

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

The Call

The Weather.

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TELEPHONES 2271-2272 NORTH.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1910.

Price Two Cents

MINERS' CONVENTION NOW IN FULL SWING

1,700 Delegates at Opening Session of Annual Meet of United Mine Workers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 18.—Seventeen hundred miners, representing coal mining districts throughout the United States, met in Tomlinson Hall at 10 o'clock this morning, when the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America convened. The first day of the convention was spent in organizing. The credentials committee made its report at the afternoon session, and the appointment of committees was announced by President Lewis.

The tellers, who are counting the vote for the national officers, will not report until tomorrow, but it is practically assured that President Lewis defeated William Green, of Coshocton, Ohio, and that Edwin Perry, was elected secretary-treasurer of the Illinois district. It is believed, defeated E. S. McCullough, of Bay City, Mich., the present vice president, for reelection.

During the convention a new agreement with the mine owners will come up for consideration. Then the miners' delegates will discuss new methods to fight the employers in their objections to advancing a strike, on the principle that life should not be cheaper than the price of a few improvements. In considering this matter the Cherry holocaust will act as an added incentive for the miners to conduct a national fight.

The creation of a bureau of mines, either in connection with one of the departments of the United States government, or as a department in itself, has been advocated by President Lewis for some time, and it is thought some action will be taken on the matter.

May Unite With W. F. of M. Agitation for the amalgamation of the United Mine Workers of America and the Western Federation of Miners into one body will doubtless be carried on by members of both bodies. One of the interested attendants at the convention will be President Charles Mayer, of the W. F. of M. The strongest objection raised to the joining of these two bodies is that the members of one are metallurgists, their interests thus being different in many matters.

There have been during the life of the last agreement things that have not been calculated to promote the best of feeling between us and our employers, and the fault, or faults, has not been all on one side either," says the United Mine Workers' Journal in speaking of the importance of the new agreement to be drawn up. "A new agreement will come up for consideration. That agreement affects vitally every man in and around the mines of the United States and Canada that the others are coal miners, their interests thus being different in many matters.

Governor Marshall Makes Speech. Declaring himself in favor of the conservation of natural resources, but adding that he deemed the preservation of human life, and especially the lives of the men who are forced to work in danger, to be of more importance, and advocating a state liability law, Governor Marshall addressed the convention today.

1,500 MINERS STRIKE

Wilkes-Barre Workers Determined to Inforce Their Demands.

WILKES-BARRE, Jan. 18.—Fifteen hundred mine workers at the South Wilkes-Barre colliery of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, one of the largest mines in the anthracite region, went on strike today because the company refused to appoint a check-weighman as they had requested. The men have other grievances of a minor character.

Officials of the company say the strike is a violation of the agreement and that the men should have submitted their grievances to the conciliation board.

FOUND DEAD ON TRACKS. An unidentified man was found dead on the trolley tracks at Ocean avenue and Avenue J, Brooklyn, yesterday morning by John Morteman, of 1077 Rogers avenue. According to the police the dead man was about forty years old, of light complexion and fairly well dressed. They are uncertain whether the man was struck by a car or had met with foul play.

5,000 PANTS WORKERS GO OUT ON STRIKE

Demand a Renewal of Last Year's Contract and 25 to 30 Per Cent. Increase in Wages.

Five thousand knee pants workers will march out on a general strike at 8 o'clock this morning in New York and Brooklyn. The men will strike for the renewal of the old contract that lapsed on January 15, and also for a 25 to a 30 per cent raise.

The strike was called by the joint executive committee of the Brotherhood of Knee Pants Makers at a meeting held last night at 47 Grand avenue, Brooklyn. The Knee Pants Workers are affiliated with the United Garment Workers of America, and if the strike is kept up for any length of time the whole trade might be affected.

Of the 5,000 that will go out on strike about 2,500 work in Manhattan, 500 in Brownsville and the rest in Brooklyn and South Brooklyn. In all about one hundred and thirty-five or forty shops that will be kept open, but it is hoped at the meeting that will be held at the Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, at 9 o'clock this morning, that the other shops will be closed down.

Most of the strikers are men, only about two hundred being women. Compared to the amount of work done and the long hours, the knee pants makers are a very badly paid trade. The wages range from \$10 to \$16 a week. Long hours are the rule and much work the exception.

B. Wisensald, business agent for Local No. 19 and Te Tielter, for Local No. 19, will hold several meetings throughout the day for the purpose of raising funds for the benefit of the strikers.

The headquarters of the union in Manhattan is at 85 Forsyth street, in Brownsville, at 93 Putnam avenue, in Brooklyn, at 43 Manhattan street, and in South Brooklyn, at 222 Second avenue. This is the first time that the Knee Pants Workers of South Brooklyn have acted in conjunction with those of the other borough.

RANGEL GETS 18 MOS.

Mexican Revolutionist Sent to U. S. Prison by Federal Judge.

(Special to The Call.) SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 18.—Jose M. Rangel, the leader in the Las Vacas fight against the tyranny of Diaz' rule in Mexico, recently convicted by the subservient federal courts here of violating the neutrality laws, was sentenced to serve eighteen months at hard labor in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., by Judge Maxey. He was denied a new trial.

The sentence came as an even greater shock than the conviction. Even the capitalist newspapers of San Antonio, which have finally joined in the protest being made against the manner in which the federal courts are being used by Diaz with Tatt's permission, admit that the belief is general that the government failed to prove its case against the revolutionist.

The Political Refugee Defense League will probably appeal the case according to a statement made today by Secretary John Murray.

PARIS WORKERS ASTIR

Seamstresses Organize Union and Grocery Employees Demand Best Day.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The dressmakers' employees are carrying on a lively agitation for the purpose of forming a union through which they hope to obtain an amelioration of the miserable conditions under which they work.

Jean Allemane, one of the leaders of the Socialist party in the Chamber of Deputies, addressed a big meeting of the seamstresses in the Bourse du Travail yesterday, at which the girls resolved to organize a union at once.

BIG PROTEST MEETING

Many Speakers to Protest Against Spanish Reaction at Cooper Union.

An international mass meeting in behalf of the victims of the Spanish reaction will be held under the Pro-Spanish Revolution Committee of this city tomorrow night, commencing at 8 o'clock at Cooper Union.

MILK STRIKERS SUE BOSS FOR SECURITY

Company Retains Deposits of \$100 Made by Each Driver—Scabs Held for Shopping.

The hundred milk drivers who were locked out last Thursday by the McDermott Dairy Company have started suit against the company for the return of the hundred dollars cash deposit that each of them had left with the concern as bonds. Formal application was made by the men Monday, but without result, as the company flatly refused to return the money, which was supposed to be returned to the men upon request. Papers will be served some time today upon the company through Attorney Trice, of 150 Nassau street.

The withholding of the money by the company has been a severe hardship to some of the men, and the test only shows faith that the members of the union have in their organization. It is claimed that the company has refused to return the money for the reason that the strike has depleted their funds and that they did not have the necessary \$10,000 on hand.

