

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

The Call

The Weather.

Snow today. Friday partly cloudy; moderate to brisk north to northeast winds.

442 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

TELEPHONES 221-2212 WORL.

Vol. 7—No. 55.

NEW YORK—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1910.

Price Two Cents

ALLIDS OPENS HIS DEFENSE

Expects to Prove Conger Was Professional Briber and Opposed by Him.

HONESTY WON HIM HATRED

Inquiry at Albany Becoming More Farcical as the Lid Is Crowded On.

(Special to The Call.) ALBANY, Feb. 23.—It was Senator Allids opening today. He is now being given a chance to answer the charge of bribe taking, blackmail, "striking," anything that Senator Benn Conger wants to say about him.

But the leader of the great Republican party in the state senate, the man who has been chosen by his conferees as temporary president of the higher law-making body, turned a neat trick in the little preface he presented of his case through the lips of his accomplished attorney, Martin W. Littleton. He resigned his office as temporary president of the senate, as he himself explained it—"Just came down off my perch to fight Conger man to man."

For the astute Littleton had discovered something which would make a display matter in making his opening speech for the defense. Under the constitution the president of the senate occupies a perch which is much higher than that on which common senators sit. It would require impeachment proceedings and a whole lot of other legal bother to get at him and an ordinary senator would find much difficulty in getting to the presiding officer.

So Littleton, in his opening speech, made it plain that Allids does not wish to take advantage of the man who is wanting to ruin him. In order to do this matter might be thrust out of its ultimate limit and there be no chance for future legal squabbles over technical rights and points of law, his client tendered his resignation to the clerk of the senate yesterday morning. This puts him and Conger on an even footing.

Will Summon Bridge Trust. Littleton's opening address was lengthy and an able presentation of his side of the case. He earnestly pleaded with the members of the committee to suspend judgment on the case until they have heard all that Allids has to say and all that the witnesses he will bring have to say.

For Allids has witnesses, dozens of them. He has summoned every man who was living in 1891 who was likely to know anything about this bribe story. He has summoned members of the bridge trust itself. He is not going to deny that the bridge trust used bribe funds whenever it could.

On the contrary, he is going to prove that the bridge combine of old and the bridge trust of the present day were steeped in bribery. That the business was made profitable by robbing taxpayers through bringing their trusted public officials.

He is going to prove from the books of the bridge trust and from its own officers that it was long the custom to raise bootie funds for every legislative act and that Benn Conger was always the beneficiary.

It was explained by members of the subcommittee after the hearing that the grand affairs committee had merely "general reports" that Peary had reached the pole and wanted to see something detailed, conclusive and official before going on record or making any move to reward him.

CONDUCTOR OOKO RELEASED.

PORT SCOTT, Kan., Feb. 23.—J. A. Cook, the American railway conductor who has been in jail at Guadalupe, Mexico, for the last six months, and who was convicted on a faked up charge of theft, was released today under a \$2,000 bail, according to a telegram received by his father in this city.

LAWYER SHOTS SELF.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Otto Dietrich, forty-seven, for twenty-two years a practicing attorney in New York, and for the past three years a resident of this city, committed suicide today by shooting himself in the head. Dietrich enjoyed a lucrative practice, but for the past few years he had been suffering from

GET 10 PER CENT RAISE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 23.—It was officially announced this afternoon that following a conference between officials of the Western Maryland railroad and a committee representing the telegraph operators of that system, the telegraphers had been granted an increase in wages of 10 per cent.

No action has yet been taken in regard to the demands of the telegraph-

WANT PEARY'S PROOFS

Members of Committee in Charge of "Forward Bills" Ask for Official Polar Data.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The subcommittee of the house committee on naval affairs, which has charge of the Peary bills introduced to reward Robert E. Peary for reaching the pole, has a resolution today asking the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, under whose jurisdiction Peary was operating in the Arctic circle, to submit to the subcommittee an unadorned report or proofs that may have been turned in by Peary bearing on his discovery.

It was explained by members of the subcommittee after the hearing that the grand affairs committee had merely "general reports" that Peary had reached the pole and wanted to see something detailed, conclusive and official before going on record or making any move to reward him.

BAIL FOR HESLEWOOD

Organizer of Industrial Workers Released on \$2,000 Bond for Trial Today.

COUER D'ALENE, Idaho, Feb. 23.—Fred W. Heslewood, organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, who was arrested here yesterday on complaint of the authorities of Spokane, charged with criminal conspiracy, was released today on bail for a hearing tomorrow.

The Spokane authorities were compelled to return to that city without him, as he is fighting extradition. Legal aid has been secured, and a vigorous fight has been prepared for to prevent Heslewood being dragged to Spokane, where he would be convicted without a fair hearing.

HERVE GETS FOUR YEARS IN PRISON

Paris Court Condemns Socialist Editor for Attacking Brutality of the Police.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—A jury in the Assize Court today returned a verdict of guilty without extenuating circumstances against Gustave Herve, the famous anti-militarist and Socialist editor, who was charged with "inciting murder and defending crimes" in his newspaper, La Guerre Sociale, in the case of Labouf, the Apache.

The court immediately sentenced him to four years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 1,000 francs.

Herve cited seventy witnesses to testify to the brutality of the police, but their assertions did not impress the jury.

Yvetot, an official of the General Confederation of Labor, who appeared as a witness for Herve, scored the police with such vigor that the court ordered him removed.

ROBOKEN'S MAYOR IN REAL HOT WATER NOW

County Judge John A. Blair issued a writ of attachment in Jersey City yesterday afternoon against the body of Mayor George Gonzales of Hoboken at the conclusion of a hearing on a rule to show cause in contempt proceedings instituted by the grand jury. Bail was fixed at \$1,000 and Frederick N. Eberhard, Mayor's personal counsel, was accepted as bondsman.

Clerk James F. Clark of the grand jury testified that when Gonzales was called as a witness in a complaint against Former Building Inspector Frederick Steigleifer of Hoboken for embezzlement he took exception to certain questions asked and finally refused to give testimony, saying he "was satisfied that the investigation was not in good faith and that the grand jury would whitewash."

Judge Blair directed Assistant Prosecutor George T. Vickers to propound the interrogatories and file a copy of them forthwith with Gonzales' counsel. The mayor will answer orally tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock, and will then be given an opportunity to purge himself of contempt. Lawyers Merritt Lane, George L. Record and F. N. Eberhard are looking out for Gonzales' interests.

CLASH IN THE BALKANS.

Spring Fever Again Busy Along the Turkish Border.

SOFIA, Feb. 23.—News reached here today of a serious clash between the Turkish and Bulgarian frontier troops, in the Turkish district, in which several on both sides were killed. No details of the fighting have been received further than that the soldiers fought with rifles and machine guns.

Bulgaria has more than 40,000 troops massed in the Kostonfil and Dubitza districts and there is grave fear that they may commit some overt act that will precipitate a Turko-Bulgarian struggle before Bulgaria is ready for it. The government is investigating the outbreak.

\$20,000 FOR THAW CREDITORS.

That's All Left to Satisfy Claims Against Crazy Murderer.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 23.—The first and partial account of Roger O'Mara, trustee in bankruptcy for Harry Kendall Thaw, now confined in the Matteawan Hospital for the Criminal Insane, New York state, was filed with Referee Blair today.

After all items of expense are deducted O'Mara states that \$20,000 remains for distribution to Thaw's creditors. A meeting of creditors will be held here March 8.

NEW HAVEN DELAYS ANSWER.

Railroad Officials in No Hurry to Reply to Employees' Demands.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 23.—This afternoon L. E. Sheppard, senior vice president of the Order of Railroad Conductors, stated that General Manager Higgins, of the New Haven road, had not yet given a reply to the demands of the conductors and trainmen for an increase in wages. Sheppard would not say what would happen if the road turned down the demands of the conductors and trainmen.

As to the probability of a strike, he said that was further than he and the committee that has been conferring with Higgins had yet gone into. It is understood that the road will offer these two organizations a slight increase, but will not grant all the demands asked.

ARBITRATOR NAMED

Stephen S. Gregory, of Chicago, Will Act as Third Man in Switchmen's Dispute.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The selection of Stephen S. Gregory, of Chicago, as third arbitrator in the dispute between the Switchmen's Union of North America, and the several affected railroads entering Chicago was announced today by Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission Knapp and Commissioner of Labor Neill, the two other arbitrators.

Gregory is senior partner in the law firm with which Commissioner Harlan of the Interstate Commerce Commission was connected. He is in this city, has accepted the appointment, and will attend the meeting to be held next Monday.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The Illinois state board of arbitration met here today to begin the arbitration of the differences between the Chicago yardmen, who are members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and the eighteen railroads with terminals in Chicago. Each side will take three days to present its case to the arbitrators. The employees demand an increase of 5 cents an hour and modification of the regulations under which they work. A decision is not expected for several weeks.

OFFICIALS IGNORE PRINTERS' COUNCIL

Fail to Act on Complaint That Public Printing Is Being Done in Scab Shops.

The officers of the Allied Printing Trades Council, who have repeatedly pointed out to the Board of Education, to the Corporation Counsel and to the Controller of the City of New York that contracts for public printing were given to shops working more than eight hours per day and paying less than the prevailing rate of wages, complained yesterday that no attempt has ever been made by any of the public officials approached to correct these abuses.

The Board of Education has awarded to ten local firms contracts for printing supplies. Four of these are union shops, where conditions complied with the law; the other six are non-union offices. Each of the latter was visited by officers of the council, who easily obtained admissions that nine hours or more were the regular hours worked. When the question was asked how they do public printing and work more than eight hours, the answer usually given was "On days that public work is done we step on the work when the eight hours are up and let the men do something else for the rest of the day."

On the advice of an attorney, the council officials obtained affidavits that employees of the offending firms worked more than eight hours. These affidavits were duly filed in the Controller's office and an investigation demanded.

The Controller's office replied a few days later that they had secured admissions that the affidavits filed by the council were false. Testimony was then given by council officers to the effect that one firm had offered to unionize its shop if all complaints were withdrawn and money was released.

Since then nothing further has been done in the matter, either by the shops or the Controller's office, but the council stated yesterday its determination to force official action. At present they are patiently awaiting a decision by Prendergast in one of the most flagrant cases reported.

"BUSY" JUROR FINED

Charles Spilka Pays \$10 for Telling Justice Goff He Was in a Hurry.

When Charles Spilka, a manufacturer of artificial flowers, 719 Broadway, was called to the criminal branch of the Supreme Court last week for duty as a juror, he grew so tired of waiting for Justice Goff to offer his excuses so that he would be let off that he simply wrote on the back of the jury notice, "I am too busy to attend," and went back to his office.

Justice Goff yesterday gave him a severe lecturing and fined him \$10 and \$10 costs for contempt of court. Spilka will have a chance to make \$2 a day to help pay this off, however, for besides fine him the justice ordered him to serve as juror for the rest of his panel's term.

NEW TOBACCO TRUST?

\$7,000,000 Georgia Corporation May Fight American Company.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 23.—The American Sumatra Tobacco Company, capitalized at \$7,000,000, was incorporated here today. Abraham Cohen of New York, was elected president and the principal stockholders of the corporation are Cohn, Krause & McFarland, the Florida Tobacco Company, Tausig & Co. and the Weedless Tobacco Company, five concerns which some time ago acquired 35,000 acres of land in Decatur county, Georgia. This concern expects to turn out from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 pounds of tobacco annually. They will grow leaf for cigar wrappers.

TO LIMIT COLD STORAGE.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—A bill introduced by Assemblyman Hearn today makes it a misdemeanor to sell or offer for sale unskilled, unprocessed or fresh fish, poultry, meats or eggs kept in cold storage or packed in ice for more than one year.

LABOR UNIONS A SURE DEFENSE

Father Kerby, at Catholic College Lecture, Says They Are Surest Foe to Socialism.

THE CHURCH ENCOURAGES THEM

Wants to Lead Its People into Their Fold to Prevent Growth of the Revolution.

"If the American public will rightly take care of organized labor it will thus hold back Socialism," shouted William J. Kerby, amid great applause, at a lecture given under the auspices of Cathedral College, 51st street and Madison avenue, last evening.

"Today organized labor comes forward and says it is the friend of humanity," Socialism also claims to be mankind's best friend. What are the relations between the two? Anything but pleasant.

"Organized labor believes essentially in individualism—in the wage system, and in not giving too much power to the state.

"Socialism, on the other hand, is the despair of the present social order in which we live. Socialism is the antithesis of individualism, and believes in the elimination of the wage system. Labor unions, in a word, are for the present system.

