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No. 3—No. 105.

THE NEW YORK CALL—FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1910.

Milwaukee Inauguration to be Reported by Cahan

Arrangements have been made with Abraham Cahan, editor-in-chief of the Jewish Daily Forward, who will attend the inauguration of the Socialist city administration in Milwaukee on Tuesday, April 19, whereby The Call will have special reports from Milwaukee Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Abraham Cahan is an able journalist and a veteran Socialist. The stories which will appear under his signature in The Call will tell in detail what the Socialists plan, the story of their induction into office and also their hopes for future campaigns and victories.

The eyes of the world are fixed upon Milwaukee. The hopes of thousands upon thousands of workers are centered in Milwaukee. Every one is interested in the plans of the Socialists for the administration of Milwaukee, the first big city in America to come into possession of the workers.

The Call is very fortunate in having so able a correspondent as Abraham Cahan on the ground to describe this first great triumph of the workers in America.

Papers Discuss Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee Journal reprints the following editorial comments from papers in various parts of the country, which, because of their diversity of opinion, are exceedingly interesting.

Chicago Tribune—The program of the Milwaukee Socialists is very like that of militant and overthrown Republicanism and Democracy. Twenty years ago the proposals of the contestants would have served "pour le monde" but nowadays would frighten no comfortable bourgeois out of his fringed slippers. Our sympathies are not with the vandals, therefore, but rather—humbly, if not politically—with the victors.

Springfield Republican—This is a day of surprises in municipal affairs. Mayor Gaynor's administration is a Tammany regime of reform that extorts a tribute from the anti-Tammany country may now witness the amazing spectacle of a large Western city governed efficiently, honestly and conservatively in accordance with the principles of a Socialist party and council. The first Socialist administration in a large American city will begin under favorable auspices. It may be hoped that in the high quality of its government it will be an example to all cities.

Chicago Inter Ocean—We are not saying that the Milwaukee Socialist administration is going to undertake all these reforms (advertised in their platform). It may be hoped that Mayor-elect Egan's election night statement certainly gave no hint of it. But if it does try to make all the changes, there is no reason why it shouldn't succeed—that is, if Milwaukee is willing to pay the price and the city treasury has the money or can get it.

St. Paul Pioneer Press—Machine politicians of all parties received a stinging and merited rebuke in the

MILIONAIRE ENDS LIFE BY SHOOTING

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 14.—With but sixty-eight cents in his pocket, but with stocks and bonds amounting to the value of several million dollars in a dress suit that lay nearby, Henry A. Dickinson, president of the Federal Silverware Company, of New York city, stood before a mirror in the Stratfield Hotel and fired a bullet into his brain.

All of the stocks and bonds were valued from thirty to thirty-six years ago and whether or not they still retain their value is uncertain.

Dickinson, who was prominent in the silverware manufacturing world for years, came here several days ago and took a room at the Stratfield. He was secretive in manner and nothing was known about him by the hotel people.

When he killed himself it was believed he did so because he was financially embarrassed and it was not until his value had been searched that his identity and wealth were established.

MINES TO RESUME.

Selected by Prospects of Full Summer's Work.

(Special to The Call.) WILKES-BARRE, Pa., April 14.—The workers employed by the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, numbering several thousand, were called today at the announcement that unless there are some unforeseen conditions the mines in this city will be opened for work steadily during the summer months.

It is said this is most unusual as the companies usually work half time during the hot summer months when there is but little demand for coal.

MEAT BOYCOTTERS SUSPEND ACTIVITIES

Postpone Strike Until After the Passover—Call Conference for Systematic Attack on Trust.

The meat strike came to a crisis yesterday when at two meetings, one held by the Hebrew Retail Butchers' Association and the other by the Progressive Women of the Bronx, it was decided to postpone the boycott until after the Passover.

The "Khillo" was declared responsible for the failure to gain a truce on meat, and strong resolutions condemning it were passed by the Bronx women. It was also decided to call a conference of all labor and progressive organizations to arrange for a movement to fight the extortionate prices.

At the Bronx meeting, which took place at the Clarendon Casino, Park and Wendover avenues, strong resolutions were accepted condemning the Khillo and the Jewish papers who have worked for the interests of the beef trust. The following are the resolutions:

"We, the Progressive Women of the Bronx, who have actively been fighting the extortionate prices on meat, realize that we have been betrayed by the Khillo and the reactionary Jewish papers, the Jewish Morning Journal and the Jewish Daily News, who have openly worked for the interest of the strike before Passover. Therefore be it resolved that we postpone the strike until after the Passover, when the pretense on which the Khillo based its activities will be obsolete.

"It is also resolved that we start an organized movement for a general meat strike to begin right after Passover and that a conference composed of labor organizations and progressive societies be called for some day during the holiday for the purpose of inaugurating the strike and for the discussion of the practicability of opening co-operative butcher shops; and be it further

"Resolved, That we condemn the attitude of the Khillo who worked for the trust with the object of assisting in robbing the poor by forcing them to pay extortionate prices on meat, and we also condemn the two Jewish papers, the Jewish Morning Journal and the Jewish Daily News, for the assistance rendered to the trust in open defiance to the interest of the working class; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Forward, the Jewish Socialist, the Jewish Daily News and that we recommend it as the only Jewish daily in America that represents the interest of the people and the welfare of the working class."

There were some arrests made in the Bronx and Brooklyn. Mrs. Klinkin, of 1324 Brook avenue, was fined \$5, and Mrs. Beder, of 1699 Washington avenue, was fined \$1.

LABORITES WIN

Australian Workers Overthrow Coalition Government in Commonwealth Elections.

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 14.—In the commonwealth elections yesterday there was a great labor upheaval. The Deakin government was defeated. The labor party gains ten seats among the representatives and probably six in the senate.

Alfred Deakin himself was closely run by an unknown, and other ministers were both pressed. The election of Sir Robert Wallace Best, minister of customs, is not yet certain.

There was intense excitement. Crowds waited outside the newspaper offices until after midnight, cheering and singing.

The labor party returns to power after nearly a year of the government formed in May, 1909, after the defeat of the labor ministry by a free trade, protectionist and anti-Socialist party, united under Alfred Deakin to compass its overthrow. He came into power on the announcement of a naval and military defense policy.

OLIVER ON THE JOB

"Paradise Park Jimmy" Helps Kill Income Tax Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—Assemblyman "Paradise Park Jimmy" Oliver, the Tammany legislator, who yesterday prevented the passage of the assembly of the Murray bill, approving the income tax constitution amendment, explained today that he moved adjournment because he was tired and so were other members, because there had been such a long session—it lasted from 11 to 3.

His explanation has not satisfied the friends of the proposition, who declare that Oliver made the move to kill the bill, despite the fact that the Democratic party is pledged to the income tax, and many of them put Oliver's action in a par with that of Representative Fitzgerald in saving Cannon at the opening session of Congress.

Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association

Meeting Tonight. The regular meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association will be held on Friday, April 15, 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 245 East 54th street, Manhattan.

Among other matters on the order of business will be the following: Election of a treasurer in place of Frank Hill, whose term of office expired last January and whose election was postponed.

The election of a member of the board of management in place of Comrade Walsh, whose seat was declared vacant.

The consideration and adoption of proposed by-laws.

The board of management has some interesting matters to report and the attendance of every member of the association is desired and requested.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT. W. C. P. A. W. W. PARSAGE, President. J. GERBER, Secretary.

MORE STEEL TRUST CONCENTRATION

All Business Being Centered at Gary, Ind., in Order to Crush Labor.

(Special to The Call.) PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 14.—That the steel trust plans to center all its mills finally in Gary, Ind., there seems to be little doubt. Not only is the Gary plant being extended as rapidly as possible, but mills in other parts of the country are being abandoned, and the orders sent to the big steel center in Indiana. The abandonment of the Etna Standard mill in Bellaire, Ohio, is the first move along this line.

The big corporation in fact has actually made the threat that it will do this if there is much trouble with the workers in other parts. It is said as rapidly as the construction work at Gary is completed the steel industry will be centralized at that point.

The object of the steel trust in this move is no mystery. On the other hand, it is well known to the employees of that great concern. Morgan made the threat four years ago that he would annihilate the Amalgamated Association within four years. And, it is said, he seems to be succeeding so far. For it is shown from an organization of 40,000 about six years ago, it has been reduced to less than 8,000 at the present time.

There is a growing feeling among the rank and file of the remaining members of the Amalgamated that the cause of this falling off in membership is due to its own methods. By agreeing to keep organizers away from the steel mills, where the latest machinery is being used and the majority of workers are foreigners, and confining itself to the tin plate mills, it is thought, the Amalgamated showed its weakness and at the same time gave the steel trust the signal to make an onslaught upon it.

Then it is also argued by a large percentage of the men that in permitting members employed by the independent works to sign the contract and remain at work, while those employed in the trust-owned mills are on strike, as is the case in the present tin mill strike which has been on since July 1 last, the workers are defeating themselves. It is even said that many of the independent mills are not independent at all, but are controlled by the steel trust proper and that the scheme is one of Morgan's shrewd ones and right in line with his threat of four years ago.

The Gary plant is non-union throughout. A complex system of spydom has been established in order to keep out organizers and to prevent Socialist or labor union agitation in its very beginning.

In harmony with this policy, too, the system of exploitation in Gary is as severe and brutal as the other methods of the steel trust. It is known to be a regular slave pen. It is even said that many of the employees of workers operate highly specialized and simple machinery for a mere pittance, twelve hours a day in most instances. It is said it is reasoned by the steel trust that if its wage slaves are kept busy working most of their time they will not bother themselves with Socialism or labor union propaganda.

Samuel Gompers has prepared an indictment against the steel trust at Gary condemning it for slave methods in dealing with its men, etc. Yet this is looked upon with little interest by many of the rank and file as effective in leading the steel trust to open its plants to organizers.

It is said the organization must have a more aggressive attitude if it intends to organize the men of the Gary plant and the steel industry in general.

VARN WORKERS EVERYWHERE.

A. F. of L. Tell All to Stay Away From Salt Lake City. (Special to The Call.) SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 14.—Warnings are being sent out to different parts of the country by the American Federation of Labor here urging workers to stay away from this locality.

KITCHENER TALKS WAR AND PEACE

Says That the "Whole View of the Future is One Made Peaceable by Force of Arms."

CHICAGO, April 14.—"Kitchener of Khartoum," King Edward's highest army officer and the future director of England's military policy, arrived in Chicago today on his way to London, and discussed the military future of the world. His discourse touched upon international peace, England's future military policy, the armament of Canada, the effect of the Panama Canal upon the world's future, army and navy growth of the next century and the part to be played by the Pacific Ocean in the panorama of world history to be flashed across the space of the next 100 years.

He took up the subject nearest his heart, international peace, but he talked guardedly, for, as he said: "One must be careful when a thoughtless word might be wrongly taken to mean something one didn't intend it to.

"I see no reason why international peace should not continue from this very movement. One never knows, however, when something will stir up your country's opinion there. It always pays to keep one's powder dry.

"England is at peace with all the world, but our surest safeguard of peace is always to be ready. Until the construction work at Gary is completed the steel industry will be centralized at that point.

"I don't think I can see the future of the army and navy of the future. The navy must be of first consideration. Either of defense or offense, the navy must take the initiative, but in pride at my arms, let me add, just for you, that they will have to depend upon the armistice boy before any nation can whip another.

"My whole view of the future is one made peaceable by force of arms. Even with international agreement of peace, force must exist to punish offenders."

ADOPTS LIABILITY

International Harvester Company Will Make Immediate Settlement for Injuries.

CHICAGO, April 14.—The International Harvester Company, with 25,000 employees, announced today that it will adopt a system of employer liability for injury and death of employees more liberal than that at present in force in any state. It will cover every case except that of intoxication or willful disregard of safety appliances, and will eliminate entirely the contributory negligence and the fellow servant clause of the Illinois statute applicable in such cases.

The scale of compensation provided is as follows: In case of death there will be paid three average wages, but not more than \$4,000 nor less than \$1,500. In case of the loss of one hand or foot, one and one-half years' average wages, but not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000. For the loss of one hand or one foot, four years' average wages, but in no event less than \$2,000.

The benefits will be payable as soon as the accident occurs. It is figured that the annual cost of the benefit to the company will be about a quarter of a million dollars.

STEAMFITTERS FIRM

Determined to Win Strike If It Takes All Summer.

Edward Meade, chairman of the arbitration committee of the Steamfitters, stated this afternoon that there is every evidence of the bosses' weakness. Although it has been a hard fight for the men on strike, they are standing firm.

As much cannot be said about the bosses, however. They are wrangling among themselves, having become tired over the loss of immense profits because of the determination of the men.

In spite of the fact that contributions are not coming in as fast as conditions would seem to warrant, the strikers declare that they "are going to stick it out and fight all summer, if need be. We are going to win this battle," they say. They have repeatedly refused to settle on the bosses' terms.

