsburg operators who discuss the affair seem of the opinion that the contracts which have been taken in the past few months for filling after April 1 are by far too important to risk through a strike, which would probably be precipitated through refusal on part of the operators as a body to grant the demands of miners.

It is admitted in Pittsburg, from where the poll has been taken, that there are many large operators not in favor of granting even part of the demands, but confidence is expressed that they will be won over and the advance already under discussion be made unanimous at the meeting to be called. It cannot be found whether or not present intentions are to grant the full advance of 10 per cent mining rates asked.

ARBITRATION BEGINS

Representatives of Railroad Men and of Bosses Meet With Illinois State Board.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Preliminary arbitration proceedings in the effort to promote wage peace between Chicago trainmen and eighteen local roads began today at a meeting before the Illinois State Board of Arbitration and attorneys representing both sides of the controversy. Officials of the railway systems and union leaders were also present. After discussing methods of procedure for the future conduct of the conference, the meeting adjourned. Widespread interest of railroad men is attached to the forthcoming series of negotiations.

Leaders of the Switchmen's Union of North America and railroad officials expect to receive notice that an umpire has been appointed for their arbitration proceedings under the Erdman law. The switchmen's organization is a rival of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and much interest has arisen as to which body will obtain the greater concessions from the respective arbitration boards.

ACCUSE GOV. HUGHES

Assemblymen Say He Played Petty Politics in Vetoing Special Appropriations.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Charging that Governor Hughes played petty politics last year in vetoing a number of special appropriation bills, the Democrats in the assembly today roundly criticized the executive when similar bills came up for passage. The bills passed carried with them appropriations aggregating \$125,000 for various state departments.

Assemblyman Haines introduced a bill establishing a retirement fund for municipal employes in New York, the minimum to be \$300, and the maximum \$1,300.

PUBLISHERS AROUSED.

Firms Complain to F. S. C. of Arbitrary Demands of Subway Advertisers. Why Ward & Gow, who control the news stands in the subway, should demand from them \$15 per month for selling their magazines is something that certain publishers would like to know. Because the Popular Magazine, Anabelle's, Smith's, and the Postville have been driven out, so say the publishers—two of these being published by one firm—they want the Public Service Commission to find out about it.

The publishers complained yesterday that \$45 has been demanded of them by Ward & Gow, ostensibly for the advertisement of three of the magazines. But they don't want their magazines advertised in the subway; they simply want them placed on sale at the news stands. If Ward & Gow and the Interboro fail to explain, the commission will take means to learn all about the matter.

PASS WHITE SLAVE BILL.

New Jersey Senate Provides for Seven Years' Sentence.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 15.—The senate this afternoon passed the bill of Senator Gaunt, of Gloucester, aimed at the white slave traffic. The measure provides a penalty of seven years in prison or \$2,000 fine or both for any one convicted of having engaged in this business. The bill will now go to the house, where it will be readily passed.

ROOSEVELT TO MEET FATHER.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and Ethel Roosevelt called for Naples yesterday on the steamship Hamburg, of the Hamburg-American Line. From Naples they will go on to Khartoum, Egypt, to meet former President Roosevelt when he emerges from his hunt, as he is expected to do on March 15.

FURRIERS ORGANIZE

Will Make Demand for Higher Wages and Recognition of Their Union.

The officers of the Fur Workers' Union announced yesterday that they are organizing the non-union workers to join in a general demand for higher wages and recognition of their union, to be followed by a strike in April if their demands are not granted.

The organizer told a Call reporter yesterday that there are two seasons in the trade, one in spring and one in the fall, each of which lasted for four months. Formerly the men and women in the trade were making as high as \$30 a week, but now so many employers have gone into the business that the resulting competition has caused wages to be reduced.

While the workers remained unorganized, he said, the result was that the wages were cut as much as \$5 per cent. Operators that formerly made \$11 a week now get \$9, cutters that got \$30 now make \$12 to \$15.

The union meets every Tuesday night at 115 Bridge street, and those desiring to join the union are requested to apply to the organizer at the above address.

BLAMES CHEAP FABRIC

Prominent Textile Manufacturer Says "Modern Substitutes for Material Are Veritable Powder Mines."

That death from burning clothes is due to cheap materials, was the statement yesterday by a prominent textile manufacturer. "Modern competition," he said, "has changed the hottest customs of our ancestors and the things that are done to textiles, to sell them, would not be believed. 'Some modern substitutes for honest fabrics are veritable powder mines which cause gowns to go up like a flash.'"

SHOCK AT POTENZA.

ROME, Feb. 15.—There was a violent shock of earthquakes at Potenza at 4 o'clock this morning. Damage was done, but the people were terrified and rushed out of the houses into the streets.

CALLAHAN'S HAT

140 BOWERY 140 BEST VALUE CORRECT STYLE

COLLINS & CO

MERCHANT TAILORS 1381 Broadway, New York LOUIS PELLA, Mgr. Calls to Attention from 2nd.