Charles D. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, was scheduled to address the meeting, last night on "Organized Labor," but found it impossible to attend, and in his place sent Professor Kerby, who chose the same subject for his address.

Throughout his speech Kerby was frequently interrupted with long bursts of applause. From beginning to end Kerby, who is professor of sociology at the Catholic University at Washington, took a position favorable to trade unionism.

He began his lecture by saying: "I shall endeavor tonight, in replacing Mr. Neill, to skirt around the question of organized labor. I believe fundamentally in the organization of labor. Organized labor is doing something that cannot be done by any other agency in society.

"Workers have learned through experience that they are not quite as strong

(Continued on page 3.)

LIEBKNECHT FLAYS PRUSSIAN POLICE

Socialist Member of Diet Charges 'Cops With Bloodguiltiness—Von Moltke Replies.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The Socialist members of the Prussian diet today raised the question in the house of the actions of the police in the franchise demonstrations. Karl Liebknecht vehemently denounced the police, whom he charged with bloodguiltiness. He was called to order twice.

Count von Moltke, minister of the interior, in replying to the Socialists, laid the whole blame upon the leaders of that party, declaring that they had incited their followers to lawlessness. He read an official report on the Frankfurt riots, alleged that the attacks on the police there were definitely organized.

Count von Moltke concluded by declaring his satisfaction that the police had "done their duty at every place where there was rioting."

This statement was received with hearty cheers by the members of the right, and with hisses by the Socialists.

NEW BILL IN FOR BOILER INSPECTION

Two Railroad Men Die Instantly as Engines Crash in Big Four Yards.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 23.—Two men were instantly killed, one died from injuries within an hour, and two sustained minor hurts, as the result of a freight wreck in the Big Four yards today, when a switch engine and a road locomotive, pulling a cut of twenty cars, ran into an open switch. The track was torn up for a distance of 100 feet, and the cars piled into wreckage.

The dead are: Emmett Chapin, engineer, Louisville; Leslie Gilbert, fireman, Jeffersonville; and Tom Mullarey, twenty-six, St. Louis.

Burglars did not get much for their efforts in breaking into the lots of three firms in the buildings at 51-52 West 5d street. Four safes were opened and all the men got was \$2, but they managed to get away with a quantity of cloaks and suits valued at about \$500.

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A "Brotherly Love" policeman in handling a striker who interfered with a scab-operated car.

MILK TRUST DIRECTORS INDICTED; BEEF TRUST'S BOOKS CALLED FOR

Eight directors of the Consolidated Milk Exchange, the organization which fixes the price of milk out of sight in New York and vicinity, were indicted by the New York grand jury yesterday just for a little thing like that.

The eminently respectable gentlemen who would hang Socialists and all persons of revolutionary tendencies, but who do not hesitate to put the price of milk so high that babies starve to death when their parents are unable to furnish it, are Daniel Bell, Walter E. Comfort, Thomas O. Smith, Frederick E. Sellar, John A. McBride, Henry A. Hightmann, James A. Howell and George Slaughter.

Each of the men is accused of aiding in the restraint of trade. This is a violation of the Donnelly act of this state. One of the principal charges against them is that they raised the price arbitrarily last June, making the cost to the retailer of a 40-quart can \$1.40 more than before and thus forcing him to raise the cost to the consumer.

There are nine other directors of the Exchange. Seven of them gave evidence before the grand jury. The other two it could not be proved were at the meeting last June. These were not indicted, therefore.

Other indictments are to follow against the several directors individually, which will permit of them being tried as individuals, instead of under a blanket indictment.

If convicted, the defendants may be fined \$5,000, and sent to prison for a year. But none of the men in the big concerns like Borden's, Slawson-Decker Company, or one or two others, were included in the raking. It is expected to be shown that these milk companies formed a combination to fix the prices and control the trade.

Justice Goff continued the grand jury at work to investigate the matters of cold storage poultry, back number eggs and other charges which have been tickling the sensitive American stomach for the past few weeks.

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BLOW FOUR SAFES FOR \$2.

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WORKERS CHEER EUGENE DEBS

Socialist Leader Gets Enthusiastic Greeting From Philadelphia Strikers.

HE FEELS THE PUBLIC PULSE

Finds Public in Sympathy With New State Constabulary on Way to City.

(Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—There was the need of solidarity among workers more apparent than it is today in Philadelphia. With united action on the part of the organized workers of this city in the strike of the street railway men in this city is ready more than won.

The local situation today is large with possibilities. Socialists are helping the strikers to the limit of their resources, but with solidarity the immediate outcome of this great struggle between the powers of predatory wealth which has robbed the citizens of Philadelphia of franchise rights and left, has reached into their pockets and sliced from them their savings, which has debauched their councils and made of their public officials mere tools to carry out the wishes of the traction trust, may be made a victory for the working class which will bring about a great social and revolutionary movement.

This traction trust is strongly entrenched, you must understand, and complete has been its mastery of the city for years that three years ago when it was dealing the present contract it holds with the city franchise citizens of Philadelphia. There was not a newspaper in this city dared to print a line of news concerning the trust.

It was at this time that leading business men of Philadelphia, who saw what was being enacted in the city councils, went to the newspapers and begged the editors of the capitalist press to tell the people of Philadelphia what was being done. The editors refused to print the papers and asked that it be inserted as advertising. The proposition was refused. Finally, these business men, who were opposed to the steal of the transit trust, were compelled to go to New York and get the New York World and Collier's Weekly to expose the steal which was being carried on and which the venal capitalist press of Philadelphia, held in check by John Wanamaker and his vast expenditures for advertising, refused to print. But it was too late to stop the steal. New York was along a range at which to carry on the fight. The contract was through and the citizens of Philadelphia, who rolled up their property and rights of their rights by the assistance of Director of Public Safety Henry C. Mayor Reayburn and the city council, aided by that apostle of purity, Wanamaker.

Debs on the Scene.

Eugene V. Debs has been here today looking over the situation. He has been busy all day talking with Philadelphia who are not impressed by the traction trust. He has been feeling the pulse of the people and this evening he was ready to say what he had discovered.

"I expect the man to win," said the Socialist leader. "I find public sentiment is with them. They are standing solidly together and the great middle class of Philadelphia has entered into the revolt with them, disgusted at the practical methods of corrupt corporations, especially Philadelphia. It looks good for the Socialist party. This strike is making people think."

Debs spoke at the Labor League tonight and his appearance was one of the greatest events of his kind Philadelphia has ever known. The stadium was packed long before he arrived. The streets leading to the building were jammed with people and the city authorities professed to feel great anxiety over the behavior of the assemblage. Immense forces of police were held in readiness, but they had nothing to do. Mayor Reayburn's knees did not quit knocking together until after the meeting was safely over and the crowds had gone home, however.

Resolutions were passed at the meeting to the effect that inasmuch as government is using all its forces to stop the traction trust in keeping its employees in subjection, holding their wages to a starvation limit and disrupt and destroy their union, and that as the Socialist party is the only political organization of the working class, it is the duty of all efforts to improve the conditions of labor, it was decided that the organization give the strikers their earnest sympathy and support.

The company's loss to date is a million dollars as the result of the strike. It acknowledges fewer cars were running today than yesterday. The company would like to quit the struggle, but the city authorities insist on its being

to a finish, as they realize their... heads are in danger. Today a thousand police were sent to Washington to see that section of the city. Yet few cars went out of the Franklin barn. They had no passengers aboard except strikebreakers and policemen. Strikebreakers are being shipped in from 100 West 34th street, New York. Every man is furnished with a meal ticket for twenty-one meals, consisting of two sandwiches and a tin of coffee. The monotony of the diet has pulled on them already, and they are in ripe humor for mutiny. Company Wants Federal Aid. The desperation of the company is shown in their discharge of union men operating the mail and newspapers cars. When the strike began the strikers ordered the union men operating these cars to remain at work and they have not been molested at an time. This morning when William McGuire, one of these union men, boarded his car on the 10th street line to take it to Germantown, Superintendent Gordon noticed that he wore a union button and ordered him to remove it. He refused and Gordon ordered him to be reported. This fact was immediately reported to strike headquarters and the matter taken before Postmaster Ashurst at once. Ashurst had also received a notice from the company that it was unable to run the mail cars and assure the safe transmission of the mail. This move is intended to serve as the basis for interference by the United States government. The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company is so notorious throughout Pennsylvania, as is the political machine which composes and backs it, that there is some doubt as to the loyalty of the state soldiers in case they should be called into the disturbance. At any rate, the company feels that it would be safer to have Uncle Sam would lend it his assistance and help it break the strike. The first United States army to Philadelphia is at Fort Mifflin, within six miles of City Hall. There is a battalion of infantry there. But nearer still are several thousand marines, quartered at the League Island navy yard, within a few minutes' ride of the center of the city by trolley. The street railway service tonight is entirely suspended, as it has been every night during the strike. This morning the company attempted to resume the skeleton service it has been given, but found the trouble making elements had been busy during the night. For miles along the streets the tracks were blocked with ash barrels, boxes, iron pipe, sewer pipe, anything that would help impede the progress of a car. It was simply impossible to move the cars on some streets until a

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"THE FURNITURE CENTER."
Broadway, Linden and Quincy streets, BROOKLYN.
FURNISHING A HOME
In such a way that it is always a pleasure to have your friends come in and see how cosy and comfortable you are, requires but little thought if you let us figure with you. It can be done.
AT LITTLE EXPENSE
And so thoroughly that you'll wonder why you didn't go to house-keeping long ago. We have experts whose business it is to make up home outfits complete, or in part. There are no delays.
AND DOING IT QUICKLY
You have a home within a few hours after you have decided where you will live. Our five spacious floors are filled with Furniture, Floor Coverings, Curtains, Pictures, Draperies, etc., forming a great exposition of quality goods and presenting prices that are marvellously low.
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

force of men had removed all these barricades. They kept the police busy doing the work of laborers, and the bluecoats sweated and swore at the company which has imposed such labor on them. It was the hardest work some of these police had been engaged at in many years. During the night a crowd broke into the stables of Edwin Vane, one of the Republican gang leaders here, who holds a contract for removing ashes as part of his pickings from the city treasury, and hauled out a lot of heavy trucks, and left them on the street car tracks. In some cases the wheels were taken off and hidden, and it was a heavy job to raise the unwieldy trucks and open up the line. Today bands of children, paraded the streets, singing: "Who are we? Who are we? We are the strikers of the P. R. T." Department stores have cut their advertising in the daily papers in half, as there are few people getting into town to do any shopping. Everywhere there are crowds of people moving about the streets, but no serious disorders have occurred today. In fact, the crowds are all good natured and it seems the people of Philadelphia are rather enjoying the predicament in which the traction trust has placed itself as the result of its effort to break up the union.

Debs Gets Wonderful Ovation.
At the meeting in Labor Lyceum tonight Debs made a speech that stirred his hearers to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Many women were present, and despite the fact that there are no cars running and the police did everything they could to discourage people from going near the hall, it was packed to the doors and there were 10,000 people standing about the streets. Although there was no possible chance for them to get in or to hear what was said, the great crowd remained massed about the building until the meeting was over, and when Debs came out there was the greatest shouting that Philadelphia has heard in years. Men wept and laughed for joy at the sight of the man who is recognized as the leader of the working class movement. Cheer after cheer rent the air and it was many minutes before the speaker could make his way through the throng and get back to his hotel. "This strike," said Debs in his speech, "is not a life and death struggle for labor. There is no death struggle for labor. Every labor strike which is lost to the men opens the eyes of the victims to the necessity for a closer struggle and forces them into working class solidarity. Ultimately this class struggle will result in unity on the political and economic fields."

Cossacks to Arrive This Morning.
Tomorrow the armed mounted Cossacks of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania constabulary, a police force which exists by demand of the coal barons of the state and without war-



SPECIMENS OF PHILADELPHIA'S FENCIBLES. Fencibles are soldiers enlisted for service within the state. They are not used in a real war against real bullets.

rant of law, will be in Philadelphia. The four companies, consisting of about sixty-four men each, will be brought from Funnstown, Greensburg, Pottsville, and Wilkes-Barre, where they are stationed, to patrol the streets of the city. As is necessary, owing to their unlawful organization, they will be sworn in as special deputy sheriffs immediately upon their arrival in the city. This constabulary is, without doubt, a great fighting force, but at McKees Rocks, where the Pressed Steel Car men were on strike last summer, they were taught that workmen can fight when they have to and they were led to respect their adversaries in that wage slave town before they got through with them. The constabulary will arrive in the morning and will be sent to patrol the streets where the most trouble has occurred. What effect their coming may have on the enraged populace is yet unknown. But there are few in Philadelphia who look with pleasure on the prospect of having the city streets patrolled by these hirelings of the capitalists. It is not believed that if trouble should start, the constabulary will be able to do much in the vast territory over which it has spread. The workmen in the big industries of the city are all a unit in sympathy with the strikers and have openly expressed themselves so. The most serious disturbance in the city today took place at Broad street and Spring Garden street when thousands of employees of the big Baldwin Locomotive Works were enjoying their lunch hour. The men had gathered on the broad sidewalks surrounding the works, and were laughing and chatting among themselves when a squad of police from city hall attempted to herd them back into the shops. The street railway company had complained that several attacks had been made upon cars at this point.