COME TO AN AGREEMENT.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 14.—An agreement was reached between the Nickel Plate railroad and its trainmen, yardmen and conductors, who threatened to strike unless their demands for a 10 per cent wage increase were met. The settlement will be made on the basis of the Lake Shore's schedule, which is to be determined by arbitration.

COURT DECLARES CLAIM FRAUDULENT

BOSTON, Mass., April 14.—Declaring that he had spent \$22,000 to "prove his rights," the North Dakota resident whose claim that he was Daniel Blake Russell, and heir to half of the Russell fortune at Meirose, has been declared fraudulent by the courts, insisted today he has "just begun to fight."

The court declares he was really James D. Ross, of Massena, N. Y.

"I am not only a loser, but I am broke," he said, "still some way I will raise the money to carry Surrogate Lawson's decision to the Supreme Court and I will finally win."

Special detectives are today guarding the William H. Russell home at Meirose. The townspeople have accepted the Dakota man's claim that he is being defrauded of his inheritance and a number of assaults have been made on William C. Russell by them. He declines to state if he will recognize the claim of H. J. Johnson, of Fresno, Cal., who is here also claiming to be the missing heir until he has had a "further talk" with Johnson.

ILLINOIS MINERS MEET IN CHICAGO

To Adopt Aggressive Tactics in Conflict With Employers—Shot Firing Case at Issue.

(Special to The Call.) SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 14.—It is well known that the Illinois coal miners are the most Socialist of the members of the United Mine Workers. It is in this section that the conservative leaders of the organization find the strong arm of the opposition. It is for this reason, it is said, that new changes toward a more aggressive attitude within the organization may find supporters.

As a new indication of this progressive spirit, the following statement, from Duncan McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois miners, with headquarters here, is significant: "The tactics of the operators in storing up coal during the last few months of the existence of the contract, and then the fighting of the union because of the reserve supply on hand, is making it increasingly difficult for the officers of the United Mine Workers to influence the membership to work up to the expiration of the contract term. It is making the international officers doubt the wisdom of working till the contract expires."

Over 75,000 miners are out in this state and it has been looked upon more as a "suspension" than a bona-fide strike. But, it is said, the men are getting tired of "dillydallying" and feel that they must take a more aggressive attitude toward the operators.

As a move along this line it is being urged that if the operators do not agree to pay the shot firers, as they are supposed to do according to the state law, that members of the organization who have been running the pumps in the various mines during the "suspension" be called out. If this is done and the pumps are stopped from running the mines will be flooded, valuable machinery will be greatly damaged and other losses suffered.

It is reported that the patience of the men is about exhausted, and are ready to employ drastic measures in order to compel the operators to meet their terms.

For more than two months the operators have been running their mines to the full limit and in many instances stocking coal that would not be used for several months. In this way, it is argued, they are prepared to stand a suspension without much loss to themselves. In the meantime, it is argued, the coal companies expect to starve the men down and in that way compel them by economic necessity to agree to concessions that would not be listened to at first.

JOINT COMMITTEE MEETS.

The joint executive committee of the miners and operators met in Chicago yesterday. Duncan McDonald acted as chairman. The conditions under which the mines are to be run during the suspension were discussed. It is said no settlement of the points at least may be expected this week at least.

In speaking of the situation John Walker, president of the Illinois miners, said: "I don't think any one is capable of making an accurate prediction as to the length of the suspension. It depends altogether upon whether both committees assume a belligerent attitude. The operators declare they will not agree to pay the shot firers, and that is what we are trying to get them to do. I have said that the controversy may last until August, but I may be mistaken."

This question of the paying of the shot firers is an important one. It is said by many that the expense upon the operators, they will not agree to it. Instead, they want to collect so much from each miner each payday in order to meet this expense. They have been doing this for the last two years and the miners' organization agreed to it, aside from the state law. But now the miners have decided that they will not continue such an agreement.

The issue raised the question among the miners of enforcing labor laws and the enactment of new ones through the power of the union. It is said by many that the union will have to take a more aggressive attitude in this respect if it is going to have the laws of the state enforced relating to the mining industry. The explosion which took place at Cherry a few months ago is pointed out as an instance. It is shown that there were several laws favorable to the miners, which, if they had been lived up to, would have probably avoided the terrible accident that occurred.

(Continued on Page 3.)

MAYOR HOOTED AND JEERED IN PHILA.

Police Sent to Disperse Strike Sympathizers—Make No Arrests—Cases Stopped—Women Want Injunction.

By EDWARD SHAMBELAN. (Special to The Call.) PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—During the inspection of the new Trenton avenue elevated line of the Pennsylvania railroad, Mayor John E. Reburn, who with President James McCree, of the Pennsylvania railroad, was of the inspecting party, was jeered and hooted by the mill workers of Kensington.

They eagerly embraced the opportunity afforded them to show their disapproval of the mayor's activity in the trolley strike. Crowds gathered at several points along the route of the inspection party. No physical violence was offered. Whether or not it was because of the threatening crowds was not announced, but when Norris street was reached the inspection tour was cut short and the train put back to Frankford Junction and thence into Broad street station.

That the mayor was to be in Kensington this morning was widely known, and soon after the special left Frankford Junction after coming from Broad street, crowds gathered at various points. Frequently the train was stopped and the mayor and his party got out to make a closer examination of the new work.

It was at these times that men and women congregated in the streets and hurled remarks at the mayor. "You're the cause of all the trouble, and the sooner you go to hell the better," called a group of men and women at Norris street. Scores of factory hands turned their heads out of the windows and demanded to know if the mayor was on board the inspection train.

Remarks were voiced in boisterous tones from the sidewalks twenty feet or more below. "Where is he?" "Have you got him on the train?" "Take him down to the river and drown him!" was one of the yells raised. A number of the bolder of the factory operatives even took up positions on the roofs, and from these vantage points not only verbally abused the mayor but even jeered the train bands and the newspaper men in the two coaches comprising the "special."

Mayor Reburn, who had from the first ignored the jeers and hoots, and probably did not hear many of the unbecomingly things said of him, amiably accented a group of small boys. One tormented boy in the group responded to the kindly greeting with, "Oh, g'wan, I don't want to speak to you."

The mayor ignored the urchin's rejoinder and passed on as if nothing untoward had taken place.

At this the mayor's party were greatly discomfited. Jeering and stone-throwing crowds and piles of ashes and other rubbish between the car tracks created the opening of the Jefferson and Master streets today. The jeering and stone-throwing had been discontinued since the outbreak of the strike.

For some days past the strike sympathizers in Port Richmond have been aware that the line would be opened today, so they were prepared to hinder the program in every possible way.

Their plans were helped by the fact that this was "ash day" in that locality, and boxes and barrels were emptied along the entire route at an early hour this morning.

The first car to leave at Richmond street and Allegheny avenue was greeted by a large crowd at Amber and Somerset streets. They threw the ash on the car and stones were thrown at them, but the arrival of Lieutenant Duffy and a detail of police dispersed the crowd. The train was kept busy removing ash and other obstacles which filled the space between the car tracks.

Six more persons were injured last night as the result of reckless driving on the part of cab motormen in the employ of the Rapid Transit Company. The injured included a woman, three men, a girl and a boy. The total of those hurt by the cars since the strike began is now more than 250 persons. A car struck a motorist at 14th and Mt. Vernon streets and three persons in the machine were hurt. They were taken to the Garretson Hospital.

Walter Pincus, 1324 North 15th street, is suffering from a cut and a bruise yesterday on Chestnut street. Pincus, and Morris Miller, 518 North 8th street, received a broken arm and bruises respectively.

An eastbound car on Girard avenue ran into a crowd of strikers at West College avenue. The cab motorman almost ran over fourteen-year-old Catherine Dodd, of 1621 North 25th street. As it was the car was stopped within a few inches of the girl. Eugene Lester, 1410 Taylor street, was thrown against the curb and badly injured about the head.

Mrs. Abertine Hammer, 3123 North 10th street, was struck by a trolley car yesterday on Chestnut street. Miss Marie Spenser, accompanied by Miss Luella Twining, president, and Miss Leonora West, secretary of the Women's Auxiliary, filed the bill with prothonotary of the Common Pleas Court No. 4, Judge Carr, today. Reid and Willson will hear the injunction proceedings on Saturday at 10 a. m. Copies of the bill were served on City Solicitor Gensend, Mayor Reburn, Director Flinn, Superintendent of Police Taylor. The last three are named in the bill as the persons to be restrained from interference with the parade.

The shares of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company suffered heavy decline in the sales on the Philadelphia stock exchange today.

MUCH EXCITEMENT IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Resolution Finally Passed Aiming to Cripple the House of Lords by a Vote of 351 to 246.

LONDON, April 14.—This was a tempestuous evening in the house of commons. Scenes of excitement and anger succeeded one another, and at the time of adjournment the tempers of some of the members were so aroused that there is little doubt there would have been a fight but for the intervention of peace-makers.

The government's main anti-lords resolution was being debated. Closure was to be applied at 7:30 and a vote taken. Within a few minutes of 7:30 Premier Asquith tried to make his expected statement regarding the course the government would pursue if the house of lords rejected the resolution. The opposition resented this because the impending closure would preclude any discussion.

Ex-Premier Balfour led a skillful attack, taking advantage of the rules of the house to interrupt the premier's statement. It then became a battle of strategy between Asquith and Balfour. The latter, always cool and debonair, invoked the support of the chairman of committees, and after a keen tussle won a victory, obtaining the chairman's ruling against the premier.

It would be difficult to give an adequate idea of the storm that raged around the contending leaders while this little duel was in progress. Balfour's interposition at the outset evoked an angry outburst from the government's supporters, which was answered by equally tumultuous shouts by the opposition.

The anger of his opponents grew to fury as Balfour, with calm self-possession, ignoring the babel, met Asquith at every point. The Liberals, Irish and Laborites yelled "Shame!" and other rebukes at him, but he refused to be moved from his purpose of defending the right to discuss the premier's statement. Taunts, cheers and incoherent yells were bandied by the opposing parties, each utterance of the premier and ex-premier and the chairman producing fresh gusts, until the chairman ruled in Balfour's favor and asked Asquith to defer his statement. Triumphant Unionist cheers greeted their leader's victory. Many members on the government side seemed to be on the verge of convulsions in their rage.

Asquith took the situation calmly, but he seemed to be hurt. The quill-oline then fell, and the resolution, aimed to cripple the house of lords, was passed by a vote of 351 to 246. Then the resolution limiting the duration of parliament to five years instead of seven was carried—334 to 236.

ORDER MILLION COPIES.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—One million copies of "Uncle Jim" Wilson's cook book, issued by the Department of Agriculture, over which he presides, were ordered printed by the house of representatives today at a cost of \$10,000. Representative Cooper, of Pennsylvania, brought in the resolution. One of the delicacies set forth in the government cook book is "bones on toast." A recipe is also given for making left-over roast beef taste like canvasback duck—almost.

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CLOTHING, you never care for any others?

BECAUSE—no other make of clothing seems to give that feeling of entire satisfaction, that well-dressed sensation that **MARCUS BROS. clothing** for men and boys does.

TRUST RAISES WAGES

United States Steel Corporation Says It's Voluntary—Facts Prove Otherwise.

The presidents and heads of departments of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation at a conference in the company's offices at 71 Broadway yesterday afternoon ratified the proposal to grant a general advance in the wages of all employees other than high salaried officials.

The advance will amount to 6 per cent and will affect about 260,000 men employed in the various mines, mills and smelters owned by the corporation. Although it is claimed by the steel trust that this raise is voluntary and made in order to meet the high cost of living, the facts show that it is being done to offset the disaffection that is rife among the men and to prevent their organizing, if possible.

The tremendous activity of labor organizers is having its effect among the men and there is some uneasiness felt lest the workers cannot be controlled, hence this "voluntary" raise. The trust has an enormous amount of orders for steel on hand, which is contracted for speedy delivery and cannot at this time afford any large strike.

FIVE MEN KILLED BY DYNAMITE BLAST

Lackawanna Cutoff Claims More Victims—Four Others Seriously Injured—Names Unknown.

DOVER, N. J., April 14.—The insatiable Lackawanna cutoff demanded more victims today. A dynamite explosion shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon killed four men outright, injured five others so badly that none are expected to recover. One of the five succumbed to his injuries shortly after reaching Memorial Hospital in Morristown, while still another sustained injuries only a little less serious than his companions, who were taken with him to the hospital.

The nine men formed one contingent of a powder gang of about twenty men in the employ of contractors Walsh and Rees, who have a contract for No. 2 section, extending from a point about three miles from Netcong in a northerly direction. The nine men were working together charging holes in preparation for a blast. How the explosion came about will never be known unless the one man in the hospital who is expected to recover should be able to tell when he gets so that he can speak.