DIDN'T HARASS HIM

Court Dismisses Worker's Suit Against Woman Who Accused Him of Theft. The trial of a suit in which C. Seaholm, a workman, seeks to recover \$10,000 from Mrs. H. D. Baker, of a wealthy real estate operator, alleged malicious prosecution, was yesterday before Justice Blanton and a jury in the Supreme Court. Seaholm was employed in Mrs. Baker home, 225 West 104th street in November, 1907, when he alleged Mrs. Baker accused him of stealing her jewel box containing \$5,000 worth of valuables. He said he was arrested on the West Side Court, later discharged by the grand jury, lack of evidence. So he got his lawyer, Henry C. Meyer, to bring present action.

When the plaintiff rested his case, Justice Blanton dismissed the suit, holding that the circumstances justified Mrs. Baker in having Seaholm arrested.

Call Advertisers' Directory.

CONVENIENT FOR THE READER. PROFITABLE FOR THE ADVERTISER.

Rates for The Call Advertisers' Directory—One for two consecutive months, daily and Sunday, \$9; each additional line at the same rate. Payable in advance. Make payments directly to The New York Call, 141 Pearl street, New York.

MANHATTAN.

- ATTORNEY AT LAW. 100 Nassau St. 100 Nassau St. BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. Progress Book Store, 222 E. 5th St. SHOES AND SHOES. A. Casati, 101 Livingston, cor. Ludlow St. Alfred Glass, 107 1/2 Broadway, near 10th St. C. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. The P. A. New York, 100 E. 10th St. The P. A. New York, 100 E. 10th St. CLOTHING AND HATS. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. DAIRY LUNCH ROOM. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY. Casper & Co., 149 E. 10th St. FAMILY WINE AND LIQUORS. Philip Meyer, 149 E. 10th St. GENTS' FURNISHINGS. David H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. GROCERIES. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. HAIR. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. HATS. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. LAUNDRY. The Globe Laundry, 149 E. 10th St. LAW BLANKS & TYPESETTING. LAW SUPPLIES. Merchant Stationery Co., 110 Nassau St. MERCHANT TAILORS. Collins & Co., 1381 Broadway. PAINTING, INKS, COLORED PAPER, VARNISHES. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. PHOTOGRAPHY. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. PAINTER AND DECORATOR. William Ladd, 149 E. 10th St. RESTAURANTS. MACFADDEN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANT. 95 Bleecker St. 100 East 10th St. 220 Fulton St. 515 Sixth St. 3075 Seventh Ave. 150 Pearl St. Whole Wines, 149 E. 10th St. TRUBBERS TO ORDER. Friedman Bros., 149 E. 10th St. TRUNKS AND BAGS. Thomas G. Hart, 149 E. 10th St. WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. Gustav Steiner, 149 E. 10th St. WATER CURE MASSAGE. Frank J. Beverly, 149 E. 10th St.

BROOKLYN.

- BUTCHERS. Victor Bros., 149 E. 10th St. BUTTER, CHEESE AND MEATS. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS. Harry Miller, 149 E. 10th St. COAL. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. CLEAN MANUFACTURERS. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACEUTICALS. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. DRY AND FANCY GOODS. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. FURNISHINGS. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. GROCERIES. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. HAIR. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. HATS. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. LAUNDRY. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. LAW BLANKS & TYPESETTING. LAW SUPPLIES. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. MERCHANT TAILORS. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. PAINTING, INKS, COLORED PAPER, VARNISHES. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. PHOTOGRAPHY. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. PAINTER AND DECORATOR. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. RESTAURANTS. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. TRUBBERS TO ORDER. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. TRUNKS AND BAGS. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St. WATER CURE MASSAGE. J. H. Co., 149 E. 10th St.

OUT-OF-TOWN.

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PURE ART FOR THE YIDDISH THEATERS

How Kominsky Throws Up Her Con. Israel With Kessler and Jolin Move for Improvement.

"What will happen to Shund?" "Shund" stands for the "drama" which has degraded the Yiddish stage recently and made the production of the legitimate play almost impossible.

"Shund" received another jolt from unexpected quarters yesterday. Mrs. Ester Rochal Kominsky, who has been brought from Russia by the Kessler Theatrical Company, refused to play in trashy productions and insisted on a release, which was granted, after much arguing.

While the drama is struggling to keep its head above the water of (dirty) commercialism, another actor who has recently come from Russia, A. J. Kominsky is endeavoring to establish a theater on the plans of the National Theater built by William Butler Yeats, the Irish poet and playwright.

AID FIRST OFFENDERS

League Wants to Establish Lodging House for Detention of Girls Awaiting Trial.

A municipal lodging house for the detention of women awaiting trial, which was suggested during the trial of the "Dumbo" case, when hundreds of girls were being crowded into a hotel for no other reason than striking against unscrupulous employers, is the latest step that the Women's Municipal League intend to take.

TO PREACH TO FLEECERS.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Fanston, D. D. of Dumbo, will preach in Wall street today, if the weather conditions are good.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LIBERTY-NASSAU BUILDING COMPANY NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Liberty-Nassau Building Company will be held at the office of the undersigned, at 110 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, February 24, 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

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

Is YOUR Union's Ad in the Call?

BREWERS UNION NO. 10, BROOKLYN. The New York Call.