DEAN ROGERS SCORES MILITARY SPIRIT
Yale Law School Professor Opposes Big Army and Navy and Roasts General Bell.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 23.—In discussing the appeal made by General Bell for the larger army and navy at a banquet in this city on Monday night Dean Henry Wade Rogers, of the Yale Law School, today said he deplored the thought of the speaker that a large army and great navy afforded the best security this nation could have for the maintenance of peace. Dean Rogers stated that idea had taken possession of many people in this country since the war with Spain, and that undoubtedly it was a more or less popular notion. He thought, however, that the idea would have its day and run its course; that then the nation would return to the sounder view that was entertained by Washington and most Americans in other days. In his judgment, no better answer could be made to those who assert that the way to keep the peace is to establish a big army and navy than that made by Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court of the United States, when he said before the New Jersey State Bar Association: "It might as well be said that to stop personal quarrels and prevent shooting the law should require every man to carry a loaded pistol in his hip pocket."

Cops Start a Battle.
The police charged the crowd of workmen with drawing clubs and started to drive them in, but the men refused to be driven. A fight started immediately. The policemen were hemmed in so they could not use their clubs. One of them drew his revolver and fired, shooting William McIntee, a workman, in the leg. He was not seriously injured. From that time on it was a battle with guns. The police fired into the air and the crowd fell back, laughing in their faces. The men retreated to the shelter of the locomotive works, and from the windows raised bolts, pieces of iron and bricks down on the police below. A dozen of the bluecoats were injured, but none of them seriously. Superintendent of Police Taylor, frothing at the mouth, notified Manager Vaughan that hereafter policemen with shotguns would be on hand at that point and would shoot any workman making trouble. The three girls' high schools in the city have been closed for the week by the school authorities, but the boys' schools and the grammar schools are still open. The argument has been presented that the boys are less liable to get into trouble if in the school rooms than if running the streets. But if the strike and trouble continues next week it is possible all the schools in the city, at least in the troubled districts, will be closed. The street railway union has been warned by Pratt that it is in the most desperate position in its history. The Republican boss, McNichol and Vane, fitted to Florida at the first grumblings of trouble. Senator Penrose stays in Washington uttering pleasant platitudes. There is no primary election which the strikers might use, as they did last June, as a bludgeon with which to hammer the P. R. T. into a compromise. In short, Pratt understands, as does about everybody else in Philadelphia, that it has been framed up for the company to win. In the Court of Quarter Sessions this afternoon, Ellwood Carr, a leader of the notorious "Call Alley" gang, was sentenced to six years in prison for riot, assault and malicious mischief. Carr was arrested this morning for beating up an Italian passenger on a street car. He was immediately indicted and placed on trial. The jury found him guilty without leaving the box and sentence was immediately pronounced.

NABS BURGLAR BY PANTS.
Watch Dog Didn't Do It—Twas a Nail in the Fence.
Mrs. Rose A. Block, a widow, saw a burglar trying to break through the back door of her home, 137 East 118th street, early yesterday morning. She called two policemen, one of whom went to another yard and jumped the fence. The young burglar saw him, and started for the fence. He got over it, and then took seven more. The policeman, Stromberg, who is an athlete, scaled the fences just as easily. On the eighth at the post where the burglar jumped there was a nail. It caught in the seat of his trousers and he hung head downward. Stromberg captured him and took him to the Harlem Court. He was held in \$2,000 bail for the grand jury.

TEA.
The Cost of Car Fares
is but one of many little expenses that count up. Offset them by using the tea that saves half by going twice as far.
White Rose Ceylon Tea
A 10c. Package Makes 60 Cups.

TROOPS SCENT BLOOD
Pittsburg Reports Soldiers Sleeping in Armories, Awaiting Call to Philadelphia.
PITTSBURG, Feb. 23.—Every national guard armory in Pittsburg was crowded tonight with members of the state militia who expected to be called on to start for Philadelphia before daybreak. The local militia under ordinary circumstances are prepared to move at twelve hours' notice, but the officers report tonight that should they be called to Philadelphia they can be on their way in half that time or less, fully equipped with 100 rounds of ball cartridges to each man. Many of the state troops spent tonight, rolled in blankets on the floors of the armories, refusing to go home, fearing the

ALDS OPENS HIS DEFENSE
(Continued from Page 1.)
ways the bribe giver, the seducer, the man who won honest men away from the path of duty to their constituents and induced them to accept a little help to pay off the mortgage on their homes, to educate a son, or provide a wedding trousseau for a daughter. When he gets all this in, Allds proposes to roll it over on Conger by proving that he (Allds) was always the enemy of the machinations of the bridge combine. Therefore, Conger hates him and is determined to ruin him. Then he will lay his fate in the hands of the committee and ask a verdict of acquittal and vindication. There are a whole lot of people in Albany just now who are willing to bet small sums of money that Allds will get it. The matter has become so serious and there are so many people becoming involved now that it is absolutely necessary to prove that Conger is lying and that the Republican party in the state of New York is immaculate. Hiram P. Porter, of Malone, was the first witness called for Allds today. He was clerk of the committee on internal affairs in 1901. George W. Doughty was chairman and Conger a member. The witness took orders from Conger. The first he knew of the alleged "fincher" bill on which Conger says Allds made the "strike" for \$1,000, Nixon for \$1,000 and Jean Barnett for \$4,000, was when there was a proposition to build a new bridge in Main street, in the home town of the witness, Malone. It was proposed to replace an old stone bridge with a steel one. Many persons were opposed to this and Porter was under the belief that this bill was introduced, not as a "strike," but to prevent the building of the Main street bridge in Malone. There was a long wrangle over the advisability of this evidence. It took up an hour or more. That notoriously pure Democrat, Senator Thomas F. Grady, took a lively part in it. He maintained that the witness' belief that this bill was to block improvements in his own town should be accepted as evidence. Conger's attorneys were determined it should not. Finally Porter was allowed to resume his testimony and the farce of "getting at the bottom" of legislative corruption was resumed.

PAULHAN ENJOINED
French Aviator Must File Bond Before He Files Again in This Country.
Judge Hand, of the United States Circuit Court, signed an order yesterday restraining Louis Paulhan, the French aviator, from exhibiting his man and Berliet machines in the country because of alleged infringements on the Wright's patent. Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for the defendants, asked that the injunction be removed and a bond of \$10,000 be accepted pending an appeal. H. Touman, representing the complainants, said in view of the fact that Paulhan is receiving \$6,000 a week for his exhibitions and at Los Angeles he was paid \$25,000 for making flights and \$10,000 in prize money, the sum was inadequate. Judge Hand fixed the bond at \$25,000 for a month, giving the Wright company the privilege to apply for more if Paulhan's infringing was shown that the sum should be increased, and with a further condition that the injunction granted yesterday may be suspended if the defendant shall prove an appeal at once. He was charged by the opponents of the Wrights would throw the progress of the science. Judge Hand said that if the Wrights were the inventors of the flying machine it would be for them to decide this matter.

MULAI RAPID SETTLES UP.
French Demands Satisfied by Sultan of Morocco.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The difficulties between the Sultan of Morocco and the French government, growing out of the claims resulting from the Casablanca incident several years ago, have been adjusted satisfactorily by the French foreign office and the Moorish ambassador at Paris. In view of the acute situation which has been pending for several months between Morocco and France, the State Department has advised Percival Dodge, American minister at Tangier, not to present his credentials until a more favorable opportunity authorizes.

FISKE'S PARTNER BARRED.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 23.—Joseph O. Thompson, chairman of the Alabama Republican executive committee, and internal revenue collector for Alabama, was seriously injured in an automobile accident today. It is feared that he is injured internally. Fred Dimmick, who was riding with Thompson, also suffered painful injuries.

LECTURE
Given under the auspices of the N. Y. Social Literary Society.
TO BE HELD AT THE TERRACE LYCEUM, 206 E. BROADWAY
Friday, February 25, '10, 8 P. M. Sharp
Subject: "Economic Basis of Social Ideals."
BY REV. HENRY FRANK
Admission, 10 Cents

ALDS OPENS HIS DEFENSE
(Continued from Page 1.)
Probably Gentleman From Utah.
The senate chamber was jammed from the start, but it seemed the crowd continued to grow during the session. It finally became so great, the confusion was so continuous, and the air in the ill-ventilated building so bad, that Senator Newcomb arose to protest against the crowd. Chairman Davis said Senator Newcomb was right, and added: "Within the past three minutes one senator alone has passed in three women, claiming each of them as his wife." Senator Gledhill thought there would be less confusion if the senators would keep their own seats. He raised a laugh by pointing out that at the time Senator Newcomb was occupying the seat of Senator Allds. Then they all laughed some more, and talked some more, and that is how intense they are up here in Albany on retting to the bottom of this bribery business. Why, it is said the "Black Horse Cavalry" has not even taken the precaution to blanket its horses while it waits. Senator Grady was on the job again and brought up his old proposition to issue cards of admission. Senator Emerson said Grady should not prohibit any person getting into the senate when he was trying to end with Root in all the way from Washington. In twelve years this is the wildest remark Emerson has made, and the senate laughed until the swords of the Black Horse Cavalry rattled so in their scabbards you couldn't hear yourself think. "The" McManus wanted the doors thrown wide open so "the pee-pul" whom "The" McManus has always loved and labored for, could come right in. "It may be a long time before they will have the pleasure of attending such a trial as this again," he said.

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

"Harlem's Busiest Dry Goods Shop"
CLOSING DAYS OF THE Great Stamp Carnival and Post Inventory Sale In All Departments. FRIDAY and SATURDAY LAST TWO DAYS 40 Stamps Free in addition to the usual number given with every purchase. Store Open Until 10 P. M. Saturday. SPECIMEN BARGAINS.
Dress Goods—Highly Mer- 21c
Dresses, all colors. Heretofore 30c
Silk—3,000 yards Marvellous 25c
Silk—Chiffon, in plain and self 25c
dolls. Value 30c and 40c.
Checks—Faint, black and self 15c to 25c
white. Splendid. Shoppers' 15c
Petticoats—Ladies' silk, 811k, 2.98
black and color. ready for use. Heretofore 3.50.
Corsets—American Lady, in 1.49
extra long hip and back; with bone supports. Value \$2.50. Sale.....
Sheets—72x90, heavy 6-inch 69c
and ribbed. Value \$1.00. Sale.....
Napkins—2-inch hemmed 12c
hem. Heretofore 16c. Now.....
Call COUPON—Cut this out 164
Present this Coupon, and by making a purchase of \$10. or more you will receive
10 "S. & H." GREEN STAMPS FREE
in addition to the regular and extra stamps on sale.
J. R. Senior & Co. Good Until March 2
West 125th Street, near 7th Avenue. ESTABLISHED 1880.
Doubie S. & H. Green Trading Stamps Every Day Until Noon, Friday All Day

J. R. Senior & Co.
West 125th Street, near 7th Avenue. ESTABLISHED 1880.
will carry down with him not only the man who raised the hue and cry against him, but dozens of other eminently respectable citizens of several commonwealths. Littleton declared he is going to call Newell, the Albany representative of the Canton Bridge Company, to elucidate this combination he had discovered of the bridge companies. Littleton, referring to Newell, continued: "And he was a witness on the stand the other day, and when he says that he did not know and does not know about this corruption, these documents I propose to confront him with and take him as a hostile witness, because I am dealing with a hostile crowd, who have been so desperate in their struggle for money and greed, and so greedy for gain in this state and other states that you could not get anything out of them unless you put them on the witness stand and drove it out of them. I shall appeal to this committee to permit me to dig down deep into the very vitals of their corruption, until it is exposed, and until we find out whether the legislature of this state is an organized band of blackmailers or whether they are being assaulted by an organized band of robbers who have robbed five commonwealths in this nation. "Gentlemen, I shall insist, and I believe that you will agree with me, that no bandits that ever infested a frontier, having loot taken at the point of a pistol, and hiding themselves into the shelter of the woods, ever divided their spoils or plunder with any more deliberation, with any more perfect conception of criminal culpability than is exhibited in what we shall prove to be the longest record of criminal corruption of which this gentleman here is a representative, and his brother whom he casts the slant upon in his grave. The successful bidder ran no risk; the unsuccessful bidder provided no material; the unsuccessful bidder has no cost; the unsuccessful bidder took no chances; the unsuccessful bidder simply gathered through the vast manipulation of this multifarious scheme, day by day, every village or town, into his hands; there flowed into his hands, as a stream flows down a hill, an unsought and absolutely unimpeded sum of money coming to his hands out of this vast scheme."