The dynamite sticks come in small wooden packing cases and it is thought that some one in the gang may in carrying such a case have tripped and let it drop. Both Walsh and Rees had shortly before gone about a mile above where the nine men were at work to fetch an electric battery with which to set off the blast. The men were preparing. Had the explosion occurred a half hour later both would have been on the ground and in all likelihood have shared the fate of their employees.

The explosion quickly brought others to the scene and the injured were hastily conveyed to Netcong, some in an automobile and others in wagons. It was thought at first that there were so many injured that a caisson would not hold them all, and word was sent to Dover for a coach. A special train was quickly made up and run to the scene of the accident, where the five survivors were taken on board. The run to Morristown was made in record time.

At the hospital the doctors held out no hope for four of the five injured men, and one of the four survived his arrival by a few minutes only. Three others, they said, could not live. The names of the five men were not known, while at the scene of the accident only the name of the foreman could be learned. All nine were said to be Austrians. The accident is said to be the worst of a long series of fatalities that have occurred along the cutoff since the work of shortening the Lackawanna line to Buffalo by thirteen miles was begun several years ago.

COUNCILMAN JAILED

Pittsburg Former City Official Held in Default of Bail Angered Court.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 14.—Peter Meyer, former councilman from the 28th ward of Pittsburg, one of the councilmen accused of grafting, was this afternoon committed to the Allegheny county jail in default of \$10,000 demanded by Meyer as the first councilman to be imprisoned. He provoked the court's ire by not appearing yesterday to plead, though he had been notified that he was wanted.

He appeared before Judge Cohen this morning and said he "understood" the court wanted to see him. He was roundly scolded for his not appearing before and ordered to find a bondsman at once or go to jail. Later in the day Meyer appeared in court rather abject and asked for twenty-four hours more in which to secure bail, but this was refused him and he was ordered to jail.

It is expected here that there will be a surprise of some sort sprung by the Pittsburg attorneys at Albany tomorrow, when the time comes for argument for the extradition of Hoffstad, Assistant District Attorney Seymour, who has really had charge of the prosecution here, had a conference with District Attorney Whitman in New York, after which he called up his office in Pittsburg and ordered certain documents and witnesses rushed to Albany by the early evening train tonight.

It is announced here tonight that the councilmen will, if convicted, ask for a retrial on the grounds that the grand jury was illegal and before the new trial can be granted all, including Hoffstad, hope to escape through the statute of limitation.

SAGES BAR DUTCH WOMAN

Who is of Age, Has \$380, and Is Not Found Guilty of Anything.

Wilhelmina Kerling, of the Hague, who arrived in the first cabin of the White Star liner Oceanic on Wednesday and was detained at the request of the Netherlands consulate, which received a dispatch from her mother, saying that she was going to meet a married man, was sent to Ellis Island yesterday. A special board of inquiry which examined her decided that she should be excluded as an L. P. C. or a person likely to become a public charge. Miss Kerling, who is twenty-two years old, and therefore legally her own mistress, has about \$380 with her. She said aboard ship that she found it impossible to agree with her mother and therefore had left her, and that her mother's declaration that she was here to meet a married man was invented to keep her out of the country.

She will have, until Wednesday, when the Oceanic sails, to appeal to the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor. She said on Wednesday that she would make a fight for liberty and that she never would go back to her mother.

POWER HOUSE DESTROYED.

KITTANNING, Pa., April 14.—The power house of the Kittanning Electric Light and the Kittanning and Leechburg Street Railways Company was destroyed by fire today following a gas explosion. The loss is \$260,000.

ATTENTION

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REP. RAINEY GIVES PARSONS HOT SHOT

Important Measure Calling for Infraction Defeated by a Vote of 144 to 121.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—A sensational attack upon Attorney General Wickersham, Henry W. Taft, brother of the President, and John E. Parsons, former counsel general of the American Sugar Refining Company, was made in the house today by Representative Rainey, of Illinois. Rainey charged that "Wickersham was a sugar trust lawyer," that Henry W. Taft was also a sugar trust lawyer, and that John E. Parsons directed the "infamies" of the sugar trust for years.

A highly interesting feature of the debate was the defense of his father made by Representative Herbert Parsons. Rainey had charged that John E. Parsons was now under indictment and that he was pleading the statutes of limitation. Representative Parsons, his face drawn, arose in his place. Rainey declined to yield, but did yield later to Representative Bennett, of New York, who said that John E. Parsons had not pleaded the statutes of limitation.

"Well, if he did not plead he was advised to enter the plea," retorted Rainey. "Will the gentleman give us his authority for that statement?" asked Representative Stafford, Representative Rainey did not reply.

Later in the debate Representative Parsons got the floor in his own right, saying, "Henry W. Taft is not now in the employ of the American Sugar Refining Company. Being an excellent lawyer, he had been retained two or three years ago in civil litigation. He had had nothing to do with the criminal prosecutions now pending. The clients he represented in the civil actions had been indicted." Mr. Parsons said he was ready to answer any questions any member of the house chose to ask him. No one took advantage of the offer.

OUT OF WORK: KILLS SELF.

No Employment, No Funds, Joseph W. McMullin Takes His Life.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Joseph W. McMullin, member of a prominent and wealthy family of Baldwinville, N. Y., ended his life by drinking carbolic acid in a hotel at Sixty-third street and Stewart avenue today.

MARK TWAIN VERY ILL.

Mark Twain, otherwise Samuel L. Clemens, who has been seeking health in Bermuda for the last several months, returned yesterday an invalid by the Quebec line steamship Oceanic. Dr. Edward E. Quinard, his physician, who has known the humorist intimately many years, or as the doctor himself remarked, "Since I was knee high to him," said he was suffering from angina pectoris, and that he might live five years and might die in five minutes.

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REP. RAINEY GIVES POLICEMAN ACCUSED OF BRUTALITY GORE

A case of outrageous police brutality in which the accused policeman has turned in his shield and disappeared was reported yesterday by Mayor Gaynor, to whom complaint had been made.

The man who told the story to the Mayor, Conrad de Fiebre, of 120 Kosciuszko street, Brooklyn, has a black eye, and said he had been in bed because of the beating he had received from Patrolman George T. Thompson, of the Clymer street station.

On April 1, de Fiebre said he was working in the cellar of a bakery at 134 Broadway, Brooklyn, when somebody violently closed the trapdoor above him, forcing to the street to reopen it he found that Policeman Thompson had closed the door, and got into a dispute with him. Thompson, he says, clubbed him over the left eye and cheek bone, drew a pistol and threatened to shoot both de Fiebre and his helper, Henry Hartung, if they tried to open the door. He arrested de Fiebre. After de Fiebre had been released the policeman went back to the bakery and tried to make it up with him. The Mayor was told.

De Fiebre and his helper got Inspector Sweeney to investigate. Thompson was asked to appear in court, but did not. Then a warrant was issued, but Inspector Sweeney reports that Thompson turned in his police shield, first and signal box keys and disappeared. He has been suspended from duty.

BUCKET SHOP MAN IS ARRESTED

Edward Altemus, president and manager of the Standard Stock and Grain Dealers, whose main office, at 76 Montgomery street, Jersey City, was raided by the police in January, was sentenced yesterday by County Judge Robert Carey in the Court of Special Sessions, that city, to two years imprisonment in the state prison for keeping a disorderly house. The company was fined \$1,000 as a corporation for the same offense three weeks ago. Counsel for Altemus gave notice that an application will be made for a writ of error.

The Standard Stock and Grain Dealers set up shop in Baltimore after the concern was driven out of Jersey City and Altemus and other were subsequently caught in the government's bucketshop dragnet.

The Stock, Grain and Provision Company, of 59 Montgomery street, Jersey City, has decided to "liquidate" that is, what the manager calls it, and move out of town. The company voluntarily offered to quit as soon as the management learned that Job H. Lippencott, president of the police board, had been receiving confidential reports about his methods of doing business in other cities.

BE GOOD TO CENSUS MAN.

He Will Be Around Today or Later Full of Questions.

Get read for the census man. Promptly at 9 o'clock this morning the official count begins and at that hour 1,700 enumerators will begin their rounds in Manhattan and the Bronx, working under the direction of Chief Inspector Falck.

Just two weeks has been allotted as the time in which to count the bones of New Yorkers and by that time every person, together with his x and his ass, or any other hooved animal that he may possess, must be enumerated.

SITUATION IS CRITICAL.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Ernest Loran, the American minister to Liberia, advised the State Department today that the political situation there is now as critical as it was a few months ago. The scout cruiser Birmingham he said, had arrived at Cape Palmas, having on board several Liberian commissioners who are on their way to confer with the chiefs of the rebellious tribes. The Birmingham will remain in Liberian waters for several weeks. She will be relieved after by the cruiser Des Moines.

WOMEN HISS TAFT DURING HIS SPEECH

Was Giving His "Reasons" for Opposing Woman Suffrage Movement. Says His Father Favored It.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—President Taft was hissed tonight while speaking before the National American Woman's Suffrage Association at the Arlington Hotel. It was a small hiss that got started in the back of the auditorium. It came when Taft was giving his reason for opposing woman's suffrage.

He told the suffragettes that he had been a thoroughgoing advocate of woman's suffrage back in his school days when he was sixteen years old. His father, too, the President said, was in favor of woman's suffrage.

"At that time," said Taft, "I was orthodox, but in the actual political experience I had—or I have had—I have modified my views somewhat."

Explaining his opposition to the suffrage movement, the President said: "We approve and support a popular, representative government, because, on the whole, every intelligent class which really is intelligent knows its own interests and is better qualified to determine how those interests shall be cared for and preserved than any other class, no matter how altruistic."

"But," continued the President, "I call your attention to two qualifications in that statement—one is that the class should be intelligent enough to know its own interests. The other qualification is that the class should be intelligent enough to take part in government. It is not the theory that Hottentots or any uneducated, altogether unintelligent class is fitted for self-government at once, or to take part in government. It is a theory that I wholly dissent from, but this qualification is not applicable to the question here. The other qualification is that the class should be a whole care enough to look after its interests, that it may be exercised by that part of the class least desirable as political constituents, and be neglected by many of those who are intelligent and patriotic and would be most desirable as members of the electorate."

It was at the end of this sentence that the suffragettes began to hiss. If the back part of the hall the sound was very noticeable and the President's stenographer caught it, for in the transcript of the notes appeared these words: "Hisses from several parts of the hall."

ASQUITH'S HURRY PROGRAM.

Nationalists Said to Be Not Satisfied With His Budget Plans.

LONDON, April 14.—Premier Asquith's proposals for disposing of the budget of 1909-10 by allowing only a little over a week for its discussion will meet with uncompromising opposition from the Unionists. It is reported also that the Nationalists are not inclined to support the government.

According to the present program, the house of commons on April 18 will be asked to pass a motion for closing various stages of the discussion without knowing what alterations, if any, will be introduced into the new bill.

Prime Minister Asquith announced in the house of commons this evening that an adjournment would be taken on April 28 for at least three weeks.

The History of Great American Fortunes

By Gustavus Myers

is already an assured success. The first edition was exhausted within a few days, and the advance orders for Vol. 2 were so heavy that new editions of these volumes are already being printed. Vol. 3 has been delayed owing to the illness of the author, but will appear in April.

Morris Hilkut says: "This work is an inexhaustible arsenal of facts for the Socialist propagandist, for whose purpose an ounce of cold, indisputable facts is always more valuable than a pound of plausible and abstract theories."

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INDIANA LABOR PARTY

Looks Like Hoosier State Organized Workers Will Enter Politics. (Special to The Call.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 14.—The last meeting of the Central Labor Union of this city it was recommended that every effort be used to have members of organized labor place on the old party tickets. The recommendation says: "Organized labor in this city and state should determine that an end should come to 'lemon' business, and that something more tangible than promises would be agreeable."

The call states that unless men wake up to the importance of sending their own men to the legislature, they will have another crop of "lemons" when the state body meets to frame laws.

The Socialists, however, were agreeing with the Central Labor Union's recommendation in so far as urging organized labor to put members of its own class in political office. They say there is a political party of the working class in Indianapolis and that the thing for every member of organized labor to do is to vote and vote for it as the real party of the working class.

ROBBERS GET \$10,000.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 14.—The safe of the First National Bank, Spring City, fifty-seven miles north here, was blown open today and \$10,000 stolen. There were at least five of the robbers. Several flasks of glycerine were found in the bank operator at the Cincinnati Southern depot was held up to prevent him giving information. The building was badly damaged.

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Style No. 1311½ Ladies' two-strap tan Oxford with leather-covered buckle and wing tip. Perforated quarter and straps and high Cuban heels. Also in patent and gun metal.

Style No. 936 Ladies' tan button boot with perforated vamp edge, short vamp, narrow toe and high heel. A leading style, graceful and dressy.

Men's Style, 462½ A two-eyelie tie in tan, Russia calf, gun metal and patent leather. Two oblong eyelets and ribbon lace. A young man's shoe, full of character and snap.

