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ALD'S QUITTING ONLY A BLUFF

Unseemly Haste to Fill His Place President Pro Tem Causes Many Heartburns.

HUGHES HURTS HIS FEELINGS

Senators Settle This Scrap They Proceed With Force of Bribe Inquiry.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—Unseemly haste to fill the place vacated by the resignation of Senator J. P. Allds as president pro tem of the senate made the resignation of the Allds trial today. It now appears that Allds has only resigned in a string to tie up the senate. If the senate decides that he is not guilty of taking Conger's bribe, the senator says he is, he would like to keep that place. The resignation is, but just for the time being. When the trouble is ended he would like to be asked to withdraw it and go back with a great flourish of trumpets and a complete vindication.

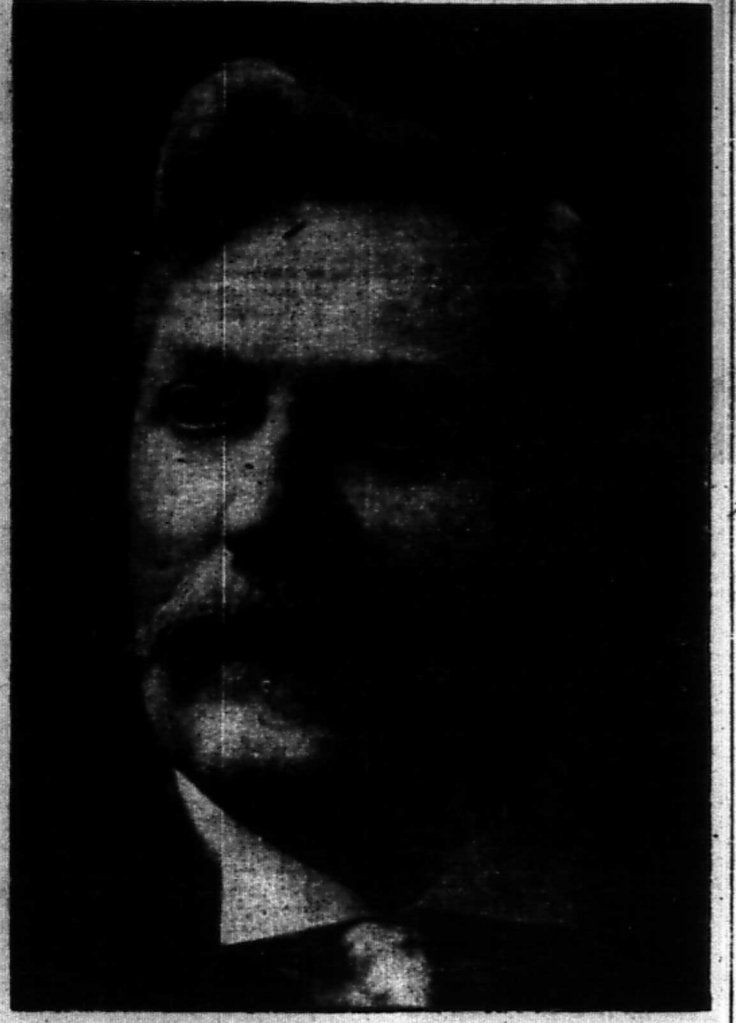
Last night a few of the Hughes senators took it upon themselves to announce that the Republican senators would hold a conference tonight to select a president pro tem of the senate in the place of Allds. They announced that this was a constitutional matter and that the placing of Senator Allds in the place of resignation upon the journal of the senate yesterday operated to create a vacancy. It developed that Senator Allds had filed his resignation without consulting any of the Republican colleagues. A number of senators who had supported Allds for the leadership, felt that it might prejudice Senator Allds in the eyes of the people should he succeed to president pro tem be announced before the conclusion of the trial.

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It Pained Allds. Certain of Senator Allds' friends declared that he never imagined for a moment that his resignation would be used by any of his Republican colleagues to advance their own personal interests at this particular time, or that an objection would be taken in the immediate future which would have any effect upon his trial. Finally, a number of Republican senators talked with Senator Allds and the announcement of Senator Davis was the result. When the Hughes senators realized they had been a little too previous, several of them announced that Senator Allds would not be a candidate for president pro tem, but that the Hughes senators would make no objection if the vacancy was filled at once, and that the Hughes senators would support Senator George A. Davis of Albany in the place.

Senator Davis was the choice of Allds for majority leader and president pro tem, pending the trial of the Allds trial. A discussion followed the Allds' counsel to have Assistant Attorney General Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., the Allds' counsel, to be a member of the assembly committee on rules last year when that committee killed the Heacock bridge bill. The committee had made to kill the bill in the assembly rules committee. The bill was one Senator Conger wanted to open the restrictions on the new highway law against building in towns so as to permit large construction in certain places, even though the people would vote in favor of such work. Senator Merritt wanted this testimony to point that Allds' continued support to legislation desired by the express companies which culminated in the Heacock bill last year, established Senator Conger's charge of making the bribery charge against Allds.

Senator George A. Davis Would Like Allds' Senate Office



HERMAN ROBINSON EATS AND TALKS

"Silent Labor Leader" Tells His Assembled Friends and Constituents How Good He Is.

Friends of Herman Robinson, former general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, the "silent labor leader," and the political "job getter," gave the present Commissioner of Licenses a dinner at Beethoven Hall last night. The hall was decorated with pictures of Robinson, signatures of Robinson, and last but not least, little Herman himself.

Robinson looked quite human. He wore a clean collar and a blue shirt and looked as if he was quite used to receiving bouquets from the labor leaders instead of the brick bats which usually come his way.

And talk, my goodness! How that man did spout. Robinson did not tell the assembled audience how to rise from a clothing salesman to a politician or how to be a parasite on the labor movement. Neither did he tell how he saved the labor movement in America by keeping it apart from the Socialist party or what he does with his \$5,000 a year and "extras."

In his speech Robinson sprung one of the best jokes of the season. "To my friends and associates of the labor movement, he said, 'I hope to be able to prove to you that there has been no misplaced confidence, and to assure you that I shall endeavor to do my duty in the public life as I have endeavored to do while serving the cause of labor.'" (Laughter.)

"There is only one hope for the Department of Licenses," one labor leader was heard to mutter, "and that is that you do as little work in that department as you did when employed by the Federation of Labor."

SUPPLIES SPEAKERS WITH THEIR SPEECHES

Crowd at Big Dinner Amused When They Hear Many Say What Marsh Himself Wrote.

Every one with a sense of humor who attended a dinner and after-meeting of the Present Problems Dinner Club at Leibes restaurant, on East Grand street, last night, laughed heartily when Dr. John P. Marsh, who acted as presiding officer, gave the whole thing away as soon as he opened his mouth.

He let the crowd know that he himself, Professor John Dewey, of Columbia University; Robert W. Heberd, former Commissioner of Public Charities, and John Martin, who were all to talk on "Should New York Spend \$200,000,000 in 1911?" would deliver "speeches" that Benjamin C. Marsh, the moving figure behind the society, had written.

Can you blame them for laughing? Only mummies kept straight faces. Heberd, whose "subject" was supposed to be "What New York Needs to Spend in 1911," was the most unfortunate of all—he lost the speech that Marsh provided him with.

Professor Dewey spoke, according to Marsh, on the subject of "School Needs in 1911," as follows: "About 100 new school buildings for 1,200 pupils each are needed, and including a readjustment of salaries, about four and a half million dollars increase of salaries for the regular teaching force."

Heberd spoke, and not according to Marsh, because he lost Marsh's speech, of the overcrowded condition of the city institutions of charity and said the department of which he had been the head had been starved and its progress retarded by the inefficient manner in which the budgets are prepared, and despite the manifest advances made by the last administration was many years behind the age.

REQUEST OPEN TRIAL FOR TCHAIKOWSKY

Fearing that Nicholas Tchaikowsky and Mme. Breshkovskaya, the political prisoners in Russia, will not get a fair trial, the Friends of Russian Freedom are circulating a petition to Premier Stolypin asking for an open trial and fair play. The letter, which has been signed by many prominent people, is as follows: "Report persists of secret trial of Nicholas Tchaikowsky and Kathrya Breshkovskaya. Your excellency's attention is again called to the fact of which you have been repeatedly apprised, that America expects an open and public trial of these distinguished political prisoners, in accordance with the usages of civilized nations."

WILLSON FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE. LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 24.—Governor Willson strongly commended woman suffrage in his third message to the general assembly today.

State Constabulary Scattering Crowds in Kensington District



WALKER TALKS FOR A PARCELS POST

Says Express Companies Are Reaping Profits Which Should Accrue to P. O. Department.

About 500 people attended the mass meeting called by John Brisbane Walker at Cooper Union last night for the purpose of advancing a parcels post system and start a movement for postal reform. The meeting was called to order at 8:15 p.m. by Walker, who was the presiding officer, speaker and questioner. He opened with the argument that the express companies are an existing evil, and that they should be wiped out. They are unnecessary in the social system, and the government should buy them out as the best solution of the problem, he said.