Advertisement regarding advertising our meetings in the Call has been received and action taken at our last meeting. Our union decided to insert a standing ad in the Sunday Call for one year, in order for which I herewith inclose.

Professionally yours, JOSEF WIGAND, Sec'y.

Brooklyn Bridge Wreck Imperils Passengers and Causes Worst Traffic Block in Years



How crowded car of a Lexington avenue train jumped a switch at the Manhattan end of the Bridge yesterday morning, causing a panic and tying up traffic for several hours.

Following an investigation into the wreck at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn bridge yesterday, which tied up the "L" service for two and a half hours and forced 50,000 persons to walk the mile long span, the officials of the B. R. T. announced that it was due to a misplaced switch.

The accident happened when the first car of a Lexington avenue train left the rails as it was entering the terminal, crashing into the platform, and turning the second car on its side. The train was crowded, and passengers fought and struggled to escape, crawling through windows, when they were taken on ladders to the promenade over which the car hung.

The couplings which held it to the first and third cars only prevented it from falling to the footway. The car caught fire from the third rail, and flames and smoke added to the terror of the passengers, but though men and women were tossed about like peas in a hat, no one was hurt. One woman fainting.

DISCLOSES SECRETS AT U. P. MERGER SUIT

Traffic Manager Stubbs Tells of Introducing Contract System, Granting Special Rates for Monopolies.

The sharings in the government's suit for the dissolution of the late E. H. Harriman's merger of the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and other railroad properties was resumed yesterday before Examiner Sylvester C. Williams at the custom house. The government's action is a suit in equity. It was instituted on January 27, 1909, by the then Attorney General Bonaparte, and was based upon the report of the interstate commerce commission of July, 1907. It will end early in April.

It is the contention of the government that the alleged merger is in restraint of trade and a violation of the Sherman act, since it prevents competition between lines, which, if under separate control, would be in competition. It is charged that such a monopoly of the transportation business in the West has existed since 1901.

Under the examination of F. F. Dunn and N. H. Loomis, counsel for the road, John C. Stubbs, general traffic director of the Harriman lines, told how the Union Pacific had to fight for business after its organization and divulged many secrets.

PASTOR LAUDS SHAW

Presbyterian Minister Also Says Socialism is One of the Greatest Movements in History.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—"Our work as ministers will be greatly enhanced when we recognize that Socialism is one of the greatest movements in history. It is not Socialism that is the enemy of the Church. The conditions which produce Socialism nullify the efforts of the Church."

TRIPS OVER TUBE, LOSES LIFE.

In getting out of bed for a drink yesterday morning, Mrs. Eva Aaronson, sixty-four, of 107 East 139th street, tripped over the tube of a gas heater and broke the connection, permitting the gas to pour into her room. Not knowing that she had done so, she returned to bed and was later found dead by her family.

SUSPECT CAUGHT, WON'T TALK.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 15.—Edwin W. Gass, aged seventeen years, one of the three young men wanted by the Maryland authorities on suspicion of knowing something about the death of J. Dallas Collins, of Crisfield, Md., and the firing of the pier and warehouses of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Company, was captured here at noon today by Dutton, a patrolman, on a description received from the Maryland police. He refused to talk.

FINDS BABY FATALY BURNED.

When Mrs. Bessie Kronstein, of 345 Christopher avenue, Brooklyn, returned from a shopping trip yesterday afternoon she found the bedroom in flames and the unconscious form of her two-year-old baby, David, lying on the floor. Her cries raised an alarm. Firemen quickly put out the fire and the baby was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where it is said he will not recover.

GIRL MILLINERS MEET

Hat Workers Will Assemble Tonight to Devise Means of Improving Conditions.

A mass meeting for the purpose of organizing the millinery workers and to discuss ways and means of how to help the 120 girls who are out on strike for higher wages against W. Aronstein & Brothers, of 39th street, South Brooklyn, is called for tonight at the Manhattan Lyceum, 68 East 4th street.

BRITISH LABORITES ANNOUNCE DEMANDS

Workers' Representatives Will Try to Have Parliament Establish 48-Hour Working Week.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A forty-eight hour working week will be one of the demands which the Labor party will make of the Liberals as part of the price for its support of the Liberals. A bill to this end will be introduced as soon as possible. It was decided this evening at a meeting of the forty parliamentary members of the Labor party.

BIG SUFFRAGE MEET

Every Seat Taken for Mass Meeting in Albany Tonight—"Antis" Flustered.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Every seat in Harmanus Bleeker Hall, Albany's big opera house, has been engaged for tomorrow's mass meeting in support of woman suffrage. The hall holds 3,000 and seat coupons are being sought for and grudgingly passed from one to another as though the occasion was to be the most popular gathering of the year.

WHERE DOES TAX GO?

And What Use is Made of Fees From Aliens?—Congress Will Inquire.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—What becomes of the head tax that is supposed to be collected on about 40,000 of the aliens who enter the United States every year? Where do they come from, and why is the tax not collected? These questions were incidentally asked by Representative Hayes (Rep., Cal.) at a meeting of the house immigration committee today and resulted in a tilt between Hayes and Representative Bennett (Rep., N. Y.).