ALASKA COAL LANDS MAY BE YET SAVED

Beveridge Introduces Bills to Reserve Vast Mineral Wealth to the U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Bills regarding the United States coal lands in Alaska and providing a plan for leasing them were introduced in the senate by Beveridge (Republican, Indiana) referred to the committee on lands.

The senator said there was recently before the committee on territorial affairs startling testimony regarding the acquisition by the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate of the geological survey computes that there are 15,104,800,000 tons of coal in Alaska. "That supply will last for 100 years," he said.

The bills also provide for the Pacific coast. The nation now produces 100,000,000 tons of coal annually. The nation now produces 100,000,000 tons of coal annually. The nation now produces 100,000,000 tons of coal annually.

Chose Jury to Try Magistrate Furlong on Bribery Charge

Bourke Cockran a Lawyer for Defense—Courtroom Crowded With Interested Politicians.

The criminal branch of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn was packed to the doors yesterday by lawyers and politicians when the trial of Henry J. Furlong, magistrate of the Gates Avenue Court, in Brooklyn, was opened before Supreme Court Justice Isaac Kapper. An array of legal talent surrounded the magistrate, noticeably W. Bourke Cockran, Martin T. Manton and Congressman Henry Goldfogle. The city was represented by District Attorney John Clarke, assisted by Robert Elder, his assistant.

The specific charge on which Furlong was indicted was that he accepted \$125 as his share of \$50 paid to Mrs. Florence Arstein for a bond by Simon Utal on November 27, 1908. It seems that the house at 82 1/2 Glenmore avenue, East New York, purchased for \$150, the title of which was in Mrs. Arstein's name and entered on the city's books as owned by her, was subsequently transferred to Furlong and no record of the transaction was made. It was this house which was given as security for the bond.

The charge of bribery was first brought against Furlong by Charles J. McDermott, chairman of the grievance committee of the Brooklyn Bar Association. One of the most important witnesses, Florence Arstein, died recently in a New York sanitarium. Even without her District Attorney Clarke says that he has got a very strong case against Furlong, and will try to use the brother of Mrs. Arstein, Jacob Gotthelf, who used to be a runner in the Gates Avenue Court, and was formerly employed in the office of Rutherford Kathan, as a witness. The District Attorney will also try to have Katharine corroborate the testimony of Gotthelf.

The work of selecting a jury took up most of the day.

MAGISTRATE FURLONG.

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GIRL TOO POOR TO ADMIT MOTHERHOOD

Helpless and Fearing Parents, She Put Her Babe Into Ash Box, and Now It Cannot Live.

With tears in her eyes, seventeen-year-old Mary Jane Thiem yesterday admitted that she was the mother of the baby girl who was found in an ash box in the rear of her home at 47 Johnson street, Newark, Tuesday afternoon.

"I'm sorry now; oh, so sorry!" she cried piteously. "But I was afraid. I thought I would be beaten if I told my mother. Yet, what could I do? There was no one who could support the child and I could not have kept it at home."

Mary is one of eight girls, daughters of Charles Thiem. She is good-looking, beyond a doubt, and her prettiness is reflected in her child to such a marked degree that the sisters at St. James' Hospital, where the girl now is, declare she is the most beautiful child they have ever seen.

The infant was found by Mrs. Thiem shortly before 6 o'clock in the afternoon, but she did not remove it to the warm shelter of the house until 8 o'clock, when her husband returned to work. They called the police and Boardman Parry and Patrolman Francis A. Smith, of the 5d precinct, took it to the hospital.

"The child was born on Monday," the girl yesterday admitted faintly. "Even my mother did not know of it. That night I laid it in an empty, unused room in the house and covered it with clothes. I tried to sleep, but I couldn't, and every once in a while I would get up quietly and tiptoe to it. It lay so still that I thought it was dead."

"On Tuesday I went to work. I got home at noon because it was Washington's Birthday. I again looked at the baby, and I was sure it was dead. About half-past 5 o'clock I took it up, my arms and laid it out in the ash box, and within fifteen minutes my mother found it. I looked at it with the others and pretended to show as much wonder at its plight as they."

"And the child had nothing to eat all that time?" the girl was asked.

"Nothing," she replied.

And it is that fact that causes the hospital sisters to shake their heads and say, "The baby cannot live."

FOR LABEL LEAGUE

United Hebrew Trades Calls Conference to Start Agitation for Union Made Goods.

The success of the shirtwaist makers' general strike and other strikes has caused the United Hebrew Trades to start a label agitation and renew a movement that has proven to be a great success in previous years.

The label agitation movement was weakened during the industrial depression of 1908, when all the unions were weakened by their members being thrown out of employment, and has been unable to recover since.

Organizer E. Weinstein, of the United Hebrew Trades, yesterday set out an appeal to all unions that have labels to assist the United Hebrew Trades in the label agitation.

For the purpose of formally organizing a Label Agitation League a conference of representatives of labor unions has been called for next Saturday night, at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street. The United Hebrew Trades requests all locals to elect delegates to this conference and help make it a great success.

ESTRADA'S ARMY HAS MANAGUA HEMMED IN

Capital of Nicaragua Now at Mercy of Revolutionists—Madriz Soldiers Deserting.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 23.—Private cable dispatches received from Bluefields this morning declare that the Provisionals are in absolute control of western Nicaragua, that three divisions of the Estrada army have surrounded Managua and that the Madriz government officers have packed up their papers, ready for a hasty departure for Leon, where they hope to establish an emergency hospital.

It is the design of the Estrada government to prevent the escape of Madriz and his officers from Managua. Chamorro, with his troops, is well beyond the Tiptapa river, between Granada and Managua, while Generals Mena and Mastury are declared to be on the eastern and northern sides of Managua, prepared to cooperate with Chamorro in bottling up Madriz.

The Provisionals hope to effect the surrender of Managua without fighting. They seem to regard this as possible owing to the weakness of Madriz's army. The Madriz troops are declared to be deserting to Estrada's army in batches, while the provinces between Managua and Granada

DALAI LAMA FLEES

Chinese Troops Enter Capital of Tibet and Haul Stocks British Protection.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 23.—Troops today entered Lhasa, the capital of Tibet and the residence of the Dalai Lama, supreme head of the Lama hierarchy, who fled with several ministers from India.

Serious trouble has been feared owing to the action of the small Chinese army, which, marching from Szechuan, subdued eastern Tibet, and contribution to the lama's people showing respect for the territories.

The Tibetans, resenting the creation of their holy places, and the Chinese foreign board, the emperor of China interfere in the interest of the Buddhists.

The petition was disregarded, a Chinese proposal to make the Dalai lama appeal to Lord Curzon, the viceroy of India, but the refused to intervene.

\$250,000 FERTILIZER STOCK
HOULTON, Me., Feb. 23.—The branch of the Buffalo Fertilizer Company of New York, was burned last night. The loss including stock on hand estimated at \$250,000.

NEW SHAW PLAY FULL OF COMPLICATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Bernard Shaw's new play, "Misalliance, a Debate in Sitting," was produced tonight at Charles Frohman's Repertory Theater.

The audience had come prepared to be amused and startled, and they laughed at the whimsical Shawianisms almost before the actors finished their sentences. "Misalliance" is indeed a debate, and although the curtain falls twice the characters continue their conversations when they rise again just at the point where they were interrupted.

The scene is in the house of a rich linen merchant, whose peccadilloes are made the subject of much conversation, for although he loves his elderly wife he cannot resist a pretty woman, so when a female acrobat descends in his garden in an aeroplane he promptly becomes a victim of her charms.

His daughter falls in love with the other aeroplane passenger, who is an athletic young man. As she is engaged to the non-resistant son of a nobleman complications ensue, which provide all the heterogeneous characters with opportunities to talk at great length and to give vent to Shawianisms by yards. The girl marries the man of her choice after asking her father to "buy the brute."

The play was splendidly acted and produced. Although calls for Shaw and Frohman were numerous at the fall of the curtain both failed to appear.

LABOR UNIONS A SURE DEFENSE

(Continued from Page 1.)

as the property owners. In order to overcome this difficulty they organized into unions.

"We must give credit to organized labor for four important matters. First—It is the best friend of the humane employer (in his best sentence Kerby admitted that few humane employers exist because of the great struggle with competitors). Second—It disciplines, educates and elevates the individual unionist. Third—It enables the legislature to introduce such measures as will tend to protect labor. Fourth—It educates the public in general to a point where it realizes the existence of wrongs and agitates for their elimination.

"I do not know of any industrial agent that can render these four services as well as organized labor."

Kerby next dwelt at length on the attitude of the church toward social conditions. According to the speaker, the church is never ready to strive for the betterment of conditions until its own welfare is threatened.

"Conditions are appalling," said Kerby. "Thousands of cultured men in this democratic city of New York know nothing of child labor, food poisoning, tenement conditions, exploitation and poverty."

"It is possible to live in a city like this, read the papers and still be ignorant of the horrible conditions of the silent, suffering classes."

"It is necessary for some agency to indicate—and no force has done so much in the way of giving the real facts in these matters as organized labor. Aside from the propagation of knowledge, labor has offered definite organizations that might come to the relief of the sufferers."

How Laborers Are Tricked.

Kerby carefully went into an analysis of the usual course that legislative bills in favor of the workers take. He pointed out that they are so obstructed and twisted that they ordinarily die an early death, or are passed in such a crude, and often tricky manner, that they become worthless. He also stated that the victims of the present system often lend their power to block the passage of bills that will ultimately remedy their miserable conditions.

In closing he pointed out the advantage of labor organizations for society, and that "the coming day" may spring forth from the efforts and sacrifices of workmen.

Rev. Monsigneur Lavelle presided, and worked on the worthy principle that the best chairman is one who says least. His oration lasted, in all, about two and a half minutes. And its theme was a joke—a story of a woman's waist, in which "waste" and "waist" form the basis of the "choke." Some one in the audience aptly expressed it that "had Comstock been in the audience" he would doubtless "have been greatly shocked."

Rev. William B. Martin, in an interview with a Call reporter, deplored the attitude taken by the World and other capitalist papers last week in making it appear that the Socialists had been disorderly at the meeting. "Why," said he, "though the hall was packed with Socialists, they were courteous and listened attentively to the remarks of the speakers. This series of lectures is not an attack on Socialism, but merely an effort to enlighten the lay members of the Church on this most important question of Socialism. We are not trying to convert Socialists to Catholicism, nor are we trying to keep Catholics from becoming Socialists. We are merely trying to discuss in an intelligent manner a subject of world-wide importance."

At the close of the lecture, when many thought that the privilege of asking questions will be granted, the band began to play a patriotic ditty, and the whole company on the stage gathered their belongings and disappeared.

Next Wednesday evening Rev. Patrick J. Healy will lecture on "Christian Brotherhood." On the following Wednesday John Mitchell, of the Civic Federation, will be the lecturer.

MINERS MEET BOSSES

"No Wage Too High for Colliery Workers," Says President Tom Lewis at Conference.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 23.—Operators and miners met at the Shiloh Hotel this afternoon to arrange for a meeting at which the miners will make their formal demands for better pay, and which will result in a declaration of war or peace.

Tom L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and twenty miners' officials, are representing the 100,000 miners of the bituminous district.

J. G. Colson, chairman, and forty operators, represent the coal barons of the district.

"The miner wants to be paid in full for every ton of coal that he mines," said President Lewis. "There is no wage too high for a miner. He has the most hazardous occupation. It's like war. He goes into the mine every day not knowing whether he will come out alive at night."

A CHANCE FOR EASY MONEY.

\$15,000 With a Pretty Senorita Thrown In Await Young American.

OAKLAND CITY, Ind., Feb. 23.—William Elwyn, a young man of this town, who, recently returned from New Mexico, where he has been proving up a homestead, was the recipient of an offer of \$15,000 to marry a Mexican's daughter. He refused the offer, he says.