"The United States government has a postal service costing hundreds of millions of dollars, extending to the remotest parts of the country, something that the express companies have not got, and could not afford to establish," Walker went on. "The postmasters, clerks and carriers number hundreds of thousands. Express companies, with comparatively few clerks, clear hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the government, with its big plant and so many employees, last year had a deficit of \$70,000,000."

"Let the postoffice be operated in its full equipment with its immense plant, and add the parcels post to its business without great increase of cost in the 30,000 postoffices," urged Walker.

Pat Quinlan tried to pass a resolution condemning the present postal administration for having Fred Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, railroaded to jail for attempting to send through the mails a letter offering a reward to the man who will kidnap the murderer of Governor Goebel, of Kentucky, as the result of the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. "What is the use of establishing a new postal reform until the present administration is reformed?" he exclaimed. He was applauded.

CAR COMPANY AFTER PEACE

Listens to Committee of Clergymen on a Proposition to Arbitrate the Differences.

BUT WON'T RECOGNIZE UNION

Streets Filled With Cossacks, but Company Cannot Get Men to Run Cars.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—Negotiations are under way for a settlement of the street railway strike and the movement comes from the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. The company handed out the olive branch today and gave it out that it would arbitrate all matters in dispute except that of recognizing the union.

This offer was made to a committee of ministers of the city, who called upon the officials of the car company and asked that in the interests of peace and good order it meet with the employees. The company officials expressed themselves as willing to arbitrate, but declared they could not recognize the union.

This announcement was commended to Clarence O. Pratt, national organizer of the Carmen's Union. He promptly announced that there would be nothing doing in the arbitration line unless the union was recognized, and assured the bearer of the message that the strikers were a unit for keeping up the strike if it lasts until next fall.

Philadelphia today is in the hands of the Cossacks. Those who have read of Russia and the methods of the infamous mounted police of the czar have an actual demonstration of it here today. For the Pennsylvania constabulary is in town.

These are not State Troopers. It is doubtful if half of them can dance. But they can fight, and they teach the police of Philadelphia of any other city something about cleaning away crowds.

They arrived before daybreak this morning. It is the first time in the history that all four of the troops have acted together and it is the first time that Captain John Groome has seen really active service with the state police force of which he is superintendent. For Captain Groome, one of Philadelphia's leading social lights, is a captain of the Cavalry Troop, the swiftest cavalry company in the national guard. He is in the wine business in this city, has a comfortable fortune and is a bar on military matters. He is a regular power in the city when it comes to talking military affairs at banquets, dinners, balls and other occasions. He had been in the army and he has never seen real service with his "boys." The value so far has been in organizing the force, selecting its uniform and other laborious work of that kind. He made a trip to Europe and inspected all the armies and police of the Old World before he picked the equipment these fellows wear.

But there is no disputing the value of the constabulary to the capitalists. Coal barons, pressed steel car manufacturers, street railway proprietors, all sorts of corporations will bear evidence to their value when it comes to breaking up a labor union and crushing some more down the throat of the built-up out of great tribulation to defend the sacred rights of property.

They are all graduates of the regular army. Every man must have served an enlistment there and received an honorable discharge. They obey orders like machines and they can fight.

Troop A, from Greensburg, in the Pittsburgh district, arrived by the Pennsylvania railroad early this morning. Troop B, from Wyoming, first outside of Wilkes-Barre, was the first to arrive. Troop C, from Fayetteville, got in on the Reading at 10 o'clock and Troop D, from Pottsville, landed an hour later.

There was a crowd waiting about the Pennsylvania freight yards when the troops came in and it watched them silently as they detached their horses, mounted and clattered away to the 2d regiment armory, at Broad street and Susquehanna avenue.

This is the headquarters of the Cossacks, and as soon as they were

RUSSIA MAY BLOCK MANCHURIAN ROAD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The State Department has received no confirmation of the newspaper reports from St. Petersburg that Russia intends to protest against the construction of the proposed railroad from Chinchow to Tientsin, in western Manchuria.

Such action would cause no surprise here, however. Japan and Russia have been working in harmony in Manchurian affairs in the last few years. The construction of the proposed road will have the effect, undoubtedly, of injuring a Japanese concern by diverting trade from the South Manchurian railroad. Officials of the State Department believe that Russia is pulling chestnuts out of the fire for Japan.

The concession for the proposed railroad was obtained by American and British bankers from the Chinese government. Several years ago the Paulding banking interests of Great Britain attempted to build the Hsinmintun-Fukumen road, but were blocked by Japanese, because the proposed road was to run parallel to the South Manchurian railroad.

The Pauldings then allied themselves with the American banking syndicate formed last year to seek investment opportunities in the Orient, and arrangements were made to obtain diplomatic support for the enterprise.

Secretary of State Knox promised the American bankers that he would lend his aid if the British foreign office would do likewise. Finally the British government agreed to assist the project. Recent press dispatches from the Orient, however, have indicated that the British government is not now supporting the project as enthusiastically as it did several months ago.

TO "REFORM" SELVES

House of Lords Has Lovely Scheme for Making Itself "Strong and Efficient."

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The house of lords has decided to place its own plan of reformation before the country. At today's session Lord Rosebery gave notice that he would move on March 14 that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider the best means of reforming its organization so as to become a strong and efficient second chamber.

By the date set by Lord Rosebery the government's more drastic plans for reformation of the house of lords should be made known, though Premier Asquith told John Redmond today that he was unable to fix the time when he would present the government's proposal.

SAYS NAVY STOLE HIS PLAN. Brewster Asks Patent Commissioner's Help in Collecting \$25,000 for Idea. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—William F. Brewster, of New York, asserted today that the Navy Department had stolen the idea of his trolley-guided torpedo, and he asked the house committee on patents to help him collect \$25,000 for the same.

The Daltell bill, which confers jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to award damages to inventors whose patents have been infringed by the government, was discussed by the committee.

MAN KILLED BY FALL. William Henninger, fifty-two years old, of 348 East 46th street, an elevator operator, was instantly killed yesterday by a fall in the elevator shaft of Schwarzchild & Sulzberger's packing house, at First avenue and East 44th street.

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Senators Brackett and Newcomb had a petition circulated among the Republican senators with a view of having a conference tonight to name a new

WONT RUN 2-MINUTE TRAINS IN SUBWAY

Enough Cars to Maintain Such a Schedule, So Hedley Asks Postponement of P. S. C. Order.

Charles L. Waugh, an attorney in the Interboro Rapid Transit Commission, yesterday made an application by Frank Hedley, general manager of the Interboro, asking postponement of the order for 2-minute service in the subway for the next year.

LOOKED AT THE HATS.

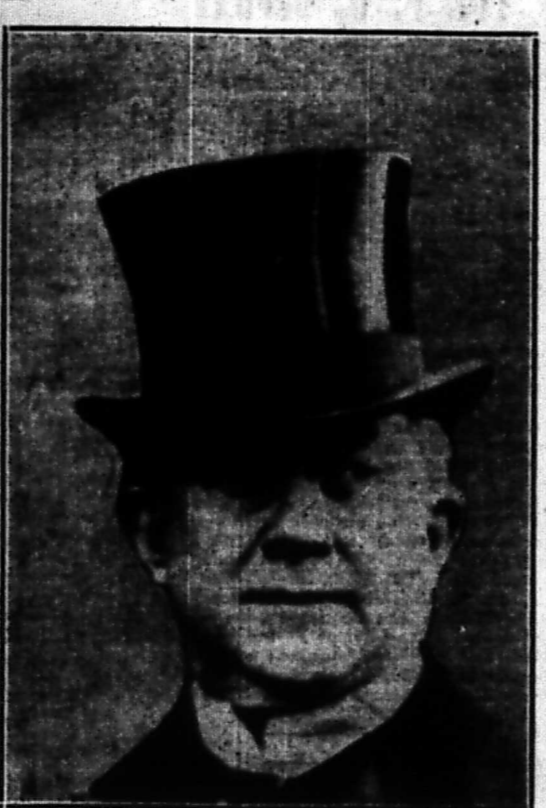
Were "Chanticleers" and Schiller Loved the Idea.

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Connors Repentant, Promises to Be Good, So Murphy Lets Him Remain on the Job



"FINGY" CONNORS.



CHARLES F. MURPHY.

"Fingy's" State Chairmanship Is Good to April 17 Only—Then Something May Fall.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The fracas between Chairman William J. Connors, of the Democratic state committee, and his friends, and Charles F. Mur-

phy, leader of Tammany Hall, and his friends, ended in a compromise today. Murphy had the votes to turn out Connors as state chairman, but Connors is to hold his place until April 17.

