

442 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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Vol. 9—No. 98.

MILWAUKEE SOCIALIST VICTORY OVERWHELMING

Majority in Aldermanic Council, Civil Courts and County Board.

MAYOR SEIDEL MAKES STATEMENT

Campaign of Mud Slinging by Old Party Heelers Suffers By Comparison With Social Democratic Utterances.

By E. H. THOMAS, Secretary of the Social-Democratic Party of Wisconsin. (Special to The Call.)

MILWAUKEE, April 7.—The Social Democrats won a great victory in the municipal election Tuesday when Emil Seidel was elected mayor of Milwaukee by the largest plurality ever given a candidate for that office in this city. The vote received by Seidel being 27,622, and his plurality, 7,838. This exceeds the plurality obtained by David S. Rose, when in 1908, he was first elected mayor over William Gauder by a plurality of 7,000. Not only does the Social-Democratic party elect its mayor, but its entire city ticket and the seven aldermen-at-large chosen in this election, all going in by pluralities close to that accorded Seidel. Of the ward aldermen elected, fourteen are Social Democrats.

The Social Democrats also elected their candidates for Civil Court judges. The Social Democrats elected on the city ticket are: Emil Seidel, mayor; Carl P. Dietz, comptroller; Charles B. Whitcomb, treasurer; Daniel W. Hoan, city attorney.

The twenty-one Socialist aldermen upon whom will fall the responsibility of municipal legislation are: Alderman at large, William John Aldridge; Victor L. Berger, Ben P. Churchill, William Coleman, Joseph Sultair, Albert J. Walsh, and Martin Gorecki; fifth, Martin Mies; sixth, John L. Roisse; eighth, Gilbert Koch; ninth, Henry Ries; tenth, William Poch; eleventh, Edmund T. Helms; twelfth, Max Grass; thirteenth, Albert F. Glese; sixteenth, Louis A. Arnold; nineteenth, Jacob Rummel; twentieth, August W. Strehlow; twenty-first, Charles L. Welley; twenty-second, John Harbeck; twenty-third, Ferdinand W. Riedel.

The Social Democrats elected eleven of the sixteen members of the county board of supervisors. Of the remaining five, three are Democrats and two are Republicans. The Social-Democratic members of the board are: Otto Harbeck, second district; Emil Zoll, third district; Martin Mies, fifth district; Emil Harbeck, eighth district; Frank Bones, sixth district (re-elected); George Mensing, tenth district (re-elected); James Sheehan, eleventh district (re-elected); George Moersholdt, twelfth district (re-elected); Albert Gumz, thirteenth district (re-elected); Arthur Urbanek, fifteenth district (re-elected); and Frederick Heath, sixteenth district.

Never have Socialists in this country gone through a campaign in which they were so furiously attacked as in the Milwaukee campaign this spring. The abuse of the capitalist press and of the old party politicians was mainly directed against the red flag, against the international Socialist movement, and especially against Victor L. Berger, whom they denounced as a bloody revolutionist. He took the brunt of the fight, the attacks on him being particularly fierce, malignant and slanderous. They charged him with saying that the working class should use bullets, not ballots. They insisted that he wanted to bring on a bloody revolution. They loaded with abuse along these lines in all the Republican and Democratic campaign meetings and in big first page articles in the daily papers. The Republicans and Democrats asserted that if the Social-Democrats should carry the city they would pull down the stars and stripes and run up the red flag on the city hall. The old party leaders urged the people to vote down the so-called red flag candidates.

Big advertisements to this effect were daily printed in all the capitalist papers up to the last day of the campaign. One of these advertisements in big display type said:

"Victor Berger promises if his international party gains control a bloody revolution. Victory for the Socialists means a conflict with the red flag of blood lust, borne by such men as Berger. The time to kill the serpent of Socialism is now, tomorrow may be too late."

These advertisements as well as the old party campaign speakers claimed that a Social-Democratic victory would ruin the credit of Milwaukee and scare away capital.

These were practically the only issues raised against the Social Democrats by the Republicans and Democrats.

They did not attack the personal character or record of any of our candidates. They only assailed the principles of Socialism, misrepresenting and falsifying them in such ways as they thought would arouse the prejudices of the voters. Under these circumstances, the victory of the Social-Democratic party is especially gratifying.

It proves that the working men are becoming educated and that they can no longer be deceived by such unscrupulous tactics.

Notwithstanding that he is today the ideal and the hope of all American Socialists, Emil Seidel, mayor-elect, is undismayed by the responsibilities which confront him. He believes he can so construct and apply his theories as to compel the respect and admiration of the unbelieving.

"Monopoly as it exists today," he said, "is as crushing as the land feudalism of the middle ages."

"The over-lord of the middle ages gave his subjects a bit of land for their own use. The industrial over-lord of today does not allow his workman to own his tools and appropriate the profit of it after paying him a wage for his labor. So the situation has become just this. The owner does not use the tool and the user does not own the tool."

"Now we Socialists believe the tool and its profit must be returned to the user. The way we think is clear."

"Monopoly is here whether we like it or not. We can't divide up the tool piece by piece without destroying it, so we insist on public monopoly of it instead of private monopoly and will begin with those monopolies that most oppress us all."

"If the city takes the part of the middleman in slaughtering his meat, his big profit will be clipped from the present prohibitive prices. It's the same way with ice and other necessities down to the cutting of burial prices when we die."

"We don't raise campaign money through the corporations. We take up a collection after a mass meeting, and here in Milwaukee we were the only body of men who could go away from a meeting, even if it were held in a saloon, without taking a drink."

"Then there isn't the job seeking with us. During the five years I've been an alderman not one comrade has asked me for anything and they will not now. We Socialists are after something better than jobs."

"And then the children—that brings me to the biggest thing in good government—making good citizens of the boys and girls."

"As it is now in society, a young man, dissolve to a more or less degree, marries a carefully brought up girl. The children are the sufferers, physically and mentally."

"The reason? Why, what have we as parents done for our children? Parents are so stupid that in their desire to have their children good they give them nothing they want. But the devil knows more; he gets them by giving them attractions. He has shown how many he can lure with music and dancing and moving picture shows, and we Socialists believe the same attractions should be in the schools and other social centers, where they can be enjoyed under the right influences. Besides we want parlors well conducted, where the girl, who lives in a hall bedroom or home where she can't entertain, can have the callers she otherwise meets on the street."

"Up to the age of fourteen, here in Milwaukee, we spend about \$22 per capita on our children's schooling, then 90 per cent goes into the factories and 10 per cent goes to the high school."

"For the 10 per cent we expend \$20 more per capita, while the other 90 per cent help pay for it. Yet the city does nothing for this 90 per cent, and we Socialists believe the 90 per cent are not fit to be citizens or bear the burdens."

"We intend to shorten the working hours of these children and provide some means for adding more education to their toll days."

"If all that doesn't explain what we mean by Socialism, why here's something shorter, concluded the mayor-elect. "Socialism is a satisfaction in work that melts and blends women and men together for the good of all. It's going to make Milwaukee famous for something more than it has been."

MEAT STRIKE GROWS, MEN HIGHER THAN HOFFSTOT

WOMEN ARRESTED Idea Prevails That He Is Not the Sole Source of Corruption.

Determined Stand Against Extortionate Prices Causes Excitement and Brings Out Reserve.

There was some excitement yesterday on the upper East Side when the police tried to clear the streets of a crowd of women who were trying to infringe the meat boycott. The trouble was the most serious that has occurred since the price of kosher meat was raised from 12 to 14 and 15 cents a pound and a boycott placed on it by housewives.

Several were hurt as they were caught in a stampede that occurred when the reserves from the East 104th street station bore down on them. Believing that the police would use their clubs and possibly revolvers, the frightened women began fighting to get away, and many were trampled in the mad rush.

There was also trouble at 110th street when some women left the shop of Paul Block, of 59 East 110th street. The meat was snatched away and hurled in the street. The trouble was increased when the neighboring schools discharged the children, who found much delight in adding to the noise by joining in the scurrilous. They hooted at everything and everybody.

Some Arrests Made.

Five women were arrested. They were Annie Zitsky, of 241 East 119th street; Minnie Pallerman, 229 East 110th street; Lena Lerner, 229 East 110th street; Anna Inkwowicz, 225 East 110th street; and Sarah Weiner, 225 East 110th street.

Rosie Korubium, sixteen years, of 212 East 102d street, was the next prisoner. She is charged with inciting a riot in front of Joseph Jarman's shop, at 142 East 102d street. Another arrest was made at 59 East 104th street.

After noon the neighborhood quieted down. The butchers closed their shops and remained closed all day. It is believed that they will not open this morning.

MAY FIGHT HIS EXTRADITION

But Pittsburg Attorney Hopes He Will Come Without Being Forced.

PITTSBURG, April 7.—Attorney William R. Rodgers, of Pittsburg, after a long conference with District Attorney William A. Blakeley, left tonight for New York, where he will tomorrow confer with his client Frank N. Hoffstot of the Pressed Steel Car Company, who has been indicted by the grand jury here for bribery and conspiracy, in connection with Pittsburg councilmen. Mr. Rodgers said it would be decided to-morrow whether or not Mr. Hoffstot would come to Pittsburg voluntarily.

"I hope Mr. Hoffstot will come of his own accord," he said. "If he does not, we will hold this grand jury until he appears before it," said District Attorney Blakeley this evening. "If Mr. Hoffstot does not come of his own free will we will bring him through extradition. Of course, we cannot extradite him as a witness to come before the grand jury, but we can extradite him if he has been found against him. The wealth and standing of Mr. Hoffstot will have no standing with us more than if he had nothing."

Hoffstot Talks It Over.

Mr. Hoffstot had a long consultation with his Pittsburg attorney by phone last night and again to-day. It is understood that he feels to come to Pittsburg under present conditions, owing to merited feeling shown against him here when the Pressed Steel car strike was on. Close friends of Mr. Hoffstot stated that he will never appear for trial in Pittsburg if a trial is forced. "Baby" Hoffstot will ask change of venue to some other county, he fears to face them who know him.

There were sounds of joy from Schoenville, seat of the former Pressed Steel car strike to-day. Parties of workmen paraded through the streets of the town bearing banners testifying to the satisfaction many laborers feel at the fact of Hoffstot's indictment and exposure.

TAKES SEES STRIKERS

Bethlehem Men Describe Unbearable Conditions at Plant.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Representatives of the striking employees of the Bethlehem Steel Works explained the situation to President Taft to-day. David Williams, chairman of the executive committee of the strikers, and John Longfellow, one of the officials, were introduced to the President by Representative A. M. Palmer.

Mr. Williams told the President that conditions in the steel plant were unbearable. That the employees, who are organized, were compelled to work twelve, fifteen and eighteen hours each day for from 2 cents an hour up, and also described the other conditions that have driven the men near to desperation.

The President asked the strikers to submit their case to him in writing so that he could give it formal consideration. He was apparently not as much concerned about the conditions of the men as he was about the work done by the Bethlehem concern for the government was found to be defective he would order an investigation.

THE MEAT TRUST

Increases Its Capital Stock to Perfect Its Plundering Machine.