Striker Freed, Scabs Held. The trial of the two scabs, John Gunther and Frank E. England, and striker Henry Heise, took place yesterday in the Morrisania Court. Heise testified that he was attacked by the scabs and that he barely escaped several bullets that were fired at him. Two immense revolvers of the kind that are generally used by members of the gangs that inhabit the underworld were found on the scabs and they were held in \$500 bail for Special Sessions. Heise was discharged and will act as complainant when the trial comes up next week.

Over 300 scabs were employed by the company to take the places of the hundred union men, but only about one-fifth of the work is being done. The scabs are all professional strike-breakers and thugs and brought from all parts of the country, a good many having police records in their various home cities. Many of these thugs left for Philadelphia on the 3 o'clock train yesterday to participate in the car strike that is expected in that city.

"There is no more money in the strike in this city," said one of the scabs to a reporter of The Call yesterday, "and it's a cinch that the company has not made anything on us. Some of the men collected the old bills, while others sold the milk to outside concerns for 2 cents a bottle, which is 7 cents below the regular price. The men told the company that the milk had been delivered to the customers and the company was none the wiser.

"When the company asked for the money for the milk we took the wagons up to the Bronx and deserted them in the snow-blocked streets. "We had a high time while it lasted. There were three men detailed to a wagon, while some of the large wagons had as many as nine besides the Pinkertons. Even after the loot was divided up between the gang our shares amounted to quite a bit."

Poisoning Tale a Lie. Alfred Connor, the business agent of the union, when questioned last night by the reporter of The Call about the charges that have been made against the men of poisoning the horses, said:

"The whole affair is a trumped up charge from beginning to end and not a particle of truth in the dastardly yarn. Not one of the horses died during the last week or even showed symptoms of poisoning. The only harm that was done to the creatures was by the scabs themselves, who have not the least idea how to manage a horse. The union men know each horse separately and think as much of them as they think of themselves and the whole story was originated by the company to turn the public against us.

"Most of the customers are with the men in their fight for better conditions and have stopped taking milk from the McDermott concern till it has acceded to all the demands of the union.

"The men have been working fifteen and sixteen hours a day, seven days in the week and three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, for \$14 and \$16 a week. The hours are from one in the morning to about six in the evening. The company promised to give the men 25 cents a day more and the first news that we received of the breaking of the verbal contract was last Thursday when the men were locked out.

"We consider that the demands of the union are no more than just and that the small increase is less than the increase in the cost of living. In view of the facts brought out in the recent revelations made by the different members of the milk trust, that the profits of the companies have been tremendous, we think that the union is more than justified in its demands."

PHILA. TRACTION STRIKE PROBABLE

Mayor Reybarn Takes Side of Company and Says "City Will Run Trolley Cars"

(Special to The Call.) PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—Within twenty-four hours it is probable that Philadelphia will be wrestling with another street car strike. The first of two meetings of union employees of the Rapid Transit Company scheduled for tonight, was held at 10:30 o'clock at the Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown streets. A vote was taken, and while no official announcement has been made, it is reported that fully 75 per cent of the voters have called for the strike. If this percentage should hold good in the second meeting, which is to be held at 1 o'clock tomorrow morning, the strike undoubtedly will be called.

C. O. Pratt, the national organizer of the Amalgamated Street Car Men's Union, addressed the meeting and counseled them not to strike at this time. It was his view that the opportunity did not promise success to the strikers. From the reported vote, it would seem the men have broken beyond his control.

If the strike is called, the vote of the men will be submitted to the national body of the union, before the strike goes into effect.

Specifically the officers and members of the union demand that the company pay them 25 cents an hour, which they held in abeyance at the time of the last strike and let them provide their own insurance and old age support.

The men have objected to the recently inaugurated pension, insurance and graduated wage scale plans on the grounds that the pension and insurance are a benefit to but a few, and that they already have an agreement covering the wage scale which is violated by the graduated scale.

The employees also charge the company with a breach of the agreement in receiving and recognizing a committee of a rival fake organization known as Keystone Union, No. 2, and with discrimination in various matters against members of the Amalgamated Association.

Fake Union of Spies. The Keystone Union, the men declare, was formed secretly by the company, of laborers, clerks, private detectives and street men, to disrupt the organization that brought about the last strike. The officers of the old union assert that with this second organization the officers of its employes are forging the majority of its employes to conditions that can be remedied only by a strike.

The trouble out of which the strike arose grows has been brewing several weeks, during which time there have been several unsatisfactory conferences between the members of the union who forced the demands last June, and officials of the company.

It is admitted by both the officials of the company and by the officers of the Amalgamated Association that the situation is acute. When R. Driscoll, president of the union, was asked a catch question yesterday, "When are you going to strike?" he replied that the vote of the men tonight would settle that point. He then refused to either affirm or deny that there would be a strike.

Officials of the Rapid Transit Company said yesterday that they had been fully alive to the gravity of the situation for several weeks, so that no move the men could make would take them off their guard.

It was even said in the offices of the company that its detectives, who are holding important offices in the Amalgamated Association's Union, had informed them of detailed plans that the men intended to execute if the strike were declared. In response to the question, that showed their apparent familiarity with the plans of the men, it was declared that the men would act at night time, but would all assemble for work at 4 o'clock in the morning, take their cars from the barns and then desert them.

It was asked if the company had been in communication with Berghoff, the notorious strikebreaker, who was seen in this city last year. It was said that Berghoff was not needed, as a good supply of scabs willing to take the places of strikers was available from another source. While they refused to say that there would be a strike, the transit officials did emphatically say that the elevated road would not strike.

The elevated road is a point of grievance to the union men. They declare that seven track-walkers who were members of the Amalgamated Association were recently discharged without cause, and that when the grievance committee of the union took their cases before the officials of the company the only reason assigned for their dismissal was that the company was cutting down expenses.

The union men also declare that employees of the elevated road who are members of the Amalgamated Association's Union are either being discharged or removed, and that their places are being filled by Keystone Association men or non-union men.

PHILA. STRIKES ANSWER BOSSES; NEW YORK WAIST MAKERS FIRE

Many Pickets Are Arrested and Fined—Police Brutalities Continue.

BOSSES ARE DESPERATE Consumers' League, in Lengthy Report, Says Girls Are Justified in Their Demands.

(Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—The Shirtwaist Manufacturers' Association has been officially notified of the action of the strikers in turning down the offer of bosses to have the workers return to work pending arbitration, in a letter signed by Abraham Rosenberg, president of the union, and Isador Sack, its secretary.

The communication distinctly gives the lie to the press of this city, which stated that the strikers are opposed to arbitration. Though willing to arbitrate their differences they are opposed to having the waist makers return to work first and settle the strike afterwards, and on the other hand they stipulate that the union must be recognized in the negotiations, as a condition precedent to arbitration.