Democrats who have recently pointed out that, save for the incompetent leadership in 1898, 1902 and 1906, Democratic governors and entire Democratic state tickets could have been elected.

FIGHT STILL ON

Striking Bologna Workers of Adolph Goebel Determined to Bring Boss to Time.

The eighty-four striking bologna makers of Adolph Goebel, Morgan avenue and Rock street, Brooklyn, yesterday entered the seventeenth week of their determined fight.

BAILEY FROTHS OVER POSTAL BANK BILL

Only Texas Senator Even Calls Republicans "Socialists Run Wild" in His Wrath.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The senate decided today to vote on the postal savings bank bill at the close of the legislative day, Thursday, March 3.

JAP WOMEN O. K.

Baron Kikueki Tells Assemblage at Plaza That Their Yellow Sisters Are Contented.

Baron Dairoku Kikueki, president of the Imperial University of Japan, told the members and guests of the Woman's Municipal League, who assembled in the ballroom of the Plaza yesterday afternoon with the expectation of hearing from him how much better off they are than the women of Japan, that he didn't think they were the bit happier than their sisters of the flowery kingdom.

PRESIDENT MADRIZ HAS FLED MANAGUA

Reports From Bluefields Confirm News of Victorias of Nicaraguan Revolutionists.

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, Feb. 24. (By wireless to Colon).—Telegraphic communication has been restored between this city and Lake Managua.

The report that President Madriz had fled from Managua is confirmed. He is now reported to be at Leon. General Aurelio Estrada is at Tipitapa with 4,000 revolutionists.

Commissioner Waldo yesterday dismissed Firemen W. J. Lee and John W. Donohue of Engine Company 33 and Andrew P. McManus of Hook and Ladder Company 20, on charges of disobedience and neglect of discipline.

TEA.

Where do Pins Go?

It is just an example of the little losses and waste that is going on all the time. There is no waste but half saved with doubly strong

White Rose Ceylon Tea

A 10c. Package Makes 40 Cups.

FARMERS AND UNIONS FIGHT IMMIGRATION

A F. of L., Backed by Organized Agriculturists, Reopens War on Foreign Workmen.

(By Pan-American Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Representing 2,000,000 organized wage workers, and backed by the farmers' unions of America, with their 3,000,000 membership, the American Federation of Labor has reopened the fight in Congress against unrestricted foreign immigration.

Appearing before the committee on immigration and naturalization, Arthur E. Holder, chairman of the legislative committee of the A. F. of L., read a resolution after resolution drafted by conventions of farmers and conventions of trades unions showing a unit in opposition to the enormous influx of immigrants.

That this attempt to restrict the flow of foreign labor into the United States will be fought at every step was made plain by the bitter opposition of Representative Kusterman, of Wisconsin, who immediately upon Holder's conclusion of a resolution that "the American musician is in no way protected by the contract labor law" fairly raged in his opposition to trades unions.

"The resolutions are an outrage," bellowed the congressman-banker from Wisconsin, "and, what's more, they are an eye opener as to all the other demands that your unions are making. Do you mean to ask the committee on immigration to keep all artists out of this country so that we may be driven crazy by the discords of American bands?"

Standard of Living' Dope.

Not all of the committee were of Kusterman's way of thinking. Gardner, of Massachusetts, was outspoken in his opinion: "If they cannot come up to our standard of living, I should prefer that they would not come at all."

Burnett, from Alabama, and Hayes, from California, were alike in favor of restricted immigration, and, in conjunction with Gardner, will in all probability swing the vote of the committee in favor of organized labor's demands in spite of the bitter antagonism of Kusterman and the covert, half-hearted opposition of O'Connell and Goldfogel.

INFORMATION WANTED

Evalenko, Accused of Being a Russian Spy, After Man Who Made Exposure.

A. M. Evalenko, the publisher, of 102 West 38th street, who is charged by Vladimir Burtzef with being an agent of the czar, would like to meet the man who had given the information on which the charges were based.

This "innocent" demand was made by Evalenko when confronted by the testimony. Burtzef claims that the man who had given the information is the same who gave important revelations about Asef and others. The committee was much amused at the "mild" request.

The Forward, the Yiddish Socialist daily, gave a full report yesterday of the hearing at which Evalenko was "tried" by a committee consisting of several Russian Socialist societies.

Asked whether the committee would come out with an official statement on the matter, a member declared the printed report spoke for itself and further declaration would, in his opinion, be unnecessary.

CHASED OVER SEAS—CAUGHT.

Eleven Months' Search Ends With Arrest in Passaic.

After a search of eleven months which led from Germany to London, and then across the Atlantic, detectives in Passaic, N. J., yesterday arrested George Adolph Gottfried Baureman, who is wanted in Germany for stealing \$3,500 from his employer in Griefenburg.

The man was arraigned before a magistrate in Passaic and turned over to the United States authorities to be held pending extradition to Europe. At the worst mills in Passaic, where he was employed, he was known as Oscar Turner. He lived with his wife and three children nearby.

THREE INCINERATED

Many Other Persons Injured in Hotel Fire in Town in Southern Texas.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 24.—Fire today at Forney, twenty miles east of Dallas, cremated three men, injured a dozen other guests in the hotel and destroyed \$75,000 worth of property.

The dead: M. E. Powell, a farmer of Kemp; Roy Farmer, a merchant of Forney; A. R. Earnest, real estate dealer, Forney.

The seriously injured: J. Fraser, of Dallas, leg broken, jumping from window; E. Bagley, A. M. Bagley, L. E. Bagley and Clement Bagley, of Forney, Tex., badly cut and bruised, jumping from window; G. Cooper, of Forney, feet injured. About a dozen other persons were slightly injured.

TAILOR FALLS DEAD.

Samuel Rabinowitz, sixty years of age, of 355 Madison street, fell dead on the sidewalk at West Broadway and Canal street yesterday. He was employed in a tailor shop at 300 Canal street.

The Uptown Branch of the Finnish Socialist Society WILL HOLD A MASS MEETING

Saturday, Feb. 26, 1910, 8 P. M. Sharp At GOTHAM HALL, 167 East 125th Street

Prominent American and Finnish Speakers Will Address the Meeting. ENTIRE PROCEEDS FOR THE NEW YORK CALL. TICKETS, including Hat Checks, 25 CENTS

Call Advertisers' Directory.

CONVENIENT FOR THE READER. PROFITABLE FOR THE ADVERTISER.

Rates for the Call Advertisers' Directory—One line for three consecutive months, daily and Sunday, 50¢; each additional line at the same rate. Payable in advance. Make payments directly to The New York Call, 444 Pearl Street, New York.

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- BROOKLYN. BOOTS AND SHOES. BUTCHERS. COAL. CIGAR MANUFACTURERS. GROCERIES. HAIRDRESSING. PHOTOGRAPHY. RESTAURANTS. TAILORS.

S. CASSEL UP TO DATE UNION HATTER 88 Livingston, cor. Ludlow Street

ZIMMERMAN 2 Park Place, N. Y.

THE UPTOWN BRANCH OF THE FINNISH SOCIALIST SOCIETY WILL HOLD A MASS MEETING

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

ATTENTION!

Comrade Max Fruchter, a member of the Board of Directors of the Call, is at present visiting the editorial office of several labor organizations in behalf of the Call.

LADIES, GENTS & CHILDREN'S SHOES. 1804 AVENUE A, Ret. 83d & 84th Sts.

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 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Concert by Mrs. Alma Webster Powell Tickets 25c. to be obtained from Adolph Benery, 850 Broadway.

THIS SPACE

Will be occupied by the 26th Assembly District from now until MARCH 5TH, the date of our CONCERT AND BALL To be held at the LABOR TEMPLE

Watch what we have to say" each day. FIRST OF ALL, MRS. GATES WILL READ HER BEST SELECTIONS at the Concert and Ball of the 26th A. D., for the benefit of the Call, Saturday, March 5, at Labor Temple.

Massachusetts Advertisers Directory. Patronize The Call Advertisers. Show Them Call "Ads." Pay. Use Your Purchaser's Card.

TREAT OUR SEAMEN WORSE THAN OTHERS

Union's President, Urging Amendment, Says Laws Do Not Insure American Sailors Decent Employment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—"Owners of ships flying the American flag cannot run their own ships as cheaply as those flying foreign flags, but they have the advantage in nearly every other particular," said Andrew Furuseth, of San Francisco, president of the International Seamen's Union, in the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries today.

WERE TO FIGHT, BUT—

French Senators Decided That Pointed Blades Are Liable to Do Damage to the I.P.S.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—"You are a liar!" exclaimed Mille-Lacroix, president of the senate committee on secrecy of the ballot. Lintilhac was the person called the name. The dispute arose from a difference of opinion on some matter of the state.

"I'm another," replied Lintilhac. "I challenge you to a duel to the death." The last was said with much redness of face and gnashing of molars.