An old Mexican sheep raiser, wealthy and eccentric, has a comely daughter. Not wishing her to become the wife of a Mexican and preferring that she marry an English speaking man, the father offered the money to Elwyn if he would become his son-in-law.

The offer is said by Elwyn to stand open to any respectable American youth who wishes to accept the old Mexican's offer.

SEYLER HELD FOR MISS ADAMS' DEATH

Coroner's Jury Decides in 35 Minutes That Deed Was Done by His Hand or Knowledge.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 23.—The police were forced to draw clubs to hold back the morbid crowd which most stormed the hearing room of the City Hall tonight while a jury brought in a verdict which charged William Seyler with responsibility with the death of Jane Adams, whose frozen body was found in the surf on the morning of Sunday, February 13.

The hearing took but thirty-five minutes, and the jury returned the verdict after less than an hour's consideration.

TO USE STATE LANDS

Bill Introduced by Assemblyman Merritt Looks Like Opening Wedge of Power State Grabs.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—A proposed constitutional amendment by Majority Leader Edward A. Merritt, Jr., of St. Lawrence county, introduced in the assembly today permits the use of state lands in the forest preserve.

Under this bill lands may be used for the storage of water and the development of water power and the transmission of electric current, under state control, provided that the quantity of the land so used never exceeds 3 per cent of the total area of the forest preserve; authorization of such use of forest preserve lands is to be given by the legislature.

Lands in the forest preserve may also be used for the construction of highways by and at the expense of the state.

The forest, fish and game commission, with the approval of the governor, may lease for periods not longer than ten years sites of not more than five acres each for dumps.

EASIER TO SUE

House Passes Bill Amending Federal Employers' Liability Law in Favor of Victims.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—A bill making important amendments to the federal employers' liability law was passed by the house today.

One amendment provides that a suit may be brought in the judicial residence of the injured workman instead of compelling the workman to sue in the legal residence of the corporation as at present.

The bill also permits the heirs of an injured workman to bring suit in case his death.

RELEASES STOCKS' MILLIONS.

Justice Gerard, in the Supreme Court yesterday, by approving an agreement entered into by the heirs of the late Mrs. Carolus Phelps, permits a clause in her will, which admitted invalid, to be carried out. The clause bequeathed about \$1,000,000 for the education of whites, Indians and negroes. The Attorney General will manage the fund.

GIRO DIES, CLAIMS INNOCENCE.

"Shame on You Christians," Says Man Electrocuted for Stabber Murder.

Carlo Giro was put to death in the electric chair in Sing Sing prison yesterday for the murder of Mrs. Sophie L. Staber in Flatbush last July. He died protesting his innocence.

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BLOOD POISON CAN BE CURED

If you have blood, removed from the system, you can be cured of blood poisoning, syphilis, gonorrhea, etc. The original Great Remedy Co. has a special treatment which cures all these diseases. The original Great Remedy Co. has a special treatment which cures all these diseases. The original Great Remedy Co. has a special treatment which cures all these diseases.

DANBURY LUNCH

1148 ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE. 168TH ST. SUBWAY STATION. Come and meet your Comrades. Never closed.

PERCY DEFEATS VARDAMAN.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 23.—The Mississippi legislature met today and elected Percy, of Greenville, to be United States senator to succeed the late Senator A. J. McLaurin. The senator term is for three years. Percy defeated ex-Governor Vardaman for the nomination.

RELEASING STOCKS' MILLIONS.

Justice Gerard, in the Supreme Court yesterday, by approving an agreement entered into by the heirs of the late Mrs. Carolus Phelps, permits a clause in her will, which admitted invalid, to be carried out. The clause bequeathed about \$1,000,000 for the education of whites, Indians and negroes. The Attorney General will manage the fund.

GIRO DIES, CLAIMS INNOCENCE.

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A GRAND CONCERT AND BALL

Under the auspices of the 21st A. D., S. P., Brooklyn

Friday, February 25, 1910 8 P. M.

Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Concert by Mrs. Alma Webster Powell

Tickets \$5c. to be obtained from Adolph Beney, 850 Broadway. Clubrooms at 181 McKibbin street, Brooklyn, and at the Lyceum.

A percentage of the profits will be given to The Call.

Frank will address the audience in the interest of The New York Call

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Call Advertisers' Directory.

CONVENIENT FOR THE READER. FRONT PAGE FOR THE ADVERTISER.

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MAIL ORDERS—RESTAURANTS.
BOSTON SMOKER.

WOMEN'S SCORES TATF'S PET BILL

Protection for Unions in Much-Lauded Measure—Corporations Behind Attack on Neill.

(By Pan-American Press.)
 WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—President Taft's pet bill introduced by Representative Moon at the instance of the executive head of the American Federation of Labor declares that not a word of protection to the workers from this much-lauded bill, the Republican administration to make good with organized labor that the President's recommendation was law when the Buckeye Range Company petitioned for the injunction. Would it have been the slightest variation in the procedure in the injunction? "Not a iota," declared Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., "if the bill had been amended to give the workers the same protection as the law now provides." He pointed out that the bill would destroy labor's power, and would give the courts a grip on the significance of the fact that the bill was introduced by a Republican administration. He pointed out that the bill would give the courts a grip on the significance of the fact that the bill was introduced by a Republican administration. He pointed out that the bill would give the courts a grip on the significance of the fact that the bill was introduced by a Republican administration.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Representative Clayton of Alabama, ranking member of the house judiciary committee, said today that the anti-injunction bill, introduced by Representative Moon, is "a goldbrick." "It is a re-enactment of the existing law," he said.

The Special "WOMEN'S EDITION"

OF THE SUNDAY CALL

On Women's Day, Sunday, February 28, will offer a splendid opportunity to all progressive organizations to receive a bundle for sale or free distribution. The bundle will be something well worth having in commemoration of this first Women's Day in the Women's Movement.

A. KATZ

Department Store
 100 Third Ave., nr. 51st St., N.Y.

Offering For This Week
 Following Specials

- White Shirt Waists, extra special values at 50c
- Heavy Ribbed Underwear, 50c grade, at each 50c
- Guaranteed Heavy for Ladies, Gents and Children.
- Colgate's Soaps and Perfumery.



FREE! THIS BEAUTIFUL WATCH FREE



"LOUISE"

Combining with the orchestra the all important interpretive factor in the exquisite tone-picture of Paris life—Mlle. Alice Baron, Mme. Augusta Doria, Charles Dalmore and Charles Gilbert, headlining the usual heavy cast of soloists and supported by the strengthened chorus and ballet, performed Gustave Charpentier's musical romance, "Louise," in the Manhattan Opera House, last night, before one of the greatest audiences of the season.

The opera was intimately understood and fully enjoyed by the several thousand persons who heard it was evidenced by the furious applause which followed the successive scenes of marked dramatic power and enchanting harmonic beauty, and especially the brilliant climax of the third act with its ballet apotheosis.

Mlle. Baron and M. Dalmore were the lovers, Louise and Julien, and sang and acted with all the finish of yore, and Mme. Doria, as the Mother, sustained most faithfully the harsh role which figures so vitally in the first and last acts and effects, in the Montmartre scene, so vivid a contrast in the action and music of the climactic third act.

The Father was represented by M. Gilbert, whose work in the opening and closing scenes of the opera, historically, as well as vocally, compelled the admiration and the plaudits of his audience.

Musically work was accomplished by Mlle. Walter-Villa as Irma, in the dress makers' shop, and Armand Crabbe was quite in the picture, as well as in the lyric ensemble, of the preceding scene. M. Venturini again delivered artistically his serenade as the King of Fools before the hillside cottage of Louise and Julien.

The orchestral burden of the opera was carried in true symphonic form through the four acts and in the wondrously descriptive entr'actes. The choruses, on and off the scene, were entirely effective. Henriques de la Fuente conducted the performance.

DR. LUDWIG WUELLNER IN RECITAL

Assisted by the Dutch contralto, Mlle. Tilly Koenen, Dr. Ludwig Wuellner, the German baritone leader soloist, gave a recital program in Carnegie Hall, Tuesday afternoon, before a large and manifestly appreciative audience. At the pianoforte was Conrad von Bos.

Extraordinary interest attached to the initial group of lieder rendered by the singer, which consisted of five pieces of Richard Wagner, hitherto unheard in public concert on this side of the Atlantic. They were "Der Engel," "Steh Still," "Im Treibhaus," "Schmerzer" and "Traume"; of which the third, scored, both as to melody and accompaniment, in a style equal to the most characteristic of the opera builder's writings; met the spontaneous fancy of the huge assemblage. Dr. Wuellner sang the music of this, as well as of the other of his offerings, with invariable dramatic expression and scholarly diction. M. von Bos gave the accompaniment with all regard for color and contrast, and the value of his work was well demonstrated in the Wagner song before referred to.

Two lieder composed by Franz Wuellner, the deceased father of the singer, "Bekenntnis" and "Umsonst," were included in the solo lyrics, which were made up of groups by Greig, Schindler, Kaul and Wolf.

Dr. Wuellner had the assistance of Mlle. Koenen in three duets of Johannes Brahms, which both artists delivered in commendable fashion, receiving the liveliest applause therefor.

PUBLIC LECTURES

The following free lectures are arranged under the auspices of the Board of Education for tonight:

Public School 5, 141st and Edgecombe avenue: "Mohammed and Mohammedanism." Dr. Ilya Joseph.

Public School 33, 418 West 28th street: "Beginnings of American History in England." Miss Anna K. McVay.

Public School 46, 156th street and St. Nicholas avenue: "Richard III." Mrs. Minnie L. K. Sallinger.

Public School 62, Hester and Essex streets: "Rural England." Dr. Frank J. Belcher.

Public School 64, 10th street east of Avenue B: "600 Miles Up the Nile." Esra Terry Sanford.

Public School 82, 70th street and First avenue: "American Woods and the Lumber Industry." Edwin W. Foster.

Public School 125, First avenue and 51st street: "Aviation." Orrel A. Parker.

Public School 159, 108th street and Amsterdam avenue: "Social Life and Customs of Persia." Mirza S. N. Raffie.

Public School 170, 111th street and Fifth avenue: "The Prevention of Tuberculosis." Dr. Frederick Knowles.

Institute Hall, 213 East 108th street: "The Labor in America." Owen R. Lavejey.

Public Library, 112 East 96th street: "Around Cape Horn to Hawaii." Miss Edna M. Shipman.

St. Luke's Hall, Hudson and Grove streets: "Life Victorious." Benjamin C. Gruenberg.

Subscription Department
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U. P. SLOWEST OF WESTERN LINES

Figures Produced at Merger Hearing Prove Tardy Service—Manager Mohler Admits It.

Figures showing the comparative average speed of the movement of freight on the Union Pacific and other Western lines were considered by C. A. Severance, the government's counsel, in the continuation yesterday of the hearing in the suit to dissolve the Union Pacific merger. A. L. Mohler, general manager of the Union Pacific, was subjected to a further cross-examination on the question of speed.

He had produced tabulated figures which he said had been prepared by the American Railway Association, of 24 Park row. This showed that the Union Pacific cars were moved at an average per mile per car of 41.5. The witness admitted that some of the figures had been made up independently in the Union Pacific offices.

Mohler had read only part of the tabulation in evidence, and Severance directed him to read the figures showing the average speed in miles per hour of merchandise trains on the Union Pacific as compared with the time on other lines.

It appeared that the merchandise trains on these other lines were as fast as or faster than the green fruit trains on the Union Pacific.

"According to these figures, then," said Severance, "the slowest time in the United States is made on the Union Pacific."

"Yes, that appears to be so," said Mohler.

The witness said that as far as the green fruit trains were concerned the schedule of those trains were entirely satisfactory to the shipper. He denied any special agreements with shippers.

The witness thought that the Union Pacific had spent generously in installing all sorts of safety devices, etc., for the prevention of accidents and protection of life.

"That, of course, has been to our interest," he said. "The public is worth more to us alive as passengers than dead."

"Is that the view the railroads take of that matter?" asked Severance.

"Oh, no, not at all," replied Mohler.

TO PROBE WRECK

Secretary Nagel Orders Investigation of the Sinking of the Steamship Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—An investigation into the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the steamship Kentucky has been ordered by Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel. General Uhler, supervising inspector general of steamboats, will begin the investigation at once.

The Kentucky was an old Sound steamer which had been overhauled and fixed up for service in South American waters. When the steamer put in at Norfolk, Va., recently, several members of her crew refused to continue the journey, stating that the craft was unseaworthy.

Not long after she left the port the Kentucky sent an "E. O. S." wireless distress message and a merchant steamer barely had time to rescue her crew before she sank.