The letter, which is addressed to Leo Becker, president of the association, reads as follows:

"We hereby beg to notify you that our striking girls have by referendum vote decided to refer to arbitrators selected by a board of arbitration selected in the usual manner, but before the arbitrators will take up the question at issue the strikers want their union recognized.

"If agreeable to your organization please select your two arbitrators and notify us when and where our arbitrators may meet yours."

During the day several pickets were arrested. Ada Rosenfeld, a striker, was arrested in front of M. Haber & Co.'s shop on the charge of assaulting a scab. Her real "crime" was that she spoke to a strikebreaker and tried to persuade her from taking the jobs of the strikers.

It was announced today that shirtwaist buyers throughout the country are being induced to boycott Philadelphia shirtwaist manufacturers.

The officials of the manufacturers to get concerns in small towns to fill their orders have been thwarted, and thousands of dollars' worth of orders are being returned because of the refusal of operators in those places to work on the goods.

Cutters Against Arbitration. In a monster mass meeting, held here last night, the striking Shirtwaist Cutters decided unanimously against arbitration with the bosses. Chairman Samuel Finn gave out the following statement:

"Almost all the cutters employed in this city are out on strike, and we expect to have the remaining few out in the next few days. We are going to fight this battle to a finish, and the bosses will have to concede all our demands. Not one of us will return to work until all the shops in the city are run under union considerations."

Besides a closed shop the union demands the following scale of wages: \$18 per week for experienced cutters, \$12 for assistants of the first class, \$10 for assistants of the second class, and no more than two assistants to each cutter. Overtime shall be paid at the rate of one and a half, and a regular week's work shall consist of fifty hours, with Saturday afternoons off.

a success that another will be held at the same theater on Thursday evening. Another benefit for the strikers is being arranged at Adler's Theater, 12th and South streets.

"Strike Will Go On."

Abie Rosenberg, who has been the strikers' principal spokesman since last night that the strike would go on. Many of the girls and women who went out are reported to be in desperate case from lack of funds, and do not know where to look for financial assistance.

In the statement declining to consider the action of the strikers, Leo Becker, spokesman of the manufacturers, declared in strong terms that the social workers, as well as the society, had allied themselves with the striking girls not for the purpose of aiding their cause, but with the thought of advancing the suffragette movement.

"They can be blamed," he said, "for every riot that took place and every assault which was made upon the operators who refused to join the strikers. These women injected suffrage into the situation. If it had not been for the support which they received from Mrs. Robins and the women of this city there never would have been a strike.

The strikers, many of them ignorant of the laws of the country, felt that with the support of such leading society women they could riot and assault at will, and that no punishment would come of it.

"They were told to keep up their fight, to remain away from the shops and that they would win a grand victory. Who is going to provide for them now? Their places have been taken by the strikers who would dare to discharge any of the help that came to him during the trouble to make room for a striker."

The removal of at least four factories out of the city and the fact that the action was to be followed by others, was also announced by Becker. It has been planned to give benefits in aid of the strikers, and it is said that at a tea to be given on Wednesday at the Elmer's Drug League, at the home of Mrs. John Read Pettit, at 221 Delancey street, and which will be attended by many wealthy society women, an appeal will be made for financial assistance to be given the strikers.

Consumers' League Reports. In a statement issued yesterday by the Consumers' League, the result of a twenty-two day investigation of the twenty-four shirtwaist factories, is given.

The investigation work was carried on by Misses Florence Lanville and Fannie Travis Cochran. The report, which is favorable to the workers, is in part as follows:

It is impossible to give a complete statement in regard to the most vital feature of the strike situation—namely, the question of wages, on account of the decision made by the Shirtwaist Manufacturers' Association that the members should not open their payrolls for the inspection of this committee. The strikers claim a decreasing rate of wage for the past several years, a very low minimum, and a great uncertainty of wage for even the more skilled workers, caused by the changes in fashions to which changes of rates are not quickly or easily adapted.

The last claim is generally sustained by the statements of employers that the changes in style do entail changes in rate, and uncertainty in the contents of the pay envelope. The matter of advance payment is still more difficult owing to the highly specialized processes by which all of the cheaper grades of waists are made.

"The significance of these statements, and the revelation that the clothing trades are subject at their lowest level, on account of the pressure of competition with unskilled workers, and home workers, point to the conclusion that the cause of the workers is a wise one. The lack of such an organization, in fact, seems to have been a strong contributing factor in bringing about the present unfortunate conditions in the local trade.

"The employers justly feel that they have cause for complaint in that they specified demands were made before their workers left them. On the other hand, such demands are impossible, as in any intelligent conference on trade matters unless there is a proper organization to formulate grievances or requests. The manufacturers by forming themselves into an organization have acknowledged the worth of organization.

Many Unions Levy Day Wage Tax for Strikers' Support.

ARRAIGNED MILITARY United Hebrew Trades Support Splendid Financial Support to Struggling Girls.

Although there was no change in the situation yesterday, the strike of the ladies' shirt waist makers continues with unabated enthusiasm. Secretary Shindler, in an interview yesterday, stated that at least ten big manufacturers are expected to settle with the union today. Negotiations are under way and all the demands of the union will be given.

A conference of Italian professional workers, doctors and other professionals was held yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the Women's Trade Union League, at which it was decided to launch a movement to organize the Italian workers of this city into the unions.

Rose Ferr, a sixteen-year-old girl who has served a sentence in the workhouse, has been doing good collecting for the strikers. In the afternoon she gathered in \$200. So encouraged has she been by the reception in that she has decided to remain there to collect still more.

Miss Elizabeth Dutcher, who is in charge of assigning pickets to various shops, has increased the number of pickets where the bosses make use of strong-arm men.

A party will be given to the strikers. Refreshments will be served and speeches will be delivered. Miss Dutcher, chairman of the Women's Trade Union League, is busy with the arrangements. The holding of this party is the result of a suggestion from O. H. P. Belmont.

The pickets were on duty at the shop of the Bijou Waist Company, Spring street, yesterday, where police and thugs had been especially brutal. Mrs. Bertha H. Mallory and Murray Greuning had charge of the pickets.

Ira Janovitz, while picketing in front of the shop of the Bijou Waist Company, 23 West Spring street, yesterday, was assaulted by Morris G. Giffard, a thug. He was severely beaten up and thrown into the gutter.

Girl Badly Beaten Up. Miss Janovitz called for help when a plain clothes man appeared and she pointed the thug out and ordered his arrest. Goldfarb, whose name is in the Rogues' Gallery and has a long record and who is under bond at the present time to keep the peace for an assault on a striker, was placed under ball at the Mercer police station. He was hailed out by the boss of the Bijou Waist company.

Three other men were also beaten up at the same place. They were Abraham Beverts, Barnett Baum and Charles Gorsky.