Today they met in trousers of soft linen and trousers of navy blue, with red and green ribbons tucked at corners, aristocratic points.

The duel was scheduled to take place at the Parc des Princes, and fully booked seconds for both parties were present, ready to see that the scrap was fought according to the Count de Frog's Leg's rules.

They faced. Lacroix frowned. Lintilhac sneezed. This meant that they were ready. Surely a scrap was to take place, but all were disappointed, for as soon as Lintilhac saw Lacroix's sharp sword and Lacroix saw Lintilhac's sharp blade both shivered, shuddered, and stuttered and decided to kiss and make up.

LACROIX FOR BROKERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The bill recommended by Collector Loeb, regarding custom house brokers to have government license, was favorably acted upon by a subcommittee of the house ways and means committee today.

The committee struck out the section allowing an appeal to the court of customs appeals of brokers who may be refused licenses by the collector.

UNION LABELS.

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



THESE SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN UNION-MADE FACTORIES

Do Not Buy ANY SHOES

No matter what its name, unless it shows a plain and readable impression of the UNION STAMP.

All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any return for absence of the Union Stamp!

DO NOT AND SURE WORKERS' UNION 240 SUMNER STREET, BOSTON

John F. Tobin, President. Chas. L. Davis, Sec.-Treas.

UNION MADE SHOES

CALL READERS TAKE NOTICE

WHAT YOU'RE LOOKING FOR WE HAVE

MEADE SHOE COMPANY

102-104 Myrtle Ave., Cor. Bridge St., BROOKLYN

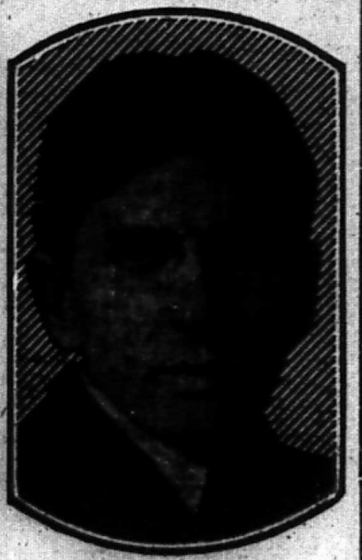
BROOKLYN'S BEST KNOWN SHOE HOUSE.

Whitlock Approves Industrial Democracy in Suffrage Speech

Toledo's Mayor Declares for State of Society in Which Worker Gets Product of Labor.

"America is an attitude of mind rather than a geographic division, based upon fundamental concepts of liberty, equality and the brotherhood of man," declared Brand Whitlock, the "Golden Rule" mayor of Toledo, Ohio, speaking before a large audience in the Garden Theater yesterday afternoon.

"Men vote because they are men, for no other reason, and women should vote because they are women."



BRAND WHITLOCK.

America rests upon democracy, upon the inclusion of all and the exclusion of none.

"Some good folks speak of woman's sphere as an objection to women voting. If woman's sphere is the home, is it embraced within the space between the kitchen and the front door? Or does it extend to the front gate or the sidewalk? Is it not a fact that the home in our modern, overgrown municipalities extends to everything that affects the home?"

"I am in favor of woman suffrage because I am in favor of complete political democracy."

"Perhaps it was right to deny women the ballot in the past in those societies resting upon brute force, but that day has passed, as we now believe in intellectual might."

The speaker laid special stress upon the need of economic independence for women in order that they may be emancipated from masculine dependence and domination.

The hundreds of thousands of women working in vile shops, mills and factories, which are unfit for human beings to work in, need the ballot, declared Whitlock, so that they may use it to better their condition.

Then, too, the vast army of little children working all over this land cry out to the women for help. These children, denied all the rights of childhood, playtime in the open air, a chance for physical development, and freedom, need the force that woman would bring to political life with her ballot, argued the speaker.

"I do think that the entrance of women into public life would be an uplift. I have observed that in a campaign in my own town where a woman ran for a seat on the school board."

"The world is a sphere, a whole, not a hemisphere. Government needs the feminine characteristics, intuition, love, and so forth. Woman must be given a share of the privileges and the responsibilities of public life. Our democracy must admit all and exclude none. Woman must have a voice in everything that affects the home."

"Admitting all, excluding none, we shall build a civilization, in which every person, man or woman, shall have his place, his privileges, his duties and his work, in which every person shall be at liberty to make the most of his personality and his individuality," declared the speaker in closing.

The applause of the large audience was both frequent and hearty during Mayor Whitlock's speech, and at the conclusion Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, who presided, thanked the speaker for his eloquent discourse in the name of the Equal Franchise Society.

Replying to a woman, Whitlock said: "The ideal of democracy cannot be attained without industrial democracy."

Some one else wanted to know what industrial democracy is, and in reply, the speaker defined it as: "That state of society in which every worker would be sure of his job."

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COX TELLS REASON FOR P. O. DEFICIT

Indiana Representative Suddenly Discovers What a Good Craft the Railroads Have.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Representative Cox of Indiana, in the general debate on the postoffice appropriation bill in the house this afternoon said: "The railroads are paid by the pound for hauling mail. In addition they receive large sums of money as rent for the use of their postoffice cars."

"There was paid to them this year \$4,000,000 as rent for the use of their cars and this sum was paid for their use of 1,342 cars, or over \$2,975 for each car. The interest upon this investment is equal to 6 per cent upon \$50,000,000. No business man on earth would stand such a drain and I fear that Uncle Sam cannot much longer endure the financial drain."

"Here is the nigger in the woodpile. He is a large, husky fellow, responsible for the deficit of the postoffice and if the entire system is overhauled and railway mail pay reduced we will get the same service and soon wipe out the deficit."

"The world is a sphere, a whole, not a hemisphere. Government needs the feminine characteristics, intuition, love, and so forth. Woman must be given a share of the privileges and the responsibilities of public life. Our democracy must admit all and exclude none. Woman must have a voice in everything that affects the home."

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WATCHMAN STABBED

Did Not Know Sailor Entangled on Brooklyn Vessel—Killed Watcher Under Arrest.

Twenty sailors fighting to rescue a watchman from one of their mates, who was biting and stabbing in an effort to board his own vessel, created a riot at pier 7, foot of 49th street, Brooklyn, yesterday.

The watchman was finally rescued with one thumb nearly bitten off and his head covered with cuts. His assailant, Angelo Langia, was taken in custody.

Langia, after a day's shore leave, returned to the Coulson early yesterday, and the watchman, John Jacobson, not knowing that he belonged on the vessel, attempted to detain him. The sailor seized the watchman and fastened his teeth in the latter's thumb. After he had bitten it nearly off, Langia pulled a knife and stabbed Jacobson several times on the face and head.

The watchman's cries brought Patrolman O'Leary, of the Fourth avenue station, who, after he had sent Jacobson to the hospital, arrested the sailor.

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PHONE GIRLS GET MISERABLE WAGE

26,643 Women Operators W. King, on an Average, for Less Than Six Dollars a Week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—There is an army of 26,643 telephone operators in the country, according to a report submitted to the senate by Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor today. Also, the report discloses, they are paid on an average \$301.81 a year.

The report is made in answer to a resolution adopted by the senate in the last Congress.

Secretary Nagel even went to the trouble of getting the age of the girls and reports that 71 per cent are from sixteen to twenty-four years old, 22 per cent are twenty-five to thirty-four, and most of the others run up to forty-four years.

A grand matrimonial prospect is disclosed by the fact that 92 per cent of the girls are unmarried, 5 per cent married and 3 per cent are widows.

The total number of the telephone employees is 118,871.

"The world is a sphere, a whole, not a hemisphere. Government needs the feminine characteristics, intuition, love, and so forth. Woman must be given a share of the privileges and the responsibilities of public life. Our democracy must admit all and exclude none. Woman must have a voice in everything that affects the home."

"Admitting all, excluding none, we shall build a civilization, in which every person, man or woman, shall have his place, his privileges, his duties and his work, in which every person shall be at liberty to make the most of his personality and his individuality," declared the speaker in closing.

The applause of the large audience was both frequent and hearty during Mayor Whitlock's speech, and at the conclusion Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, who presided, thanked the speaker for his eloquent discourse in the name of the Equal Franchise Society.

Replying to a woman, Whitlock said: "The ideal of democracy cannot be attained without industrial democracy."

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WOMAN'S SPHERE

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

Send all contributions and communications to Mrs. Anita C. Block, 746 St. Nicholas avenue, New York City.

CHARITY.

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman. Came two young children to their mother's shelf.

At which the little fellow raised a yell, Which tired the other's more esthetic ears;

He gave with pride, in manner calm and bland, Finding the other's hunger a delight;

He gave and gave—O blessed Charity! How sweet and beautiful a thing it is!

JAPANESE OPINION OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

The Independent gives the following amusing account of how the American attitude toward women affects Japanese visitors:

"When the commercial commissioners returned home from their visit to this country, a Japanese newspaper asked them individually three questions: 'What impressed you most on your trip to America? What displeased you most? What were your most pleasant moments?'