NEXT SUNDAY IS WOMAN'S DAY

And Next Sunday's Call Will be The Best Woman's Paper Ever Printed

You Must Not Miss It, If You are a Woman, Whether a Socialist or Not, a Socialist, Whether a Woman or Not, a Worker, Whether Man or Woman, a Citizen, Whether Worker or Not.

The Socialist women of America have made this paper, and so many of them have helped to do so, that it is impossible to advertise all the contents.

But here are some of the things you will not want to miss: A GREETING FROM AUGUST BEBEL.

The Shirtwaist Makers' Strike. By Theresa Malkiel.
 Sex Equality. By Keir Hardie.
 Woman's Day. By Lena Morrow Lewis.
 The Materialist Conception of History and Woman Suffrage. By Dr. Anna Ingemann.
 The Despotism of Truth. By Paul Wallage Hanna.
 Rodpart. A Story. By Anatole France.
 The Wall That Fell. A Story. By Z. Libin.
 The Old Maid. A Story. By Alla Greenberg.
 One Seed Among Ten Thousand. A Story. By Mrs. Meta L. Stern.
 Tom's Redemption. A Story. By Rev. Roland Sawyer.

Some of the other contributors are: Phillips Russell, Ida Crouch-Hazlett, Annie Berman, Hattie Schosberg, Anna Rapport, Dr. Antoinette Ronikow, Helen Long, Mary Dunbar, Heiler Castle, Dr. G. M. Price, Rose Pastor Stokes, Agnes H. Downing, Anna A. Maley, and Clara G. Stillman.

There will be special matter for the Young Folks.

Socialist and Labor News of the World.

"Not the Biggest Sunday Paper, But the Best."

Socialist News of the Day

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
 Business.
 26 A. D.—413 Grand street.
 24 and 10th A. D.—272 East 10th street.
 9th and 11th A. D.—555 Eighth avenue.
 12th A. D.—113 East 19th street.
 24th and 29th A. D.—200 East 98th street.
 33d A. D.—3309 Third avenue. Subject for discussion: "Is Socialism Really Inevitable?"
 Socialist Women's Local Committee—112 East 164th street.

Harlem Conference.
 The Harlem districts will hold a general meeting at the Harlem Forum, 260 West 125th street. The chief matter to be considered will be suitable nominations for organizer of Local New York. Socialists generally are invited to attend. Speakers' class will meet as usual.

To Aid The Call.
 At last Sunday's Call Conference, Mrs. Malkiel was authorized to form a committee of fifty to work for The Call among unions and radical organizations.
 Those who wish to join should be at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street, this evening at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN.
 Business.
 4th A. D.—326 Marcy avenue.
 5th and 23d A. D.—15 Macdougall street.
 9th A. D. (Branch 2)—Fourth avenue and 52d street.
 20th A. D. (Branch 1)—257 Hamburg avenue.
 21st A. D.—185 McKibbin street.

Debses Committee.
 The Kings county debate committee will meet at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, to audit the debate. All concerned should be on hand.

JERSEY CITY.
 8th Ward Branch—169 Monticello avenue.

GUNDLACH IN JERSEY CITY.
 William Gundlach, of New York, will open the first of a series of three lectures in the Socialist Educational Club, 258-8 Central avenue, Jersey City, tonight, at 8 o'clock. His topic will be, "Die Grosse, Weite Welt." The admission will be free. All are invited. Questions and discussion after the lecture.

WEST HOBOKEN.
 3d Ward, 1st Precinct—Liberty Hall, Spring and Shippen streets.

ORANGE.
 Engel's Hall, Cone street.

NEWARK.
 Branch 7—14 Bridge street.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
 11th and 16th W. B.—531 North 5th street.
 26th W. B.—Southward Labor Lyceum, 1208 Tasker street (entrance on Camac street).
 34th, 48th and 48th W. B.—Gracy's Hall, 524 and Haverford avenue.
 28th W. B.—Homes of members.
 Central Jewish Branch—330 Pine street.
 At Gracy's Hall, 52d street and Haverford avenue, the Rev. Frank will lecture on "The High Cost of Living; Cause and Remedy." All welcome.

LECTURE AT RAND SCHOOL.
 Henry L. Slobodin will lecture tomorrow evening at 112 East 164th street, on "Lessons in Evolution." Questions and discussion after the lecture. Admission free.

Y. P. S. F. BALL.
 Circles 24 and 26, of the Young People's Socialist Federation, have arranged a ball to take place Saturday evening, at Westminster Hall, 144th street and Lenox avenue. An enjoyable musical program will also be had, and an enjoyable evening is assured those who attend. Tickets, including hat check, are 25 cents each.

"WOMAN'S DAY" MEETINGS.
 Brooklyn will celebrate Woman's Day (next Sunday) by a mass meeting at 2:30 p.m., at Congress Hall, Atlantic avenue, near Vermont street. The question of woman suffrage will be discussed, and the following well known speakers are scheduled to make addresses: Carrie Allen, Alma Webster-Powell, Morris Hillquit, Jacob Panken and Dr. Konikow.

Local Yonkers will celebrate Woman's Day by a mass meeting at 2 p.m., at Teutonia Hall, Buena Vista avenue. Speeches will be made by Miss Elsie Le Grand Cole, Mrs. John Spargo, J. Britt Gearty, and Lucia Kriebel. An elaborate musical program will be rendered by the Chopin Musical Society. Admission free.

Mount Vernon will celebrate Woman's Day by a mass meeting held at 2 p.m. Mrs. Anita C. Block will be the principal speaker. Other well known speakers will be announced later.

26TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
 The 26th A. D. sends the following report: The committee elected by the 26th A. D. to assist The Call finance committee and help carry the new maintenance fund to success had its first meeting on Monday. It determined to make a thorough canvass, by personal interview, first of the members and then of sympathizers in the district. For this purpose the district was divided in sections, each of which

PORTO RICAN EDITOR ACCUSED OF LIBEL

Three Charges Brought Against Labor Newspaper Man Who Exposed the Clergy.

By VICTOR G. CANDAMO.
 (Correspondence to The Call.)
 ARECIBO, P. R., Feb. 16.—That the clerical of the city of Mayaguez are determined to carry their attempt to muzzle the labor press of this island to extreme lengths is demonstrated today by the fact that Editor Julio Aybar, of the Daily Union Obrero, is being prosecuted for three cases of alleged criminal libel. He is at liberty under heavy bail.

The articles upon which the libel charges are based were entitled "A Rapist," "The Victim" and "The Morals of a People," and referred to the case of a young girl named Maria Collado, who recently accused a Mayaguez priest called Pedro Diebrich of criminally assaulting her. The priest was acquitted of the charge, however, and now the church, which fears the ever-growing strength and aggressiveness of the labor press, is trying to have Editor Aybar incarcerated for his caustic criticism of the "reverend father." Aybar does not feel at all intimidated, and declares he will defend his statements and demonstrate the truth of the articles referred to.

It is asserted by many of the labor leaders throughout the island that these persecutions of the working class press by the clerical and the reactionists of the Unionist party are bound to cause the Porto Rican workers to see the necessity for organizing a strong political party of their own, based upon the principle of the class struggle and allied with the Socialist party of America in order to successfully combat the aggressions of the tools of capitalism.

FINNISH COMMITTEE.
 Organizer Hendrickson reports that the stockholders' meeting of the Finnish Socialist Publishing Company will take place Friday and Saturday at Finnish Socialist Hall, Fitchburg, Mass.

On Sunday and Monday, the eastern district of the Finnish branch of the Socialist party will convene to discuss party matters. About fifty delegates will be present.

BOSTON, MASS.
 An international entertainment, under the auspices of the Woman's Socialist Education Committee, will take place at 8 p.m. next Saturday at Huntington Chambers, 30 Huntington avenue. A very interesting musical program will be presented, including orchestral selections from Mendelssohn and Wagner.

Tickets are 25 cents each and can be had at 18 Autumn street, Longwood; 87 Lambert avenue, Roxbury; Socialist headquarters, 699 Washington street, Boston; 28 Shepard street, Cambridge, and at the door.

PITTSBURG, PA.
 Local Allegheny County sends the following report:
 We regret to say that not only did some branches and individuals fail to settle for Debs tickets on February 13, but some have actually allowed the date of the meeting on which we had to settle with the appeal to pass without settling. Comrades must certainly realize what this means. Attend to this matter immediately and see that you have a complete settlement at once. Until this is done it is impossible to state what the result of the Debs meeting was. From the propaganda standpoint it was a first class meeting and Debs, who was at his best, made a most favorable impression on many present who were not Socialists.

The local defense fund is growing. Candidates and branches are donating to this fund because they realize it is necessary and has already accomplished things, but it should not become a drain on the regular resources of the organization. If you believe this see that you and your branch contribute something toward this fund at once, no matter how small the amount is.

Results of the Election.
 The result of the election on last Tuesday proves conclusively that there are splendid opportunities for us to become the second party in Allegheny county and that the Democratic party is dead. Each secretary is receiving a copy of the pamphlet, "Throwing Away Your Vote." The results of the election are stated in this circular, excepting that two more inspectors were elected, which had not been heard from when this circular was published. Comrade Shearer was elected inspector in the 11th district of the 12th ward and Comrade Rutter in the 6th of Wilkesburg.

We have several written reports from watchers, but we want more, and if you did not act as watcher we wish your report anyway and your written opinion of the prospects in your district and ward and what method of campaigning there would be most successful. Do not ignore this part of the bulletin, as definite campaigning is contemplated immediately in districts that have manifested strong Socialist sentiment by electing people to office.

The campaign committee requests that an announcement be made in the bulletin that the issuance of cards of individual candidates for political purposes without the approval and sanction of the organization is "personal solicitation" within the prohibition of the party.

While the number of the branches which have reported for January is the largest in the history of the party, being twenty-four, it is still far from being unanimous. The following nine branches have not reported and it is important that we have a card report from them this month: Braddock township, McKees Rocks (Polish), McKees Rocks (Hungarian), Tarentum, Turtle Creek, Wilkinsburg, Wilkesville (Bohemian) and Whitaker.

Beginning the first week in March there will be a printed bulletin issued containing a weekly financial statement. It will be sent to branch secretaries in bundles for distribution

BRIBED WITH BOOZE
 Jersey Assemblyman Accuses Copper Manufacturer of Influencing Law Makers With Drinks.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 23.—Assemblyman Miller, of Essex county, threw a bomb into the house today when the bill incorporating Belleville, Essex county, as a town came up for passage.

Miller charged Francis Hendricks, a millionaire copper manufacturer, who has openly lobbied against the proposition for years, with using underhand methods to defeat the measure and with maintaining a bar in the state house, in an effort to win votes away from the bill by providing drinks for the law makers.

The bill was passed 21 to 12.

CO-OPERATIVE NOTES
 At the last meeting of the Co-operative League six new members joined. The organizer reported that an application had been made for a share in the Wholesale Co-operative Society.

Tonight, at University Settlement, Eldridge corner Bivington, the question of taking over a bakery and store in the Bronx will be discussed. Therefore all members should be on hand.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
 Rev. Alexander Irvine, of the Church of the Ascension, New York, will speak at the Third Presbyterian Church, Broad street, opposite City Hall, Newark, 8 p.m. All welcome.

Among the members. Wherever possible secretaries are requested to arrange for getting these bundles at headquarters to save postage. They can be got each Monday evening. Such members as wish a bulletin mailed to them individually may subscribe for the bulletin at the rate of 5 cents a month, but no subscription will be taken to run longer than July or January, and no subscription will be taken for less than six months. All persons wishing to get on the subscription list should therefore remit at once to be sure of receiving the first printed bulletin.

Ballots for referendum "A" are being mailed to the branch secretaries. All branch reports of this referendum must be at county headquarters no later than Tuesday, March 8. Ballots received after that date will not be counted. Individual ballots will not be counted. Comrade Gertrude Hunt will tour the country the second week in March. All branches should make requests for dates now.

Next Sunday night "Open Parliament" will have the boards. The subject for discussion will be "Woman's Suffrage and Its Relation to the Socialist Party." This is the date which has been set apart for the discussion of this question by the national organization.

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 Both for one year. Address Subscription Dept., N. Y. Call, 442 Pearl St., N. Y. City.

The New York Sunday Call and The Progressive Woman 2.00
 Both for one year. Address Subscription Dept., N. Y. Call, 442 Pearl St., N. Y. City.

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THE SITUATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Three dead, nine dying, ninety-one seriously injured, hundreds suffering from bruises and cuts—such is the record of losses in the civil war that has been raging in the City of Brotherly Love for four days past.