NOT AT OLYMPICS

Games Will Be Held at Athens, But Chances Are United States Will Not Be Represented.

The Olympic games are to be held at Athens this spring despite the reports to the contrary, and not a few of the athletes on the other side of the water are making preparations to be there. Last fall the English Amateur Athletic Association decided not to send a team, and now it is said it has not changed its policy, but has announced that if the athletes care to go they are at liberty to do so at their own expense.

JOHNSON CAN'T WIN

Man Who First Made Him Declares He Hasn't a Chance to Beat Jeffries.

Sam Fitzpatrick, who made Jack Johnson, is out with the bold prediction that Jeffries will bury the big negro in the coming heavyweight championship fight. Fitzpatrick says Johnson is overrated and will show the white feather when the brawler-maker puts on the pressure.

PHRAISE COLUMBIA MEN.

They Refuse to Take Relay Prize Because of a Flake.

The Columbia-Groves relay race at the Boston Athletic Association games was awarded to Columbia, as has been earlier reported, because Reipath, the last relay for the Syracuse team, failed to wait for the touch from Myran, the third man. Reipath started five yards ahead of the last Columbia man and finished fifteen yards in the lead. Following the race the Columbia men refused to take the prize, considering themselves fairly defeated.

WIFE SAYS MIKE WON'T PLAY

Donlin Not to Appear in Giants' Line-up This Spring.

Mike Donlin's wife is quoted as saying that he will not play with the Giants after all. Donlin's agreement with Branch and McGraw, which resulted in the announcement that he had accepted terms and decided whether he would play or not by March 10 is regarded as a bit of press work.

MOORE AND WALSH MATCH

Jimmy Walsh, of Boston, who generally regarded as the American bantamweight champion, has matched to box ten rounds with Moore, the wonderful Philadelphia boy, at the Olympic Athletic Club, Harlem, on March 4. It is improbable that either will make 110 pounds, which is the bantamweight limit in this country.

"BUG" HOLIDAY DEAD.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—"Bug" Holiday, aged forty-five, former catcher with the Cincinnati Reds, died yesterday after a lingering illness. He was well known to baseball men all over the country, and played with the Cincinnati team twelve years. He was a wife.

HOISTING SCAFFOLD BRIBED

Workman Falls 30 Feet, Sustains Injuries With Broken Arm.

A scaffold used in hoisting material at a building at 1 Clark street broke yesterday morning, sending two men, Herman Weinstein, twenty-two, of 104 Grand street, Brooklyn, an elevator man, and a workman, down to the ground six stories low. He sustained a fracture of the left arm and lacerations of the face. He was taken to the Thomas Hospital, Richard Manning, years old, of 154 Wyckoff street, fell.

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Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

Send all contributions and communications to Mrs. Anita C. Block, 745 St. Nicholas avenue, New York city.

BALLAD OF THE SINFUL LOVER.

By Richard Le Gallienne.
For years he sinned, because she died—
With base corroding anodyne
He numbed the noble pain in him,
For years he herded with the swine.

And then at last he died, and went,
With hurry of immortal feet,
To seek in the Eternal Life
The face that he had died to meet.

Up all the stairways of the sky,
Laughing he ran, at every door
Of the long corridors of heaven
He knocked, and cried out "Hello-dore!"

In shining rooms sat the sweet saints,
Each at her little task of joy;
Old eyes, all young again with heaven,
Watched angel girl and angel boy.

And o'er the field of Paradise,
Scattered like flowers, the lovers
Passed.
All rainbows—saying each to each
Heaven's two words: "At last! At last!"

But nowhere in that place of peace,
Found he the face that was his own.
Till, on a sudden, by a stream
He found her sitting all alone.

With outstretched hands he cried her name,
She turned on him her quiet eyes;
"Who art thou that so foul with sin
Darest to walk in Paradise?"

Amazed, he answered: "If I sinned,
My sin was sorrow for thy sake;
The pain, O Heliodore, the pain!
I sinned—O lest my heart should break."

"I know thee not," the saint replied,
The sorrow is all changed to sin;
And moving toward a golden door,
She turned away and entered in.

FIGHT AGAINST WHITE PLAGUE.

Interest in the anti-tuberculosis campaign now being waged throughout the United States is evidenced by the fact that in the year 1909, 163 new anti-tuberculosis associations were formed, 133 tuberculosis sanatoria and hospitals were established, and ninety-one tuberculosis dispensaries were opened. Compared with previous years, this is the best record thus far made in the fight against consumption in this country.

BRAVE WORKER OF LONG AGO.

An evil in connection with the factory life in the early half of the nineteenth century was the system of paying the operators from the "company store," a custom said to be in vogue in certain mining districts even yet. It was a woman who changed this rule. One Hannah Borden, best weaver in the mill, felt it unfair that operators should not be allowed to inspect their accounts, but were obliged to take the balance the agent chose to say was their due. She went to the agent and threatened to leave unless allowed to see her account. Items like suspenders and rum were charged against her. She demanded her wages in money as the only condition of remaining, and her success encouraged others to insist on the same treatment.

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15 SPRUCE STREET, N. Y.