ALBANY, April 7.—The Sulzberger & Sons Company, meat packers, was incorporated to-day with a capital of \$32,000,000. The principal office of the corporation is in New York and the directors are Nathan Sulzberger, Max J. Sulzberger of New York; and German F. Sulzberger of Chicago.

The secretary of the company made the following statement in behalf of the board of directors.

"This company has been organized to take over the capital stock of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, and has acquired not only the holdings of Ferdinand Sulzberger and his family, but practically all the other holdings. The authorized capital of the new company is \$20,000,000 common stock and \$12,000,000 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock."

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The Governor is understood to favor the bill, but to question the advisability of signing it at present, and he gave a great deal of attention to the speeches in opposition. It is reported that, should he finally decide to veto it, the measure will be passed over his veto.

DEBS TODAY AT COLUMBIA

Eugene V. Debs will speak at 4 o'clock this afternoon at Columbia University. The University Socialist Society has made elaborate preparations and expect a rousing meeting which shall fill the Earl Hall auditorium to its full capacity.

Large placards have been posted on all bulletin boards, several of the professors are announcing the lecture to their students, and the college daily newspaper is publishing today a full announcement with a picture of the speaker.

Considering the conservative temper of the university, and the utter indifference of the student body to progressive movements of any sort, any degree of enthusiasm that can be worked up for an out and out radical meeting is evidence of good work.

NEW CHILD LABOR LAW.

Jersey Legislature Enacts Empty Measure After Long Fight.

TRENTON, N. J., April 7.—The legislature today passed an emasculated child labor bill. It prohibits children under fifteen years of age from working in factories at night until July 14, 1911, when the limit is raised to sixteen years. It was bitterly opposed by the glass interests. The fight for a real child labor law was long and bitter.

OUT OF WORK, DESIRES DEATH

George Newman, thirty years old, of 191 5th street, Brooklyn, has been out of work for a long time. He grew tired of the struggle to eke out an existence, and tried to end it all by inhaling gas at his home yesterday. He is now in Seney Hospital.

TRACTION RING BEGS LOAN OF \$2,500,000

Philadelphia Trolley Company Uses Strike As Excuse to Loot City Treasury.

By EDWARD SHAMBELAN. (Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—Hard pressed by the solidarity prevailing among the striking car men, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company today began overtures to the select council for a loan of \$2,500,000. The daily losses suffered by the company as a result of the tieup of their business by the trolley men, total more than \$20,000 a day.

Leaders in the select council are said to favor granting the enormous loan to the company. Strange as it may seem, the entire city treasury is at the disposal of the company in their fight against the car men's union.

The fight between the trolley men and the company was started by the company in the hope of being able to smash the car men's union, but the loyalty of the men has been so great that bankruptcy threatens the company. Already the losses suffered by the company as a result of this struggle, which has been waged with both determination and bitterness, with the aid of city and state government, by the company, with public sentiment in favor of the men, has cost the company more than a million dollars.

The ranks of the men are unbroke, and they are as determined to continue the fight until the company grants their demands as they were when the fight began weeks ago. In fact, their solidarity is unparalleled in the history of strikes in this country.

Since the strike began on February 19, there has not been more than 100 demonstrations out of more than 4,000 men.

Mayor Reburn, Director of Public Safety, and the entire city administration, have acted as office boys of the company, and have taken advantage of every opportunity to harass and club the strikers and their wives and babes.

If the select council and the common council, with the sanction of Mayor Reburn, grant the request of the company for such an enormous loan, the fight will be much longer drawn out. In the event that the city does not grant the loan requested, bankruptcy appears to be inevitable. The settlement of the strike, it is believed, will not prevent the company being placed in the hands of a receiver.

Indignation against the attitude of the leaders of the select council runs high tonight, as most well informed persons look upon the request of the company for a gigantic loan as an attempt to legally loot the city treasury.

The city has already suffered severely as a result of the use of its entire forces to assist the traction company, and small property owners and business men are beginning to grumble out loud. They fear the effects of the generosity of Reburn to his friends of the traction company.

Never was the class character of city government more clearly revealed than in this fight between the car men and the traction company, in which the city administration has been at all times an auxiliary of the company.

The strikers expect that this talk of a gigantic loan will once again crystallize public sentiment strongly in their favor. They are determined, and hope to win their fight shortly.

SUGAR STRIKERS STILL FIRM

The sugar trust employees are still on strike. The officials of the trust are trying in every way to cause a break in the ranks of the strikers, but the men are determined to hold out for all their original demands. An increase in wages was offered yesterday, and was rejected by the men. It meant an increase from 18 1/2 cents to 18 cents. The men demanded double pay for overtime, and a special rate for Sundays and holidays. This has been ignored by the company.

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DEBS FLAYS COURTS IN PASSIONATE SPEECH

Cooper Union Jammed With Thousands of Cheering Workers, THE WARREN CASE VIVIDLY TOLD

Vast Audience Moved by the Strong Denunciation of the Masters and Their Judicial Hirelings. Thunders Approval.

April 7, 1910, will live long in the history of Cooper Union. Never, it can be truthfully said, did a more intelligent and appreciative audience listen to the speech of a famous personage, with more interest and enthusiasm, than the immense gathering that filled the great hall at Cooper Union to overflow last night.

It was, in its way, a revelation to the citizens of old New York, who have seen gatherings of a political nature within the walls of that historic edifice. No glaring posters had been conspicuously posted, where they would greet the eye in convenient places. No pages of space had been bought up in the large dailies. Just the mere passing of the word that Debs, Gene Debs, would be at Cooper Union, and that an admission of 25 and 50 cents would be charged to hear him exposed the proposition that the Socialist movement held out to the working class was sufficient, and Cooper Union was the mecca for thousands, eager, nay, anxious to pay to hear him.

Long before 8 p.m., the hour for the opening of the meeting, the great hall and platform was densely packed, hundreds were compelled to stand who came after the 2,000 seats were taken.

Precisely at eight, Lucien Sannial, the Grand Old Law horse and pioneer of the American Socialist movement, opened the meeting. He was tendered an ovation. His grand old head, just peering over the flag-draped speakers' stand, made a lasting impression upon the minds of the mighty throng that listened eagerly, intently to the words of the grizzled old veteran.

He referred briefly to the great victory in Milwaukee and his statements were generously applauded. The capitalists realize," said Sannial, "that today is not the day for the resuscitation of the railroad strike movement. With its triumph will begin the march to the noble civilization the world has ever known."

In speaking of the Warren case, which was the important topic of his speech, his arraignment of the judicial system was severe and convincing.

"The jury that tried Fred W. Warren was composed entirely of Republican Democrats; they wouldn't even chance a Democrat in it for fear there might not be unanimity of opinion."

"Judge Pollock with his speciality prepared jury had foredoomed Warren long before the first shred of evidence was introduced."

Supreme Court Corruption.

"As an evidence of the supreme corruption of the federal judges, permit me to state to you, upon unquestionable authority, that Judge Phillips, McPherson (and Phillips had before them a case of the railroads of Missouri and Kansas, when in 1890 he charged that they openly violated the 2-cent fare bill. During the time they had this case under consideration they accepted an invitation from the corporation attorneys of the railroads to go on a fishing trip down into Missouri. When they returned, a verdict in which they maintained that the 2-cent fare bill was unconstitutional."

"Did you ever hear of a court that allowed that a decision against labor unions was unconstitutional?"

"You must assert your economic and political power if you ever expect to change the conditions that surround you. It is impossible for me to help you. Don't expect a miracle. Moses to come along and lead you out of your bondage. I am here, firmly convinced today than ever before, that the only way to free the people is to take the struggle to the Supreme Court. It will stand or fall on the history of the human race will enjoy in peace the plenty that abounds for all."

"The working class build palaces and broad highways, so miserable and disreputable that a beast would live in them unless he was chained there, and you are expected to be only too glad to have this novel oratory crawl into to shelter your weary frame from the elements."

"In poverty, misery and degradation the men and women of the future generation are being reared, without decent food, clothing, clean air or any of the other necessities that mean so much to the budding human life."

"You produce everything; the capitalist has everything; they produce nothing; you have nothing."

"They own the tools; you use them."

"They might, by strict economy, continue to abide by this agreement indefinitely."

"You produce fine silks, satins and broadcloth, you wear overalls and cheap linsey woolsey."

"But things are changing. The working class is beginning to

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questions. They are beginning to ask why they must walk weary and homeless in the shadow of the palaces they have built.

Need Organization. "Against this the craft union is futile, therefore, the workers have got to organize themselves into industrial unions, not only for the purpose of protecting themselves, raising their wages and shortening their hours of employment, but to form within the structure of capitalism the new society that will be the basis of the present system, the Industrial Republic.

Under Socialism industry will be co-operative, therefore, it will be also self-operative.

The dirty work that we do today is due to the dirty system in which we live. When the workingman ceases to be a commodity, there will cease to be human scavengers and we will all have an opportunity to live a life that will be human.

Competition of the Workers. "Feudalism has passed and with it has passed the legal ownership of the body of a human being. Today we have no legalized slavery, but the workers are tortured under capitalism by a worse form of slavery than has ever heretofore existed.

BISHOPS IN POLITICS. Pope Grants Permission to French Catholics to Work for Interest of Church.

PARIS, April 7.—Catholic bishops in France are to-day taking a more active part in politics, in preparation for the election of April 24, than they have before.

Union Made Shoes. You are at home when dealing at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

Union Shoe Co. 52 Avenue B, cor. 4th Street. A COMPLETE LINE OF Spring and Summer Styles.

Union Label Goods. SIG. KLEIN and Assistants. Ladies' Shirts with Union Label.

Whatever the nationality or tongue, whatever the degree of intelligence, it will benefit you materially in attending either of the performances announced here.

TELLS OF TORTURE IN SING SING PRISON

East Indian Negro Describes "Ammonia Baths," "Horse Syringes" and "Injections," Says Witness.

Frank Shapira, the East Indian negro, who was on trial in the Westchester County Court at White Plains yesterday for assaulting a keeper at Sing Sing prison, created a sensation when he declared on the stand that the keepers gave prisoners in the dark cells "ammonia baths."

SEVEN GIRLS ACCUSE JAFFE

Seven girls under sixteen years of age, say officers of the Children's Society, will appear against Abraham Jaffe, thirty-nine years old, of 61 Montgomery street, when his examination is held to-day in Essex Market Court.

SAYS EVIL SPIRIT CAUSED HIM TO KILL

CHICAGO, April 7.—Cletus William, the young farmer who was arrested here late yesterday afternoon charged with the murder of Warren Koons and his wife at Canton, Ohio, will be taken to the Ohio city today.

MUST KEEP CORRECT TIME.

Freak Legislator's Mind Busy on the Momentous Question of Time.

PATTEN DOESN'T MIND LOSSES.

James A. Patten, Chicago wheat manipulator, is in New York for the purpose of showing that a fortune can be made as easily in cotton as in wheat.

ARTHUR NEWMAN Shoes that Please. 510 Westchester Ave., foot of Simpson St. Subway Station.

MODERN HOME FURNISHERS. PISER & CO. FURNITURE CARPETS. Call Readers, you will receive good values and courteous treatment at Piser & Co., 3d Ave., nr. 149th St.