Tan Russia Oxford—also in patent and gun metal. Comfort, wear and economy combined in this restful and hygienic correct form shoe for little folks. Sizes 5 to 8, \$1.75. Sizes 8½ to 11, \$2.00. Sizes 11½ to 2, \$2.50

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FACTORIES: 511 to 519 East 72d.

DISCOVER POET IN A PENITENTIARY

Editor of Century Magazine is of the Opinion That He is a Genius. Asks for a Pardon.

Robert Underwood Johnson, editor of the Century, has appealed to the Minnesota state board of pardons in behalf of a poet who is serving ten years in the prison at Stillwater for burglary.

Johnson said yesterday that he doesn't indulge in sentimental non-sensibilities where convicts and crimes are concerned, but that this particular convict is a genius, and it doesn't seem right to keep a genius penned up for a long time when he was homeless, cold and hungry.

The prison name of this poet-convict is John Carter. It is not his real name, only a nom de guerre. The real name is known to only a few persons with whom the young man— he is twenty-four years old—has corresponded; most of them editors of magazines, who have bought his poems. Johnson hoped that the name would not come out because its disclosure might handicap the poet later on when he is freed.

Several weeks ago Johnson found in his mail a poetic offering which was signed "John Carter." The poem was entitled "Con Sordini" ("With Muted strings"), and it was accompanied by a letter to the editor which said frankly that the author was in the Stillwater penitentiary. "John Carter" hoped that the fact wouldn't prejudice the editor.

It didn't. As a matter of fact, the circumstance sharpened the editor's interest. He observed instantly, he says, that the poem had unusual merit, beautiful expression, feeling—inspired, that it was a bit of fine art. He printed it in the April number of the magazine with a footnote explaining the peculiarity of the case.

"I received," said Editor Johnson last night, "a number of letters from literary friends whose judgment I value highly. All of them were enthusiastic in their praise of 'Con Sordini' and the author. Some of them wrote that they were carrying the poem around in their pocket showing it to friends."

Johnson was so very much interested that he wrote to "John Carter" in prison. Presently he got an answer, a long letter which was phrased in a way that struck the editor as frank and manly. "John Carter" said he was serving a ten-year sentence for a burglary.

"He didn't whine, he didn't complain, he didn't beg," said Johnson. "He wrote the story of his experience as simply as it could have been done."

In 1904, when he was a boy of sixteen, he was penniless and homeless. He was beating his way on a night train one night in November and the brakeman threw him off in a snowdrift at the little station of Elkhardt, Kittson county, Minnesota. He was freezing cold and so weak from want of food that he was just

able to stagger along. He managed to get into the depot and he robbed the office of \$24.

"He was caught and six months later was convicted of burglary and sent to the penitentiary for ten years. Shortly after entering the prison he began to write. They publish a weekly paper in the Stillwater penitentiary called the Prison Mirror, and at first his contributions were printed in it. Later he wrote poems for the Bellman, a magazine published in Minneapolis, I believe. One of his poems which appeared in the Bellman was called 'Lux et Tenetris.' He wrote also for newspapers in St. Paul and I think in St. Louis.

"Occasionally he used the nom de plume 'Angelicus,' at other times he signed 'John Carter.' Harper's Weekly published a poem of his in March which attracted some attention.

"As I say, he is really a fine poet. In his letter he said that he was going to ask the board of pardons to let him out. He didn't ask me to intercede for him. Therefore, I did it. I wrote to the board that here was a genius whom it was a shame to confine. I suggested that since he was only nineteen years old when he robbed the railroad depot, five years should be enough punishment. I expressed the opinion that if he were released now he would make, in all probability, a great name for himself. Already he has obtained recognition, although he is behind prison bars. "From the board of pardons I received the usual perfunctory reply, which said that the appeal would be considered. I have heard nothing further."

"Lux et Tenetris" was published in Harper's Weekly on March 17. Colonel George Harvey, the editor of Harper's magazine, is in Europe, and it could not be learned last night whether Colonel Harvey has taken any action in behalf of the Stillwater prisoner. Several magazines and newspaper editors in Minnesota have interested themselves in getting a pardon for the young man, according to the news from Minneapolis and St. Paul.

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MAN TRIES TO ABDUCT GIRL

Said to Have Offered \$50 to Induce 13 Year Old Girl to Accompany Him to Theater.

Florence Combs is a thirteen-year-old girl who goes to a Catholic school, St. Anselm's, and daily walks home through a portion of the Bronx. Late Tuesday afternoon she had got as far as 142d street and Southern Boulevard, a lonely neighborhood even by day, when a man entering middle age stopped before her and exclaimed: "What a pretty little girl you are! Wouldn't you like to go to the theater? Or some soda, some ice cream soda, anyway?"

He tendered the girl a quarter for soda and tried to get her to take a \$50 bill to go see a show and generally spend on herself. Florence was so nervous that she refused the money. She was still nervous when she got home, and because her perturbation was evident her father, James J. Combs, a builder, living at 755 East 138th street, got the whole story. Combs was mad. He went to the Alexander avenue police station, where two detectives, Hagen and Farrell, were assigned to help him.

This afternoon Florence Combs came walking through 145th street into Southern Boulevard, just as if she were homeward bound from St. Anselm's. On the opposite side of the street walked her father, to whom she paid no attention. Over a block behind her walked the two detectives who also appeared natural. She had hardly walked a block down Southern Boulevard when a man hurried out of a doorway and fairly ran the block in pursuit of her. He did not heed the two detectives who snarled behind him.

Reaching the girl the man made an effort to grab her arm, but she eluded him. He stopped, and, after getting his breath again, began the same remarks about the pretty Florence. He said he was Max Rowley, thirty-two, salesman for a firm manufacturing locks. He lives at 944 Union avenue. Attempted abduction was laid on the blotter against him. He had to be locked up in the Morrisania station, since Alexander avenue station had no cell for him.

Asked about the \$50 bill offer to Florence Combs, he said he had never had that much money in his life. In a pocket was found a roll of \$50, of which a \$50 bill formed the wrapper. In the Morrisania cell Rowley wept for three hours without abatement. His sister, with whom he lives, thinks some mistake must have been made.

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THE SPENDTHRIFT. Daily Mail, Best Seats \$1.50. Spectacles, Goggles, Binoculars.

ILLINOIS MINERS MEET IN CHICAGO

(Continued from page 1.)

there, killing nearly four hundred men. The miners' union is now being blamed by many of its members for its attitude there. It is said if the men had refused to work in the mine where there was only one opening to the third level, 500 feet below the surface, that is all there would have been had to sink another shaft, as a second opening where the men could more easily get to the surface.

Secretary-Treasurer McDonald also stated in this respect at the time that if the union could have had control of the situation, even after the explosion, many lives could have been saved. As it was, inexperienced men directed the work to the detriment of efficiency, and the loss of many lives. These are the questions that the miners' union of Illinois is concerned with more than it has been for several years.

During the joint meeting that was held in Chicago, President Walker and Secretary McDonald stated that there are some companies who have agreed to the payment of the new wage scale and want to continue work at an proposition was presented to the operators in regard to the installation of electric lights and telephone system, under the new safety laws passed after the Bedford mine disaster. If these new devices are introduced, it is said, the chances of saving miners after an explosion will be greatly improved.

PRIDE REBELS AGAINST CELL

Dignified Homeless Stranger Disliked Station House Accommodations.

A dignified looking man, wearing a threadbare but well brushed clothing, walked into the Lee avenue station, Brooklyn, and explained to the lieutenant in charge that he was Herman Braun, fifty-six years old, a bachelor, and homeless. He said that he had been wealthy at one time but had met with reverses, which accounted for his present condition.

THE "SICK MAN" IS ILL

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14.—Sultan Mehmed V. today suspended all audiences on account of illness. It is reported he has symptoms of appendicitis.

5 MILLION SWINDLE

Amount Illinois Central Was Mulcted of Goes Skyward.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Five million dollars is declared today to be not an extravagant estimate of the sum that the Illinois Central railroad has been swindled out of by an alleged conspiracy that is being investigated. Although the sum that the railroad is alleged to have lost was early set at \$1,000,000, the revelations made by the inquiry of the detectives put on the case by President J. T. Harahan are declared to have raised these figures until now it is nearer \$5,000,000.

W. J. Burns, the San Francisco graft investigator, and seventy-five operatives under him are doing the work, which covers a period of four years' operations, and has reached to nearly every city upon the system of the Illinois Central railroad. It is declared that President Harahan, whose resignation has been rumored for some time, will leave the service of the railroad within a short time. Much of the work, if not all of it, and the responsibility for the system that he heads, has been taken from his shoulders by W. L. Parks, the new vice president.

The failure of the St. Louis Terminal railroad, at the annual meeting in St. Louis, to re-elect Harahan as a member of the directorate, is taken as the first actual step to place Parks in the position at the head of the system. Parks was elected a director of the St. Louis Terminal in place of Harahan. The St. Louis Terminal railroad is controlled jointly by the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Alton.

POSTERS CAUSE HIS ARREST

Campbell Charged With Displaying Immoral Advertisements.

Maurice Campbell, theatrical manager, will appear in Adams street court, Brooklyn, for examination on a charge of aiding and abetting in the display of what are alleged to be indecent and immoral posters used to advertise an attraction at a local playhouse.

CAPITALISTS RIGHTS GUARDED

Authorities Very Careful of Injuring "Baby" Hoffstot.

District Attorney Whitman conferred this afternoon with Prosecuting Attorney William A. Blakeley, of Pittsburg, and the latter's chief assistant, John L. Seymour, regarding the status of Frank M. Hoffstot, president of the Pressed Steel Car Company. Hoffstot is under indictment in Pittsburg for bribery and conspiracy, and Blakeley asked that a warrant be issued for him charged with being a fugitive from justice. Adrian N. Larkin, attorney for Hoffstot, was present at the conference and questioned the validity of the indictment. He declared that what the Pittsburg officials really wanted was to get Hoffstot into that city so that they could compel him to testify before the grand jury.

GIVE A HEARING ON GRADE CROSSING BILL

The committee of the Board of Estimate which has in charge the proposal to revive in the legislature this session the bill to do away with railroad grade crossings in this city—not including street railways—gave a public hearing yesterday and it was brought out that the bill as it had been drafted provided that it should not apply to Manhattan.

Noticing that President Greaser of Queens was talking to President Miller of the Bronx, Shearn broke off to say to Greaser that the issue involved was not a joke and that the president ought to listen to his arguments.

"I was merely saying something to Miller," replied Greaser, "and I can assure you that I do not regard this matter as a joke." "Then, why don't you listen to me?" "Are you attempting to lecture a member of the administration?" retorted Greaser, and shaking his fist at Shearn he went on: "Let me tell you, sir, that I know more about that avenue than you do. I lived there thirty years ago."

President Mitchell, of the Board of Aldermen, said it was the opinion of the majority of the committee that the bill should not be sent to Albany in its present form, and a resolution was adopted expunging from it the clause excluding Manhattan.

TORPEDO BOAT CUT IN TWO

BERLIN, April 14.—Torpedo boat #1222 was rammed by the cruiser Muenchen during maneuvers last night off Samsitz, a watering place in Prussia. The torpedo boat was cut in two and two stokers were killed and a number injured. Other vessels hastened to the scene and succeeded in preventing the torpedo boat from sinking.

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AGASSIZ'S WILL FILED

Famous Scientist Makes Harvard University the Chief Beneficiary of His Wonderful Collection.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 14.—The will of Professor Alexander Agassiz, scientist and copper expert, who died on shipboard on Easter Sunday, while he was on his way back to this country from a winter abroad, was filed for probate here this afternoon. Professor Agassiz, like his father, the late Louis Agassiz, gave up much of his life to scientific research, and as a result, Harvard University is one of the chief beneficiaries under his will.

For Harvard University Professor Agassiz left all of his scientific equipment which he had collected for use during his frequent expeditions, and besides, \$100,000 is left for the general uses of the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology. This museum also is to receive another \$100,000 bequest for the purpose of publishing memoirs bearing upon the scientific expedition of the United States flag commission steamer Albatross in 1891, the Blake expedition in 1877, 1880, the Tropical Pacific expedition in 1859, 1890 and the Eastern expedition in 1904, 1905.

MARK TWAIN IS VERY SICK

Was Confined to Cabin Entire Voyage From the Bermudas.

Mr. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) returned to New York from Bermuda far from a well man. It was said when the steamer Oceano, on which he was a passenger, came into port that he was confined to his berth suffering from heart trouble and that he had been indisposed during the entire trip north.

CAPITALISTS RIGHTS GUARDED

Authorities Very Careful of Injuring "Baby" Hoffstot.