The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.
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VOL. 2. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16. NO. 47.

HARK! HARK! THE DOGS DO BARK.



THEN AND NOW.

(A Chapter in the Evolution of Jeffersonian Principles)

By Louis B. Boudin.

It was in 1800, when Jefferson was President of the United States, the event of the year, the proceeding which engaged the attention of the people of the United States, was the great trial of Aaron Burr for treason in Richmond, Virginia. The extraordinary personality of Aaron Burr, who only a few years before had disputed the leadership and the Presidency with Jefferson, the extraordinary character of the crime charged (a plot for the dismemberment of the Union), and the character of the court, presided over by the chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, all combined to rivet the attention of the country on the proceedings in the court room at Richmond.

One day the country was startled to learn that John Marshall, the chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, who presided at the trial, issued a subpoena to compel the President of the United States to attend as a witness. In those days the country had not yet grown accustomed to the rule of the judges, and a command by a judge, be he even the Chief Justice of the United States to the President, to attend as a witness at a trial, was a thing novel and startling. Attention was immediately diverted from Richmond to Washington. The people forgot about the great trial in their anxiety to learn how their chosen leader would answer the command, which was to have a great bearing on the question whether the three departments of government established by them were truly independent. And Jefferson did not let them wait long. He not only refused to heed the command of the chief justice, but laughed it to scorn. In a letter to United States District Attorney Har, who was conducting the prosecution for the government, he ridiculed Marshall's position, and lay down his own position in the following unmistakable language. About Marshall he says, mockingly:

"Laying down the position generally, that all persons owe obedience to subpoena, he admits no exception unless it can be produced in his law books."

And as to his own position he declares that:

"The leading principle of our Constitution is the independence of the legislature, executive, and judiciary of each other, and none are more jealous of this than the judiciary. But would the executive be independent of the judiciary, if he were subject to the command of the latter, and to imprisonment for disobedience?"

He, therefore, disobeyed the subpoena, amid the plaudits of the people, or at least of all those who believed with him, that the judiciary were not to be set up as the sole ruling power in our government. And they were then in a large majority."

But that was in 1800.

In A. D. 1916, matters stand differently. By the grace of Mammon, William Howard Taft is President, and the judiciary are the masters of the republic. So it happened that in February of this year of grace a little plebeian judge of the District of Columbia (he was big enough to sentence Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to prison, but any judge is big enough for that) orders a joint committee of the senate and house of representatives to appear before him and answer for something that they have done as such a joint committee of Congress. Mind you this is not a command to one member of the senate or house to appear as a witness in a trial as in the case of Jefferson. But a command to a joint committee of Congress, as such committee, to appear and answer to him, the judge, why they acted as such committee of Congress, in a certain way, in and about the business entrusted them by Congress! Such a thing is an absolute monstrosity in any country where the legislature of the people enjoys any degree of independence. It is doubtful whether even in Russia, the czar or his judges could so command a committee of the senate, which is of course only a parody on a real legislature. It goes without saying that it could not be done in any country where the people have any measure of democratic government. That even dream of it in the days of Jefferson and real democratic government in our republic, the shadow of a doubt.

But 1916 is not 1800. Marshall's peer in Jefferson in 1800, Justice Wright found about those he assumed to command in 1916. For the house of representatives (misrepresentatives, more true) actually decided a committee must obey the command of Justice Wright, and as such committee appear before the judge answer. We may, therefore, paraphrasing Jefferson, and due to our sorrow, to the position "Is Congress independent of the court, if it is subject to the command of the latter, and to imprisonment for disobedience?"

But more interesting than query ("for all observers of political life have long ago come to the conclusion that the independence of Congress is merely formal and sorry, anyway) is the evolution of Jeffersonian principles as it manifested itself in the debate of this in the house last Wednesday. An interesting to observe that some of the most ardent supporters of the position to submit to the judge's command were alleged disciples of Thomas Jefferson, Democratic senators from the South, including the reports in the press of the argument for submitting to the house by Representative Wright, a Democrat from the great state of Georgia. His argument was very interesting. According to the press dispatches he argued "the house was bound to respect the people of the country as of respect for the law." It is evident that this great Democratic leader was afraid that if he decided that under the Constitution the judiciary were not quite so and autocratic, there might be that would question their supremacy and autocracy in other respects, say with respect to joining strikes and boycotting labor leaders to jail for disobedience. So it was safer and to give up the last shred of formal independence which Congress still in order not to endanger the weapon which the capitalists and country powers in the courts endeavor to keep the workingmen in subjection.

So, to hell with Jefferson, his quoted principles of democracy, his most-cherished ideas of the independence of the people's legislature. We need a strong arm, an iron power, to curb the parasitic demands and aspirations of the ruling class. We must have agencies that would make strikes and boycotts impossible. Particularly the Democratic party, who represent the small man who is not strong enough to withstand the power of the trade unions with support and assistance of the government. The best, cheapest, most subservient and (what is important) most effective way are the courts. We must support the courts at all times and on all occasions, particularly when people are looking even though it may be a little humiliating to even though it may take away more of the formal independence we enjoy. Our independence may and sound very nice. But when compared with the great, practical question: The power of the courts to curb the ruling class. Before that issue ever else fades into insignificance, autocracy, the unquestioned supremacy of the courts, must be the capitalist class of this country and particularly its most needed and small capitalists. And that is saved at all hazards and costs. This is the only true Democratic principle, the creed of Thomas Jefferson brought up to date, and that by the Democratic party.