HEARST'S LOVE FOR LABOR QUESTIONED

Chicago Federation of Labor Will Investigate His Claims—Calls Him "Masked Hypocrite."

CHICAGO, April 7.—William Randolph Hearst, who has been called a "masked hypocrite" by the Western Federation of Labor, is to have his claims as the real, simple, old-fashioned and a yard-wide friend of the workingman investigated by the Chicago Central Federation of Labor.

AFTER HOFFSTOT

All Anxious to Have Him Visit Pittsburgh That He May Testify Before Grand Jury.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 7.—The first steps to bring here Frank N. Hoffstot, president of the German National Bank of Allegheny, and president of the Pressed Steel Car Company, residing in New York, who is charged with the grand jury on a charge of conspiracy and bribery, in order that he may testify before the grand jury regarding his part in the coun-tilimanic corruption, is being taken today by District Attorney Blakely.

Schapiro's Stationery Store. Sporting Goods, Kodaks and Photo Supplies, Pyrographic Goods, Toys and Dolls, Hospital.

MEN HIGHER THAN HOFFSTOT

Continued from page 10. sonally appear before the special grand jury tomorrow morning at 9:30 and tell the grand jury all he knows about the rumored man higher up.

WATTERSON THROWS A POETIC FIT

Called on Nation to Stand Annoyed at Reception T. Ulysses Roosevelt Is Receiving.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 7.—In an editorial in the Courier Journal tomorrow morning headed "Whither," Henry Watterson will say: "The time has come for the people of the United States to consider Theodore Roosevelt as they have never considered him before."

WANTS OPEN LEGISLATION. Senator Fears Committee Work at Present Time.

ALBANY, April 7.—If they are to be killed, said Senator Brackett today, the anti-gambling bills, they will be killed in the light with a sharp knife and not in the dark with a bludgeon.

REVOIT THREATENS YOUNG TURK REGIME

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 7.—The stability of the Young Turks' regime is today seriously threatened by the growth of the Albanian revolt, which has assumed the proportions of a formidable reactionary uprising.

SENT TO SING SING

Noah E. Barnes, President of Cottonwood Creed Copper Company, Gets Four Years for Appropriating \$30,000.

In the criminal branch of the Supreme Court Justice Goff sentenced Noah E. Barnes, former president of the Cottonwood Creed Copper Company, to not less than four nor more than six years imprisonment in Sing Sing.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 7.—H. T. Barrett, a broker, of 23 New street, New York city, was fined \$100 and costs here today by Judge Kennedy for cruelty to a horse.

ENGINEER KILLED. Train Bearing Ball Players Smashes Freight.

JERSEY LEGISLATORS IN GOOD COMPANY

Questionable Women Enliven the Closing Scenes of Legislature at All-Night Session.

TRENTON, N. J., April 7.—The closing scenes in the Assembly last night are the talk of the town to-day. Women of questionable character and women openly notorious in the State capital took seats in the gallery and soon made their presence known.

The solons from the rural sections looked askance at each other during the demonstration that went on above them. Finally even the friends of the women felt that they were going too far.

Later in the morning, when the women, some of whom had returned to the gallery, found that they could not awaken their friends below, they resorted to new tactics.

Two exclamation "Dearie!" and four of the slumbering Assemblymen bounced to their feet as though they had been summoned by an alarm clock.

WANTS OPEN LEGISLATION. Senator Fears Committee Work at Present Time.

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BERNHART MERCHANT TAILOR. 148 East 125th Street. Spring 1910. Style appeals to most people.

"MET" SYSTEM TO BE SOLD. The Metropolitan Street Railway system, now in the hands of receivers, is to be sold at auction to the highest bidder in twenty days.

S. CASSEL UP TO DATE UNION HATTER. 99 Rivington, cor. Ludlow Street.

LUCKY SPOT. 1584 AVENUE A. Ret. 63d & 64th Sts. Prices Lower Than Anywhere.

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

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION. NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION. 248 SUMNER STREET, BOSTON.

THE BEST FOR THREE DOLLARS. Style 321.

POOR CHILDREN BREATHE FRESH AIR

Board of Education, Seized by Spasm of Generosity, Takes Care of Little East Siders.

The plan for open-air schools was tried yesterday with some success. Twenty little anemic children were seated in a spacious room on the second floor of public school No. 21, at West and Elizabeth streets, and allowed to enjoy some fresh air—arrived as the air of that neighborhood can be expected to be. Comfortable benches have taken the place of the regular school seats, and there are even reclining seats, much like steamer chairs, for the use of the frailest ones. Outside the big windows a good-sized balcony overlooks the court, and on this at intervals the little ones will have light gymnastic exercises. There has been much misunderstanding about the plan to improve the condition of anemic school children, said Dr. John Doty, principal of the school in which it is being tried. "When the suggestion was first made to have outdoor class rooms several newspapers jumped to the conclusion that these would be used for children suffering from tuberculosis. As a matter of fact, however, no tubercular pupil will be admitted to the class. It is a class room for anemic children only—those who are poorly nourished or weakened, and who under other circumstances, might contract tuberculosis. It is entirely a scheme of prevention."

ARCHITECT ON TRIAL

Huston Charged With Defrauding Capital of Large Sums Supposed to Be Spent for Decks.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 7.—When court opened today for the trial of Architect Joseph M. Huston, charged with conspiracy in the capitol frauds, the prosecution resumed the reading of the five invoices for furniture sold to the state by Sanderson, approved by Huston, certified by Shimaker, and paid by Snyder and Mathews, amounting to \$314,117.60. These were all for desks, chairs and ornaments for the senate and house and committee rooms. During the reading two new desks were brought into the courthouse, about similar in size and appearance, one of which cost the state over \$400 and the other about \$300, the intention being to show how the state was paying exorbitant prices for desks about similar in style.

FRUIT TREES DAMAGED.

NORWICH, April 7.—Heavy snow fell throughout Chenango county today. The thermometer dropped 32 degrees in a few hours. It is feared the sudden cold snap will greatly damage the fruit trees which have been starting budding.

DUNKIRK, April 7.—With a drop of 31 degrees in temperature in the last thirty-six hours and snow falling today, Chautauque county is fearful fruit and shade trees will be injured.

KIRKPATRICK AND RECORD DEBATE

Big Audience Keenly Enjoys Discussion. Heartily Applaud Wit and Satire of Socialist.

(Special to The Call.) PASSAIC, N. J., April 7.—An audience which packed W. C. T. U. Hall tonight keenly enjoyed a debate between George R. Kirkpatrick, of New York, and the Hon. George L. Record, of Jersey City. The question under discussion was Socialism against capitalism. Kirkpatrick upheld the case for Socialism in his own inimitable manner, driving home his points with keen satire and sparkling wit. The crowd applauded him to the echo. Record amused the crowd by his fears as well as his argument. He admitted that the present order is plain and simple, but he has schemes of his own which far surpass Socialism. Record declared that he is as anxious as anyone could be to correct the evils of the existing system, but doesn't want anything like Socialism, though he does not know what Socialism is. One of Record's chief fears is that Socialism would destroy competition. That would be awful, so he thought. His entire case was built upon the glories of competition, the chief virtue of which is to automatically adjust moral lines. Kirkpatrick upped every argument brought forward by Record, ridiculed his defense and explanation of competition. With unerring strokes, flashes of humor and inexorable logic, Kirkpatrick smashed the capitalist system. Clearly and eloquently the need for Socialism and its justification were traced.

FORT WINS FIGHT AGAINST RAILROADS

TRENTON, N. J., April 7.—Following a fight that lasted in the state legislature from yesterday afternoon until after 9 o'clock today the legislature receded from its position and gave in to Governor Fort's demand that the railroad property of the state be revalued for assessment purposes. This was one of the pet measures of Governor Fort, but the legislative leader, who saw in its advocacy a play on the part of the governor to advance his candidacy for the seat of United States Senator Keam, were opposed to it. The governor, in an emergency message, sent to the legislature, called attention to the fact that much of the work had already been performed and that a failure to continue it would nullify the work already accomplished, and the leaders finally gave in and the appropriation was made. The legislature was to have adjourned at 3 o'clock yesterday and the clock were stopped at 2:55, but final adjournment did not take place until nearly 10 o'clock today. Governor Fort won a number of notable victories at the present session, including the conversion of the state railroad commission into a body having jurisdiction over the public service corporations, including the telegraph and telephone companies; the revaluation of the railroads, and the passage of a bill prohibiting the exportation of the state waters to adjoining states. A resolution to compel the governor to substantiate his allegations that a "corrupt lobby" had been in evidence in Trenton during the session, was killed in the senate judiciary committee after the governor had declared that he was perfectly willing to "back up" his statements.

BORDEN'S PEERLESS BUTTER-MILK

6 Cts. Per Quart.

A wholesome Food and Beverage, carefully prepared from SWEET, CLEAN MILK.
A Valuable Food in fever cases or for those with weak digestion.
Many delectable and nutritious dishes can be easily prepared from Borden's Butter-Milk.

Borden's Condensed Milk Company, Leaders of Quality.
Established 1857.

FOOD PROBERS INTRODUCE BILL

Men Investigating Cost of Living Wake Up—Take Measures to Stop Cold Storage Scheme.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The committee that has been investigating the high cost of living has brought in a recommendation that the time for perishable food to be held in cold storage should be limited to one year. The purpose of the bill is to limit the time during which perishable articles of food may be held in cold storage, so as to prevent the maintenance and advancement of prices artificially. Senator Lodge, the chairman of the food probe committee, submitted the following statement in support of the bill: "From such investigation as the committee has thus far been able to make they are satisfied that some limit ought to be put on the use of cold storage for the purpose of maintaining or advancing prices artificially. They are of the opinion that this limit of time will tend to an equalization of prices; in some cases to a reduction. The investigation of this subject now being made by the Agricultural Department is not completed, but it has proceeded far enough to confirm by the results thus far obtained the view taken by the committee. The question of the public health is not within the jurisdiction of your committee charged with the investigation into wages and prices. The committee has no doubt, however, that a limitation of the time during which perishable articles of food, and more especially meat products, may be retained in cold storage would be hygienically of very great value and would tend to check any physical troubles which are thought by those who have examined the subject to be attributable to the practice of keeping meats, particularly, in storage for a very long time." The bill was referred to the committee on Manufactures, which considered the pure food act. It is expected that the bill will be reported to the Senate and passed early next week.

ACCUSES POLICE OF BRUTALITY

Kept Without Food and Drink, Dragged From One Side to the Other to Force Confession.