"1. Pretension to respect paid to ladies. "2. The fact that Americans wear their hearts upon their sleeves."

"3. Extreme respect for women. "4. Presumptuous attitude of women over men, and the mingling of boys among girls in schools."

"5. Too much respect for women. "6. Unreasonable egotism on the part of women."

"7. Extreme mammonism. "8. Too much pride on the part of women."

"9. Corruption of political parties and politics. "10. Supply of unfiltered water in the lakes in the neighborhood of Chicago for drinking."

"11. Unnatural gestures and phraseology of women in talking. "And yet we ought not to be surprised. Our deference to women must be a shock to any people who have relegated women to an inferior position. We remember that when the famous German theologian, Dr. Christlieb, visited this country over thirty years ago and was entertained in our best families, he criticized the women because, when the man of the house returned home from business, the mistress of the house did not hasten to meet him with slippers and dressing-gown, and give him the easiest chair, but kept it herself. Japanese women are taught to be humble and deferential. American clothes do not become them, because they have been taught to bend the head and have never learned to stand straight and throw out the chest. That looks too forward, too bold."

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Socialist News of the Day

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

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business. 4th A. D.—414 Grand street. 8th A. D.—813 Grand street. Important business.

25th and 27th A. D.—112 East 19th street. 32d A. D. (Branch 1, Bronx)—2469 Third avenue. 1st and 25th A. D. (German)—111 Seventh avenue.

Stobodin to Lecture. Henry L. Stobodin will lecture this evening at 112 East 19th street, on "Lessons in Evolution." Questions and discussion after lecture. Admission free.

King to Lecture. Regular lecture at 8:30 p.m. by Edward King, at the Young Men's Educational League, 85 East 4th street. Subject: "Mencius, a Chinese Socialist 2,300 Years Ago." All free and welcome. Ladies especially invited.

34th and 35th A. D. The entertainment committee of the 34th and 35th A. D. will meet this evening at the residence of Samuel Eiger, 465 East 174th street. All holding tickets for the old fair are requested to settle.

BROOKLYN. Business. 7th A. D.—615 Sixth avenue. Important business. 9th A. D. (Branch 3)—8103 Fifth avenue. 23d A. D. (Branch 1)—675 Glenmore avenue. 22d A. D. (Branch 4)—Criterion Hall, Sutter and Alabama.

People's Forum Lecture. East New York Branch—Criterion Hall, Alabama and Sutter avenues. 5 p.m. Woman suffrage meeting. Speakers from Co-operative Equal Suffrage League. Questioning, discussion and free admission.

NEWARK. Meeting of the protest conference to arrange for the great mass meeting and labor demonstration, with Eugene V. Debs as speaker, which will be held in the Labor Lyceum, 10th street and Springfield avenue. Every Socialist branch or club, all progressive and trade union organizations are urged to be represented by a delegate, as it is desired to make this the united action of all working class organizations in Essex county.

ELIZABETH. Branch 3, Local Union County—709 Elizabeth avenue. HARRISON, N. J. West Harrison Labor Lyceum, 46th street. Business.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. 15th and 29th Ward Branch—Music Hall, 26th and Grand avenue. Uptown Jewish Branch—531 North 5th street.

26TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. Through an error the lecture of Henry L. Stobodin, scheduled for this evening at the headquarters of the 26th Assembly district, was inserted in "Socialist Notes" yesterday morning with a heading stating that it is to be given at the Rand School. The lecture is on "Lessons in Evolution." Questions and discussion will follow the lecture, which will be given in the Assembly district headquarters, at 112 East 104th street. Admission is free.

FINNISH MASS MEETING. The Uptown Branch of the Finnish Socialist Society will hold a mass meeting tomorrow night at Gotham Hall, 147 East 125th street. Prominent speakers will address the meeting in Finnish and English. The entire proceeds will go to The Call Sustaining Fund. All Welcome.

NEW AUXILIARY SOCIETY. An auxiliary society has been organized for the sons, daughters, and friends of members of the Workmen's Circle, Branch 2, for social and literary purposes. Young men and women of seventeen years of age or over are eligible for membership, and may apply to Miss L. Persky, secretary, 2524 Seventh avenue.

NEWARK. The Socialist women of Essex county have made arrangements for a woman suffrage demonstration Monday night, the 28th, at the Labor Lyceum, 10th street and Eighteenth avenue. The principal speakers will be Carrie W. Allen, Dr. Anna Ingerman, and Ideella Nichols Gardner. Among the organizers taking part will be the Women's German Branch No. 7, The Progressive Women, and Woman's Study Club. Margaret Moore Gosbel will preside. In addition to the Socialist Sunday School, in singing and recitation, there will be other special features. Admission is free, and a special invitation given to readers of The Call.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Local Rochester, N. Y., will celebrate Woman's Day, Sunday, February 27, at 8:15 p.m., at Shoemaker's Hall, 9 Elm street, where a program of music and recitations will be given and John O'Rourke and Mrs. Mabel Kennon will speak on "Woman Suffrage from the Socialist Standpoint." Admission free, and all are invited to attend.

STAMFORD, CONN. Franklin H. Wentworth, will speak on "The Woman's Portion" on Sunday evening next at 8 o'clock, at the new headquarters, Socialist Hall, 450

in separate columns and make the returns to the state office accordingly. The state office shall then tabulate the vote as follows: The candidate that receives a majority of all the first choice votes for one position shall be the state's nominee for candidate. If no one has received a majority of first choice votes, then all who have received less than their percentage of first choice votes, according to the number of candidates and the votes cast for first choice, shall be dropped from any further count. The remaining candidates shall then have their second choice votes added to their former vote, and any one candidate having a majority of the votes cast as first and second choices shall be the nominee. If no one has such a majority then the ones that receive less than their percentage of the votes cast shall be dropped from any further count. Then the third choice votes shall be added and the candidate that receives the largest vote in all the choices shall be the state's nominee for candidate without considering the percentage. If only one name remains after any exclusion, as here provided, he shall be the nominee without considering the next choice votes.

A majority shall mean more than one-half the votes cast and counted for all remaining candidates in all counts, as far as progressed. Every choice, whether first, second or third, shall count as one vote for the candidate, but no voter shall vote more than one choice for the same candidate.

Ties in the vote shall be decided, first, by the votes of first choice; second, by the votes of second choice; and third, by the votes in third choice, and then by lot.

Within ten days after the state election for nominees the state secretary shall report to the national office the names of the nominees of the state.

Within ten days from the time the state secretary should report the national office shall issue the ballots containing the names of the candidates and with three vertical columns for first, second and third choices, giving thirty days for election and ten days for the returns to reach the national office.

Both organized and unorganized states shall have a vote on the ballots issued by the national office, but only the organized states shall have the right to nominate their candidates.

In voting for members of the national executive committee each voter shall mark first choice for seven candidates, second choice for seven, and third choice for seven; or in that order if there should be less than twenty-one candidates. And for national secretary as many choices as there are columns on the ballot.

No second nor third choice votes shall be counted unless the full number for the preceding choices have been designated.

The national office shall tabulate the election reports in the same manner as is provided for the states. Majorities shall be more than one-half of the actual number of voters in each choice, added together for the candidates remaining in that count, regardless of the number of votes for the excluded ones. The total vote for seven candidates for the national executive committee shall be divided by seven to determine the percentage for each candidate.

Everything in the national constitution conflicting with this amendment is hereby repealed.

Adopted at a regular meeting of Local Denver (American Branch), OCTAVIA FLOATEN, Chairman, L. W. COLEMAN, Secretary, ELAF ANDERSON, County Chairman.

SENATORS "SEE" TAFT

Depew and Root Interview President About Job for Deputy Commissioner Bugher.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Senators Depew and Root saw President Taft today at different times and talked with him about New York state matters.

On leaving the White House, Senator Depew said he was convinced that Deputy Police Commissioner Bugher would be the next surveyor of the port of New York.

Senator Root let it be understood that he shared this view.

I. KRAUSS, Manufacturer of for all occasions. ALL WORK UNION MADE. 125 CLINTON ST. Tel. 1720 Orchard BRAYTON 525 24 AVE. Tel. Madison 2311

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

The Homestake Lockout. If you want to keep posted on the lockout against the Western Federation of Miners at Lead, S. D., send \$1 to the Black Hills Daily Register for a 40 months' trial subscription. The Register is the official organ of the locked-out men. Drawer K, Lead.

SUNDAY CALL CLUBBING OFFERS

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

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

The New York Sunday Call for six months and Whittier's Magazine 1.00 for one year. Address Subscription Dept., N. Y. Call, 442 Pearl St., N. Y. City.

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

ROSENTHAL FINE FOOTWEAR. 100 Second Avenue, near 47th Street. NEXT SUNDAY IS WOMAN'S DAY. Next Sunday's Call will be the Best Woman's Paper Ever Printed.