THE VICTORY AND ITS LESSONS.

The shirtwaist makers have won a decisive and glorious victory. The enemy is completely routed. All but thirteen shops, with an aggregate of 1,100 employees, have recognized the union and accepted its terms. The shirtwaist makers have conquered for themselves the right of association, the most precious right in Labor's Magna Charta. They now form a union 21,000 strong, compact in one locality, knitted together by the bond of hardships endured in common, of mutual help in time of need, of protracted and heroic resistance offered to foes of every description—employers and hired thugs, police and police magistrates—of common experiences and a common achievement.

The shirtwaist makers now occupy a unique and enviable position. Not only have they won much for themselves, but they are also capable of rendering great service to their fellow-workers. Through their great union, which, we confidently hope, will continue to grow in numbers and strength and influence, they are in a position to become the pioneers and leaders in a great movement for the organization, along progressive lines, of women workers throughout the country. The shirtwaist makers know better than any mere outsiders, however friendly, what were the most active forces that aided them in winning their great victory. They know that the corrupting force passing under the name of the Civic Federation was not among these forces. And they, through their great and virtually new-born union can prevent the working women's movement from falling under the influence of that corrupting force which has reduced the American Federation of Labor to impotence and nervelessness.

But the shirtwaist makers' strike is also fruitful of lessons for us Socialists. Without attempting for a moment to minimize the assistance rendered to the strikers by the Socialists, both as individuals and through their various organizations, we must admit that at the beginning of this stubborn conflict we were by no means prepared to throw the full weight of our organization on the side of the strikers. Nor have we utilized all the opportunities that lay ready at hand. To mention only one instance, we should certainly have made an effort, and we might very well have succeeded, to have punishing meted out to the police magistrates who were openly siding with the bosses. Cornell, at any rate, should have been proceeded against and ousted. While appreciating the recognition given by the strikers to our efforts in their behalf, we ourselves should rather lay stress on our shortcomings. This is the only way to render our organization more effective in future battles of labor.

Another lesson that we may learn and take to heart is the value of co-operation with extraneous elements for certain definite, specific objects. We need never sink our identity, we need never sacrifice one jot or tittle of our principles and program by working together with non-Socialist elements for the purpose of attaining any specific result that is desirable to us. We can continue to maintain at all times our uncompromising position toward capitalism and every part of it, and yet we may accept the aid, for any specific purpose, of those who will leave us after that purpose has been attained. But, of course, we must be sure that that purpose is one desired by us, and we must indulge in no illusions.

The importance of the Socialist press in labor conflicts has received a striking confirmation in this strike. But on this it is unnecessary to dwell. The special strike edition of The Call, which was edited by two Socialist members of the Women's Trade Union League, was a novel feature, one is tempted to say, a new weapon forged to the uses of labor. But this is a matter of as much importance to labor unionists as to Socialists. Should The Call die, the loss will be as great to the economic as to the political wing of the labor movement.

THE FIGHT FOR ELECTORAL REFORM IN PRUSSIA.

Prussia is the most powerful state in the German empire. Its influence overbalances that of all the other states combined. It is also the most reactionary. Notwithstanding the fact that, with the exception of Saxony and Hamburg, it is the most advanced state from an industrial point of view, it is nevertheless the most backward state politically. This is an anomaly, and the working people of Prussia are resolved to put an end to the anomaly.

The reactionary spirit pervades every branch of the Prussian government, its civil administration, its law courts, and, of course, its army and navy. Nominally Prussia is a constitutional state. There is a parliament supposed to represent the people. But the parliament is elected on a basis that effectually excludes the people's representatives. The elections are indirect. But that is not the worst of it. The "worst of all electoral systems," as even Bismarck once described it, is based on a division of all the voters in each district into three classes, the so-called three-class system. In the electoral college, which elects the member of parliament, each class has an equal number of electors. The first class, comprising the wealthiest, amounts in the whole kingdom to 3.85 per cent of the population; the second class, corresponding to the middle class, to 13.85 per cent; and the third class, the poorest of all, to 82.32 per cent. The result of such a system may easily be imagined. The Prussian parliament is dominated by an undisguised plutocracy, the most hated of all governments. It was probably for this reason that Bismarck described this system as "the worst of all electoral systems."

If anything can possibly make this system more hateful, it is the fact that it is not even established by law. It was imposed upon the people of Prussia, contrary to all law, during the triumph of the reaction over the popular uprising of 1848. The parliament that is supposed to be the fountain-head of all law is itself an illegal institution, imposed upon the people by superior force. Add to this one more anomaly, one that also disfigures the elections to the reich-

stag or parliament of the empire, namely, that there has been no redistribution of the districts for many years past, so that some districts contain a population ten times as large as other districts, and you have the most iniquitous electoral system imaginable.