Stephen Boehm told a story of police persecution in General Sessions today before Judge Crain, when he retraced a previous confession of murder. The police accuse him of murdering Jacob Volz, a watchman, in a stable on East 87th street, on December 27 last. He says a confession was forced from him at that time by the police. He said that he had been kept without food all day and taken to police headquarters, and that he had been pushed and questioned until finally, after receiving assurance that "it wouldn't amount to more than a few weeks in prison," after which he would be paid for his trouble, he confessed. According to the prosecution, Boehm had worked in the stable, but had lost his job and needed money. Early on the morning that Volz was killed, it is alleged, Boehm went to the stable and tried to get money from Volz. When Volz refused, Boehm, it is charged, beat him over the head with a pitchfork. Assistant District Attorney McCormick offered considerable circumstantial evidence in support of his case in addition to the confession obtained at headquarters. Boehm was arrested early on the morning of Volz's death and taken to headquarters. He confessed at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. When Boehm took the stand today he said that on the day that he made the confession he had not eaten since the day before at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. He was very thirsty as well, he said, and had a bad headache. "What did the police officers say to you after you had been taken to Captain Carey's room?" his counsel asked. "They told me to admit it. They said that it didn't amount to anything; that I might get two or three weeks and then come out and get paid." "What was said next?" "The other one, Captain Carey, called me over and he said that I should admit it; that it wouldn't amount to anything." The witness testified that he was dragged from one side of the room to the other, always urged to admit that he did it. He said that his head was aching, that he was thirsty and hungry and weak. He finally gave in, he said, and told Policeman Simon Blumel, who acted as interpreter, that he would do as they told him. "I said 'I'll do it,'" the witness testified, "and he told me how to say it and I repeated it after him." "Was what Blumel told you to say the truth?" asked M. J. Mulqueen, counsel for the defendant. "It was not," he told me to say so, and I said it."

CHICKENS AWAY UP

Chicago Market Pays 19 Cents a Pound—30 Per Cent Above Average Price. CHICAGO, April 7.—Chickens sold at 19 cents a pound on the South Water street market today. This is the highest price ever recorded in the history of the trade. John Foley, manager for a big Water street commission house, said: "The scarcity of chickens this year has been the talk of the trade. The only reason for the shortage of supplies that I can see is the high prices prevailing for eggs. Poultry raisers evidently think it is folly to market the producer, even at the high prices now prevailing, when they can get better returns from the product." "The high prices seem to have little effect toward curtailing consumption. Buyers seem almost as eager to take hold at the 20 cent level as if prices were at the normal level—about 12 and 13 cents."

STEEL TRUST ORDERS 1,000 NEW CARS

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 7.—An order for steel cars has been placed by the Union Railroad Company, the terminal line of the Carnegie Steel Company, in Pittsburgh, for which an appropriation of approximately \$1,200,000 is to be made and work started on the cars in a few weeks. The new cars are required by the company in conjunction with the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad to handle the iron ore and coal shipments over those lines which this year are expected to be the largest in the history of the lines, as well as a record-breaking event on the lake. The order specifies 1,000 all-steel gondola cars. They are of the heaviest type of construction and will enable a heavier movement of ore this season providing they can be completed in time.

LOBSTER PALACE FAILS.

The United States Restaurant & Realty Company, a New York corporation, which operates the Cafe de l'Opera, at 1437 to 1443 Broadway, yesterday assigned for the benefit of creditors to Anton H. Meyer. The company was incorporated in 1908, with a capital stock of \$600,000. The officers are Anton H. Meyer, president, and Edward H. Cahill, treasurer.

DEMAND RAILROAD ACROSS THE STATE

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 7.—Several hundred local business men and representatives of commercial interests in Western New York appeared at the Public Service Commission hearing on the application of the Buffalo, Rochester & Eastern R. R. for permission to build a railroad across the state. The session was called at 10 o'clock in the Chamber of Commerce. Former Governor Frank S. Black represented the petitioners. A number of Massachusetts men, interested in the hearing, were also on hand. Secretary Fenton N. Parke presented resolutions from the Chamber of Commerce of Oneida, Spring Lake, Plainville, Meridian and Cato, N. Y., in favor of the new road. Resolutions endorsing the application and urging the granting of the certificate of necessity were presented from the Niagara Frontier Shippers' Traffic Association, North Tonawanda Chamber of Commerce, East Buffalo Business Men's Association and the Wholesale Merchants' Association.

FILIBUSTER SAILS

Gen. Gordon, Nicaraguan Rebel Leader, Returns to Bluefields. NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—General Victor Gordon, who was to have led the filibustering expedition to assist the Estrada revolution in Nicaragua, left here today for Bluefields on the steamship Marietta de Georgia from Bluefields, accompanied by General Carlos Chamorro, representing the Estrada government. None of the other filibusters left with them, but it is understood that they may leave later and from another port, as too much attention has been attracted to New Orleans as the port of departure. It is reported from Bluefields that General Luis Mena has been appointed by Provisional President Estrada commander in chief of the revolutionary army. This indicates the disintegration of the revolutionary forces and a break between Estrada and Chamorro, who has been in command of the army. Estrada now has a large proportion of his former firm supporters in jail, including former Minister General Emilio Espinosa, former Minister General Francisco Moreira, Major General Juan P. Reyes, Generals Andres Matuty and Augustin Zeledon, former private secretary to Estrada, Sinfonias Salvierra, Dr. Narciso Sotomayor, Magistrate of the Court of Appeals at Bluefields; Anastasio Castellon, judge of crime; two former chiefs of police, Santamaria and Mascunana, and other officials of more or less political prominence.

THROWN FROM POLE

Four Linemen Seriously Injured by Forty-foot Fall. Four men were injured, two perhaps fatally, as the result of tumbling from a suspended platform yesterday on which they were applying a broken telegraph wire that had parted midway between two poles at Rockaway avenue and Avenue N, Canarie. The wind was blowing strongly at the time the men ascended to their perch, and a strong gust caused the supporting wire to snap, throwing the men to the ground, a distance of forty feet. Two of the victims are in the hospital with internal injuries, but the other two were sent to their homes. The injured men are Tony Gunderson, aged thirty-six, of 5219 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, bruised and internal injuries; and Neil Nelson, aged thirty-four, of 324 Court street, Brooklyn, internal injuries, both taken to St. Mary's Hospital. John McGuire, aged twenty-four, of 125 McDougal street, Brooklyn, contusions of body, and Thomas Reilly, aged thirty, of 798 Bedford avenue, broken wrist and fractured leg.

OUR LEGISLATORS

Place an Increased Value on Their Services to Humanity. ALBANY, April 7.—Without a dissenting vote today the senate passed the Gerhardt resolution amending the state constitution so as to provide for increased salaries for legislators. The members of the senate and assembly at present receive \$1,500 per year. By the Gerhardt amendment the salary of a senator is increased to \$3,500 per year and the salary of an assemblyman to \$3,000 per year.

BROKER KILLS SELF.

Harry Cohan, a broker, aged forty-three, living at 345 Lenox avenue, jumped from the fifth story of his home to the stone pavement below today and was instantly killed. He had been despondent.

STREET CLEANERS STRIKE.

PARIS, April 7.—The street cleaners are on strike and yesterday the government forced the road-repair gangs to clean the streets under the guard of the police.

SLUTHS BAFFLED BY BANK ROBBERS

McKees Rocks Looters and Murderers Still at Large—New Suspects Sought.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 7.—Working on the theory that the bandits who shot and killed Manager Samuel Friedman and Cashier Ignatz Swartz, of the Victor Bank at McKees Rocks, and then escaped with \$400, are foreigners, and that the settlement of a personal grievance against Friedman was the motive, detectives today resumed their search for the desperadoes. County Detectives McMillen and Roach, who are working on the case, declared that they expected to make arrests some time today as a result of their discoveries. According to McMillen, it is not believed that the robbers intended killing Swartz and the robbery was an after-thought, but it was only with the intention of "finishing" Friedman that the bandits entered the bank. Detectives are also working on the theory that there are others implicated. To substantiate this the detectives declare that the accomplices carried the two bombs discovered under the bridge with them to the bank, and after seeing that their companions made a safe getaway, returned home. Fearing that the authorities might search their houses they hid the bombs under the bridge. The sluths declare this explains the dry condition of the bombs when found, although it had been raining. The detectives today are attempting to locate three men who are supposed to have stolen a skiff and then rowed across the Ohio river not far from the scene of the robbery. Many clues have been run down and exploded by the detectives. Detailed descriptions of the four men have been obtained. According to information today, a masked man entered the bank five weeks ago, but finding a large number of foreigners, at once left.

POPE APOLOGIZING?

Said to Make Overtures to Strongest One and to Regret Vatican Incident. ROME, April 7.—There is semi-official authority today for the statement that if the Pope can find a way to do so without arraigning too severely the conduct of Cardinal Merry del Val, he will send a letter to Roosevelt regretting the Vatican incident. It is said that several of the Pope's closest advisers are urging him to do this regardless of the consequences to the papal secretary of state, but the Pope has expressed the desire not to embarrass the cardinal.

STEAMSHIP DISABLED.

YOKOHAMA, April 7.—The Great Northern Steamship Company's big steamer Minnesota, which sailed from Seattle on March 22, put into port here today with a great hole in her hull and with her rudder torn away. It is understood that she was in collision with a dorellit, but so far her commander has made no explanation. She will proceed to Hong Kong for repairs. The sister ship to the Minnesota, the Dakota, was lost off the Japanese coast more than a year ago.

The Weekly Pledge Fund

Remember that the weekly amount pledged should be mailed to The Weekly Pledge Committee, P. O. Box 1624, New York City, or paid to the cashier in The Call office. In both cases payments or remittances should reach us on Fridays. Acknowledgments will be made on Mondays. When sending remittances by mail use the following blank:

The Weekly Pledge Committee, New York City, P. O. Box 1624, New York City.

Dear Comrades: Inclosed herewith you will please find \$..... in payment of my weekly pledge for..... weeks.

Fraternally yours, Name..... Address.....

MARYLAND BLOW OUT.

One Dead, Two Scalded; Cruiser en Route to Mare Island. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 7.—A wireless dispatch from Captain James C. Gilmore, of the armored cruiser Maryland, confirms the report that a defective boiler tube on that vessel blew out yesterday, killing one fireman and very seriously scalding two others. The Maryland is en route to the Mare Island Navy Yard, where the injured men will be landed.

CLINTON HALL

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

ALBERT ROSEN'S MARKET

3285 Fulton St. Brooklyn Cor. Euclid Ave. Tel. 2355 East N. Y. For Saturday

GREEN & GOLDSTEIN

298 GRAND ST., Bet. Allen and Eldridge Streets. SHIRTS FOR SPRING WEAR. All makes, made at 12 1/2c. E. & W. new styles and patterns. SUSPENDERS. GLOVES. FANCY VEILS. Large variety of beautiful Spring Styles. Prices reduced. HANDBAGS. Scarf Pins. TIES. Many new and stylish patterns. Here you are sure to find what you like. UNION POWER PRINTER. Best facilities for Stencils work. 161-63 Broome St. Tel. 2699 Orchard.

Blyn Shoe

Your Best Shoe Interests

Are always consulted here—our great displays are the resulting efforts of months of preparation. We KNOW what popular demand requires and WE MEET IT. In our Nine Best Stores are to be found the leading examples of this season's choicest designs in Footwear for Men, Women and Children. We especially emphasize the strength of our position in regard to Tan, a highly favored leather for this season, and shown in every style at Blyn Stores.

The Blyn-Plan Nature Shoe

An improvement upon the expensive specialty shoe. The Blyn-Plan utilizes every principle of scientific shoe construction for growing feet with a popular price hitherto impossible with shoes of equal hygienic merit.