M. & A. KATZ DEPARTMENT STORE. 831-833 Third Ave., nr. 51st St., N.Y. We are offering for this week the following specials: Ladies' Shirt Waists, exceptional values at, each95c. Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Underwear, 50c grade, at, each29c.

The Special "WOMEN'S EDITION" OF THE SUNDAY CALL. On Women's Day, Sunday, February 27th, will offer a splendid opportunity to all progressive organizations to procure a bundle for sale or free distribution. It will be something well worth keeping in commemoration of this Red Letter Day in the Women's Movement. Special rate for bundles for this day, \$3 per 100 copies. SEND IN ORDERS EARLY TO THE CIRCULATION DEPT.

FREE! THIS BEAUTIFUL WATCH FREE. The Universal is a Combination clock and watch, a timepiece that can be used either way with equal facility, and one of the most practical and serviceable articles ever made. In its hold, as shown, it is a perfect little time piece, useful on your workshop bench, on your mantle or dresser. It is small, neat and compact and makes a most attractive ornament as well. To transform it into a watch, all that is necessary is to slightly press the holder, which comes apart easily, and presto! the watch is all ready to be worn in the ordinary way. This Clock-Watch is Free to you if you will send us a subscription for one year at \$4.50. You can also get this watch for \$4.50 worth of subscription cards. Act at once. Subscription Department, N. Y. CALL 442 Pearl St., N. Y. City.

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HALPER BROS. WELL KNOWN FOR THEIR Complete Stock Absolute Reliability. Excellent Service Cut-Rate Prices. Our Prescription Dept. Specialists. The usual extra charges and out-of-pocket expenses in charge. Only the lowest prices are used and in exact accordance with the doctor's orders.

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MANHATTAN DENTAL SUPPLY CO. GOLD, SILVER AND SPECIALIZED GOLD BRIDGEWORK, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 416 COLUMBUS.

DENTISTS—Brooklyn. DR. A. RITT DENTIST. 421 Pitkin Ave., corner Westchester, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined, and glasses are necessary, have them made at DR. B. L. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE, 205 East Broadway, Tel. 2335 Orchard.

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LABOR LYCEUM 900 Westchester Ave. Tel. 2323 79th St.

CLINTON HALL 151-153 Clinton Street. Large and small meeting rooms from May 1st, for unions, lodges and societies at reasonable terms.

AMUSEMENTS. HUDSON THEATER. 14th St. nr. Broadway. Today in WM. COLLIER A LUCKY STAR.

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The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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

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STRIKEBREAKERS.

If we asked the striking carmen of Philadelphia whom they regarded as their worst enemy in their present contest with the traction company, the vast majority of them would be sure to reply: The strikebreakers.

And they would be right—in a certain sense. To be sure, the direct antagonist of the strikers is the traction company itself, which forced the strike upon its employees. But the company would stand no chance of winning the fight if it could not depend upon the services of the strikebreakers. Nor could the company call upon the strong arm of the city and state governments to intervene in its behalf if it could not make a pretense of running the cars with the imported strikebreakers.

But have the strikers ever asked themselves the question, How have strikebreakers come into existence? How is it that these men, at one time honest workmen like ourselves, have become the willing or unwilling tools of the company? What is it that has turned these men into enemies of their fellow workers?

It is perfectly true that there are among the strikebreakers a considerable number of rough characters, closely verging on the criminal type, who have become strikebreakers by profession and are shipped by the agencies from one part of the country to another, wherever there is a contest between Capital and Labor, and with complete disregard of the question as to their ability to take the places of the strikers. The only purpose these men are serving is to deceive the public, to present the appearance of running the plant without actually doing it, and to invite the active hostility of the strikers and those who sympathize with them. This gives the employers an excellent pretext for calling upon the police and the militia "to end the reign of violence and to restore law and order."

But, surely, not all strikebreakers are of this professional type. Many of them, sometimes most of them, are honest workmen in search of a job. Many of them accept the job without knowing that they are to fill the place of strikers. Others, who do it with full knowledge of the situation, are forced to do so by hard necessity, by the cry of wife and children for bread.

And even the professional strikebreakers were not born such. They, too, had mostly come to play the role of traitors to their class, not out of choice, but out of necessity, or because they had been thrown into the company of those who lured them into this disreputable profession. What, then, is it that makes strikebreakers out of honest workmen?

When the striking carmen of Philadelphia will ask themselves this question they will find but one answer—unemployment. By whatever process an honest workman may have become a strikebreaker, he must first have passed through a period of unemployment.

It is out of the reserve army of the unemployed that the employers recruit the strikebreakers. The employed workers are the standing army of profit-producers for Capital. The unemployed workers constitute Capital's reserve force, which is used to keep down the wages of the employed, as well as to furnish strikebreakers.

Now, the reserve army of the unemployed is an essential product of capitalist society, which will exist as long as capitalist society itself endures.

Every new invention, every improvement in the tools, machinery or processes of production, every labor-saving device throws a number of men out of employment, increases the reserve army of the unemployed.

Instead of lightening the labor of the producers, reducing their hours of work and increasing their reward, every improvement in the processes of production tends to make the work harder and more dangerous, to increase the hours of work and to reduce the pay. In addition, the women and children are also turned into wage-laborers, to compete with the workmen. And the result of all this is to increase the number of the unemployed, of the class from which strikebreakers are recruited.

The only way to put an end to strikebreakers is to put an end to unemployment.

But the only way to put an end to unemployment is to take the present vast machinery of production out of the hands of those who use it exclusively for enriching themselves and for reducing the workers to poverty and misery.

Unemployment will cease only when the workers themselves will come into possession of the tools, machines and raw materials with which they work.

Then there will be no strikebreakers. But there will also be no strikers, for the workers will be their own employers.

And the only way to achieve this happy consummation is for all the workers to combine into one great political party, the Socialist party, and obtain control of the government in city, state and nation.

We hope that the striking carmen of Philadelphia will win their present fight. Every friend of labor should help them to win their fight against one of the most tyrannical and corrupt corporations in the country.

But we also hope that after they have won their present fight they will resolve, one and all, to work for the abolition of the cruel conditions that make such fights necessary.

We hope that they will join the Socialist party, that world-wide movement of the workers for the abolition of capitalist exploitation and wage-slavery, and for the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

THE QUARTER MILLION VERDICT.

By Louis B. Boudin

There is a certain magic in big figures. When the newspapers announced the other day that the jury in the Danbury hat case returned a verdict of \$222,000 in favor of the manufacturers and against the union everybody set up and took notice. The newspapers were roused by the magnitude of the verdict (which, with costs, will amount to about a quarter of a million dollars) from their usual lethargic indifference in all matters affecting labor. They announced the occurrence in glowing headlines on their front pages, taking the space usually reserved by the "popular" and particularly the "workingmen's" papers to the pictures of the dramatic personae in the latest divorce scandal, or similar important events. They sent reporters to interview Gompers and others. They even editorialized on the subject. Such is the charm and fascination of a good round sum, even on paper.

That Loewe & Co. will actually get that sum is, of course, hardly to be expected. Our unions are not in the habit of carrying such large reserve funds. Of course, that will probably break up the haters' union, at least in its present form. But that would have been effected just as easily by a much smaller verdict; in fact, by any verdict, for no union can be exposed to such litigation and such verdicts, no matter what the amount of each verdict is, and still remain an effective working class organization, useful for the purpose for which it was intended. The amount of the verdict is, therefore, of comparatively little importance. It is the principle underlying it that is of importance. That principle, however, was not decided the other day in Hartford, Conn., and not by the judge or the jury before him, but nearly two years ago by the United States Supreme Court at Washington.

It does the "great metropolitan dailies" very little credit when they featured the

decision as if it were something startlingly new, and even spoke of an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, and that that august tribunal had laid down the law and declared the principle on which Judge Platt and the jury before him acted. It must be stated, however, in mitigation of the guilt of the editors, that they were not alone in their ignorance. They had the company (to our shame be it stated) of the trade unionists, who were the persons most directly concerned in this matter, and, presumably, of the Socialists, whose business it is to keep the trade unionists informed on such matters. At its meeting held on Friday, February 11, the Central Federated Union, of this city, adopted a resolution on this subject, which says, among other things:

"Whereas a new phase has been established by the judge's action in instructing jurors as to the verdict to be rendered, thus making a trial by jury a farce and a misnomer; and

"Whereas, on the other hand, this verdict, if sustained by the higher courts, will jeopardize the right and very existence of a labor union, and make possible the holding responsible individually of every member of a labor union and the confiscation of his personal property, be it real estate or bank deposits; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Central Federated Union severely reprimands the partisan action of Judge Platt in the premises."