So far the appeal of the United Hebrew Trades has resulted in \$100 on the Half Day Wage Fund since by that organization some time ago. At a meeting held Monday it was reported that many unions affiliated with the United Trades have decided to tax their members to help the strikers in their struggle.

The laundry is levying an assessment on all the members to help pay the half-day wage fund. The best performance at Kessler's Theater Monday was a great success and brought \$275 into the treasury of the union. Speeches were made by Miss Leonora O'Brien and Max Kasimirov. The officers of the union extended their thanks to Kessler for his kindness in granting the use of his theater and the company for the assistance of the strikers.

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 2.)

The pickets of the striking shirtwaist makers the previous night in front of a truck firm at 21 Waverly place.

The reason Miss Milholland was arrested was implied by the police captain when he made the admission on the stand that he did not know "who the lady was."

Being thus deceived the captain treated her like one of the strikers, and this explains how it was that Miss Milholland landed in court.

The captain, however, was a poor witness. This was demonstrated when Miles M. Dawson, attorney for the Waist Makers' Union, got a hold of him and led him through a severe cross-examination.

This was to be the technical charge, but according to the defendants the captain did not use the language of the law, but had substituted the usual police vernacular, which to Miss Milholland's sensitive ears sounded like blankety-blankety-blank and words to that effect.

"Did you use bad language?" asked Dawson.

"The captain looked at the ceiling. "Did you, or did you not?" shouted the attorney.

But the captain's interest in the ceiling kept his eyes glued to it and he seemed oblivious of all that transpired.

At one time the captain's interest in the ceiling angered Dawson to the extent that he exclaimed: "An old witness like you should know better."

Together with Miss Milholland was arrested Henry W. Torney, first lieutenant of the Coast Artillery, U. S. A.

Others who appeared as witnesses for the defendants were Lieutenant E. M. Watson and Dr. John B. Laddy, a federal inspector in the Bureau of Animal Industry.

He told of having seen the policemen dragging the striking girls along by the neck and of becoming so indignant that he followed along to the police station.

Counsel for the defense expressed the view that his clients had been arrested for the offense of these masters, or lack of veneration for the police, while Mark A. Brown, attorney for the manufacturers, contended that they had taken part in holding an unlawful assembly.

Dawson sought to bring out the fact that Captain Henry had not warned Miss Milholland and her escort that they were creating an unlawful assembly by telling them to move on but had only told Miss Milholland that she was guilty of disorderly conduct.

Dawson moved that the complaint be dismissed, as there was no evidence whatever, and let forth the law regarding unlawful assembly. He said that his clients were not there for an unlawful purpose and that they did not remain after being told to go away.

"They were not in an unlawful position," said Dawson. "I am informed of being so, as they were told what to do and it was not unlawful. We seem to have in this country, your Honor, a special license, imported from Germany, which is committed when one does anything distasteful to the police. Even walking into a police court to give evidence is an offense for which one may be arrested."

Miss Milholland said that she had been sent out by the Women's Trade Union League to see what she could do to help the girls. She is active in the present strike, and this is her third experience with the police.

She had been arrested twice before for just such offenses, and she was not in the least sorry for her arrest and bearing the identity of her social and economic station, and causing the "cops" to mistake her for a mere working girl.

In the current issue of Survey, Edward T. Devine, its editor, favorably reviews the strike of the shirtwaist workers, as follows:

ROOT FOR PERMANENT STATE CONFERENCE

At Civic Federation Meet, Capitalist Statesman Says It Should Be Empowered by Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Senator Root was the chief speaker at today's session of the National Civic Federation's conference on uniform laws, and in concluding his address he made a suggestion that, if followed up, may result in the establishment of a new body representing the states and supplementing the work of the state legislatures and Congress, so as to bring the respective states into closer touch and harmony.

"It seems to me," said Senator Root, "that every state ought to appoint in such a way as it sees fit, delegates to an interstate conference to be held every year, authorized to enter into the consideration and declaration of these great inter-state questions."

Senator Root said that the authorization of such a conference and the agreement of the states to hold it would require the consent of Congress of certain powers and functions were conferred on the representatives of the states.

"I have high hopes," said Root, "that we are on the threshold of some effective legislation by all of our states and a removal of many evils and abuses that undoubtedly now exist because of the want of that kind of discussion and consideration and concentration of public opinion on state legislation."

It is apparent, he said, "that there is a wide field of government activity which belongs to the states and which does not under any kind of construction fall within the powers of the national government, but in which a great variety of most important legislation is necessary, affecting not alone the individual state which is legislating, but affecting a great number of the sister states, and it is upon that theory that we are now looking for greater efficiency in law-making and enforcing in that field by the proposals which are here."

Recommend Legislation to Governors. The conference at this morning's session adopted a report filed by Gen. Low, chairman of the committee on resolutions, appointing a committee to appear before the governors of states who are in conference here to present certain resolutions. One of these was as follows:

"That the national conference on uniform laws endorse the note prepared by the commissioners on uniform laws and hopes that the states which have not already done so will without delay enact these measures into law: The negotiable instruments act, the warehouse receipts act, the sales act, the bills of lading act and the uniform divorce act."

The committee was instructed to present to the governors a resolution to the effect that legislation should be adopted "to suppress and prevent the procurement of women for immoral purposes, known generally under the name of the white slave traffic," and the commissioners on uniform state laws were directed by the resolution to draft a bill to carry into effect the recommendation of the conference on the subject.

The committee was directed also to recommend the adoption by the states of pure food and drug legislation modeled along the lines of the national pure food and drug act.

At the afternoon session there were nearly 500 addresses made. Among them were addresses by August Belmont, John Hayes, Hammond, Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell. Belmont spoke on the subject of insurance for employees of transportation and public service corporations. He said that at a recent conference of the Civic Federation in New York a speech was made urging the compulsory use of insurance to cover the liabilities incurred through injuries to employees in discharging their duties, the corporations to pay the premiums, and he said he thought that this idea was fundamentally sound.

Gompers urged the adoption of English laws affecting miners, and he said that America was absolutely behind the times in protecting workmen injured in their employment.

Mitchell said that America was the only country in the world that maintains the old relationship as to master and servant and that these were established long before there was a mine, factory or railroad in the United States.

John Hay Hammond represented the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He advocated uniform laws providing for the safety of miners and said that the recent disaster at the Cherry coal mine in Illinois has cost the public for relief upwards of \$300,000, in addition to which it is estimated that the coal company's expense will amount to more than \$200,000.

PAULHAN TO THE FORE

Daring French Aviator Files 47 Miles Cross Country at Los Angeles. LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 18.—A cross country flight forty-seven miles made in one hour and two minutes marked the day's aviation at Dominguez field today.

Louis Paulhan winged his way from the park to Arcadia, at the foot of Mount Wilson. At the historic race track formerly owned by the late Lucky Baldwin, the machine was sent around the course a couple of laps before the Frenchman again rose in the air and headed across the broad valley for the home field.