Child's Blyn-Plan button and lace boots.

Viol Kid.

5 to 8, \$1.25; 8 1/2 to 11, \$1.50; 11 1/2 to 2, \$2.00.

Patent Leather & Gunmetal.

Sizes 5 to 8, \$1.75

Sizes 8 1/2 to 11, \$2.00

Sizes 11 1/2 to 2, \$2.50

In Tan.

Sizes 5 to 8, \$2.00

Sizes 8 1/2 to 11, \$2.00

Sizes 11 1/2 to 2, \$2.50

Ladies' Style No. 1356

Russia calf one-eyelot tie with ribbon bow and ankle straps. Short vamp and narrow toe. Also in patent leather and gun metal.

\$3

Men's Style No. 439

Patent colt 2-eyelot tie, also in tan, Russia and gun metal. A new medium narrow last; high toe and high heel. Perforated quarter.

\$3

Ladies' Style No.

Tan button Boot with perforated vamp edge, short vamp, narrow toe and high heel. A leading style, graceful and dressy.

\$3.

SOLE N. Y. AGENTS For the Style-Comfort.

Red Cross Shoe FOR WOMEN

Haas Clothes

Not only are they better, but they cost no more.

Our Specials

In a Blue Serge and in Different Fancy Effects. Color Warranted. Our Name Behind It.

You take no chance. Money refunded if not suited.

Coat & Trousers, \$15 (To Order.)

L. HAAS & CO.

385 Fulton St., Brooklyn

Our New Store opp. Borough Hall. Other Stores—New York: 100-107 Nassau St., 79-79 Chambers St., Washington, D. C.: 1211 Pennsylvania Ave. Catalogues and Samples Mailed Free.

Patronize Call Advertisers. It will help your paper.

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INSURANCE PROBER VISITS GOVERNOR

Hotchkiss Promises More Startling Revelations on Reopening of Hearings.

William H. Hotchkiss, who has been getting a lot of interesting facts concerning the activities of legislators in and out of Albany, went to that city yesterday, stopping off on his way to his home in Buffalo.

There was a pretty definite idea that Hotchkiss stopped off in Albany to have a talk with Governor Hughes.

It was suggested yesterday that Hotchkiss might want some advice from the governor.

The appearance of Stanchfield recalled the fact that he was for some time counsel for G. Tracy Rogers, of Binghamton, one time a special partner of Ellingwood & Cunningham.

It was discovered yesterday that the name of Louis Bedell, "Odell's assemblyman," who was a member of the house committee on railroads in 1900 and 1901, along with James T. Rogers, of Binghamton, and others, and whose name was brought out by Hotchkiss' examination of Cunningham on Wednesday as "Gentleman No. 7" on the firm's books, had desk room in Stanchfield's office up until a short time ago.

His name still appears in black letters on one of the doors of Stanchfield's suite in the Hanover bank building. Inquiry as to Bedell's whereabouts brought the information that he hadn't been seen around the Stanchfield office for a month at least.

NO MORE WOMEN IN B. & O. OFFICES

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 7.—The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has decided to hire no more women for railroad work in any capacity.

The women who are already on the payroll of the company will not be discharged, at least for the present. It is stated in the Pittsburgh office that these women will be retained as long as they desire to hold their positions or so long as they can do the work for which they were hired.

This new condition has been made public through the rejection of several women who applied for positions. They were told that an exclusive order had gone into effect all over the system prohibiting the future employment of a woman in any office whatever by the Baltimore and Ohio.

It has been roughly estimated that 30 per cent more work can be gotten from the average young man stenographer than from a girl in the same position and the work more carefully handled. The same thing applies to other departments.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 7.—Marchants in several of the larger shops of the city will probably strike on Saturday. P. J. Conlon, national vice president of the order is here, having wired the executive board of the American Federation of Labor at Washington last evening, recommending that a strike be called, after a futile conference with the employers.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., April 7.—With a drop of fifty-one degrees in temperature in the last thirty-six hours, Chautauque county is fearful that fruit and shade trees will be injured. Rain of the last night has turned to snow and the mercury is now hovering around the freezing point.

Shoes That Give Pleasure I. NATHAN 1789 MADISON AVENUE. Between 117th and 118th Sts. A Complete Line of Shoes for the Family.

AMERICA'S BEST SUNDAY PAPER THE CALL FOUR BIG FEATURES NEXT SUNDAY WILL BE Vladimir Bourteff. By Leonard D. Abbott, Associate Editor of Current Literature.

"NOT THE BIGGEST SUNDAY PAPER, BUT THE BEST."



THREE PITCHERS HELP GIANTS WIN CLOSE SCORE; LOOSE PLAY

Marquard Strikes Out Three Men in One Inning at Baltimore. Highlanders Up Against Wintry Weather and Adverse Empire.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 7.—Raymond, Marquard and Klawitter pitched three innings each in the first three innings, and scored all their runs of Klawitter by making two doubles and two singles in the last two innings.

The Giants put up a splendid game in the field and hit more like a hot team than at any time since the regulars left Texas, although they did not fancy base running on Bays.

Not until the ninth inning were the Highlanders able to hit Brandon, who followed Eddowes, effectively. Then the eleventh hour visitors led by Gardner followed with an infield single, by which he reached second on a bad throw.

Two-base hits—Behan and Wooliams. Sacrifice hits—Jackson. Stolen bases—Smith, Hemphill and Wolters. First base on errors—Lynchburg, 1; New York, 1. Left on bases—Lynchburg, 2; New York, 3. Double plays—Lucia, Sharp and Smith; Foster, Gardner and Knight. Hits—Out Eddowes, 1 in 3 innings; off Brandon, 4 in 2 innings; off Hughes, none in 2 innings; off Frill, 6 in 3 innings; off Russell, 6 in 5 innings. Umpires—Pennington and Kimsey. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes. Attendance—500.

WAS OFFERED BRIBE Ohio Representative Confesses Elson Telephone Merger Tried to Have Him Accept \$100 for Support of Bill. COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 7.—Representative Howard W. Pears, of Lima, told the Legislative Bribery Probe Committee that he had been offered \$100 to vote for the Elson Telephone Merger bill by Simon Cronin, of Akron, an employee of the Bell Telephone Company.

GLEN COVE, L. I., April 7.—After an all-night session of the Master Builders' Association of Nassau county it was decided to yield to the demands of the 300 journeymen carpenters who went on strike here last week. The men will receive \$22 a week and get a half holiday on Saturday.

CALL READERS If you desire artistic work have your photograph taken at Comrade L. Boressoff's STUDIO 355 Grand, cor. Essex St. Will give my personal attention to Comrades and a special souvenir to every dozen photographs.

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER 1499 3d Ave. Bet. 84th & 85th Sts. Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories. All stock guaranteed. Tel. 3333 79th St.

CUT THIS COUPON OUT. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CALL TWO SPECIAL PERFORMANCES OF "LONELY LIVES" By Gerhart Hauptmann Given Under the Joint Direction of Frank Lea Short and Julius Hopp. HACKETT THEATER, 42d St., near Eighth Ave.

ICE TRUST FORMED IN PITTSBURG

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 7.—The Union Ice Company today announced that it has purchased four companies, known as the Allegheny Ice, Erie Ice, Consumers' Ice and the Standard Ice companies. The Union Ice Company was formed several years ago by the consolidation of six different ice producing concerns.

Eleven Workmen Injured; Three Will Probably Die. SAY BROOK JUNCTION, Conn., April 7.—Eleven persons were injured this morning, three probably fatally, when the roof of the big new car barn of the Shore Line Trolley Company here collapsed and fell to the ground, burying the men under the debris.

MANHATTAN. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Sam W. Lipes, 132 Nassau St. BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. Progress Book Co., 233 E. 94th St.

BRONX. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Sam W. Lipes, 465 E. 174th St. BOOTS AND SHOES. Lewis's Sport Footwear, 221 E. 104th St.

MASSACHUSETTS ADVERTISERS DIRECTORY. Patronize The Call Advertisers. Show Them Call "Ads." Pay Use Your Purchasers' Cash.

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UNION LABEL HOSIERY. Lynn, Mass. Wholesale and Retail. 6 South St. CIGARS, POOL, PERIODICALS. Lynn.

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Pennsylvania Advertisers' Directory. Patronize The Call Advertisers. Show Them Call "Ads." Pay Use Your Purchasers' Cash.

LEVY BROTHERS We Are Open With Our Full Line of Spring Suits and Overcoats Save Money. Buy Your Clothing Direct From the Manufacturers. Makers of High Grade Clothing and Merchant Tailors. 53 CANAL STREET. 2260 THIRD AVENUE, near 123d Street.

EAGER TO GRAB Coney Island and Brooklyn and B. R. T. Anxious for Three-Cent Line. Another move was made yesterday toward the advance of the Manhattan Bridge 3 cents line to operate in the shopping districts.

Call Advertisers' Directory. Rates for The Call Advertisers' Directory—One line for three consecutive months, daily and Sunday, \$3. Each additional line at the same rate. Payable in advance.

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Pennsylvania Advertisers' Directory. Patronize The Call Advertisers. Show Them Call "Ads." Pay Use Your Purchasers' Cash.

TOMMY SHARKEY WANTS A DRUBBING Saloon Business Too Tame for "Has Been," Is Looking for Trouble. May Get It. New York fight fans yesterday enjoyed a hearty laugh over Tom Sharkey's declaration that he is going to be present at the Jontros-Johnson fight on July 4, to challenge the winner for the championship of the world.

TRUSSMAKER. HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER 1499 3d Ave. Bet. 84th & 85th Sts. Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories. All stock guaranteed. Tel. 3333 79th St.

TANNERY STRIKE STILL ON. GRAVELLET, April 7.—The strike of the tannery workers is still on, and last night when a number of seals were being the factories a serious clash occurred between them and the strikers.

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WOMAN'S SPHERE Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK. Winter in Spring. By Arthur Symons. Winter is over, and the ache of the year...

OPPOSES NATIONAL WOMEN'S CONFERENCE. Editor Woman's Sphere: "In 'Woman's Sphere' of Saturday's Call Mrs. Theresa Malkiel urges the necessity for a special woman's conference to be held simultaneously with the national conference..."

FEARLESS TREATMENT OF SOCIAL DISEASES. Under the auspices of the California Public Health Association a society was organized which is notable for the frankness of its name, and for the fact that a woman, Dr. Frances M. Greene, was chosen as its president...

ICE AND TUBERCULOSIS. Iceland has a Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis and is building a \$75,000 sanatorium to accommodate its patients.

Prince Hagen By Upton Sinclair. Just published. A greater book than 'The Jungle'...

Dr. A. Carr DENTIST. Special Liberal Prices for Comrades 132 E. 64th St. Tel. 2967-LEONOX. Dr. P. H. LEWIN Surgeon Dentist 530 Brook Ave. cor. 149th St. Bronx.

DR. JOHN MUTH DENTIST. 61 SECOND AVENUE Between 3d and 4th Sts. Reasonable and reliable; ask about my work. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Estimates cheerfully given.