All of which goes to show that the gentlemen of the Central Federated Union, the leaders of labor in this city, do not know what is going on in the world of labor, and therefore did not know what they were talking about. No "new phase" has been established by the judge's (Judge Platt's) action, and there was absolutely no reason for "severely criticizing" his "partisan action."

Judge Platt was acting directly under the instructions of the United States Supreme Court, whose ruling he, like a good

judge, must obey. The "new phase" of which the Central Federated Union complains "has been established" not by Judge Platt, but by the United States Supreme Court, and if anybody deserves "severe criticism" for "partisan action," it is certainly not poor Judge Platt, but the "men higher up," the great and august Supreme Court.

And there are no "ifs" about this verdict being "sustained" by the higher courts. It has already been sustained by the highest court of the land as to the principle involved, and will undoubtedly also be sustained as to the amount. So it is of no use talking in "may's" and "will's" as to this decision jeopardizing "the right and very existence" of the labor unions. It has already jeopardized, nay, absolutely deprived, every labor union in the land of the possibility of continuing its further existence.

Incidentally it may be of interest to the delegates to the Central Federated Union and to other trade unionists to learn that the decision in this case (not Judge Platt's decision, but that of the United States Supreme Court) does not only "make possible the holding responsible individually of every member of a labor union and the confiscation of his personal property," as the resolution declares, but it goes a very important step farther. It makes possible the holding of every member of a labor union responsible not only in his property, but in his person, not only civilly, but also criminally. He may not only be sued with his union for damages, as was done with the 240 individual defendants in this case, but he may be prosecuted criminally. And if he is convicted, as he is likely to be, as recent cases have proven, he is liable to a fine of \$5,000, or to a term of one year in jail, or both, in the discretion of the judge.

Now, gentlemen of the trades unions, in the immortal phrase of old Boss Tweed, "What are you going to do about it?"

THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS FIGHT.

By Robert Hunter.

The electrical workers of America are torn asunder by internal dissension. All over the country there are two organizations fighting to destroy each other.

At the meeting of the American Federation of Labor at Toronto this fight between the rival organizations occupied a great deal of time.

Whenever an old line unionist wants to destroy an opponent he calls him a Socialist. This has become a recognized means of combat and at Toronto one of the warring factions of the electrical workers was referred to as a dangerous band of Socialist disrupters.

The fight was settled after a fashion at Toronto, but I see that it is breaking forth again with no little bitterness. In St. Louis Labor five union electrical workers have published a long and interesting letter.

They called attention to the publication of an editorial called "A Menace to Labor," in a recent number of the Electrical Worker.

This editorial was written, it is said, by Peter W. Collins and F. J. McNulty, the president of the "anti-Socialist" Electrical Workers' Union.

The editorial screams against Socialism and warns the electrical workers against the destructive propaganda and secessionist tactics of the Socialists.

It holds up to scorn the terrible doctrines of Marx and Engels and tries to scare the poor thoughtless little electrical workers out of their scattered wits.

Now the five union electrical workers call attention to the fact that F. J. McNulty is a prominent labor colleague of August Belmont, Andrew Carnegie and other gentlemen of power in the Civic Federation.

It points out the fact that McNulty went to Europe at the expense of the Civic Federation to collect data upon the municipal ownership of public utilities.

It also points out that this leader of labor used the money of the New York City Railway Company to have a rather enjoyable time in the old country and to help in the preparation of a report that would give to municipal ownership a most beautiful black eye.

And so these five union electrical workers ask if Grand President F. J. McNulty and Grand Secretary P. W. Collins will kindly reproduce the communication setting forth these facts in the Electrical Worker so that their readers may find out where the menace to labor lies and why such ridiculous anti-Socialist editorials are published in an official trade union organ.

It is by no means a pleasant thing to contemplate this internal trade union warfare. Yet it is unfortunately bound to increase and to grow more vehement as the days go on.

If the Civic Federation had not come into the game Socialists and non-Socialist trade unionists would very probably have gone on working together without

much conflict, but we are seeing everywhere increased distrust, increased bitterness and increased internal warfare.

The United Mine Workers of America have just concluded their convention in which the Civic Federation was the cause of endless bitterness. Although the miners have declared for Socialism, a member of that organization and a previous president of that organization is now a paid employe of August Belmont and Andrew Carnegie.

F. J. McNulty has traveled abroad at the expense of the Civic Federation and other leaders dine at the expense of the Civic Federation.

There is no question whatever that Socialists in the unions bitterly resent this alliance between their leaders and a crowd of Wall Street millionaires.

But beside the Socialists there are hundreds of thousands of other unionists who resent this alliance between their leaders and these Wall Street millionaires.

And the leaders allied with the Wall Street millionaires can defend themselves only by calling Socialist trade unionists disrupters, trouble makers and secessionists.

Whenever their acts in the Civic Federation are criticized they answer by trying to drive Socialists out of the unions. And so unfortunately this fight will go on until the unholy alliance of labor with the Civic Federation is broken for good and all.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

The new Barmen, in Africa: "Wait for me—I am coming!"

How soon will all who sympathize with strikers become a mob?

Do you want to see the American Consuls in action? You only need to study the photographs of the Philadelphia street car strike.

Three-year-old eggs, ancient beef and decayed turkeys are not the only things the trust has in cold storage—moldy officious of the law, rancid courts and putrid political parties.

We have the authority of that eminent Democratic statesman, Fingy Connors, that New York city judgeships are knocked down to the highest bidder. Now let that immaculate other statesman, on the Republican side, Tim Woodruff, see if he cannot match Mr. Connors' revelations.

"And is that old fellow that worked for you still alive?" "Oh, yes; he's still fairly gasping along, but I'm afraid I'll soon be obliged to sack him—he don't earn his salt any more." "And what is to become of him and his family, then?" "What the — do I care! Am I a charity hospital?"

What a grotesquerie! Ex-Judge Alton R. Parker, who has defended Gompers and Mitchell with such signal success, is now the attorney for the New York Building Trades Employers' Association, which is charged with blacklisting workmen. What a grotesquerie! And, yet, there must be method in it all.

"Heads brother's advice—Don't kill Yourself Around Here." This heading in the New York dailies shows how obliging Herman Noel, aged thirty-five, and out of work, was, for he went to a hotel, "Don't die in the house"—it makes you think of the rough on road advertisement.

and great is capitalism, which is quite as merciful as that poison.

So Anna Gould is a duchess now, and among her numerous other titles, all bought and paid for, are: Dame de Grignols, Princesse de Heilbent, Duchesse de Dingbat, etc., etc. She might add a few by right of inheritance on her father's side, too: Duchesse de Mousse-Trap, Dame de Black Friday, Princesse de Eric Spoilation and Herzogin de Mammoth Tax Swindler.

If patriotism is the last refuge of scoundrels, what shall we say of the latest invention of the Head Devil of the trusts, Senator Aldrich? This creature, who has spent his life in shoveling billions down the maws of grafting corporations, now suddenly pretends to be a watch dog of the treasury and shows how \$300,000,000 is wasted each year by the government of which he has been the chief controlling force. Can it be that the Devil is getting sick?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FREEDOM OF DISCUSSION.

Editor of The Call: If any protest is in order against anything published in The Call, then I want to enter my protest against the statements made by L. B. Boudin in his letter of February 14, in which he upbraids the editor for publishing the interview with the undersigned, in which I made a statement in justification of a motion calling upon Gompers to organize a labor party. I never was aware that it had become necessary to first ask for permission from L. B. Boudin or some other high priest of the Socialist party to have a statement or letter published in The Call, but I did believe that we could express our views upon subjects of interest to

our movement without any censorship or special dispensation.

I am not going to discuss in any way the formation of a labor party, but I do want to make this much clear, that it was not my intention to make any misleading statement and that I don't want members of our party to believe that I am making a slanderous statement, because of a denial of some members who were accused of favoring a labor party.

The one trouble that exists in our movement is that some members of it look upon every expression with suspicion and that they are not willing to give credit to any one else of having the Socialist movement at heart, and that they always try to create distrust and suspicion, which is so effectively exploited by our enemies in the trade union movement. The tearing at the throat of one another has been a spectacle fit for the gods, and now we find L. B. Boudin entering the lists ready for another fray, accusing those who have made the denial of favoring the formation of a labor party, with being a mere sham and pretense, because of my statement.

MORRIS BRAUN.

New York, Feb. 23, 1910.

"THE CATHOLIC MOBILIZATION."

Editor of The Call:

I wish to congratulate you upon the restraint you exercised in the editorial on the "Catholic Mobilization" of the 18th inst. A great many of our Socialist writers and speakers have yet to learn that shrieking hysterics do not bring permanent results. Though they may attract momentarily, it is usually the lightest and shallowest of the passing throng. I am a free thinker and am not moved to admiration of the editorial because of partiality to the Catholic or any other church.

Temperate language gives to literary expression a strength and dignity that helps to carry conviction. I hope that the men that The Call sends to report these lectures will be as fair as the editor who wrote the editorial in question. THOS. F. KENNEDY. McKees Books, Feb. 20, 1910.