The Gill-Dorsch machine, which met with a slight mishap in yesterday's trial, was again in action. Bechy made a good flight in the Baltimore fabric.

Curtiss made a futile attempt to lower his own record for quick rise, but could not come within twenty feet of the figure. The heavy head wind was blamed for the failure. He went out around the course, and when he turned the northwest pylon and started down the back stretch his speed with the wind in his back was estimated at over sixty miles an hour.

The meetings are to choose a general chairman for the trainmen and a general chairman for the conductors on each system to confer with the officials of the railroads on the demands.

At yesterday's meeting of trainmen G. M. Holliday was elected general chairman. He will ask for a conference with General Manager A. H. Smith and General Superintendent J. B. Bradford, of the New York Central. After the meeting the following statement was made:

"We expect an answer to the demands the day after tomorrow. All the other trainmen and conductors have made the same demands on the railroad systems on which they work and they are awaiting a reply at the same time. We have given the companies a month to consider the demands and the month will expire on Thursday. If the demands are not granted there is no other recourse but to strike."

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In several instances, Eckbert has taken the power of administrator from the hands of the officials of the miners' union, though the union was caring for the widows' affairs gratuitously.

STRIKE THREATENED ON N. Y. CENTRAL

Meetings Being Held in All Cities to Discuss Increase of Wages.

A special meeting of representatives of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen on the various divisions of the New York Central Railroad was held yesterday at Tecumseh Hall, 142d street and Eighth avenue in regard to the demands of the trainmen on the different divisions of the New York Central Railroad for higher wages.

A meeting of the conductors was held in Albany, and meetings of trainmen and conductors on all the thirty-two systems of Eastern railroads affected by the demands are being held in different cities throughout the country.

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PINKERTON LABOR SPY WINS DAMAGE SUIT

Usual Principle of "Assumed Risk" Reversed in Case of Tool of Employers.

A Pinkerton labor spy, officially recognized as such by the Supreme Court of the state of New York and the Appellate Division of that court, was the victor in an interesting lawsuit, which ended yesterday when the jury returned a verdict to Justice Dayton.

It came out in the testimony that Eugene S. Stokes, the labor spy, received \$150 a month from the Pinkerton Detective Agency for his dirty work and 19 cents an hour for the productive labor he performed for the Barber Asphalt Company.

Stokes swore that he made daily reports to Pinkertons about everything he saw in the works. He was asked particularly if he watched the men and listened to their talk about unions, and told which ones were active in unions, and he said he did.

It is interesting to note, in this case, as in the case of the scab pressman for the American Bank Note Company, who came into court sometime ago, charging that a promise for a life job in return for scabbing had not been kept, that employers are seldom grateful to the human hounds who do their dirty work or betray their fellow workers.

Stokes, who had his leg cut off by a shaky elevator in the Barber works, in New Jersey, four years ago this June, only got a verdict after a fight which would have been impossible for an ordinary workingman. The Barber Company refused to settle with him on the ground that there was nothing in the law books to show that a man who worked for two masters had ever recovered damages from either for an injury. When Stokes sued last March, he persuaded Justice MacLean with this plea to throw the case out of court, and it was not until he had been reversed by the Appellate Division that the question was definitely decided that even a Pinkerton labor spy has some right to safe working conditions from his employer.

The company also raised the point that Stokes knew the elevator was in bad condition and had sworn that he had complained about it, consequently he had accepted the risk and could get no damages. The verdict in favor of the spy of the employers, reverses the usual principle of capitalist courts by which juries have been induced under coercion from the bench to deny damages to some starving victim, who would have worked under the sword of Damocles, so sore was his need, so piteous the cries of wife and little ones at home.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE

—AT— GREEN & GOLDSTEIN 298 Grand Street, Between Allen and Edridge Streets

ESTABLISHED 1868. I. HAUSMAN & SONS AGENTS FOR EDUCATOR SHOES FOR WHOLE FAMILY Shoemaker Always on Hand 169-171 Springfield Ave. Cor Broome St. Newark, N. J. Shoes Polished Free.

MAYOR GAYNOR GETS AFTER BRUTAL COPS

Policeman Who Ran Amuck Convicted of Assault—Two Others on Trial Yesterday.

Mayor Gaynor's announced determination to put a stop to police brutality bore fruit yesterday in the conviction of one policeman of assault, the arrest of two detectives in Brooklyn on charges of uncalculated clubbing and a conference between the Mayor and Police Commissioner Baker. The Mayor also listened to the complaint of Thomas H. Smith, who appeared last week at the City Hall to complain that he had been clubbed.

Mayor Gaynor said that he intends to put a speedy end to the clubbing of citizens by policemen. When he was on the bench of the Supreme Court he frequently condemned the police for assuming, that because they were permitted to carry a nightstick they were to be permitted to use the stick on the head of any one who happened to displease them.

Mayor Gaynor has also frequently stated from the bench that the police went beyond their rights in breaking into houses of citizens without warrants.

Upon the "rights" of the cops regarding their invading the meeting halls of workmen on strike, as exemplified in the present shirtwaist struggle, the Mayor apparently has nothing to say, at least he issued no pronouncement on that phase of the subject yesterday.

Old Methods May Go. The Mayor had before him yesterday three policemen who were charged with beating Thomas H. Smith, of 504 West 20th street, Smith, a young man and weak looking, appeared in the Mayor's office and told Mayor that he had been clubbed by the policemen on Sunday night in front of the American Music Hall in 42d street. He insisted that the attack had been made upon him without provocation. When the police were asked for their explanation they produced records which went to show that Smith had been arrested many times for disorderly conduct and assault. They asserted also that he was a member of a gang.

The Mayor did not attempt to pass on the case. Instead he instructed Commissioner Baker, who was present at the inquiry, to put the policemen on trial without delay.

When Smith was leaving the Mayor's office he pointed to a man named Schribover, who was a witness and said: "Your honor, I want to ask for protection for him. If these policemen think that he is going to testify for me at their trial they'll find some way to club the life out of him."

Gaynor Promises Citizen Protection. "No, I don't think they will," remarked the Mayor. "I think you will find that nothing like that will happen now."

While the Mayor and Commissioner Baker were conferring, Third Deputy Commissioner Walsh was sitting in judgment on Policeman John W. Mann, of the Mercer street station.

Charges against Mann were that on January 4 he was intoxicated while arraigning a prisoner in the station house, that he used unnecessary violence in arresting William J. Houston, of 64 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, on the same date, that he assaulted Pearly P. Haynes and his wife, who attempted to remonstrate with him on his treatment of Houston, and that he failed to appear when his trial was called last Friday. On the charges of intoxication and unnecessary violence he was found guilty. The charges of assault on Haynes and Mrs. Haynes were dismissed, neither of the complainants appearing. He was also found guilty on the charge of non-appearance at the first trial.