FREE! THIS BEAUTIFUL WATCH FREE. The Universal is a Combination clock and watch a timepiece that can be used either way with equal facility...

CHENEY CLOSES BROOKLYN BANK IN BROOKLYN Small Depositors Receive Second Blow This Week—City's \$135,755.10 Tied Up.

Small business men and poor storekeepers received another blow yesterday when the Borough Bank of Brooklyn, which suspended during the panic of 1907 and was reorganized in 1909, was closed by the order of the New York State Department of Banking...

Cheney Gives Reasons. Superintendent Cheney issued the following statement: "A meeting of the board of directors of the Borough Bank of Brooklyn was held at the office of the Banking Department, 32 Broadway, at 6:30 o'clock last night, the meeting having been called by President Shears..."

President Explains. Broer R. Shears, the president of the Borough Bank, said that the closing was primarily caused by the closing of the Union Bank of Brooklyn...

When Controller Prendergast took office the Department of Finance had the following deposits in the Borough Bank: \$27,500, public school teachers' retirement fund; \$27,500 rapid transit security deposit; and \$45,755.10 security deposits. The security deposits have been reduced to the extent of \$30,000. The present balance is \$15,755.10 under that head.

When the Borough Bank closed in 1907, Controller Metz had a considerable amount of city money on deposit there. It was said yesterday, Metz maintained that he could not be held personally responsible for the contractor's security deposits, and Prendergast is understood to hold the same view. There was deposited in the Union Bank of Brooklyn \$40,000 of this contractor's deposit money without security.

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

Tonight's Meetings. MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business. United East Side Districts—313 Grand street. 21st and 23d A. D. (German)—19 Manhattan street. 33d, 4th and 35th A. D. (German)—3509 Third avenue.

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If your HAT is AS GOOD AS McCANN'S IT COSTS MORE. McCann's Hats 210 BOWERY OFF RIVINGTON STREET.

MILWAUKEE TO TAKE PART IN BIG PARADE. The Press Agent never sleeps these days. He wants everybody to know that the Union men and socialists are joining hands in New York and are working together to make the coming May Day parade a worthy instrument in their hands.

All former Milwaukee Socialists wishing to march should make themselves known by writing to the May Day Conference, care of The Call, or report before 2 o'clock at 61st street and Madison avenue on the day of parade, April 30th.

PUBLIC LECTURES. Wadleigh High School, 115th street and Seventh avenue: "Our South American Neighbors' Progress in Science," Dr. William Shepherd.

WORKMEN'S SPRING FESTIVAL. The fifteenth annual spring festival of the Progressive Workmen's Societies of the Bronx, for the benefit of Bronx Boro Agitation District, S. P., will be held to-morrow evening in Ebling's Casino, 185th street and St. Anne's avenue.

WORKMEN'S SPRING FESTIVAL. The fifteenth annual spring festival of the Progressive Workmen's Societies of the Bronx, for the benefit of Bronx Boro Agitation District, S. P., will be held to-morrow evening in Ebling's Casino, 185th street and St. Anne's avenue.

INSURANCE. MEYER DAVIDOFF. Fire and Life Insurance. 10 E. 11th Street.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

FREE! THIS BEAUTIFUL WATCH FREE. The Universal is a Combination clock and watch a timepiece that can be used either way with equal facility...

GOVERNMENT RAISE HITS AT SHIP TRUST. Bill to Increase Wages of Navy Yard Men Favorably Reported Despite Combination's Influence.

(By Pan-American Press.) WASHINGTON, April 7.—Conservative Congressman Pearce, from the conservative state of Maryland, has introduced a bill for increasing the pay of mechanics working in the navy yard, and the bill has been favorably reported by the subcommittee on naval affairs.

"Hayes, of California, is another example of the effect of a union man coming within a few votes of carrying a congressional district. Hayes' opponent was George Tracy, a member of the International Typographical Union, who polled 24,331 votes to Hayes' 28,127. Hayes knows what he must do to stand a chance of re-election and consequently introduces several labor bills of value."

"Better conditions in the government navy yards compel in time better conditions in the privately owned ship yards, and the ship trust knows that."

SMALL ADS THAT WILL BRING BIG RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY. Horner Vohlander Branch 288 A. R. meets 2d and 4th streets, 2d floor, every Friday, 8 p.m. Arthur Gottman, Secy.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. 62D, 441 W.—3 large, light rooms; bath; hot water; \$20 per month.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. 20-AVE, 1214, near 90th—3 light rooms; reduced \$10; month free.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brook. CORTLANDT AVE. 70 (10th) and 71 (11th) streets, 4 rooms, steam heat, hot water, \$14.50.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. ST. MARK'S PLACE, 20—New, large, furnished room, suitable 2 couples.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. 6TH AVE, 210—Kitchen, bedroom, bathroom, bath, range, etc.; others \$1.50 up.

FREE! THIS BEAUTIFUL WATCH FREE. The Universal is a Combination clock and watch a timepiece that can be used either way with equal facility...

'A Straight-from-the-Shoulder Blow AT THE HEART OF A GREAT WRONG.' 'The Mills of Mammon' By JAS. H. BROWER. 491 Pages Vellum De Luxe, Cloth, Illustrated. Price, \$1.50.

Here's Another Book "The People's Hour." By George Howard Gibson. Art Edition, Cloth, \$1.00. The masses have found a voice in the author of "The People's Hour." THE ANCIENT ORDER OF INCOME TAKERS AND POVERTY MAKERS, TO THE LAST MAN, WILL BE JARRED BY IT.

CENSUS WORK WILL BE MADE EASIER. Each head of a family in this city will receive, a few days prior to April 15, when the United States census begins, an "advance population schedule," containing all the questions which appear in the official population schedule carried by the census takers.

UP by the enumerators during the progress of the actual enumeration. This action on the part of the census bureau is a complete innovation and an important advance in American census methods of obtaining a count of the population, and the bureau authorities expect it to prove of great practical and scientific value.

RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 Insertion, 75c per Line. 3 Insertions, 10c per Line. 7 Insertions, 55c per Line. See words to a Line.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brook. CORTLANDT AVE. 70 (10th) and 71 (11th) streets, 4 rooms, steam heat, hot water, \$14.50.


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HELP WANTED—MALE. GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WANTED—Work for New York City examination schedule; preparation form, Franklin Institute, Dept. 200, 150 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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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 K. Hill, treasurer; and Julius Gerber, secretary.

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For One Year	\$2.00	\$4.50	\$6.00
For Six Months	1.00	2.25	3.00
For Three Months	.50	1.15	1.50
For One Month	.20	.40	.50

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VOL. 3. FRIDAY, APRIL 8. NO. 98.

CATHOLICISM VS. SOCIALISM.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

Three years ago I visited the west of Ireland.

I had heard of the misery there and I want to see whether it was worse than the misery here.

By chance I fell in with a royal commission which was taking testimony on the condition of the poor.

The commissioners were very kind to me and I went about a good deal with some officials on their journeys of inquiry.

I spent one day with two exceptionally interesting and intelligent Irishmen. One was a passionate nationalist. He was a dreamer and a poet who knew and worshipped all that is Irish.

He belonged to all the patriotic societies and spent his leisure in reading of the golden days when Ireland was the foremost country, intellectually, industrially and socially of western Europe.

The other Irishman was a practical, hard-headed official.

He held, perhaps, the most important, if not the most ornamental, position in Ireland.

We were in the midst of an interesting discussion when we noticed from our car the ruins of an ancient castle.

We stopped for a moment to look over the fine old monument and then the idealist and the official began a heated controversy.

The official infuriated the idealist by saying he would tear down the ruins and build fences and barns and houses out of its materials.

The idealist resented such talk as a sacrilege and said that he would preserve those ruins with all love and care to the end of time.

He said that they were in evidence of the time when Ireland was a great nation.

These ruins awakened in him and should awaken in the Irish people, he said, the precious memory of the time when the Irish elected their own rulers, lived in a state of democracy and owned all things in common.

"In that day," he said, "these fields were divided up each year among the people; they belonged to no individual and into a common store was placed all the products of this community."

"The lord of this castle was elected after each harvest, not as a tyrant, but as a servant of the communal group."

The idealist then spoke of the well being of Ireland in those days, of the rich fields, the plentiful harvests, the great houses, the fine roads.

The Irish colleges and universities then drew scholars from all the more backward countries of Europe and the Irish industries were famous.

At last he spoke of the rise of tyranny, the inclosing of the common fields, the forcing of the people into slavery and the rise of individual ownership and of foreign landlords.

"Yes, yes," said the practical official, "but those days are no more and the people are NOW in need."

"Those without shelter need these stones for houses. Those without fields need this land for nurture."

And this memory of a pleasant day and of a heated controversy in Ireland comes to mind as my eye rests upon a dozen clippings of speeches made by IRISH Catholic priests denouncing Socialism and Communism.

Catholic priests and professors jointly launch their javelins at what they call with contempt Communism.

I wonder if they have forgotten or ever knew of the Communism of ancient Ireland when it was rich and prosperous and great?

I wonder if they have forgotten or ever knew of how Communism was destroyed in Ireland by tyrants that took the land and all the natural resources and wealth and made of Ireland the home of famine and of desolation?

And I wonder if they see no parallel between the rise of big landlords in Ireland and the rise of big capitalists in America?

That fine Irish idealist may have overdone the peace and plenty, the learning and democracy of early communistic Ireland, but he did not overdo the crimes of Landlordism.

If in any case we venture to ask these anti-Socialist (Catholic) bishops and priests if they can really afford to attack Socialism and defend Landlordism and Capitalism?

"To the Socialists," says Archbishop O'Connell, "nothing is sacred, neither God, nor home, nor native land, nor wife, nor family."

Well, revered father, how sacred to Landlordism and Capitalism are the things you mention?

How sacred have these things been to Landlordism in Ireland, for instance?

Do you not know the history of your own Ireland?

Can you deny that it once knew peace and plenty, learning and democracy, even under a crude form of the Socialism which you now so bitterly attack?

And can you deny that it was made a land of anguish and misery, of ignorance and famine under the Landlordism (Capitalism) which you now so warmly defend?

"Let no scoundrel escape," shrieked the New York Evening Mail, and would you depopulate the legislature?

A person with money can find a new affinity every day, and need not be particularly handsome either.

Why is it that when you read of the introduction of some reform bill in a state legislature you involuntarily laugh? How disrespectful to capitalism.

Cleveland Moffatt, author of the anti-Socialist play, "The Battle," recently purchased a house on Madison Avenue, New York, for \$200,000. Tell it to J. Wesley Hill.

As a heavy backer of the Beef Trust Oily John helps put up the price of meat. As a partner in the Childs restaurant, he deplores this and sadly raises the figures on the bill of fare.

After wading in slaughter in the wilds of Africa, and championing British rights in Egypt, regardless of the rights of the natives, we may expect Bwana Tumbo to arrive in his native land singing the praises of liberty and universal peace.

Cathage is reported as saying that Joe Cannon looks and acts like Lincoln. I have heard of lunatics who imagined they were Napoleon. Can it be that the Laird of Skibo sometimes takes a drop too much? The last time I attended a banquet with him he seemed enough.