Besides the losses in men (also women and children), there are also the losses in material. Three hundred cars are reported to have been destroyed or wrecked. This loss will fall, not on the traction company, that constitutes one party to this war, but on the city. For such is this sacred and inviolable rule in all warfare between Capital and Labor. The losses of Labor naturally fall upon Labor; but the losses sustained by Capital have to be made good by the entire body of citizens.

The company is exerting all possible pressure upon the authorities to have the entire state militia moved to Philadelphia. Why shouldn't it? The cost of maintaining the troops would fall on the entire community, and not on the belligerent that provoked the war. The state authorities, including Senator Penrose, boss of the Republican organization of the state; are reported to be averse to bringing the state troops into the city. They fear that the entrance of the militia may be the signal for a general strike. For the same reason the general body of business men are reported as opposed to the entrance of the state troops. Mr. Pratt, the leader of the strikers, whose illegal arrest and confinement over night in jail has put the city authorities in a very bad light indeed, is said to be opposed to the calling of a general strike, on the ground that it is unnecessary and that it would alienate the sympathies of the general public. But he would withdraw his objection if the state troops became a factor in the contest.

The militia is, therefore, still kept in the background. But the state constabulary, organized for the special purpose of dealing with strikers, is being rushed to the scene of action. From the point of view of the strikers, we cannot see what there is to choose between the state militia and the state constabulary. In fact, the latter are by far more efficient and reckless in the discharge of their "sacred duty"—which is that of overawing and punishing strikers.

In order to prevent Federal intervention, the union of the carmen permits its members to operate cars bearing United States mail. The company is equally anxious to secure Federal intervention, and is, therefore, trying to cause an interruption in the trolley mail service. It prohibits the wearing of union buttons by the men, and discharges those who persist in wearing them for their own self-protection. Having done all it could to make the moving of United States mail a difficult business, the company thereupon proceeds to serve notice upon the postmaster that it can no longer assure the safe transmission of the mails.

The whole business is but another illustration of the absurdity of intrusting public-functions to private corporations. If anything is a public function, the means of travel in a great city are. The only way to carry on this function in the interest of all the citizens, carmen and general public is for the city to own and operate its means of travel and transportation. But this is Socialism, cry the press lackeys of all the traction companies throughout the country. By no means, gentlemen; it is not even a beginning of Socialism, no more than the Federal postoffice is. It is nothing more than ordinary common sense applied to the business of society under capitalism.

But the position of the working people of Philadelphia, carmen and workmen in general, is no less absurd. They have it in their power to elect a municipal administration of their own. In conjunction with the workmen of the rest of the state, they have it in their power to elect a state administration of their own. They can control the city police, the state constabulary and militia, the state courts. In control of these, they could proceed to a reorganization of society in the interest of the producers. But the workers do not believe in politics—at any rate, their leaders profess not to believe in independent working class politics. Year after year they hand over their great city and their great state to the hands of plunderers, who fatten on their sweat and their labor, conspire to rob them of their most elementary rights, including the right of association, introduce professional strikebreakers to take the bread out of their mouths, arrest and imprison their leaders, set upon them the police and state constabulary and militia. And then the workers threaten with a general strike!

Very noble, indeed. It is a magnificent, an inspiring sight, to see one hundred thousand workmen cease from work and subject themselves and their families to privation in order to give help to their fellow-workers. The solidarity of the working class is its noblest trait, the most indispensable condition for all further progress. But, really, a little enlightenment would also do no harm. The right exercise of the ballot by a united working class is much easier of accomplishment than a great general strike, and it does not entail one-tenth as many sacrifices, not to speak of hunger and privation. By all means, let the working people of Philadelphia strike all together, if that should prove to be the best way to help the striking carmen. But let them also vow to strike all together at the ballot box in the next fall elections. And when the capitalists and their political hirelings learn that the working people have ceased to be their political retainers, what a change there will be in their demeanor. How eager they will be to come to terms with their employees! For there is nothing that the traction companies and all other public service corporations dread so much as independent working class political action.

The Petition of the Steel Workers

By ROBERT HUNTER

Reading the American Federationist for February I find a very affecting petition to the President of the United States. It is signed by Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders. It charges the United States Steel Trust with a series of crimes. It says, for instance, that it is an "illegal combination existing in defiance of the laws of the land."

It says that "this great American industry, founded upon the tariff enacted for the protection of American labor" is "speedily and effectually excluding American labor, skilled and unskilled, from its employment."

"It is accumulating hundreds of millions of dollars by exacting exorbitant prices for its products," it says, "and by reducing the masses of its employees to a state of wages insufficient to provide for the American standard of living. It not only degrades labor by low wages and a twelve-hour workday, but denies a day of rest by enforcing work seven days a week."

"Its products," continues the petition, "are made in reckless sacrifice of human life and human blood, the shocking details of which appear in the Survey."

"It tyrannically prevents the organization of its workers to elevate the standard of living."

"It denies the right, recognized to workers by law, to form associations for the promotion and protection of the interests of the toilers."

"It suppresses and prevents free speech and public meetings."

"It boycotts American labor and insists upon submissive foreign labor."

"It has enforced decrees of banishment from communities where it dominates."

"It has in such communities exercised powers beyond the law and in defiance of law, denying to citizens rights fully guaranteed to them as American citizens."

"It has both usurped and controlled the exercise of authority in local communities in its own name in violation of the plainest fundamental principles of law."

"It is organized, illegal, dominant and defiant, with no respect for legal right or human right, with brutal indifference as to human capacity for endurance, and for deaths and injuries of its toilers."

"Its continued existence and methods are a menace not only to labor but to the business men yet outside of its baneful power and influence, and particularly to the perpetuation of our republic, based upon the independence, character, and sovereignty of the masses of our people."

Now the above is a serious, and, I suppose, studiously accurate statement of the oppression suffered by the employees of the Billion Dollar Steel Trust.

It is a terrible indictment of a corporation and of the men who rule that corporation.

It asserts that the men who dominate

the Steel Trust are criminals, in that their combination is illegal. It asserts that they are thieves, in that they rob the public by excessive prices and their employees by starvation wages.

It asserts that they are tyrants, in that they have suppressed the liberty of the men and have even banished them from their homes.

It asserts that these men are also murderers, in that they permit day after day a reckless sacrifice of human life.

I can hardly suppose that there has been a more terrible indictment written of the conduct of any great industrial corporation, and well might we ask who are the men responsible for these monstrous conditions.

Why they are none other than Andrew Carnegie, Henry Phipps, Charles Schwab, E. H. Gary, George W. Perkins (Morgan's man) and others of their kind.

And all the misery, sorrow, oppression, starvation and loss of life and all the agony of widows and orphans and all the broken hearts and broken homes come of the industrial policies initiated by these Napoleons of industry.

Andrew Carnegie owns \$400,000,000 worth of the bonds of the United States Steel Trust, and the other men are either large stockholders or the representatives of large stockholders.

And neatly every dollar of the immense wealth possessed by these men has come from the profitable exploitation of helpless, subject and impoverished wage workers.

Mr. Gompers and other labor leaders moved by these facts write a petition and send it to the President of the United States, but why to the President of the United States?

The very men who are responsible for these criminal and inhuman conditions are prominent members and officials of the National Civic Federation.

Carnegie, Taft and Phipps are members of its executive committee. "Charlie" Taft, the President's brother, and Schwab are going into partnership at Bethlehem, and the whole gang sit elbow to elbow with Mr. Gompers and other labor leaders at the dinners of the Civic Federation.

Why not petition those men, at dinner, face to face?

Why not demand a showdown on the subject of so many good dinners—the brotherhood of capitalist and labor?

Why not tell the Steel Trust magnates of the lives lost, of the twelve hours' toll, of the seven days' work, of the scorching furnaces of the molten steel, of the hungry bodies, of the exiles, of the crippled fathers and the widowed mothers and the orphaned children.

Or of the hell—the hell of the long day and the long night, and of what that means to men of your flesh and of your blood in the ranks of labor.

Or is that little too much to ask a labor leader to do when he dines with those that beat my people to pieces and grind the faces of the poor?

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

Would you abolish poverty and raise all mankind to a "dead level"? Can't he do it? Can't he do it?

The new Mayor of New York is already hurrahing for Reform—and a Presidential nomination.

Chanticleer imagines that the sun rises because he has crowed. When Socialism arrives there may be a few Chanticleers around, too.

Dear Abraham Lincoln, what scoundrels now seek to conjure with thy hallowed name, for their own advantage in the crooked game of capitalist politics.

A freight car of pear-ut shells, trying to find the road to "Wellville," but not being thoroughly Post-ed, ran off the track out West and got wrecked. A good cereal story might be written on this subject.

Is Saul, too, among the prophets? Senator Borah, of Idaho, the unscrupulous tool of the Western mineowners, who tried to railroad our comrades to death, now sports for an income tax as a measure needed "if a patient people are not to be a-r-r-oused!" Sit down, Saul!

Miss Mary A. Donnelly, secretary of the National Progressive Women's Suffrage Union, took the pains, the other day, to assert that there was no "hint of ultimate Socialism in what we are driving at." Mary, Mary, quite contrary; but have you ever heard of those who builded better than they knew?

The New Jersey Supreme Court has also "delivered the goods," holding that union men are responsible for damages if they force the discharge of non-union men by refusing to work with them. The black-robed hired men of capitalism will yet declare that only an open shop shall be legal.

I noticed, in a recent issue of the New York Sun, a letter from a "Union Bricklayer," who probably lays ice cream bricks in the Sun sanctum, and in this letter it is claimed that the unions are opposed to Socialism. What is that old saying about the wish being father to the thought? "Eb, Mr. 'Bricklayer'?"

Soldiers in Berlin waved the red symbol of brotherhood when the marchers passed their barracks the other day. Can uniforms and money and promotions and alleged honors freeze the genial red current of humanity? Never! Mark this, ye robbers who rely upon "your" constabularies, national guards and regulars; they, too, are of the people.

The best and most characteristic photograph of J. Pierpont Morgan I have yet seen is the snap shot published in the New York American of February 17, showing him charging the photographers with his cane and roaring like a Wall street bull. Give him a sword for his stick, or even one of those worthless guns which he once sold to the United States government, and he would make a most patriotic figure.

A New York department store established a free bus line across town to each subway and other passengers and gathered them in. Soon the congested streets were crowded to suffocation and it was discovered that the free rides were enjoyed (?) by many who never entered the store at all. So the expedient of issuing tickets at the big emporium was hit upon. "And now you can get into a bus, after buying something," gleefully announced Mrs. Monosabio the other day. "But how about the other end of the line?" "Oh, I suppose they will station a notary there who will say, 'Do you solemnly promise and swear to buy goods at our bargain counter if we give you this free excursion?' Moral: You cannot ride a free bus to death.

A STRIKE PICTURE.

By REV. ELIOT WHITE.

In the November dark a giant police sergeant holds a side door of Cooper Union against a siege of girl wheat makers.

The harsh white gleam of a neighboring lamp throws his wrestling shoulders in relief above the maelstrom of women's hats and reaching arms.

"What ails you?" he growls, not unkindly. "I'd think you was a pack of wildcats!"

He cannot account for such fury to get into a hall where no dance or "show" is "on," but only protracted debate on the advisability of stopping work and dropping a pitiable half-loaf wage, better in his eyes than no bread at all.

Orders have come from the hall to let no more in. "The place is full," but the stalwart postern defender is outwitted now and then, as a girl tears her way through some incredibly narrow aperture, and with hat and dress in disarray, and face flushed but smiling, with triumph reels gasping for breath into the bright corridor.

Cooper Union for the present is her heaven, and what have not martyrs suffered to be numbered with the select?

Straight is the way and few there be that find it tonight, and the victorious little striker puts the church-folk to shame by the way she has taken her kingdom by violence.

And does a single suggestive of walling and gnashing of teeth from the outer darkness add not unnatural zest to her attainment of the joyful goal?

Physician—if you continue transgressing the laws of nature, you will certainly pay the penalty.

Gouty Magistrate—'Humbug! I'll appeal to a higher court.—Puck.

He's always wanting to borrow money from me.

"A fair weather friend, merely."

"Oh, no. He has also borrowed several umbrellas."—Pittsburg Post.

The Christmas Shopper—I want a box of cigars for a fair, slim gentleman, please.—Puck.

A FORTUNATE CRUSADE.

By MARTIN LUTHER FLANAGAN

Socialists seem to have been substituted for Turks in the famous prayer which beseeched relief from "the devil, the Turk and the comet." Here is the comet again. Here is a strong fight against Socialism. Presumably the devil is still in the battle, a little older, a little more tallies and hornless, but still useful as a horrible example. But the Turk is no longer a menace, and Socialism is dragged in to complete the trio.