Old timers around Headquarters say that the decisions rendered mean the beginning of the end for the "system" and its workings at police trials. In the old days it was customary to exclude from the trial room all witnesses except those who were actually testifying. When the witnesses for the prosecution had told their story and the case of the defendant came up it would be noticed that policemen who later testified for the man on trial would unobtrusively slip into the room. They remained in the room, too, until they were called to the stand and heard all the testimony given for their side. Yesterday Louis J. Grant, Mann's counsel, requested at the beginning of the trial that all witnesses be excluded.

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ROOT FOR PERMANENT STATE CONFERENCE

At Civic Federation Meet, Capitalist Statesman Says It Should Be Empowered by Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Senator Root was the chief speaker at today's session of the National Civic Federation's conference on uniform laws, and in concluding his address he made a suggestion that, if followed up, may result in the establishment of a new body representing the states and supplementing the work of the state legislatures and Congress, so as to bring the respective states into closer touch and harmony.

"It seems to me," said Senator Root, "that every state ought to appoint in such a way as it sees fit, delegates to an interstate conference to be held every year, authorized to enter into the consideration and declaration of these great inter-state questions."

Senator Root said that the authorization of such a conference and the agreement of the states to hold it would require the consent of Congress of certain powers and functions were conferred on the representatives of the states.

"I have high hopes," said Root, "that we are on the threshold of some effective legislation by all of our states and a removal of many evils and abuses that undoubtedly now exist because of the want of that kind of discussion and consideration and concentration of public opinion on state legislation."

It is apparent, he said, "that there is a wide field of government activity which belongs to the states and which does not under any kind of construction fall within the powers of the national government, but in which a great variety of most important legislation is necessary, affecting not alone the individual state which is legislating, but affecting a great number of the sister states, and it is upon that theory that we are now looking for greater efficiency in law-making and enforcing in that field by the proposals which are here."

Recommend Legislation to Governors. The conference at this morning's session adopted a report filed by Gen. Low, chairman of the committee on resolutions, appointing a committee to appear before the governors of states who are in conference here to present certain resolutions. One of these was as follows:

"That the national conference on uniform laws endorse the note prepared by the commissioners on uniform laws and hopes that the states which have not already done so will without delay enact these measures into law: The negotiable instruments act, the warehouse receipts act, the sales act, the bills of lading act and the uniform divorce act."

The committee was instructed to present to the governors a resolution to the effect that legislation should be adopted "to suppress and prevent the procurement of women for immoral purposes, known generally under the name of the white slave traffic," and the commissioners on uniform state laws were directed by the resolution to draft a bill to carry into effect the recommendation of the conference on the subject.

The committee was directed also to recommend the adoption by the states of pure food and drug legislation modeled along the lines of the national pure food and drug act.

At the afternoon session there were nearly 500 addresses made. Among them were addresses by August Belmont, John Hayes, Hammond, Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell. Belmont spoke on the subject of insurance for employees of transportation and public service corporations. He said that at a recent conference of the Civic Federation in New York a speech was made urging the compulsory use of insurance to cover the liabilities incurred through injuries to employees in discharging their duties, the corporations to pay the premiums, and he said he thought that this idea was fundamentally sound.

Gompers urged the adoption of English laws affecting miners, and he said that America was absolutely behind the times in protecting workmen injured in their employment.

Mitchell said that America was the only country in the world that maintains the old relationship as to master and servant and that these were established long before there was a mine, factory or railroad in the United States.

John Hay Hammond represented the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He advocated uniform laws providing for the safety of miners and said that the recent disaster at the Cherry coal mine in Illinois has cost the public for relief upwards of \$300,000, in addition to which it is estimated that the coal company's expense will amount to more than \$200,000.

PAULHAN TO THE FORE

Daring French Aviator Files 47 Miles Cross Country at Los Angeles. LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 18.—A cross country flight forty-seven miles made in one hour and two minutes marked the day's aviation at Dominguez field today.

Louis Paulhan winged his way from the park to Arcadia, at the foot of Mount Wilson. At the historic race track formerly owned by the late Lucky Baldwin, the machine was sent around the course a couple of laps before the Frenchman again rose in the air and headed across the broad valley for the home field.

The Gill-Dorsch machine, which met with a slight mishap in yesterday's trial, was again in action. Bechy made a good flight in the Baltimore fabric.

Curtiss made a futile attempt to lower his own record for quick rise, but could not come within twenty feet of the figure. The heavy head wind was blamed for the failure. He went out around the course, and when he turned the northwest pylon and started down the back stretch his speed with the wind in his back was estimated at over sixty miles an hour.

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UNION LABEL. SIG. KLEIN and Assistants MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, PAJAMAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, SWEATERS, UMBRELLAS, SANDWICHES, RUBBERS. 50 AND 52 E. AVE., N. E. 10TH ST. CALL PURCHASERS' CARDS MAY BE READ AT OUR STORE.

ARONSON BROS. & FIERST Dry and Dress Goods We Advertise No Special Bargains and Offer No Bail, but Guarantee Satisfaction. 61-63 BELMONT AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

PHILA. WAIST STRIKE (Continued from page 1.) tically all having secured bondsmen, it was decided that the cases should be tried in the Ball Court. One defendant, Isadore Schmitzler, who thus far had not been able to get a bondsman, will be placed on trial on Thursday morning. The names of the defendants whose cases were postponed yesterday are: Isaac Turner, Harry Bernstein, Max Mick, Joseph Pines, Jacob Bielestein, Samuel Hendselman, Leslie Smitzler, charged with assault and battery and shot, and Samuel Yetkofski, charged with assault and battery. Charged with assault and battery upon a man who was escorting non-union girls to their home, Bessie Belmer, 4th and Catherine streets, a Magistrate's Room at the 18th and Locust streets police station, and held in \$300 bail for court.

EXPLOSION ENDANGERS MAN. One hundred lives were imperiled yesterday in an explosion of a carbonic gas tank in the rear of H. Friedlander's candy store at 1776 Lexington avenue. The force of the explosion shattered an oil lamp and scattered flames all about the store. It also nearly blew the tenants out of their windows. The police called the tenants and got them out safely. J. E. Sterrett, president of the American Association of Public Accountants, reviewed the various state statute books, and then chaffed as the state could find the beginning of corporate control. Pierre Jay, chairman of the delegation of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, advocated the better protection of savers, particularly in the thirty-five states where savers were not protected in any way, and that many instances of such protection.

You are at home when dealing with FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE N. E. Cor. 3rd St. & Ave. A, N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made merchandise.

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REPUBLICAN LEADER ACCUSED OF CRAFT

Senator Aldis Charged by Colleague With Killing Bills for Money.

The Evening Post, under an Albany headline, printed yesterday the charge that Senator Jotham Aldis, the recently chosen Republican leader of the senate, took money, while he was a member of the assembly in 1901, in return for refraining from pushing certain legislation.

On the night of January 4 last, the Evening Post made a reporter in Albany by Senator Aldis for President of the senate because I had personal knowledge that when he was a Republican leader of the assembly in 1901, he had accepted money from a bridge company to suppress legislation before that body.