BOOK REVIEWS.

IRELAND: YESTERDAY AND TODAY. By Hugh Sutherland, with an introduction by John E. Redmond, Chairman of the Irish Party in the British House of Commons. Philadelphia: The North American. Price, \$1; postpaid, \$1.17.

The Irish element is such an important factor in the industrial and political life of America that any important book dealing with the cradle of the Celtic race is bound to attract widespread attention.

Mr. Sutherland went to Ireland to report on the economic and political state of the country, for his paper, the Philadelphia North American, and he wound up by writing a book. It is clear that the author did not intend to exaggerate the Irish question. He found the Irish people had too good a case, and all that was necessary was that the American people should be informed of the true state of affairs.

And this Sutherland has admirably done. He sent to his paper a series of able and brilliant letters, which were widely quoted.

The political situation in Great Britain, with the Irish party in a position to dictate, focusing the eyes of the world once more on the Green Isle, made the publication of Sutherland's letters a necessity. It is rarely so many important events conspire so happily, to make a book a success. For once the fates were kind to the Irish. John Redmond, the Irish leader, in a brief introduction, says: "They exhibit a thorough and comprehensive grasp of the Irish question in all its details, and I heartily commend this volume to the serious consideration of American politicians and thinkers of all parties and of all creeds."

In treating the land question the author gives practically a history of feudalism in Ireland. He goes back to the time when the land of Ireland was held by the Irish people in common; when the tribal, or communal, system prevailed. The author briefly explains the system of laws and the political divisions of the country during the pagan era. He tells us that it was a proud boast of the Irish that their territory was not conquered by the Romans, as England and the world was, Ireland thereby escaping the laws, civilization and slavery of Rome and her institutions. "Her development," he says, "was independent, from within."

The author further tells us that during the first centuries of the Christian era there existed a civilization of an advanced type. The art and system of laws show a high state of development, and the literature still remains the wonder and admiration of scholars.

As to the ancient Irish manuscripts the author quotes a great French historian, Paul Dubois, who says: "They comprise prose and verse, stories and poems, history and fiction. In them are found mingled primitive rudeness and exquisite delicacy, an Oriental vagueness and a strong common sense. Exhibiting as they do a combination of freshness of feeling, delicacy of sentiment and at the same time perfect naturalness, these records have proved a literary inspiration to the greatest modern poets, to Tennyson and Swinburne, for instance, in our own time. It was from Ireland that Europe received her first love song. It was the Irish who invented rhyme, in all its varied forms, single or double, final, initial or medial, including the most elaborate assonances and alliterations. And it is remarkable that we never find in the poetic literature that exuberance of diction and exaggeration of form that often grates upon us in later epics. They show, on the contrary, classic reserve in thought, form and expression. It is not exaggeration to say that the literary scepter once wielded by the Romans fell in later times to Celtic Ireland."

Speaking of the bloodless transition from Paganism to Christianity, Mr. Sutherland, who, by the way, is a Protestant, says that the religion took such a hold on the minds and hearts of the people that Ireland became the center from which Christianity radiated throughout Europe. The Irish missionaries traveled far and wide throughout the continent, but the island became the mecca for the students of many nations. Latin and Greek, science and theology, philosophy and literature were taught; at scores of schools, colleges and universities. Thousands of young men flocked from Italy, Gaul and the northern countries to Armagh, Cloufart and Lámores.

The splendid ruins of Ireland's once great educational institutions are looked upon with wonder by the builders, and afford inspiration to the artists of our day. Mr. Sutherland tells us that from the fifth to the ninth century Ireland was the refuge and the home of modern culture, and may truly be said to have saved European civilization in the days of the barbarian incursions. It was Ireland's golden age.

The author takes us briefly through the period of the invasion of the Danes and their final defeat at Cloufart in the year 1014 A. D. We pass on to the Norman invasion, the beginning of feudalism, the cause of our hereditary wars. The author speaks briefly of the causes that led to the Norman invasion. He mentions among them the Papal bull of Adrian IV, Defenders of the papacy would like very much to forget or deny that most outrageous and disgraceful compact between Henry II and Adrian IV. The island and its people were sold by the Pope (then dictator of Europe) to Norman Henry for a Peter's Pence. Henry was to give "civilization and religion to the natives." We are well acquainted with that form of hypocrisy today.

The author describes the horrors of Norman, Plantagenet, Elizabethan, Stuart, Cromwellian and Williamite invasions. The merciless cruelties, the butchering of helpless women and children, the laying waste of the land, the starvation of the people, the desperate and bloodthirsty attempts to wipe out a race by a civilized nation as England was supposed to be, are graphically told.

For generations the civilized world has been moved by the sorrows of Ireland. The land, smiling ever green and beautiful, was turned over to court favorites and London companies. And when the nation could not be reduced to serfdom, extermination

was attempted. How the people starved, suffered and preserved their character, only the Celtic people of Ireland know.

Does the following sound like page form the history of Tambo or Klehenef, the Kenge or the Dan?

"I marched into the territory, Shane Burke with determination consume them with fire and sword. I burned all their corn and committed to the ground all that could be found. Then I burned the Burke's country, where the people surrendered I put them to massacre of my soldiers. They were slain. Then I, went on speaking who came in my power, which did not know where to look for relief. Shane Burke asked to permit me to kill the people. I did not hearken, but went on and it was all done in rain and from storm."

Such are the words of Queen Elizabeth's commissioners. Queen reports are full of Christian and tan terms. They prove him a consummate hypocrite or fanatic.

The battle of the Boyne and surrender of Limerick finished conqueror's work. Communal ownership of the land went under and allism reigned supreme.

As the book was intended to with the landlord and tenant Irish history the author does not devote much space to the industrial country. The decline of Irish manufacture requires separate treatment. Still the reader is given brief account of that phase of history. It is almost as sad as the rise of feudalism.

The terrible feudal law, nothing, with the exception of fast no city in Ireland today has population of one hundred persons. Several such as Cork, Limerick and Galway are reduced by a cent.

The reduction of the country to a nation to a province, followed the attempted revolution of 1798. The country's legislative independence was destroyed by the Union of 1800.

The nation's liberties were violated and the country divided. How it was all brought about, one of the most corrupt and terrible transactions recorded in the Gladstone said: "The act of the was the foulest and blackest in British annals."

Mr. Sutherland uses that phrase, "The Union of Great Britain and Ireland," as the title of the chapter dealing with the landlords' imperialism. The author quotes from Deane, the author of "The History of the Irish People," who says: "The most eminent man of Ireland, the land, the history of Ireland, and the draining of the bogs, the blood by emigration and the paper dealing with the situation and the performance of the will give much food for thought to the advocates of 'Home Rule' and 'Self-Determination.' They are the brightest pages of the book."

The author describes an evicted man, Kerry, and he almost weeps in saying the police who evicted the man were dark green and we thought blue was the color of 'peelers.' As for green, what can be said anything about it? Also writes of a man, who was Irish to quit politics!

The land question is now a political issue. Of course, the author is burning. The author makes a serious omission when he mentions the Land League, which sided with the landlords. The other external and internal problems, or grievances, are mentioned in a laud and practical manner. The author gives the Catholic Union. We find that it is no reaction to Trinity, which it tries to suppress. The opposition of the Catholic hierarchy to the introduction of the Irish is significant. The remedy educational case has been made the disease. The English and called respectable people of Ireland and England need have no having their consciences troubled by the teachers of Oxford and the British. The Catholic University Dublin will protect them, as Irish people will furnish the money for it.

What the Irish need is a secular Irish university, and a college for the degenerate aristocracy of the Duke of Norfolk and the aristocracy and placemen of Ireland and Britain. This is the only error Sutherland, and we much esteem. He tried to be too fair.

The author says that in some of Ireland, the west particularly, the condition of the people was better than that of the Polish provinces, Pennsylvania, and that it changed, and all that is now a self-government.

The terrible and tragic story of a beautiful land and its people, told by Mr. Sutherland has given in an impartial manner, but not incontrovertible proofs. For the reader it will be useful and and for the student it will serve as introduction to more complete and elaborate works.

We are informed by the publisher that the book is not a commercial transaction. The profits go to Irish cause. To the author it has been a labor of love.

The book has received the commendation of very eminent men in Britain and Ireland, and the United Irish League of America. PATRICK QUINN.

BOY'S ANSWER TO A FOLIO

Bliss Carman, editor and author, told at a dinner in New York City about James Russell Lowell and boy.

"A Boston woman," said Mr. Carman, "asked Lowell to write an autograph album, and the boy, playing, wrote the line: 'What is so rare as a day in January?'"

"Calling at this woman's house," says the boy, "I saw a copy of the album (it has since been an autograph). I wrote it in a childish scrawl: 'A Chinaman with whiskers' Washington Star.