Taft, while Secretary of War, gave government to pay the Veterans' acre for the Friars' lands in California. The Sugar Trust sells lands from the government for one acre. Must be a Filipino in there somewhere.

The prostitute of the press, Elbert Hubbard sends me a piece he has just written in defense of hard Oil, which ought to win the support of the United States Supreme Court and entitle the long-haired one to a rora to feed upon the Foundation of the rest of his unnatural life. Same time it is announced that the villain of the pen, James Cresswell, engaged upon an important Mexican. How many copies will he pay for?

"Charity Ro!": Yes, the John Rockefeller who closed the Beach Building, at 50th Street and Broadway, New York, despite the protests of the residents and the fact that section, several months of the same gentleman who has just given the world with the latest pipe charity and benevolence. Including may add that the New York Board of Aldermen, for very shame, and in response to the cries of the poor and children, re-opened the house, at city's expense.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

Whenever one of the Comrades says "Revolutionary Socialism," without mumbled the "Revolutionary," he is at once accused of "Impossibilism."

There is no possibilism to Socialism unless it is frankly aggressively revolutionary.

There is no clearer lesson to be learned from history, or from the social struggles we see about us.

Every great social or political change has been the result of a great enthusiasm. Petty reforms are not the stuff of enthusiasms are made of.

Charles I did not lose his head because of a too onerous tax. The Ironsides marched to victory to songs of religious liberty.

Does any body seriously maintain that it was "the penny tax on tea" which set the Colonial armies afoot against George III?

The enthusiasm, which resulted in the great French Revolution, was inspired by the magnificent concept of the rights of man. The abolition of the tithes and feudal taxes was incidental.

"Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"—vague as it is—has been a greater force in the development of French Socialism than the income tax.

In the recent English election the Radicals had to introduce the cry of "Down with the Lords!" in order to get up enthusiasm for their budget reforms.

And the Socialist party of America puts a string of commonplace reforms in its platform! Every one of which, except the nationalization of the land, is somewhere in force under capitalism! Most of them are borrowed from German Imperial legislation.

The realization of these reforms might embarrass capitalists here and there—but none of them would overthrow capitalism. It is entirely probable that every one of them will be voluntarily put in force by the capitalists within the next half century. They represent the pruning off

of unprofitable branches, which render the trunk more robust.

Local New York is busy over a pension act—sending delegates to Albany to plead for crumbs of compensation act—ten times as actual—would not alter the evil of italiam.

Why do we have these non-Socialist planks in our platform?

Frankly—to catch votes.

Of course we would like to see reforms granted. But we would like to have everybody clean their regularly, we would like to see taste in municipal architecture, wouldn't object to the elimination of prostitution.

We put these planks in our form because they were "populist forms"—possible vote catchers.

We hoped to get men who were Socialists to vote our ticket. We campaign we would flood them with Socialist literature, finally entice them into the party. And then of course they would be Socialists.

This policy has succeeded to the tent of getting so many people to the party who regard Socialism as "honest reform" that you breathe the word of "revolution" many Socialist meetings with shocking the sensibilities of most of the party members present.

It is possible to make people Socialists by feeding them reform. certainly is possible to make members that way. And some say it is possible to get a large vote where Socialism is a fact in the land, we must stir up an awakening of the social conscience. We won't do it by harping on "forestation" or "compensation." It is rank impossibilism.

We must preach a deeper and stirring gospel. To inspire the nation to an effective enthusiasm must advocate nothing less than Social Revolution.

This is the Only Possibilism!

ENTER THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The meaning of the overwhelming Socialist victory in Milwaukee is not to be mistaken.

Our Milwaukee Comrades are circumspect and self-restrained. They promised no more than they could perform. They carried on their campaign on their municipal platform, which was as far-reaching as any mere municipal platform could be. They promised to work for the establishment of public ownership, including gas and ice plants. This and similar planks are for the advantage of all the citizens. Other planks, such as the eight-hour day for all municipal employees and the provision of public work for the unemployed at union wages and under union conditions, including the eight-hour day, are distinctly working-class demands. The working-class character of the party was admitted by all its opponents. The Socialist character of the party was not disguised for a moment. In fact, it was the red flag, International Socialism, and the personality of Victor Berger, who was denounced as a bloody revolutionist, that formed the staple arguments of the representatives of the two capitalist parties. The result was, therefore, as emphatic a declaration by the electorate in favor of Socialism as it possibly could be in a municipal election.

To be sure the Socialist vote was swelled by widespread discontent in the Democratic and Republican parties. But do those who wish to minimize the victory in Milwaukee by representing it as due to disaffection with the old parties, expect the Socialist party to grow without infringing upon the preserves of the old parties? Of course the growth of Socialism, in Milwaukee or anywhere else, is dependent upon the prevalence of discontent with the old parties. The only problem for the Socialists is how to turn mere discontent with existing conditions into an intelligent acceptance of the Socialist program.

But in fact it is precisely the desertion of the old parties in Milwaukee by thousands of their former adherents that adds significance to the Socialist victory. It is this aspect of it that is calculated to cheer the heart of every Socialist throughout the land. Again and again we have commented in these columns upon the widespread unrest, bordering on revolt, in the Republican party. But until the Milwaukee victory it looked as if we were going to have nothing more than a repetition of the old story—disgusted Republicans turning to the Democratic party, and again disgruntled Democrats turning to the Republican party. But now the sweeping Socialist victory in Milwaukee announces in trumpet tones to the whole country that the people of this country are no longer compelled to choose between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee. Milwaukee announces that there is a third choice and that the people have begun to turn away from both of the old parties and to seek relief from their intolerable grievances through the Socialist party.

This is, perhaps, the most important aspect of the Milwaukee election. It announces the serious entrance of the Socialist party as a factor in American politics.

AN EMINENT LABOR SKINNER.

The indictment of Frank N. Hoffstot, bank president, also president of the Pressed Steel Car Company, for bribery in connection with the Pittsburg graft cases, adds another laurel to the crown of achievement so gloriously earned by our ruling classes.

Among these classes Frank N. Hoffstot is a bright particular star. As president of his car company he has achieved a worldwide notoriety, particularly since the revelations last summer during the far-famed McKees Rocks strike. The world teems with labor skinner—not ordinary capitalists who gather in, in a "legitimate" manner, the fruits of other people's labor, but extraordinary capitalists who know how to cheat and rob labor even of the little that is labor's due under our beautiful and beneficent system. There are many such extraordinary labor skinner. But very few of them can compare with Hoffstot. As a labor skinner he has achieved the highest pinnacle of infamy. The indictment for bribery can hardly raise him to a higher pedestal, for nothing can compare with labor skinning in adding worth and dignity to a man's character and position in capitalist society. But the indictment can, at least, add another valid reason for his occupying that high eminence.

SCANDALS AND REVOLUTIONS.

Another financial pillar of Pittsburg, Emil Winter, a bank president, came into court to confess that he had bribed councilmen to the extent of \$200,000 in order that his bank might be made a city depository. So far four of the six bank presidents whose banks have been made city depositories have been "caught in the net." Other Pittsburg business men of "light and leading" are involved in the bribery cases. The stench of capitalist corruption is filling the land. The country reeks with innumerable scandals of this sort.

Now, scandals have never yet made a revolution. The causes of revolution always lie deeper than the mere violation of accepted canons of morality by members of the ruling class. But an abundance of scandals accomplishes two things.

In the first place it indicates that the ruling class is no longer true to its own standards of morality, which means that there is something rotten in Denmark and that the ruling class no longer has faith in its own reason for existence. A ruling class is dangerous only so long as it has a fanatical belief in itself. But a morally rotten ruling class has ceased to be dangerous, for it has lost confidence in itself.

And in the second place, an abundance of scandals helps to open the eyes of the people to the fact that their rulers have become weak and incapable. And above all, it fills the people with contempt for the men to whom they had been in the habit of rendering obedience.

Thus scandals, though not the causes of revolutions, act as mighty solvents of the body social, and are therefore the forerunners of revolutions.

DOUBLE-CROSSED.

By JOSEPH E. COHEN.

In a statement issued to the public the Philadelphia carmen have the following to say:

"We have been informed that the political interests who have ostensibly been posing as using their influence to bring about a settlement have in reality been the very men who are obstructing and preventing an honorable settlement and are giving the carmen and the people the double cross."

This may be entirely true.

The old party politicians, Republican, Democratic and reform, are principally concerned with safeguarding the dividends of the company. Dividends increase in proportion as the wages of the carmen are low and the fares of the riding public high. Politicians cannot serve the carmen and the people while serving the company. Therefore the double cross.

In this strike the action of the carmen has been almost exemplary. While fighting their own battle with the only weapons they could use they have gone as far as they could to retain the good will of the public. And that is very necessary.

The public has rights the carmen, no less than the city officials, the company's real strikebreakers, are bound to respect.

It will not do for the carmen, or any body of labor out on strike, to ignore the fact that there is a public. It is only a step from this position to that

of the notorious money lord who said "The public be damned."

The public is interested in low fares. So are the carmen. To reduce the rate of fare means to cut the dividends of the company. To cut into the dividends of the company means to cut into its power. The employees are then more apt to secure concessions from the company.

On the other hand the public can gather encouragement from the successful strikes of the carmen. The carmen and the public should join forces against the company which, as the final stage of the evolution of the middle man of former times, sap the labor force of the workers and gouges out of the riders every penny possible.

The workers are interested in ending the exploitation of their labor by the capitalist class. The public is interested in ending the operation of the traction system for the private profit of the capitalist class. Both the workers and the public stand opposed to the capitalist class who perform no useful function yet are the principal beneficiaries of all work done.

To carry on production of goods for the enjoyment of the people with all exploitation of labor eliminated—that is the ultimate aim of the carmen and all labor.

The public consists of the working people, organized and unorganized, together with that heterogeneous mass called the middle class and some who

belong to the group of small capitalists. The large capitalists seldom use the trolley, seldom make their purchases at the ordinary stores, seldom consume what the common run of workers produce. They are a class apart in almost every respect. They are no part of the public.

The interests of the various elements of the public are by no means identical at every point. But the differences that divide them are not nearly so glaring as those which divide them as a whole from the class of large capitalists.

To the extent that common ground for concerted action can be found they should strive together against the large capitalists. Once the important industries are social property, and labor no longer deprived of the fruits of its toil, whatever differences there may remain among the victorious elements can then be adjusted.

The old party politicians will ever double cross the carmen and the public. That is why the Socialist party is indispensable.

Both the trades unions and the Socialist party should go as far as they can, without compromising their principles, secure the co-operation of every agency interested in the elevation of the political, economic and social lot of the workers. They should go as far as they can to assist the public to secure better service and better goods and better returns for their money at the expense of the capitalist class.

PLAIN TALK AT WORCESTER.

By ALEX. E. WIGHT.

President Taft and several railway presidents whom he "dared to call his friends," addressed the members of the Railway Brotherhoods at Worcester, Mass., on Sunday, and what they said was brutal and blunt, right to the point—the plain talk of masters to servants.

Said President Taft:

"I believe in labor organizations, but I put above them and above everything the right of every man to labor as he will, to earn the wages he will, and, if he chooses, to stay out of labor organizations."