District Attorney Whitman conferred this afternoon with Prosecuting Attorney William A. Blakeley, of Pittsburg, and the latter's chief assistant, John L. Seymour, regarding the status of Frank M. Hoffstot, president of the Pressed Steel Car Company. Hoffstot is under indictment in Pittsburg for bribery and conspiracy, and Blakeley asked that a warrant be issued for him charged with being a fugitive from justice. Adrian N. Larkin, attorney for Hoffstot, was present at the conference and questioned the validity of the indictment. He declared that what the Pittsburg officials really wanted was to get Hoffstot into that city so that they could compel him to testify before the grand jury.

NEW HOUSE Cantor Clothing Co. NEW GOODS Maker to Wearer. 2164 THIRD AVENUE Cantor Clothing Company are now open for all. All the Finest Clothing here when you call: New Store and new Clothing, so come and see. The latest styles and in shions, nice as can be. Of course, Cantor Clothing Company Suits the best; Reliable always, so give us a test. CANTOR CLOTHING CO. 2164 THIRD AVENUE, COR. 118TH STREET All goods bought from us kept in Repair for one year.

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

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION UNION STAMP Factory No.

NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES Do Not Buy ANY SHOES

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

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

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

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION 249 SUMNER STREET, BOSTON John F. Tobin, President, Chas. L. Balne, Sec.-Treas.

THE BEST FOR 12 DOLLARS

Style 321

RIISING DEATH RATE FROM OVERCROWDING

Terrible Arraignment of City Conditions in Report of Committee on Congestion.

A report just issued by the committee on congestion of the population of New York city is brimful of startling facts that are calculated to throw the staid citizens of the Greater City into spasms of horror when the situation that exists is more generally known.

In the past, when agitators or lecturers from the Socialist party presented such facts as they could obtain before the people, they were characterized as alarmists, pessimists and fomenters of class hatred.

Lack of space prevents us from giving the report in full, but we will print some of the striking statements for the consideration of our readers, feeling sure that they will be of great interest to them.

Congestion and the Death Rate.—Death Rates in Congested Districts.—It is a well established fact that the greater the overcrowding per room the higher the death rate, for the same races and nationalities.

The death rate per 1,000 in New York was in 1908, 16.5; Berlin, 15.4; Hamburg, 15.3; Edinburgh, 15.2; St. Louis, 14.54; Chicago, 14.1; Cleveland, 13.98; London, 13.8.

The Death Rates in Congested Blocks.—The true death rate must be studied for limited districts. The death rate per 1,000 among children under five years for 1905-6 was:

From acute respiratory diseases, in New York city, 12.7; in six congested Italian blocks, 17.9 to 49.

From diarrheal diseases, in New York city, 12.9; in six congested Italian blocks, 13.8 to 23.3.

From diphtheria, in New York city, 2.80; in six congested Italian blocks, 3.20 to 8.80.

Italians and Jews are among the most congested people in New York, and Italian children have a death rate almost five times that of the city as a whole from measles, and the highest mortality from scarlet fever and whooping cough, with the Hebrew children a close second.

Their mortality from diarrheal diseases is double that of the city as a whole. Dr. Antonio Stella states that the lack of fresh air and the congestion of bedrooms are at the base of all the ills of Italian children.

The death rate in one of the most congested Italian blocks in 1905 was, for males, about one-half higher, and for females over one-half than that of the city as a whole.

Public School Condition.—It is admitted, first, that there should be no more than thirty-five pupils registered to a schoolroom; second, that there should be at least thirty square feet area for every child registered in the public schools.

Out of 469 schools in Greater New York, only 129, one-fourth, averaged an adequate number of rooms, and that only when they were badly lighted and unused and unusable rooms were included.

One hundred and sixty-two, or about one-third, of the schools averaged over forty-five pupils registered to every room in the building, while sixteen schools, one-third, had over sixty pupils registered to every good, bad and indifferent room in the building.

Below 15th street less than one-fifth of the schools averaged over forty-five pupils registered to every room in the building, while sixteen schools, one-third, had over sixty pupils registered to every good, bad and indifferent room in the building.

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GRAND OPENING Saturday, April 16 P. BARAN'S

Cloak and Suit House ANNOUNCES HIS REMOVAL TO THE NEW ELEGANT QUARTERS

2162 Third Avenue, N. W. Corner 118th St.

You are cordially invited to our opening exhibition of imported Gowns and high-grade tailored Suits. In our new larger quarters we will be able to serve our patrons better in workmanship, style and price.

Please Call and Receive One of Our Handsome Souvenirs.

Saturday, April 16

P. BARAN 2162 THIRD AVENUE N. W. Cor. 118th Street

Patronize Call Advertisers and Do Not Forget to Say Why You Do So.

of the kindergarten and elementary schools had an adequate number of rooms, five-sixths had over forty-one pupils, and one-sixth over fifty pupils registered for every room. About one-third of the pupils here were on part time. In the 23d Ward of the Bronx, below 161st street (the built up section of the ward), less than one-seventh of the schools averaged less than thirty-five pupils registered to every room, nearly one-third had between forty-six and fifty, and more than one-third between fifty and sixty on part time. In the 26th Ward of Brooklyn (comprising most of Brownsville, which is a typical illustration of how real estate speculation causes congestion) there was an average registration in all the eighteen schools of over fifty-one pupils to every room. One school averaged sixty-four and a half pupils to every room, one sixty-eight and one-third, and one over eighty-four pupils. Nearly one-fourth of the pupils were on part time in this ward.

This includes sites purchased, but still without buildings. In Manhattan every pupil averaged about one-half of the minimum area required, or 13 1/2 square feet; in Brooklyn, about four-fifths; in Queens, 50 square feet, or two and a third times the minimum area, really about a reasonable space; in Richmond nearly 155 square feet, or five times the minimum area.

Treatment of Congestion Abroad.—1. By Establishing Districts or Zones.—In most German and some Austrian and Swiss cities the city is divided into zones or districts in which all buildings can be only a certain number of stories in height and cover a stated proportion of the area of the lot. The cheaper the land the smaller the number of stories and the larger the yard area is the general rule, while in many of the cities buildings must be detached instead of being built in solid rows. Vienna has districts in which five-story, four-story, three-story and only two-story buildings are permitted. Cologne, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Munich, Dusseldorf, Zurich and other cities have similar zones or districts. The construction of factories is also prohibited in most sections of these cities, but special districts are reserved for them, and the railroads co-operate by providing sidings, so that freight can be easily and cheaply handled. The suburban or undeveloped districts are always carefully restricted to low buildings with large yards, so that the crowded blocks of the centers and the older parts of the city will not be duplicated. England recently adopted a town planning bill, under which each city has the right to determine the number of cottages per acre, and so determine the population per acre. The prohibition of factories in certain districts prevents the massing of population in already congested districts.

2. By Requiring a Given Space for Every Occupant of a Room.—Austria requires in workmen's dwellings a superficial floor area for two rooms of 225 square feet, or an area about one-fifth larger than the New York tenement house law requires, and for three rooms 320 square feet, or an area about one-fourth larger than the New York tenement house law requires. The metropolitan police regulations of London require 450 cubic feet of space for every adult over ten, and 200 cubic feet of space for every minor under ten in apartments used for sleeping purposes, as well as living purposes, and a larger space than is required by the New York tenement house law.

3. By Careful Planning of Streets.—Streets are inexpensively planned and constructed to avoid extra cost to the tenants.

4. By Systems of Taxation.—The cost of local government is paid more equitably by the wealth of the community and the unskilled wage earner pays more nearly according to his ability. This system includes in the foreign countries which are most successfully preventing congestion: (a) A progressive tax upon the increase in land values, by which the community secures from one-tenth up to one-quarter of this increase, in addition to the regular tax upon land. (b) Exemption of small dwellings from taxation.

5. By Municipal Land Ownership.—Many foreign cities own large tracts of land in the cities proper—more than one-tenth to more than one-half of the total area, and a large part of the area around the city. Some cities pay all their expenses from the income derived from this land and do not have any taxes.

6. By Night Inspection of Tenements to See That There Are Not Too Many Occupants of a Room.—The number of occupants, adult or minor, permitted in a room is plainly posted in every room, and the number may not be exceeded, but in cases of absolute destitution the city provides suitable accommodations, or makes other provision for the family.

7. By the Construction of Municipal Tenements.—These tenements are rented usually to unskilled workers of low wages, but generally more than cost and net a fair return, though the cities borrow money for their construction at 2 to 3 per cent, not 14 per cent.

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GIANTS LOSE TO BOSTON IN 11TH

Ames Weakens and the Doves Score Winning Run on a Base on Balls.

BOSTON, April 14.—After Ames shut them out for seven innings without a hit, the Doves tied the score in the ninth and won the season's opening game in the eleventh by a score of 5 to 0.

Ames lost the game himself by passing the first man in the eleventh. Governor Draper, with members of his staff and friends, occupied a box in the section behind the Boston bench and Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, and his party were equally conspicuous, the mayor having consented to formally open the season by throwing out the first ball.

THE SCORES. National League. At Boston: Giants 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 Boston 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 2

At Philadelphia: Philadelphia 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

At Cincinnati: Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1

At St. Louis: Pittsburgh 0 0 2 2 0 0 1 0 5 St. Louis 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

American League. At New York: Boston 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 Yankees 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 2 0 0 0 0 4 Game called on account of darkness.

At Washington: Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Washington 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

At Detroit: Cleveland 0 0 0 0 2 2 1 0 0 4 5 Detroit 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 2

At Chicago: St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Chicago 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0

DRAKE SOLD FOR BIG SUM. WILKES-BARRE, Pa., April 14.—Manager Dwyer of the Wilkes-Barre team bought outfielder Drake from President Navis of the Detroit team for a price that is in four figures, but which he will not make public. He says it is about the highest price ever paid for a minor league player for an outfielder. Drake will play center. He batted .415 for Wilkes-Barre last season and was drafted by Detroit.

WESTON IS DAYS AHEAD. WILLoughby, Ohio, April 14.—Edward Weston left here today, resuming his walk to New York from Los Angeles.

He expects to reach Ashtabula tonight. This is Weston's fifty-sixth day of his walk and he is fifteen days ahead of his schedule.

NO RECIPROcity WITH CANADA. No Root Says.—They Will Protect Home Industries. WASHINGTON, April 14.—That a reciprocal agreement with Canada will be a work of long negotiation is the view expressed by Senator Root as he left the White House today after a conference with the President.

"It is obvious," he added, "that there can be no reciprocal agreement between Canada and the United States so far as manufacturers are concerned because Canada has put into operation a protective tariff to build up her industries. Therefore, such an agreement must necessarily deal only with natural products."

FAMOUS OARSMAN DEAD. Pete Young, one of the famous Eureka Four crew that won the national championship in 1876, is dead at his home in Newark. The other members of the crew were his brother, John Young, Watson Ryan and "Jack" Young. Watson Ryan was fifty-nine years old and was an officer in the Internal Revenue Department. The only member of the crew that is left is Ryan, who is superintendent of the Newark reservoir at Cedar Grove.

PICATO MEETS NELSON. Clever Lightweight Will Tussle, Besides Other Scrimmages, at the National Club's Stag. The National Sporting Club has arranged an excellent card of bouts to be held tonight at their weekly entertainment.

The main event will bring together Frank Picato, of Los Angeles, and "Lightning Dick" Nelson in a scheduled ten-round encounter.

Picato's neat defeat of Johnny Marto at the above club last week showed conclusively that he is to be seriously considered as a contender for championship honors in the lightweight division. In meeting Nelson he clashes with a lad who possesses a heavy wallop in both hands, has a splendid record, and is game to the core.

Ben Douglas will combat with Harry Powers in a six-round affair in the semi-main, while two good preliminary bouts have also been arranged as appetizers to the above line bill of fare.

TAFT AT GAME. President Sees the Season Opened at Washington. WASHINGTON, April 14.—President Taft went out to the ball game today. He took Captain A. W. Judd and some other friends with him and Chief John E. Wilkie of the secret service. A couple of secret services were there, watching the President ostensibly, but keeping an eye and a half on the antics of the Nationals and the Athletics, who opened the season here today. The President is an enthusiastic fan.

WATER CURE MASSAGE. Frank J. Saccorzy, 105 W. 124th St.

PAPER MILL STRIKE COSTS HUGE SUM

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., April 14.—The strike at the mills of the International Paper Company has cost more than half a million dollars. The loss in the Glens Falls wages was \$60,000; to Washington and Saratoga counties, \$12,000, cost of troops who did guard duty. The remainder falls on the company for transportation of strikebreakers, special guards and lost and delayed contracts. The company will sue the Paper Makers' Union to recover.

FREAKS CONVENE

"Holy Rollers" Meet in Massachusetts to Prepare for the End of the World. DUNBURY, Mass., April 14.—Satisfied, despite former disappointments, that the world is to come to an end June 21, hundreds of "Holy Rollers" or "Trine Immersionists," as they call themselves, are gathering here today in convention to prepare for the event.