As the agitation against the comet is not very great just now, and as the devil is not coming in for nearly as many harsh words and hard blows as formerly, it may be set down as a fact that Socialism is looked upon as the great enemy, not of mankind, but of that portion of mankind who have consecrated themselves to the work of acting as intermediaries between mankind and his hereafter.

Socialism appears to some churchmen as a terrifying menace to the church, and by the church is meant the whole of the various denominations, and by churchmen I mean those who really look upon the organized creeds as the only means of earthly happiness and eternal salvation, and those who, though they may never go to church and may care nothing for creeds, still find the church a useful instrument in promoting their various personal enterprises or shielding themselves from merited attack.

Father Kirby's lecture is worth little consideration in itself. He is not a man of wide knowledge, nor is he a thinker capable of putting vast deductions into vivid words. Those who follow him, no matter what their vocal eloquence may be, will be worthy of no consideration as far as their arguments are concerned. Each lecture will be founded upon the one proposition "Socialism is a menace to the church, therefore it is a menace to the state, therefore it is a menace to the whole human race, therefore it should be fought."

The lecturers have not approached Socialism for the purpose of finding out what it is and what its aims are, but for the purpose of finding out what may be said against it. As men who are highly skilled in reading into the passage things that are not there and of reading out of a passage things that are, they will have little trouble in finding things to say against Socialism, especially as they insist on making their own definitions.

Father Kirby began by saying that a Socialist is a man who believes everything the Democrats say against the Republicans and everything the Republicans say against the Democrats, and who believes most of our representative citizens are scoundrels.

Well, why not? Are all men liars, or must the Socialist never believe?

Whenever a Republican administration goes out and a Democratic comes in, it is found invariably that affairs are in a thoroughly dirty condition. Right here in New York, when Mr. Low—personally looked upon as the perfect example of the scholar, gentleman and good citizen in politics—ceased to be Mayor and Mr. McClellan came in, it was found that civic affairs were in a deplorable condition, quite as bad, in fact, as when the virtuous Mr. Low succeeded the unvirtuous Mr. Van Wyck. Today the newspapers are still ringing with accounts of the awful conditions Mr. Gaynor found when he succeeded his fellow Democrat, Mr. McClellan.

Socialists, naturally, believe that Democrats and Republicans are no more or less honest when they talk about one another and as aside from their words, there is evidence on every hand of the existence of ineradicable corruption in so-called Democratic and Republican government today, Socialists conclude that these two parties are the political bulwarks of capitalism, we have to get down to capitalism in our studies of political corruption.

"It is an unclean bird that defouls its own nest," says the old proverb, and every political nest in this country is a fester of unspeakable foulness. Or maybe graft, under which name is included every species of theft, is the "original sin" of politics and cannot be changed but through grace. It seems so, because the few harsh words Father Kirby said against the old political parties were evidently meant in a Pickwickian sense. They may be the thieves they confess they are, and that various investigations have shown them to be, but they are staunch upholders of the present social system, guardians of wealth and home, defenders of the church, though they usually do not believe in it, and therefore they should be sheltered from the attacks of the Socialists.

Now the trouble with the Socialist is that in saying there is dishonesty in politics he means it. Other people say it and mean it. But the similarity between them and the Socialists ends there, for the Socialists intend to use effective measures to stop it. They sweep aside all the hocus-fucus of politics, and they find beneath it the springs and sources of our government, that is, capitalism, and they find the springs more poisoned and corrupted than the little streams that flow from them.

But the real facts in the case will make no impression on the crusaders. A man may be a sinner of the blackest stain, but he can be forgiven unless his sin is against the Church. He may repent, but he will first have to submit before he can be forgiven. In a measure, and thereafter he remains suspect. If you attack the arguments advanced by a churchman he instantly resolves your words into a personal attack upon himself, and as he is a part of the corporate church, you therefore attack the church. It does not matter whether it is a Protestant or a Catholic churchman you enter into an argument with, the result is the same. It always was the same. Doubtless it will continue to be the same.

In 1887, Thomas Cooper, Anglican Bishop of Winchester, issued his "Admonition to the People of England, wherein are answered not only the slanderous untruths, reproachfully uttered by Martin the Libeler, but also many other crimes by some of his breed, objected generally against all bishops, and the chief of the clergy, purposely to deface and discredit the present state of the Church." Un-

doubtedly there are plenty of scurrilous attacks in the Martin Marprelate controversy, and they are not all on one side. But in this twentieth century the words of Bishop Cooper still sum up with rigorous fidelity the attitude of the church in the matter of real or fancied criticism. He says:

"Christians should remember that bishops and preachers are the angels of God, the ambassadors of Christ, the ministers of our salvation, and therefore cannot be slandered or abused, but the reproach must touch God himself. Isaiah showed, when the unthankful and disobedient Jews did mock the Prophets, did put their lips and pull out their tongues in disdain of them, that God was displeased with the reproach thereof. Happily, it will be doubted whether our bishops and preachers are the ministers and messengers of God, or no. Yes, some dare affirm boldly, that indeed they be not. But, good Christians beware of such cogitations, as displeasing and mistaking affections may rise in you."

Bishop Cooper's fight was against the Puritans. The fight of Father Kirby and his fellows is against Socialism. The bishop was a member of the Church of England. Father Kirby is a member of the Church of Rome. Yet, in each case, they, and all their fellows unhesitatingly, unblushingly, invariably, shelter themselves behind their calling as churchmen, behind the church.

Again the crusaders against Socialism are spoken of as showing the attitude of "the church" in the matter of Socialism. Are they? There are hundreds of thousands of Catholics who believe in Socialism, and naturally they are better men morally for so believing, and they furthermore show themselves possessed of greater courage and greater intelligence than the other men. How will the church deal with these men? If the attitude of "the church" is really the attitude of Father Kirby, it will have to drive out from its communion every Socialist. But the attitude of the church is not the attitude of Father Kirby, and it is presumption on his part, as well as on the part of others who have spoken, on the subject of Socialism, to identify their own mean, base, groveling conclusions with the inevitable action of the real church.

It can be admitted that the claim of the Catholic Church to divine adaptability is well founded. In more modern times we should say that the laws of evolution govern the Catholic Church as it does all other social institutions. And evolution will not cease even though Father Kirby is frantically calling on it to halt, and a series of lectures has been instituted to stop it. But the church, including the Catholic branch, moves more slowly than society as a whole. It lags a few generations or a few centuries behind. So the present crusade is easily understood.

It is indeed fortunate for all of us, Father Kirby included, that the coming of the Socialist state will not be stopped and cannot be much longer delayed. It is also fortunate that in politics there can be conformity no more than there can be religion. Intelligent diversity of opinion works for progress. Leveling, dividing up, agonizing, remodeling to one dull, dead model are the fruits of conformity. Yet conformity and uniformity are the hideous dream and aspiration of many churchmen. Why, to Rev. Frederick George Lee's "Life of Cardinal Pole" is affixed a note

by James Cardinal Gibbons, who says: "I heartily join in the prayer for Christian Unity, and gladly surrender my life for such a summation. If all Christians were united with the center of Christ, then the scattered hosts of Christendom would form an army which attemed and infidelity could not withstand."

There is an underlying idea in those words which could make the strongest man shudder and the lover of humanity to weep. Cardinal Pole sought or hoped to unite the English Church with Rome. The history of the church shows how she sought to do it, that spirit dead? It breathes in the words of Cardinal Gibbons, the sentence of Father Kirby throbs in it. But standing in the way of a "united church" that would restrain, is the divided opinion of the churches. Standing, again, in the way of their ever uniting is the industrial evolution. It is a church that will have to tear all material gains, before the dream of some churchmen, Father Kirby and them, can be realized.

Both these men see in Socialism a theory they hate, so they fight. They fight it as an instrument of progress, as a sign of a better coming, for the church has held back. Not once, in all history, has it taken the initiative, worked effectively for the people, whether we call the people the slaves and serfs of the working class of today. Its activities have been wasteful and unproductive. It has almost invariably been on the side of power and money, as it is standing today, if we call Father Kirby as a truthful man, and until he is forbidden his superiors to speak we must believe that he voices their sentiment. But not the sentiments of the masses. That is too broad for the masses or the hierarchy, to speak for the laborer for realizing what a splendid instrument for uplifting all mankind Socialism is, and for being in the work.

In the meantime there is work for Father Kirby and the other crusaders. Let them not confine their raking to the actions of the church or of the comet, or even the Socialists. Political corruption exists, the church fought against it, it fought business dishonesty, it ever done other than line up the militia and the capitalist and strikers? Has it said one brave word of encouragement to workers, to the poor who are working so desperately, without hope of immediate reward? Has the church can praise Bourgeois, ran, Tom Foley, Tim Sullivan, P. In the Ireland of half a century ago, those men would have been heroes. Today they are respectable, cause they have betrayed their

Knicker—As a boy I hated Monday because it was wash day.

Bocker—And now it is the Supreme Court hands down for you.—New York Sun.

Blodde—Blindness is a terrible fiction. What would you do if you should lose your sight?

Blodde—I'd get a job as chauffeur.—Philadelphia Record.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE ENDLESS CHAIN.

Editor of The Call:

The endless chain system of raising money which Comrade Spargo has advocated, both through a communication to The Call and at the recent party meeting, is one that should be pushed vigorously and at once. In the first place, it is an excellent method of raising money. In the second place, it is an ideal way of advertising and making known the existence of The Call. For, though some who are approached or communicated with may refuse to give, we have at least the advantage of bringing The Call to their attention. That in itself is worth something, because the vast majority of the people in this country are utterly and blissfully ignorant of The Call's existence. The more we decrease the number of people who do not know the paper is being published, by so much we increase our chances of getting readers.

In itself the plan is ideally simple. You give 10 cents and collect 10 cents from two other people, at the same time obtaining from those two other people a pledge that each of them will obtain 10 cents and similar pledges from two more people. So the work goes on, spreading, drawing more and more people into it, broadening the field, advertising the paper and turning an ever swelling stream of small contributions to tide over present necessities and wipe out obligations incurred in the past.

Finally, the plan has the added merit of being something any one can help carry out. We do not have to wait for a meeting, nor do you have to wait to see what some one else is going to do. You simply go ahead and perform your share, and if you do, you may rest assured that other comrades are doing their share likewise. When you have started the first three going you can, if so minded, approach two other people and start another link of the chain, and you can repeat this as long as your enthusiasm and list of friends, acquaintances and possible contributors, hold out.

If worked diligently the endless chain is a sure winner, for by making the amount to be contributed so small that almost any one can stand it, and by spreading the work over a field that in reality includes every person between the two oceans, you draw in a vast amount of money in small individual amounts.

FRANK MACDONALD.
New York, Feb. 21, 1910.

AGITATION AMONG WOMEN

Editor of The Call:

Is woman's suffrage a dream? Some of our comrades seem to be convinced that woman's franchise is far off, and therefore Socialists among women of little importance. Our comrades have become "practical." They want to work, to agitate only where "practical" may be attained. The higher viewpoint of enlightening all members of society, the essential working class ethics, has become a festive garment taken out of circulation from the closet where it hangs rotten and dusty.

Let me, then, tell those "practical" comrades, first of all, that they are very impractical, for through their narrow viewpoint they miss the practical issue of the day; secondly, woman may become a voter sooner than many of us realize, then our "practical" comrades have to hunt for their votes and have to blame themselves for not inb them when there was a chance.

In western Australia in July, woman's franchise was given nobody ever expected it. It was accepted as a result of a political party, the conservative party desiring to swell their vote against the radical traders. They happened to be taken for the vote of the women against them.

But that is a boon for the women. Our women must be prepared for political life. Now, when the activity of the middle class women has aroused the interest and eagerness in women's minds, our opportunity and duty to bring the message of Socialism to every one of them.

The shirtwaist makers strike is an enormous impression upon women of all trades. They are ready to go to the truth, if we find a way to get them.

A large, impressive demonstration for Socialism and Socialism will draw the attention of thousands to work.

The Carnegie Hall meeting, Woman's Day (next Sunday afternoon) must serve as a message to every working woman, telling there is some work for her to do. It will serve the purpose only if the tremendous attendance will draw the attention of the press to it and will press every one present with the attitude and strength of our enthusiasm.

We rely upon our comrades to us to make the Carnegie Hall meeting a magnificent demonstration for woman's suffrage and Socialism.

DR. ANTONETTE F. KONIG.
New York, Feb. 23, 1910.