It may be asked, How could a system so grossly unjust have maintained itself for so many years? The answer is that the Prussian capitalists have made common cause with the Prussian nobility, in order to keep down the Prussian workingmen. It is this alliance of great capitalists and land-owners that makes the Prussian government so powerful. The fight waged by the Socialists of Prussia against this iniquitous electoral system is waged against desperate odds. All the elements of the ruling classes are arrayed against them. Even the political parties that pose as more or less popular and democratic really are afraid of any fundamental change, for they know that the advantages of such a change will be reaped almost exclusively by the Socialists.

How the reform is to be brought about is a question that the Socialists of Prussia are at present unable to answer. But brought about it must be, the stubborn resistance of combined nobles and capitalists must be overcome, unless all hope of German progress toward democracy is to be given up for all time.

John Burns and Keir Hardie.

By Robert Hunter.

There are two labor leaders whose names in this country are almost invariably confused.

John Burns is often credited by the capitalists with all the wicked Socialism and revolutionary faith of Keir Hardie.

On the other hand, many Socialists and trade unionists credit Keir Hardie with all the weaknesses of John Burns.

The other day the New York Times printed an editorial praising John Burns. It pointed him out as an example to workingmen.

"He is the finest product," the Times says, "of the world-wide movement of organized labor." The Times, therefore, is gratified that he should have been elected to parliament.

The next day a reader of the Times writes to that paper, protesting against the editorial. He says that Burns, when in this country a year ago, said that "Socialism in its fullest development is the aim of the Labor party of England. He then quotes Burns as saying that he stands for the interests of labor against every other interest whatsoever."

I have no doubt when John reads this letter to the Times he will be surprised. It was Keir Hardie who was in New York and made the statement referred to.

But as Burns and Hardie are associated in the capitalist mind as two dangerous agitators they are also often associated in the minds of many Socialists as two moderate labor leaders more or less friendly to real Socialism.

Keir Hardie and John Burns have been for many years the two foremost labor leaders in Great Britain. Burns in his early days was a violent revolutionary agitator, and Hardie in his early days was a quiet, thoughtful opportunist.

Burns, after he broke with the Social Democratic Federation drifted about a good deal and finally landed in the Liberal cabinet.

Hardie became more and more of a Socialist until finally he formed one of the two great Socialist bodies of England.

He, Tom Mann and others in 1898 formed the Independent Labor party, and it adopted a Socialist program at its first meeting.

It was definitely Socialist from the start and soon became affiliated with the International Socialist movement. Hardie and Hyndman have been the two representatives of the two Socialist political organizations of Great Britain on the International Socialist board for many years.

Hardie believed in independent political action for the working class, and he bent all his efforts therefore to get the workers to join the Independent Labor party and thus to declare themselves Socialists.

But he and his friends were not successful, although the Independent Labor party grew with great rapidity, and finally in 1899 he joined other Socialist and labor organizations in a meeting in

London for the purpose of forming the present Labor party.

Few Americans know there is any difference between the Independent Labor party and the Labor party.

The former is the Socialist party to which Frederick Engels, Tom Mann and, indeed, many other of the ablest of the Socialists in England belonged.

The Labor party formed more recently is an alliance between the trade unions of England and certain Socialist organizations.

It is not constitutionally a Socialist party, although it has passed a resolution at its congress, saying that its aim is Socialism.

Burns, although earnestly solicited never joined the Independent Labor party, nor did he join the more recently formed Labor party.

Indeed, at the very time it was formed, when it needed the loyalty of every friend of the working class Burns went into the Liberal party, and opposed the Labor party in its first great political campaign.

It is unfortunate that these two men should be so often confused. The writer to the Times does John Burns an injustice when he accuses him of holding the Socialist views of Keir Hardie.

Many Socialists and labor men of America on the other hand do Keir Hardie a great injustice by considering him a person of like mind to John Burns.

They are two types distinct as possible one from the other. Burns a man of the type of Gompers and Mitchell, endeavors with the assistance of the capitalists to uplift the poor working class. Hardie is of the type of Bebel. He never conceals his hostility to capitalist politics or to the capitalist system.

He is a Socialist who never fails to speak his mind. He has been true to the working class. He fought for them even in the days when they threw him out of their congresses.

For years he was forced to attend the labor congresses of Great Britain almost like a friendless workman lobbying in a capitalist legislature. They took his seat away. They denied him a vote. They despised him as a Socialist agitator and a trouble maker.

But Hardie hammered away. He was true even to those who despised him, and went again and again until finally he converted a large mass of the younger labor leaders to the Socialist position.

Today Hardie is the idol of the working class. The old Liberal Labor leaders have had their day and have passed away. The men who used to insult and humiliate Hardie are one by one being dropped from the labor movement.

TAFT'S BOWERY REBUKE.

By DON LE CHENE.

The President recently made a speech in the New York Bowery during which he stated, in effect, that it was not high press which caused the popular discontent, but the people's extravagance in buying autos and other things they could not afford.

"This is the age," says Bill, the sage, "of autos and excess. The people spend without an end. For idle uselessness."