Eva Brown, of Pawtucket, R. I., who last year predicted the coming of the Last Day, has had another vision. This time she says all things will end sure, and the Holy Rollers are beginning to get ready in good earnest.

HEBREW TRADES MASS MEETING. There will be a big mass meeting at Clinton Hall, 51 Clinton street, New York, tomorrow at 12 m., under the auspices of the United Hebrew Trades, where the report of the striking suitcase makers will be discussed.

WIRELESS SAVES 95. Call Brings Immediate Help to Foundering Ship. EUREKA, Cal., April 14.—Ninety-five persons rescued from the North Pacific Steamship Company's steamship Santa Clara, which foundered last night, arrived today on the tug Racer. Everybody on the sinking ship was rescued. The Santa Clara sank about four miles down the coast.

The Santa Clara, which was bound from Portland to San Francisco, had almost cleared the bar yesterday afternoon when her keel plunged into the sand and she sprang a bad leak. Her serious condition was not fully realized until a point four miles south of Table Rock was reached, and the steamship was pat about and an effort made to return to Eureka. Water poured so rapidly into the hold, however, that the fires were swamped.

Wireless calls for help brought the Racer, which was waiting at sea, and when the tug came up and got a line to her, and the transfer by small boats of the sixty-one passengers was immediately begun. A high sea was running and the work of rescue was both slow and perilous; but soon after 9 o'clock last night the last of the passengers and crew were safely aboard the tug, and the Santa Clara, then low in the water, was left to her fate.

The Ranger lay outside the bar all night, awaiting daylight before attempting to return to the harbor.

TRAIN KILLS WOMAN IN AUTO. MERIDEN, Conn., April 14.—Mrs. Edward Murdock was instantly killed, Mrs. John Sanderson was bruised and J. T. Curtis, all of Simsbury, received three broken ribs when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by a New Haven train here today.

Call Advertisers' Directory

Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, etc. Lists of various services and businesses.

LEVY BROTHERS UNION MADE CLOTHING. Your Spring clothes are ready. In point of general excellence in range of model, fabric and pattern, the present showing surpasses any previous effort.

WILL HUGHES REFUSE. His Friends Refuse Supreme Court Appointment for Him. WASHINGTON, April 14.—That Governor Hughes is on the job to stay is the opinion of the members of the New York delegation in the house of representatives here today.

CONFESSED HE KILLED WOMAN. RICHMOND, Ind., April 14.—Charles Reveale, aged nineteen, today confessed to the police that he murdered Mrs. Frank Allison, of Cambridge City, then set fire to his home, when she surprised him in the act of robbing her home. The woman's parents live in Milton. He was arrested last night because he had knowledge of the crime. He was formerly employed on the Allison farm.

THE CALL OF THE WOODS GETS JEFF

ROWARDENNAN, Cal., April 14.—After a long powwow with his companions in the training camp here yesterday, James J. Jeffries, who is preparing to welcome Jack Johnson, heavyweight champion, on Independence Day with proper zeal, decided that he was working too hard.

Accordingly, the aforementioned James J. has reduced his gymnasium and heavy work on the handball courts. He will try for a time the pleasures that one Izaak Walton is said to have found in hauling fish out of their watery haunts. Fishing trips, with an occasional touch of road work tossed in, will feature the big fellow's training work for the next few days.

It is said that Jeffries made his decision on the earnest urging of Farring Burns and Bob Armstrong, sparring partners and Samuel Berger, the box manager. None of these men is qualified to give Jeffries advice on training for a fight. This big fellow realizes perfectly well. When men like Jim Corbett, Joe Choynski and Frank Campbell arrive here Jeffries will pay attention to their words on fighting.

His present companions merely called attention to the fact that Jeffries was working rather hard. The boxing affairs manager, though, this over and concluded that there would be a possibility of his going stale before meeting Johnson were he to keep up the fast pace of the past week. Accordingly he decided to lay off for a while, keeping his hand with light road work and jaunts through the woods.

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Union Shoe Co. 52 Avenue B, cor. 4th Street. A COMPLETE LINE OF Spring and Summer Styles. Remember all our Ladies' and Gents' Shoes bear the Union Stamp.

DON'T MISS NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL

The Four Big Features Will Be:

Hamlet and Don Quixote: The Two Eternal Human Types. By Ivan Turgenieff.

The Revolutionary Proletariat. By Louis Duchez.

The Socialism of Henrik Ibsen. By Robert Rives LaMonte.

The Little Patient of Ward No. 6. A Story. By Israel Orlando.

Among the Other Good Things Will Be:

The Origin of the Hill Fortune. By Gustavus Myers (First installment).

How Athens Fought the Grain Trust. (Conclusion.) By F. E. Whitaker, Ph. D.

Social and Progress. By Esther L. Edelson.

X-Rays. By John M. Work.

A New Esther. A Dramatic Sketch. By Oscar Leonard.

A Prophecy. A Poem. By Josephine Day Nye.

Woman's Sphere. Edited by Anita C. Block.

Socialist and Labor News of the World.

Not the Biggest Sunday Paper, But the Best.

O.W. WUERTZ PIANOS. 315 2D AVE. NR. 96TH ST. (MANHATTAN). 329 2D AVE. NEAR 101ST ST. (BRONX). 705 FITZING AVENUE, BROOKLYN. (OPEN EVENINGS.)

NEW JERSEY DIRECTORY. BOOTS AND SHOES.—Newark, Schilling's & Sons, 174 Ferry St.

RESTAURANTS.—Pittsburgh, Pa. Branches: New York, Boston, Pittsburg and Chicago. As an experiment take home a loaf of Pure Whole Wheat Bread, 12 cents.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.—Boston, Dr. Geo. W. Selwin, 254 W. Newton St.

WOMAN'S SPHERE

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

Special contributions and communications to Mrs. Anita C. Block, 745 St. Nicholas avenue, New York City.

OUR WEAPONS.

By Anna Rapport.

Ha, ha! Ha, ha! This quite amusing church is powers now is using to stop the growth of Socialism. We know that game, 'tis egotism.

Let it haul, 'tis now in season, 'tis fight the church with truth and reason.

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CREATES DISCUSSION

Five Men Withdrawn From Coopers' Union Because They Belonged to Religious Organization.

(Special to The Call.)

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, April 14.—The withdrawal of five members from the coopers' union here on the ground that they belonged to a local religious society which, they claimed, prohibited its members from belonging to any other organization, is the subject of much discussion among unionists and Socialists here.

Other members of the same sect, however, say that there is nothing in the rules of the organization to prohibit such a membership, and that the subject of much discussion among unionists and Socialists here.

The five members were dropped from membership from the union when they were six in number, and after that, as the shop in which they worked had a union agreement the other men struck when they were not discharged.

The pottery workers which the shop supplied decided that they would strike sympathetically to assist the coopers. As dish making is the big industry in the city, a strike would have paralyzed business entirely. So President Hughes of the national potters was sent for. And the strike was averted.

An examination of the laws of the union showed that it had no ritual of any kind, and there was nothing to in any way conflict with the views of any man. The result was that the employer of the five men in question found a cause to let them go, and signed a new union agreement covering that phase of the controversy.

As a curiosity, we mention that a special time of day is allotted to the women for the exercise of their right to cast a ballot. Probably this provision is intended to protect them from possible assaults of male voters.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN AUSTRIA.

In Austria, the Diet of the crown province of Krain has adopted a new suffrage law for the capital city, Ljubljana, which gives women the right to vote. They will be entitled to cast their ballots in person and not by proxy. One odd limitation is, however, imposed on them, writes *John Suffragist*.

As a curiosity, we mention that a special time of day is allotted to the women for the exercise of their right to cast a ballot. Probably this provision is intended to protect them from possible assaults of male voters.

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ITALIANS HURED BY 13,000 ADMITS

Steamship Lines and Labor Bureaus Deceive Poor Laborers, Says Mrs. Quackenbos.

(By Pan-American Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—That there are 13,000 steamship agents in Italy whose work consists of influencing their countrymen to emigrate to the United States by all kinds of alluring promises, is part of the sensational testimony given to the "House" committee on immigration by Mrs. Mary Grace Quackenbos, former special assistant to the Attorney General, who has recently returned from Europe, where she traveled much of the past year.

Mrs. Quackenbos presented the committee with a mass of evidence and documents showing that the Hamburg-American and other lines persuaded him to hand over the Italian agents of unscrupulous and dishonest "houses" of this country, who take advantage of the gullibility and ignorance of the Italian peasant and persuade him to sell the little property he has and secure passage for America, where "money is picked up on the streets."

She gave an instance where a steamship agent in a small Italian town first had and afterward destroyed a poster issued by the Italian government warning the peasants that thousands of Italians in America are "without work and in a pitiable condition." The same agent, Mrs. Quackenbos testified, was admitted to her and a companion that he was also a labor agent and that people too poor to pay for their passage were furnished the means by Luigi Alleva & Son, the New York bank.

Charging that New York labor agents, sending immigrants to other states under employment contracts, were deceiving them as to conditions of work and living, wages and hours of labor, and as to the length of their contract, Mrs. Quackenbos made an eloquent plea for the passage of the bill introduced by Congressman Sabath, of Illinois, calling for the federal control of employment agencies doing interstate business.

Mrs. Quackenbos, who has conducted the prosecution of peonage cases for nearly three years, gave the committee many instances of ignorant foreigners who had been lured into peonage contracts, who suffered indescribable tortures and hardships.

The told of one Joe Marks, a Russian tailor, who had been promised tailoring work in Tennessee, but was sent to the copper mines. He had never seen a mine, and was afraid he could not work there. He was driven away because of his worthless and walked across the Blue Ridge mountains without money or food. Later he stole a ride on a train and got to Georgia, where he was sent to a Georgia convict camp, where he committed suicide.

She gave another instance of three men in New York who were bound for Chicago. An agent said he would buy their tickets and put them on the train. He took \$200 apiece for the tickets, then took them down to the railway station, bought them 3-cent subway tickets, and told them these were tickets for Chicago.

The told of one Melio, of one Melio, who arrived at the Battery after leaving Ellis Island and was met by a parasite, speaking Greek. He welcomed his countryman, expressed sympathy for his well-being, learned that Melio was bound for the isthmus of Panama with \$15 in his possession. He aided him in finding a steamship ticket office to purchase his ticket, and took \$18 in exchange for a time-table and blue lithographed envelope.

"The question is, shall distribution of immigrants be carried on intelligently and equitably through the forces of our national government, which has no concern with money-making interests, but acts solely for the good of the nation; or shall we permit labor agents of foreign tongue to come over and establish in our large cities purely money-making distribution concerns? It is a matter of national honor, and we must decide it before the act which they hope to get they are tempted to deceive their ignorant and less enterprising countrymen."

TO DEBATE SOCIALISM

G. Wallace and Sol Fieldman to Meet Sunday Evening at Congress Hall, Brooklyn.

G. Wallace, ex-senator, judge and author, who, recently returned from his lecture tour in Great Britain, where he has spoken before the British parliament on the budget question, is to meet with Sol Fieldman, of the Socialist party, on Sunday evening, April 17, at Congress Hall, Atlantic avenue and Vermont street, Brooklyn.

Robert Elder, assistant district attorney of Kings county, will preside. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents, can be had in New York: Rand School, 12 East 19th street; Forward, 155 East Broadway; New York Call, 142 Pearl street; in Brooklyn: Labor Temple, 119 1/2 Avenue C; Brooklyn Call, 125 1/2 Avenue C; and in Newark: Newark Call, 125 1/2 Avenue C; and in Newark: Newark Call, 125 1/2 Avenue C.

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The Call

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GRAFT AND SOCIALISM.

In an editorial on the Milwaukee election, the Independent says that "a Socialist in office is about like other men. If he does not entirely lose his horns and forked tail, he at least does not utterly destroy life, liberty, and the pursuit of graft."

We readily acknowledge the superior wit of the writer of the above. We do this all the more readily since, by his witty word-play, he but confirms what we have been trying again and again to establish beyond the possibility of misunderstanding, namely, that graft is an indispensable accompaniment of capitalism and of every other social system that is based upon the exploitation of the workers. It is for this reason that a writer steeped in capitalist thought, even a witty writer, can conceive of no government from which the pursuit of graft has been eliminated.

"The poor ye shall always have with ye," is the never-failing consolation of every capitalist and labor skinner, for if, by any mischance, there were no poor, there would be no labor skinning and no charity giving, and then what would become of all our noble ideals? Why, we would simply sink down to the level of materialistic hogs! Similarly the impossibility of eradicating graft must be the standing consolation of every bourgeois reformer and uplifting journalist. If graft were, by any mischance, to become completely eradicated, what would become of our professional reformers, muck-rakers, purifiers, and uplifters? Why, if they wanted to remain in the ring and continue to fight for the betterment of mankind, they might have to become Socialists! And that would be really shocking.