Alldis Makes Denial. The amount of the alleged bribe is not mentioned in the Evening Post article. Some of those who were present at the time when the senator was accused of accepting money from a bridge company to suppress legislation before that body.

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the second place, the reference statements he made in regard to Senator Aldis accepting money for holding up highway legislation in the interests of the Gorton and Oregon Bridge Companies, in which Senator Conger was at the time a stockholder and is now an officer, were merely statements told confidentially to the Boston Herald and not made as charges.

BRITISH FRIGHTENED

Discovery of Revolutionary Agitation Among Indian Troops Alarms Rulers.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.—The ten native soldiers of the 10th Jats regiment, who were arrested yesterday on a charge of "sedition," were submitted to a rigid examination today by the English officials in an effort to find out how widespread is the disaffection among the native soldiers.

Despite the assurances of the authorities that the disaffection was "purely local," being confined to a small number of the Jats regiment, stationed at Alipore, there is every indication that revolutionary agitators are at work among other regiments and that rebellion is likely to break out elsewhere.

The 10th Jats were today distributed among other native regiments and a new regiment installed at the Alipore barracks. Heretofore the native soldiers have remained loyal to the British government, and the knowledge that they have at last become tainted with the revolutionary propaganda, as promoted by the Bengal agitators, is also causing the utmost alarm to these foreign authorities.

BOY SHOT IN PLAY

Fourteen-Year-Old Youth Killed by Comrades While Imitating Cowboys.

While playing at being a cowboy and making a "handkerchief" dance at the point of a loaded revolver, fourteen-year-old Morris Eisenberg was shot and killed yesterday in a flat on the third floor of the tenement at 161 Allen street by Nathan Wasserstein, also fourteen years old, of 115 Ridge street.

Wasserstein escaped after the shooting, but was caught late in the afternoon at a moving picture show in Houston street by Lieutenant Fogarty, of the Central Office.

On information given by Wasserstein, Reuben Adelstein, twelve years old, of 192 Delancey street, and Louis Schlimowitz, thirteen years old, of 186 Delancey street, were taken into custody. They were present at the time of the shooting.

BROKER SENTENCED

Gets Six Months and \$500 Fine for Petty Larceny.

John T. Roche, forty-nine years old, of 173 Bay 34th street, Brooklyn, was sentenced in Special Sessions yesterday to serve six months in the penitentiary and pay a fine of \$500 for petty larceny.

Roche, who was formerly a stock broker and served with the 22d regiment in the Spanish-American War, was manager at 38 West 33d street of the uptown office of William A. McDonald, of the Consolidated Exchange, who has offices at 81 New street.

Joseph Graveur, chief probation officer of Special Sessions, reported to the court that Roche's stealings since July last amounted to \$3,917.10.

STOLEN TO SAVE FAMILY.

Took \$175 From Employer to Help Dying Baby—Freed.

Louis Herer, who lives with his wife and three children at 309 West 130th street, and who was arrested Monday night charged with stealing \$175 from his employer, Burton L. Cushman, of 3145 Eighth avenue, left the Harlem Court in tears yesterday, a free man. His release was due to Cushman, who would not press the charge.

Herer's wife had gone to her husband's employer and told him that if the man were locked up she and her children would starve. When he learned of the trouble she was in and that her youngest child was dying of pneumonia in a hospital, Cushman gave her \$1 and said that he would forgive her husband this time.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

Witnesses for Prosecution Fail to Corroborate Former Statements.

Because two lads denied seeing a crime which they had previously claimed to have witnessed, John Frolic was acquitted at Flushing yesterday of the murder of Angelo Siletti, at Far Rockaway, on February 24, 1908.

Frolic disappeared on the day Siletti was shot a year ago today he was murdered at the District Attorney's office, where he was accused of killing Siletti. When the lads, of eleven and fourteen years, the only witnesses, the District Attorney had left, contradicted their former testimony, there was nothing to do but dismiss the case. Frolic demanded and received an acquittal.

"FORWARD" BALL Saturday, January 29, 1910 AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Telegraphic Briefs

Bluffton, Ind., Jan. 18.—Mabel Jones, ten, and Leota Jones, four, sisters, were burned to death today, and their father, Elden Jones, is believed fatally burned, as a result of a fire which destroyed their home at Troy City.

50 Mile Gorge Breaks. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 18.—With a roar that could be heard five miles and with a force that crashed trees and buildings like eggshells, the Wolf Creek gorge, sixty miles long, broke at Leavenworth, Ind., today and is now grinding its way down the Ohio river. Owing to the fact that the breaking of the gorge had been expected for several days, it is not believed that any lives were lost.

Inmate Minister Kills Three. OXFORD, Miss., Jan. 18.—Two women are dead and Will Vaughn is dying today because Rev. James Owens, a Scotch Baptist, believing that his crusade against sin had been useless, suddenly went insane. "I am going to put you out of the way of sin," he shouted, grabbing a gun. He killed his wife and his sister-in-law, Sarah MacCarley, fatally wounded his son and then killed himself.

Americans Purchase Mexican Mines. MEXICO CITY, Jan. 18.—A dispatch from Chihuahua says the American Smelting and Refining Company has purchased the mines of the Potosi Mining Company and the Chihuahua Mining Company in the Santa Eulalia district for eight million dollars gold.

Ashland Opera House Burned. ASHLAND, Pa., Jan. 18.—The Ashland Opera House was destroyed and stocks of several business men damaged by fire today. Loss, \$80,000.

Cleveland's Subway Bill Killed. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 18.—The subway franchise, passed as almost the last act of Tom L. Johnson's administration, were repealed last night by the city council on a strict party vote. The scheme for a \$75,000,000 system was voted down by the council in November, but the franchise, in slightly altered form, were passed again by the Johnson administration.

Murder Boxes for Argentina. BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 18.—The Argentine naval commission today advised the government to authorize the construction of two dreadnought battle ships of 28,000 tons each. The proposed ships are to have a speed of twenty-two knots an hour and will carry twelve guns of twelve-inch caliber.

Cook in German Sanitarium. FRANKFORT, Jan. 18.—The Frankfurter Zeitung is informed that Dr. Frederick A. Cook has arranged for a strictly incognito stay at a sanitarium near Heidelberg.

Haytian General Arrested. PORT-AU-PRINCE, Hayti, Jan. 18.—The public has been aroused by the summary execution of two sailors accused of having stolen merchandise from the wharfs. Upon detection, General Ferdinand, captain of the port, arrested the sailors, who were immediately shot. General Ferdinand was arrested today upon the order of the minister of war.

Mexico to Build Model Tenements. MEXICO CITY, Jan. 18.—Governor Guillermo Landy y Escandon, of the federal district, is preparing to erect modern tenements in this city at a public expense of eight million dollars Mexican currency. The tenements will be rented and looked after by the district government.