Extravagance. Take cognizance. Has caused the people's plight. Economy. They ought to see. Would set all things quite right.

Taft cannot see why folks should be so querulous and sad; There's porterhouse, in the White House, and he's feeling glad.

All simple souls, with tea and rolls, should surely be content; Since luxury, for thee and me, was never God's intent.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NO ABUSE, COMRADES!

Editor of The Call:

I was very glad to read in The Call lately the protest against the use of vulgar and abusive language by our speakers and writers, signed by Walter Grotto. I do not know whether he was justified in his criticism of Comrade Flanagan (which seemed to be a bit strong), but in general, I am sure he is O. K.

Socialism is too big and noble a movement to be in need of vulgarity and abuse in its propaganda. These things do us great harm. The Socialist advocate ought to be the most courteous, dignified and gentlemanly of advocates. We have too much prejudice now to contend with. The wise advocate will always try to remove some of this prejudice. Too many of our writers and speakers, by their manner or their language, add to the prejudice.

I agree with what Walter Grotto says about Comrade John Spargo under this head. If not an "ideal" advocate, he is about the nearest to it of any of our writers and speakers. I heard him here in Newark, N. J., the other night. He spoke in a church, and it was wonderful to see how careful he was not to injure the religious feelings of his audience. How well he (an unbeliever) understood and sympathized with their point of view. He did not mince words or compromise anything. He gave a very revolutionary talk. Many of our speakers would have had that audience up in arms against them, without saying anything half as radical as Comrade Spargo did. But he had their sympathy and applause, because he was so tactful and kind about it. So I second Walter Grotto's protest.

HELEN KENDALL, Newark, N. J., Feb. 15, 1916.

opinion among men who know Hardie as to his Socialism.

He is first of all true to his class. He will not desert them even if they make false steps and lag behind.

He could not be coaxed from the working class by money or flattery, and he could not be driven from the working class by the insults which they once heaped upon him.

And in all his work of organization and agitation he holds the end and aim of the labor movement before the workers. He is a Socialist.

MR. DOOLEY ON THE I. W. W.

"I see," said Mr. Hennessey, "that the I. W. W. is makin' trouble again; what is this I. W. W., anyhow?"

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "I'm surprised at your ignorance. A man of your intelligence, too, Hennessey, not knowin' what I. W. W. is. Well, I'll try to explain the situation as I see it. Some say I. W. W. means I'm Willin' to Work and others say it means I won't Work, but be that as it may, the trouble up at Spokane—"

"Spokane?—I think I've heard that name," said Hennessey.

"Yes, probably have," said Mr. Dooley. "There was a horse by that name that once won the Derby, and they named the town after the horse. But to get back to the I. W. W. You see they were breakin' the law by disobeyin' the police orders makin' speeches on the street corners. Ye see, it's lawful to prevent the police from exercising their constitutional right of suppressing free speech. Ye must remember, Hennessey, that this is a free country. In effect, Governor Duggin European monarchies such as Germany, Austria and Great Britain there is no such thing as freedom for the police. In the land of the hated Flanagan, for instance (except in Ireland in our time), the police are not even allowed to carry clubs in their fists and the only time they see a gun is through a parson's window. They tell me that in these degenerate days the police of Europe are nothin' but a lot of molluscoids. Why, me friend Hogan, told me that he saw a man ask a London policeman to show him the way to Flanagan, and that the policeman actually took the trouble to walk a block with him, and show him the way; and another time he said a policeman even went so far as to tell a man the right time and to say 'sir' to him. Now, Hennessey, if ye had the gall to ask a policeman here what time it was he'd be likely to hit ye over the head with his club and say, 'It's just stroke one.' But anyhow, these I. W. W. were interferin' with

the inalienable right of the people the pursuit of happiness for ye and that one of our grand American men couldn't be happy unless he had the privilege of hittin' ye on the once in a while. But what care how, for if I. W. W. means I won't Work, they are a lot of hobnobbers. It means I want Work, they are workin' men, so they are no anyhow, and it's of no consequence (Dooley, not Peter Flanagan)

LONDON JUSTICE.

The Substitution Minimum.

There is a familiar jest which is in asking a person what the difference is between a cabbage and a potato. When the victim, in accordance with time-honored rule in conundrums, that he does not know, he is told that would be a nice sort of person to err on the side of the grocer's. The anti-vegetarian has brought to surface numerous experts in the whom the ordinary householders hesitate to send to the grocery.

We are not now concerned with the proteins and carbohydrates and the man man's insatiable desire to eat something solid. But when the having reduced us to a farinaceous state to protest. The common sense mankind will reject the potato diet put forth in the Boston breakfast menu consisting of a man's 1 cent's worth of potatoes, 1 cent's worth of margarine, 1 cent's worth of sugar, 1 cent's worth of American family of five or six, and a family of seven is not small. The little hungry (ill) lunch they would eat down to potatoes, 2 cents, margarine, 2 cents; sugar, 2 cents; and even shells and corn. From corn shells it is not a step to tin cans on cans and cigar bands.—New York

HARK! HARK! THE DOGS DO BARK.



Ruger, New York Call, Feb. 16, 1910