So long as we shall have capitalism, we shall also have graft. The Milwaukee Socialists do not expect to be able to put an end to graft in their Socialistic oasis, surrounded as it is on all sides by the boundless Sahara of capitalism. But graft is not all one kind.

The kind of graft that results from the control of a city by the public service corporations, through the intermediary of the capitalist parties and their bosses—that sort of graft is as certain to be completely eliminated from Milwaukee during the coming two years of Socialist administration as it is certain that the sun will rise tomorrow. The corrupt partnership of business and politics, in so far as the city administration is concerned, will come to an end in Milwaukee on April 19 next. There will be no buying of franchises. There will be no buying of ordinances. Nor will there be buying off of ordinances. There will be no corrupt contracts entered into. Administrative corruption on a large scale, such as exists now in every great American city, will cease to exist—in so far as the laws of the State of Wisconsin will permit.

But capitalist society is honeycombed with another kind of corruption—the petty graft, for which there are numberless inducements and opportunities, and which is practiced under a thousand different disguises. Against this kind of graft there is no remedy so long as private ownership of the means of production endures. And the Socialists of Milwaukee are no such fools as to imagine that they can exclude this petty graft from their Socialist oasis. Should any Socialist official, whether elected or appointed, be found guilty of practicing petty graft, we may be sure that the Socialists of Milwaukee will be the first to expose him to public shame and to administer to him the maximum of punishment. But that is all that can be done by the Socialist administration of a city in which industry remains organized on the capitalistic basis, and which is surrounded on all sides by a capitalistic state and nation.

The "pursuit of graft" in every disguise and form will cease only with the pursuit of profit—with the complete overthrow of the capitalist social order.

NEW ZEALAND MUTTON IN NEW YORK.

Our benevolent tariff law for the protection of infant industries imposes a duty of no less than one-and-a-half cent a pound on imported mutton. But in spite of this prohibitive duty there has been brought to this port, for the first time on record, a cargo of 891 frozen mutton carcasses from New Zealand, via London.

High prices have been attributed to a considerable number of causes: The abundance and diminished value of gold, the tariff, the trusts, the inclosing of lands formerly used for pasture, the general expansion of capitalistic activity throughout the world, etc. The relative weight of these various factors it is hard to determine. But the importation of New Zealand mutton in spite of our prohibitive tariff and in spite of the cost of freight more than half-way around the globe, gives a sufficiently clear answer as to the immediate remedy. Open the gates of the country to the food products of Canada, Argentina, and Australia, and the trusts will be compelled to reduce prices at once.

But we do not expect this to be done by the Republicans, nor by the Democrats if they are given a chance. When the Democrats had the chance, under the second Cleveland administration, they manufactured the Wilson high tariff. And even when they did not have the chance and were free to play the role of free traders, they could not resist the temptation of voting with the Republicans for high rates, whenever their votes were needed. The present Payne-Aldrich tariff was helped out by the Democrats in Congress when ever the "insurgent" Republicans threatened to upset the plans of Aldrich and Cannon.

THE MILWAUKEE INAUGURATION.

The inauguration into office of the new Socialist administration in Milwaukee will take place next Tuesday, April 19. Comrade Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Forward, will visit Milwaukee as a representative of his paper. Comrade Cahan has kindly offered to wire his dispatches simultaneously to The Call and the German Volkszeitung. They will appear in The Call on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week. It is unnecessary to say that these dispatches will be intensely interesting reading to pronounced Socialists as well as to all friends of the movement. Nothing succeeds like success. This is a trite, but none the less true, saying. To make the immense Socialist success in Milwaukee known, appreciated, and understood in the widest circles will greatly help the movement throughout the country.

Comrades, get up the widest possible circulation for The Call of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next week!

SOPHIE PEROVSKAIA.

Hanged April 15, 1881, for Helping to Rid the World of a Tyrant.

By JOAQUIN MILLER.

I.
Down from her high estate she stooped,
A maiden gently born,
And by the Volga kept
Sad watch, and waited mourn.
And peasants say that where she slept
The new moon dipped her horn.
Yet on and on through shoreless
snows
Stretched toward the great north
pole,
The foulest wrong the good God
knows
Rolls as dark rivers roll,
While never once for all these woes
Uppeaks one human soul.

III.
And this that one might wear a
crown
Snatched from a strangled neck
And this that two might mock or
frown.
From high thrones climbing higher,
To where the parrot-like looks down
With harlot in desire!
Yet on, beneath the great north star,
Like some lost, living thing,
That long line stretches black and far
Till buried by death's wing!
And great men praise the goodly
Czar—
But God sits pitying.

V.
And did a woman do this deed?
Then build her scaffold high.
That all may on her forehead read
Her martyr's right to die!
Ring Cossack round on royal steed!
Now lift her to the sky!
But see! From out the black hood
shines
A light few look upon!
Poor exile, seek from dark deep
mines.
Your star at burst of dawn!
A thud! a creak of hangman's lines—
A frail shape jerked and drawn!

II.
She toiled, she taught the peasant
laugh,
The dark-eyed Tartar, ill-
inspired with her lofty thought,
Rose up and sought to be,
What God at the creation wrought.
A man! God-like and free,
Yet ever before him yawned the black
Siberian mines! And oh,
The khout upon her white back!
The blood upon the snow!
The gaunt wolves, close upon the
track,
Fight o'er the fallen so!

IV.
The storm burst forth! From out
that storm
The clean red lightning leapt!
And lo, a prostrate royal form!
Like any blood, his crept
Down through the snow, all smoking
warm.
And Alexander slept!
Yea, one lies dead, for millions dead!
One red spot in the snow
For one long damning line of red;
While exiles endless go—
The babe at breast, the mother's head
Bowed down, and dying so!

VI.
The Czar is dead; the woman dead,
About her neck a cord.
In God's house rests his royal head—
Hers in a place abhorred;
Yet I would rather have her bed
Than thine, most royal lord!
Yea, rather be that woman dead,
Than this new living Czar.
To hide in dread, with both hands
red,
Behind great bolt and bar—
While like the dead, still endless
tread
Sad, exiles toward their star.

THE MONKEYS AND THE TRUST.

By D. S. WEBSTER.

It was a strange tale that Professor Garner told me. Professor Garner, it will be remembered, is the great scientist who some time ago secluded himself in an iron cage in the depths of the African jungle, where he made a special study of monkeys. He had a theory that it was possible to reduce the simians' line of talk to an intelligible basis, so that we might have a speaking acquaintance with our ancestors.

I came across the professor on board ship homeward bound from Africa with about a dozen assorted monkeys. The professor, however, was somewhat downcast.

"Yes," he said, "these are the last of the primates. I was on the point of making discoveries of great value to science, when Colonel Roosevelt massacred every last monkey in Africa except these few which I had disguised as human beings; it was just a matter of putting some clothes on them."

"Yes," he continued, "I learned many queer things. I got close to the monkey's viewpoint of people and things, of Pones and Presidents. I actually believe that if the ex-President had only kept away about a week longer I would have discovered the truth about that Adam and Eve story. In fact, there was one fearless simian who used to come around my cage occasionally, shouting, 'I don't give Adam for Roosevelt.' But the deaf heard him, and seemed somehow to be affronted, and the monkey is now specimen A-828 in Roosevelt's collection."

"However," said the professor, cheerfully, "I shall take up the study of the missing link, and as Colonel Roosevelt will soon be back my investigations should proceed with rapidity."

Professors and such-like big game people are sometimes rather obscure in their statements, but to my common mind his last remark sounded much like lese-majeste to our prospective emperor, and I was glad when he came back to the subject of his more recent investigations.

"There was one old monkey," the professor said, "with whom I could converse quite readily. Of course you must understand that the sounds produced by the apes are very rudimentary. A great deal is left to the imagination. In fact, the greater your imagination the easier you can translate."

"Just so," I said.

According to the professor this fine old fellow told him a story that has been handed down among the monkeys from the night of time—a simian classic reeking of the primordial slime. It happened, as near as the professor could place it, some time in the Paleozoic age, possibly in the Mesozoic. A few million years doesn't matter—time wasn't money then. At that time there was a great and evil animal infesting the land. It was called the Dinosaur. The term for this in the simian language is "Trust." It is pronounced with a peculiar hissing sound. In fact, it seemed to be a hissing and by-word among the monkeys. This huge animal was a brute of extreme singleness of purpose. His one ambition was to devour every monkey in the land, working every day, overtime, Sundays and holidays, in the attempt to realize his aim. The mere fact that this Trust animal could violate all these union rules and regulations with such impunity would seem to refute the statement made by some students that Samuel Gompers flourished during the Paleozoic age.

In this particular place there were about 90,000,000 monkeys—big monkeys, little monkeys, hairy monkeys and moribund monkeys, wise monkeys and some who monkeyed with buzz-saws, and just plain monkeys. But each and every monkey feared the terrible Dinosaur. Every time he passed there was a rapid rise in his back adornments—especially along the back of the head and the spinal column. This is somewhat analogous to the general rise of things at present, and will give us some conception of the abject fear that disturbed the elementary mind of the monkey. At times they would ad-mo-nish and reason with the Dinosaur, saying, "If you are a good Trust we won't do anything to you, but if you are a bad Trust—why, we won't do anything either. If you would only lie down and die somewhere, it would be a great relief to us." All of which was extremely logical reasoning—for monkeys.

But the Dinosaur only held his fat sides and roared with laughter. He told the monkeys that he simply couldn't keep his jaws still. Then he proceeded to devour a couple of thousand more simians. This is known in the crude monkey language as "assimilating the smaller industries," and must have been a peculiarly painful prehistoric process.

The monkeys were extreme individualists then. They hadn't begun seriously to consider the great questions of evolution, or the soul, or high culture, or baseball. As for co-operation, it was a thing distinctly taboo. Each monkey hung by his own tail, which was certainly carrying individualism to an extreme end.

ists, from their partiality to red, are the direct descendants of this monkey." Obviously his name was Knocko-the-Monk. Knocko used to travel up and down the country and whenever he came across a bunch of monkeys hanging by their tails discussing the cocoa crop or race subject he would promptly bang out there also, and would try to make a rudimentary rift in their sensory organs. He was considered to be almost as pestiferous as the Trust animal.

"Fellow Monks," he would say, without even being introduced to them, "Fellow Monks, the great Dinosaur is devastating the land. Every day we hear of some fresh atrocity of that evil animal. If this keeps up there won't be a monkey left for the purpose of evolution."

"We don't want to evolve," the monkeys would chatter in chorus.

"Well," said Knocko, "if you want to live you've simply got to evolve, and evolution demands that you subdue the Trust in order to live. See?"

"What is this evolution?" the monkeys asked.

Then Knocko gave a scientific explanation of evolution from a simian point of view. Reduced to modern language it would be about as follows: "Evolution has a direct relation to tails. The fewer joints you have in the nether extremity of the spinal column the more curve you have at the upper. Now, for example, in my case you will notice that my tail is about three joints shorter than most caudal appendages. In fact I can only take one hitch around an average cocoa tree, whereas you take three. But on the other hand, or rather the other end, I am compensated by an excessive intellect and I believe I am developing an incipient soul, somewhere in my midriff."

By this time the monkeys were suffering from headache, so they cut him short and demanded what all this had to do with getting rid of the Trust.

"Well," said Knocko, "there are 90,000,000 monkeys, and about a half-dozen Trusts. If we only get together we can overwhelm the Trust. Instead of each monkey hanging by his own separate tail, we've got to hang together. It's easy when you get the hang of it. Competition was good enough for a protoplasmic clam, but it's foolish for a three-foot monkey to offer battle to a sixty-foot Dinosaur. We've got to get together, and shoulder to shoulder, and tail to tail go out and overwhelm the Trust."

"If you have the courage of a patriotic cockroach we will make the Trust look like thirty pebbles on a prehistoric beach."

Of course there were objections. Who wouldn't object to a red-haired monkey, with three joints missing in his tail? The principal objections were a number of pompous, reverend-looking old monkeys, with comfortable looking panaches, bald heads and beautiful side-whiskers—what we would call well-groomed gentlemen, if they were living now.

After Knocko got through, one of these dignified monkeys got so angry that he almost lost his grip. After taking an extra hitch upon his cocoa-branch he spoke as follows:

"Fellow-monks, don't, I beseech you, listen to this freak with the fractional tail. You can't change monkey nature. As monkeys are now, so they will always be. The only kind of evolution that is good for you is the kind you perform among the trees, trying to get away from the Dinosaur. I doubt if this fanciful evolution, even if it was practical, could produce a better animal than the monkey. He is trying to destroy the grand old faith of our fathers in tails, and wants to replace them with something that gives us a headache. The Trust is a great institution. Of course it has evolved a rather arrogant and ill-dispositioned tail, but the contented and philosophic mind can always pick good out of evil. The Trust gives us lots of exercise in competing to get out of his way. If we didn't have exercise we would suffer from dyspepsia, or gout, or neurasthenia. Besides the Dinosaur furnishes an incentive, a dash and vivacity to life, which is exhilarating—to the survivors."