In other words, when two rights are in conflict the right to degradation is greater than the right to aspiration; the right to slavery is greater than the right to freedom; the right to be a traitor to one's fellows is greater than the right to advance the solidarity of labor.

Said President Taft:

"I believe with my predecessor, Theodore Roosevelt, that the power of injunction ought to be defined and limited in such a way that there shall be in future no danger of ill-advised issuing of such injunction without notice."

That is to say, the injunction matter should be handled with more care. It seems wiser to deftly strangle Liberty than to beat her to death with a club; also give the victim fair notice, so she may have time to become reconciled to the situation.

Said President Taft:

"Everything that does injustice to the railroads that employ you does injustice to you. I am not defending the railroads. There was a time when the system of rebates was so general that they were all lawbreakers. But I believe that time has passed and that the railroads of this country, as a general thing, are trying to obey the law and to get laws which they can reasonably obey."

In other words, your interests, my dear servants, are identical with the interests of your masters, "whom I dare to call my friends." Once all "my friends" were lawbreakers, but they tell me now that they are trying, in a general sort of way, to be law-abiding until they are able to change the laws to suit themselves. With the laws exactly as they want them, it is plain that even people with such bad records as "my friends" will have no trouble in keeping out of jail.

Said President Brown, of the New York Central:

"The fundamental cause of the increased cost of living is the fact that the consumption of the products of agriculture, the absolute necessities of life, is rapidly overtaking production."

"Consumption cannot be reduced. Production can be doubled, and that is what every man in the United States should talk for and work for."

That is to say, the farmer is making too much money because of the increased demand for farm products. The food trusts are not a factor, their operations being purely benevolent. We cannot reduce consumption, because actual starvation decreases the efficiency of the worker. The one remedy is for everybody to go into farming, so agricultural products will be so plentiful, and consequently so cheap, that the charitable food trusts will not need to pay so much for the products as now. Then the poor, helpless railroads will be in a better position to make decent terms with the bloated, automobile buying farmers.

Said President Mellen, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad:

"If I were to advise you how to achieve success, based upon my own experience, I should say, 'Think neither of your time nor of your wages. Think only of your opportunity.'"

There is no use trying to improve upon this. It is the whole "Message to Garcia" in thirty-two words. Servants, when working for your masters, don't count your time (we will not, unless you are so foolish as to wreck a train through exhaustion); don't think of your wages (we will attend to that small detail); think only of your opportunity to work for us. Is this ultra-brutal frankness, or is it sickenly hypocrisy?

Said President Tuttle, of the Boston and Maine railroad:

"There ought to be a law beginning with the United States and reaching down into the system so that upon a fair basis injuries can be compensated for according to rate of wages and years of service, and which would make it necessary for the tort lawyer to seek some other kind of employment."

Which means that the tort lawyer occasions for his client, to obviate which unfortunate state of affairs the railroads ought to pass laws through their Congress and have it signed by their President arranging matters so that no person can possibly secure

any compensation for injuries except upon a basis considered fair by the railroads. With such a law, the damages from mere abstract justice would be reduced to a minimum.

Upon this point President Taft said:

"The new employees' liability law is harder on the railroads than the old law. But what it means is that the additional expense has ultimately got to come out of the public. In other words, the public must stand the risk of those who go into perilous employments of this kind."

Which boldly asserts that the principle that it is right that the public should pay for injuries received by employees, notoriously due to the refusal of the railroads to adopt safety devices because of the fear of reduced dividends. In the name of the eternal verities, what does this corporation lawyer think of the intelligence of the American people? Were ever such insults offered them before?

Well, and/or compels me to answer yes. And will be again. They don't resent it—they like it. So, what 'hell!

THE IMPRISONMENT OF HERVE.

For sheer severity, the sentence of four years' imprisonment at hard labor imposed upon the anti-militarist agitator of France, Gustave Herve, seems unexampled. So profound was the shock of it even to many who have no sympathy whatever with his peculiar crusade, that the indignation meeting in the Rue Danton was packed. Men of the highest distinction in the public life of France testified in Herve's favor when he was tried before the assize court on the charge of inciting to murder. Octave Mirbeau, the man of letters; General Armand, the man of letters; General Armand, the veteran editor, and Jean Jaures, the Socialist leader, gave in one form or another evidence in Herve's behalf. The case originated in the anti-militarist article entitled "Let Us Imitate the Apache," which appeared in the Guerre Sociale. One Liabeuf, a member of that hotheaded class of the Paris populace called Apaches, killed a policeman who had arrested him. Liabeuf insisted that he was guiltless of the crime for which his victim took him into custody. "Liabeuf" was Herve, "is not without a certain beauty, a certain grandeur. He had been falsely accused. Daily honest men are without cause assaulted by the police. They are accused of crimes against public morals by the police itself. I, too, have been kicked by the police, but I made no reprisals." These words caused Herve's indictment for inciting to murder. Jaures testified that he had been pounced by a policeman who knew who he was. Rochefort swore to having been arrested twenty-two times. Complaints to Prefet, Lopeine, the chief of the Paris police, elicited only general observations of an irrelevant and skeptical character. —Current Literature (April).

THE ONLY POSSIBILISM.

By ARTHUR BULLARD.

When one of the Comrades says "Revolutionary Socialism," without mumbled the "Revolutionary," he is at once accused of "Impossibilism."

There is no possibilism to Socialism unless it is frankly aggressively revolutionary.

There is no clearer lesson to be learned from history, or from the social struggles we see about us.

Every great social or political change has been the result of a great enthusiasm. Petty reforms are not the stuff of enthusiasms are made of.

Charles I did not lose his head because of a too onerous tax. The Ironsides marched to victory to songs of religious liberty.

Does any body seriously maintain that it was "the penny tax on tea" which set the Colonial armies afoot against George III?

The enthusiasm, which resulted in the great French Revolution, was inspired by the magnificent concept of the rights of man. The abolition of the tithes and feudal taxes was incidental.

"Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"—vague as it is—has been a greater force in the development of French Socialism than the income tax.

In the recent English election the Radicals had to introduce the cry of "Down with the Lords!" in order to get up enthusiasm for their budget reforms.

And the Socialist party of America puts a string of commonplace reforms in its platform! Every one of which, except the nationalization of the land, is somewhere in force under capitalism! Most of them are borrowed from German Imperial legislation.

The realization of these reforms might embarrass capitalists here and there—but none of them would overthrow capitalism. It is entirely probable that every one of them will be voluntarily put in force by the capitalists within the next half century. They represent the pruning off

of unprofitable branches, which render the trunk more robust.

Local New York is busy over a pension act—sending delegates to Albany to plead for crumbs of compensation act—ten times as actual—would not alter the evil of italiam.

Why do we have these non-Socialist planks in our platform?

Frankly—to catch votes.

Of course we would like to see reforms granted. But we would like to have everybody clean their regularly, we would like to see taste in municipal architecture, wouldn't object to the elimination of prostitution.

We put these planks in our form because they were "populist forms"—possible vote catchers.

We hoped to get men who were Socialists to vote our ticket. We campaign we would flood them with Socialist literature, finally entice them into the party. And then of course they would be Socialists.

This policy has succeeded to the tent of getting so many people to the party who regard Socialism as "honest reform" that you breathe the word of "revolution" many Socialist meetings with shocking the sensibilities of most of the party members present.

It is possible to make people Socialists by feeding them reform. certainly is possible to make members that way. And some say it is possible to get a large vote where Socialism is a fact in the land, we must stir up an awakening of the social conscience. We won't do it by harping on "forestation" or "compensation." It is rank impossibilism.

We must preach a deeper and stirring gospel. To inspire the nation to an effective enthusiasm must advocate nothing less than Social Revolution.

This is the Only Possibilism!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

FRIENDLY CRITICISM.

Editor of The Call:

I am deeply interested in all modern, radical movements. The more radical they are the more they stimulate my interest. They are connected, in my mind, with the things that move me most in art, poetry and religion.

I have had a good deal of experience as a reporter, critic, and editorial writer on the conservative daily newspapers of New York and Chicago, and I am writing, at the present time, editorials for one of New York's daily papers.

I have frequently read The Call, the Chicago Socialist, and other Socialist papers. And I am struck, primarily, with their limitations in radicalism.

Please do not misunderstand me. I am not now concerned with stating what seems to me vitally interesting in the Socialist papers. You are as keen to that as I am. But I would like to point out to you in what way I think the radical journals fail, as a journalistic expression, of a broad and deep radical movement.

Radicalism, when deeply and broadly assimilated and felt, applies to everything in life. A newspaper might be a great exponent of radicalism, a great revolutionary influence, merely by the way in which the news was treated in its columns. A man who wrote what he saw, without undue reference to tradition or countries, who told a news story as if it had never been told before, would be a radical, and his story would very subtly and also deeply disturb the viewpoint of his readers, if those readers were conservative, and many Socialists are conservative in nearly everything in life.

A critic who wrote about a book or a play with an open mind and a seeing eye would disturb many a reader, would suggest that the routine conventionalities of his standards represented very little vitality.

The interviewer or the sketch writer who saw the spiritual form of his subject and the beauty thereof aside from the social conventions which give it false meaning would serve the radical cause.

If you vitalize the news, if you deepen the meaning of every item that goes into your paper, you are making a radical paper, even if the word "Socialism" is very rare.

Socialism is something far deeper and broader than any one economic doctrine. It applies to everything. Fundamentally

it is a spiritual attitude that demands greater truth. There is no harm probably good in having the paper torridly represent a definite Marxist or Leninist policy. But to make an newspaper out of an editorial policy is death. Show that you have made the Socialist movement to the extent you can apply its spirit, without nominalistic or doctrinaire references to the variegated, tumultuous news. Socialism, ought to mean more life, less life. Yet the Socialist papers, rule are narrow and wooden, and imitate the worst faults of the national conservative sheets. Sensationalism, false statement, stereotyped news do not spell vitality and truth. Socialism in the broad sense, has vitality and truth. Make a live paper, one prints out the truth at first hand, one sees, that is broader than any doctrine that is full of direct literature, character sketches, that refuses to accept "standards" in art, literature, journalism or sociology—that seeks truth, and the truth only.

If you can do this, you will have great paper, one widely read, self-reliant, and moreover, much more real and in the true sense, more Socialist than any Socialist paper now existing. HUTCHINS HAPGOOD, Short Hills, N. J., April 2, 1910.

TONIGHT.

By Beatrice M. Barry.

Love me tonight! Fold your arms around me—

Hurt me—I do but glory in your night!

Thou' your fierce strength absorb my gulf and drown me,

Love me tonight!

The world's wild stress sounds less than our own heart-beat;

Its puny nothingness sinks out of sight.

Just you and I and Love alone left, sweet!

Love me tonight!

Love me tonight! I care not for tomorrow—

Look in my eyes, aglow with Love's own light;

Full soon enough will come day's dawn and sorrow—

Love me tonight!

—Critic and Gaiety.

The heroic statue of the noble man which it is proposed to place in the entrance to New York harbor have to be carefully labeled as the ignorant foreigners will not take it for an advertisement for tobacco trust.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.