"Hip! Hip! for Baldy," cried some of the younger element, cutting up a few monkey shins.

Then up spoke a female simian. She was a winsome young thing, with a reticent nose, and her hair and upper lip neatly parted in the middle. But though she was so beautiful, or possibly because of it, she was extremely conservative.

"The idea," she said, "I have seen some of these evolutionary things. A few of them live in caves a long way from here, and such airs as they put on! Why, some of them were wearing fig leaves, and I saw one strutting around with a dead rooster on her head. The hussy!"

Finally the discussion reached the eminently practical idea of regulating the Trust. No radical action was to be taken, but the Trust was to be fined. For every monkey he had devoured he was fined 3,000 cocoanuts. It was figured up and the fine amounted to 20,000,000 cocoanuts. And there was great rejoicing among the simians. The problem was solved and the Dinosaur readily agreed to the arrangement.

But, sad to say, it was found that when the Trust started to collect the cocoanuts in order to pay his fine, he absent-mindedly collected a monkey with each cocoanut and both went into the maw of the evil animal. So the monkeys, with really admirable forbearance, remitted the fine.

All this while Knocko still continued knocking and receiving knocks. After an agon or two the monkeys began to perceive that what he was preaching was good stuff. Then Knocko started to teach them how to organize, how to perform by squads, by regiments, by brigades. Of course it was all rather crude, not nearly as scientific as a come-rush or a football game. They made their first attempt on a rather indolent and peaceful animal called the Phila-fenible. They slapped it on the wrist, and nuzzled his hair, and then playfully buried it deep in the primal mud. It was hardly a fair test, but it gave them great confidence. A few specimens of this interesting animal have lately been found imbedded in that alluvial deposit called Philadelphia.

Finally the time was ripe for the great test with the Dinosaur. One fair Tuesday morning in early November, 582832 B. C., the hosts of monkeys marshaled to give battle to the great Trust animal.

The battle raged all day. The monkeys went for him tooth and tail. They punched his nose, they tickled his chin, they dislocated his necktie, they muzzed his white vest, they went through his pockets and took every cocoanut he had, about 785,380,982. They juggled with his jugular vein, tinkered with his beard, trampled on his feelings, and generally walked all over his scenery.

Then they changed his constitution, threw out his supreme court, pulverized his senate, and sat on his chief executive. The air was filled with hair and fractured tails, mingled with primal curses and other evil things. And the sun was darkened and evolution stood still, waiting breathlessly for the outcome.

Naturally, after having all these things done to him the Dinosaur was in a subdued and calm frame of mind. All he wanted was the loser's share of the purse and a quick getaway. But the monkeys tied him securely to a cocoanut tree. Then they considered what to do with him. Many and various were the suggestions made. Old Baldy came to the fore as usual. He wanted to cut up the Trust, put him in cold storage, change his name to Reef Trust, and continue business at the old stand.

Finally, Knocko got on the job. "Gentlemen," he said—and by this token the monkeys perceived they had evolved. "Gentlemen, don't act like monkeys any longer; don't reason with the lower end of your spinal column. Use your brains. We have got the Trust just where we want him. Now, let us take that sixty square feet of protoplasm and make him work for us. Let us put a harness upon him, and tame him and train him to do our bidding; to gather cocoanuts for us, to build our huts, to make our roads, to run our steam cars, to build our airships. He is a strong animal, simply gone wrong; now we will make him go right."

And the monkeys, using their brains, saw that Knocko was right, so they tamed and trained the Great Dinosaur. Tool of industry, and their lives were filled with comfort and happiness.

Now, the monkeys, not having quite reached the stature of men, were filled with gratitude to their savior, Knocko-the-Monk, and decided to erect a monument in his honor. So they constructed a great pyramid of cocoanuts, but strange to say the name carved on it was "Baldy the Monk," and all that remains of poor Knocko are a few descendants with a partiality for red.

HOW MARY BECAME A PLUTOCRAT.

A Little Lamb-chop Is an Extravagant Thing.

By W. E. F. French, U. S. A.
Mary had a little lamb;
Its fleece was pure as thine,
But Mary didn't care a dam,
For riches dwelt within.

It followed her on 'Change one day,
In gladsome and unglad way
To see a lamb once more.

"Say, why has Mary chained her lamb?"
The eager brokers cry.
'Cause Mary knows New Amsterdam,
And lamb is scarce and high.

Then Wall Street pooled stocks, bonds and "dough,"
It pooled both Bull and Bear;
So Mary sold the lamb, you know,
And now's a billionaire.

ADVICE.
If you have any kind of grab
Forget that you are poor;
Cold storage it don't be a dub;
Your fortune's made for sure.

FROM THE DIARY OF A STRIKING WAIST MAKER.

By THERESA MALKIEL.

November 23, 1909.
Ha, ha, ha! that's a joke. Indeed it is. I'm a striker. I wonder what Jim'll have to say to it?

To tell the truth, I really don't know why I'm striking—everybody else came out, so I went too. This afternoon a woman tried hard to tell us all about the strike, what it means to belong to a union and so forth. But I'd be blessed if I knew a word she said, except when she raised her eyes to the ceiling and exclaimed, like they do on the stage, "Sisters, mine—we are all with you!"

Oh, I'm so tired, and yet—I didn't work today; I guess it's the excitement. By golly, we had plenty of it since this morning. It was really amusing to see little Ray Goldosky jump on a chair and suddenly, without a moment's notice, stop the electric power. I believe it's her bravery that took us all. We were simply stunned—not only we girls, but Mr. Hayman as well.

Then one by one we girls rose, put on our clothes and lined up near the door. Within ten minutes we marched downstairs, shouting, yelling and laughing.

I never saw so many people at once in my life, as I did this afternoon around and in Clinton Hall. Talk about pushing and shoving, why, a body was half killed in that crowd. And what a crowd—why, some of them are too funny for anything. I almost split my sides laughing at the way they were jabbering with each other; you'd think their whole life depended on that strike.

I hope, though, it won't last long. I'd be blessed if I'd keep it up. It's good enough for a change, as a novelty, but to get excited and to take it to heart, like some of them do—no, thanks, none of that for mine.

Am I labeled already? I had to give my name and address and pay in, but it wasn't so bad after all; I gave them only ten cents. They say, though, I can't get my union book until I pay \$1.15 more. As if a body wants to pay that!

Oh,shaw, to listen to some of their talk; you'd think that we girls are as bad off as slaves. "Perhaps they are, but not I; I'm a free-born American, I am. I'm surprised Mr. Hayman didn't come around to settle; they said he would."

And the man with the big bushy head of hair? He looked so silly up on that platform, screaming away, as if the house was on fire. I just felt like asking him if something hurt him.

If Jim'd only knew what packs of fun I'm getting out of this, he wouldn't call me an anarchist; I'm sure he will.

It's a good thing just the same; this strike is; you feel like you are somebody. I really envy these little Jim girls the way they go in for it. When they only start to talk strike, their eyes flash fire. And the amount of talk they can put up—at times it makes you feel like two cents.

I didn't say a thing to ma when I came home; what's the use? I suppose it'll be over in a day or two, and she wouldn't be the wiser for it. Make believe I didn't have a dance when the music struck up this afternoon. And why not—we may as well enjoy ourselves while we can.

I'm not a bit sorry for going down. I didn't lose anything by it. Mr. Hayman will only be too glad to take me back any time. Meanwhile, I'm having stacks of fun out of it, and—perhaps it will help these poor devils who have to work for three and four dollars a week. I believe they've a real hard time of it, too. The way they look, it's enough to break one's heart.

We'll see what tomorrow'll bring.

November 24, 1909.
I was surprised this morning to see that the papers make so much of us. It seems as if everybody thinks, reads

and talks about the strike and—well, it's a good thing; it gave me a chance to tell ma that I'm one, and I had to give her a whoopie, so that Mr. Hayman has a chance to show he's got his one in the show. Come back, but won't give in to a union. I wonder why he is so afraid of it?

That was rich—they asked me to picketing. I'd like to see my ma made me real mad, just the way when little Ray was arrested, and the outrageous part of it was saying that she tried to hit me with that big ruffian. The poor girl had a hard lot as it is—she's whole family on her shoulder, she scarcely makes enough to her own soul and body together, she talks about bravery, why, there's no heat here! I really like her, but I just wish I had some of it!

When I think of meeting Jim, heart goes way down into my pants and yet—I'm pretty well fixed up and ready to Ray. Ma don't take any for my board and whatever I make for my own. But a body needs some these days.

It's really amazing to think of the noise we girls have made in the last few days. Why, I believe we talk more about us than they do the Vanderbilts.

Mr. Hayman tried to make me believe that there are more hands in the work for less than that we employ, and yet—the girls say it is so furious because he can't get them—nobody clean would take somebody else's place.

Ray said she'd rather starve to death than take another girl's away. I don't know that I could be so courageous. But I certainly feel like going back on the girls.

One of the speakers said the girls ought to be glad that we're on strike—it gives us a chance to learn things which we could never learn otherwise. I believe she's right—I've heard and seen in these two days that I ever saw in my life.

It's strange, what a difference a day can make, but the whole looks different to me today. I'm down for fun, but it's getting serious. Was to see Minnie; she hurt last night while on picket God! how they live. It looks as though they couldn't afford a day of idleness. Her brother is out of work; her father never was Sarah and Minnie are striking.

I really think that this business takes hold of you, measles, or chicken pox. You get the fever and no matter what you pers, you can't get rid of it until over.

Only one short week ago I was have laughed at the idea of my going down on strike and today—there with all those that's got to be as bad as the rest of them.

galled me to listen to the speech when she said that Mr. Hayman offers us nothing but a dance. But right after all. If I take up a book to look for work it says: "I wanted." When I'm an hour late tell me they do not need any more hands. That's just what she said. "It isn't the mother's daughter, or brother's sister, or Miss so and so, the boss wants, but a good, swift of hands. We don't count."

Another said that the trouble us girls is that we see life in shape of one immense entertainment and are trying to dance through it, but it isn't so. Life is a serious problem, and we must take our time to think about it.

By golly, if anything can make me think, a strike will certainly do. I've been thinkin' and thinkin' my head aches. I'm sure Jim'll have gone mad. Will see him tomorrow.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

Socialism will breed no Hooligans, and no Apaches.

A nice civilization which compels you to throw bogus fits upon the sidewalk for a living.

It is more blessed to give than to receive. That is why the kind-hearted Trusts let us do the giving.

Injunctions are necessary "to prevent loss of business in strikes." And if workmen are unable to inflict losses their strikes will, of course, fail. Ergo, give us injunctions, every time.

Rev. Charles A. Eaton, of New York, recently likened the churches to cold storage plants. Yes, and within this old doctrine, frozen with horror when Socialism knocks at the door, ready to liberate all the prisoners.

Edwin Markham, in his Saturday book reviews in the New York American, speaks glowingly of Anatole France's great satire, "Penguin Island," and alludes to the author as "an avowed son of the social revolution that is rising in all lands." Good!

Henry Watterson has seen many strange political nightmares in his day. His latest is Roosevelt as the coming Dictator. Now, there is a role that would suit Teddy to a t, and I believe he would dearly love the job; but, fortunately, Socialism will have something to say about it.

Dear Rose Pastor Stokes got in a fine interview in a recent issue of the New York Evening World, in which she "flayed"—that's the word the yellows love to use—the wealthy robbers who are contributing other people's money by the thousands to build a new Rockefeller church in the fall campaign. The pictures in the papers give no idea of her charming personality, her earnest, winsome manner when speaking for Socialism.

Samuel R. Moore, a New York court stenographer who became blind in the discharge of his duties, has been deposed and can shift for himself. That is the way a Capitalist, under Socialism, Moore would be properly cared for. If his fellow stenographers were not polit-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Editor of The Call: I have just read your editorial today's Call leaving it to me to defend myself from the charge of being written editorials unsatisfactory to Mr. J. Ramsey MacDonald. I permit me to say I have never tried to write editorials that would be satisfactory to a man who is on strike in a carefully prepared book on believing that "Socialism will be tardy by a Socialist party."

My editorials pleasing to such a man I should consider The Call board notified in calling for my immediate resignation.

I have not the slightest intention of defending myself from this or other criticisms. What I have written in record and shall be left to stand fall on its own merits.

ROBERT RIVER LAMONTE,
Sunday Editor,
New York, April 12, 1910.

I. W. W. LITERATURE.

Editor of The Call: Permit me to answer the question asked by Comrade Raymond Strickham in Monday's issue of The Call. I. W. W. literature, including a copy of the constitution, may be secured from the headquarters of the organization. Address Vincent St. John, Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Or Comrade Strickham will call on me and send me his address. I will comply with his request. FANK BOER,
1120 Amsterdam Ave.,
New York, April 12, 1910.