GIRL'S SLAYER UNEASY

Coachman Who Choked Girl to Death Calls for the Bible.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Frank Schermerhorn, the coachman who assaulted and choked to death Sarah Bryner, the governess in Mr. and Mrs. Barnes Compton's household, at Millbrook, was very restless last night after his confession of his crime to Under-Sheriff Hornbeck. He called for a Bible and poured over its pages until a late hour. This morning he asked for the Bible again and read it a good part of the day. He was permitted to sit up this afternoon. Dr. Bugbee thinks he will be able to leave the hospital in three or four days, when he will be removed to the county jail. He will be kept under double guard and watched every minute until his trial.

Mrs. Schermerhorn, wife of the accused man, left Vassar Hospital this afternoon and was taken to Millbrook. She is very weak from an operation to which she recently submitted. Dr. Bugbee thought it was not wise to let her see her husband, and she was not told until she arrived at her parents' home in Millbrook, where she will stay, of his crime and attempt at self-destruction.

Schermerhorn says that on the day of the murder "he drank eighteen beers, whiskey, and a half a pint of a mixture of blackberry brandy and gin. He was so drunk, he declares, that his memory only recalls a part of the events coincident with his attack and murder of Miss Bryner."

SCHREINER ARRESTED

Scab Fleckenstein Concern After Secretary of Butchers' Union.

Edward F. Schreiner, secretary of Butchers' Union Locals 217 and 245, who has an office at 945 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, was taken before Magistrate Tigue, in Adams Street Court yesterday.

He is wanted in New Jersey, where the grand jury of Hudson county presented an indictment against him, charging him and others with conspiracy to boycott the wholesale meat firm of Fleckenstein Brothers, 228 Central avenue, Jersey City, which has been a scab place for several months.

Magistrate Tigue held Schreiner under \$500 bail, which was furnished to await extradition papers.

RUSSIAN SLAVERS RAIDED.

Police Get One Man Charged With Exhorting Young Girls.

RIGA, Jan. 18.—The offices of an international "white slave" agency here have been raided by the police on information from Copenhagen, where fifteen young Russian girls, who answered advertisements for young women to work as dairy maids, had been sent.

Only one of the "white slave" traders was arrested, the others having taken warning, but documents were seized showing an average profit of \$30 on each woman successfully placed in Europe or America.

RUSSIANS READY TO ENTERTAIN BURTZEF

Visit of Revolutionist Who Exposes Spies is of Great Significance to Movement Here.

The Russian colony is making preparation to meet Vladimir Burtzef, the "Sherlock Holmes of the Russian Revolution," who is expected to arrive this morning on the Oceanic. His first appearance in public will be at a theater performance, given tomorrow night at the Kessler Theater, 48 Bowery, for the benefit of Relief Society for the Political Victims of the Russian Revolution, known on the East Side as the "Red Cross" Society.

Already a committee is at work arranging for various entertainments and receptions to be given in his honor. There is hardly a man in the Russian revolutionary movement who has recently had as much prominence as Burtzef since he hunted down Azeff and other agents of the czar.

Will Hunt Down Spies. Having done his work of purification in Europe he now comes to America to continue. Recently there were rumors to the effect that the czar's agents were busy here, and in his book, "The Czar's Journal of Death," Burtzef has shown that the Russian despot is informed of all that is going on in this country to further his downfall. Burtzef even went as far as naming people here who, he says, are in the employ of the czar, and his visit here is for the sole purpose of lifting the veil

under which the alleged spies are hiding and to expose them. In his telegram to Dr. Paul Kaplan, secretary of the Russian Revolutionary party, received a couple of days ago, Burtzef explained the purpose of his visit. "Explain it all to the comrades," the telegram concluded. Dr. Kaplan explained and the comrades know and are expecting to meet Burtzef and extend to him their greetings in real warm-hearted Russian fashion.

At the meeting of the "Red Cross," held last night, Dr. Katherina Meyson, secretary of the society, and Dr. S. Ingemann were elected a committee to meet Burtzef at the pier. "We are looking forward to his visit with much pleasure," said Dr. Meyson yesterday. "There is no doubt that his movement will be strengthened both by his system of purification and the impetus his personality will give to further activity. Burtzef is well liked and his work is regarded with respect. Though he is making large sums of money from his writings he gives it all to the cause, and the more he makes the poorer he is. He has dedicated his life to the hunting down of spies, is doing it most successfully, and is today, perhaps, the most active Russian revolutionist."

Will Play "Sappho." At the performance tomorrow night the Kessler Company, including David Kessler and his leading lady, Rachel Leah Kominsky, who has recently come from Russia, will present "Sappho," Jacob Goldin's four act drama. Nicholas Aleinikof, the treasurer of the society, will introduce Burtzef to the audience, and will also explain the purpose and the work of the organization.

As the name indicates the Relief Society for the political victims of the Russian revolution is established for the purpose of aiding those who, by their activities, have been rendered poor and helpless. Widows whose husbands are pining in Siberian prisons, widows of martyred revolutionists, fugitives who fled here for

small ads that will bring big results. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE. 6700 CARB. \$10 monthly, purchase beautiful cottage, with improvements; price, \$1,500 only; twenty-five minutes from Broadway. Nicholson & Co., Longwood, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS REAL ESTATE. Co-operative Homemaking. Who will join me to buy acreage near New York, beside it and start a neighborhood of congenial people? Let us exchange credentials which Italy meets out in lieu of capital punishment, and he was taken to the criminal insane asylum at Montelupo.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES. Real Estate Business—Learn this profitable business in all its branches; price will surprise you; send for full information. Address: Real Estate Conveyancer, 2126 N. 22d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE. SEWING MACHINES, new and second-hand; best makes only, cheap with guarantee; expert repairs; cash or credit. Schmitzer, 303 E. 102d street.

FURNITURE FOR SALE. FURNITURE of entire 4-story private house, with GRAND UPRIGHT PIANO, to be sold cheap; the whole will sell separately to quick buyer. 116 E. 74th St.

ARE YOU AWARE OF THIS? FURNITURE FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO YOU. Consisting of brass beds, couches, parlor suits; in fact everything for the home; all the latest patterns. By buying of us direct, you save from 40 to 50 per cent—the middleman's profit. THE BIG FURNITURE WORKS, 221 E. 79th St., between 1st and 2d Aves.

SCHAPIROGRAPH DUPLICATOR. SEND FOR TODAY'S FREE TRIAL. THE SCHAPIROGRAPH DUPLICATOR IS THE ONLY DUPLICATOR OF REPUTABLE MAKE. IT WILL COPY ANY WRITING, PRINTING, OR DRAWING. IT IS THE ONLY DUPLICATOR OF REPUTABLE MAKE. IT WILL COPY ANY WRITING, PRINTING, OR DRAWING. IT IS THE ONLY DUPLICATOR OF REPUTABLE MAKE.

NEVER MADE A START. There are plenty of Call readers who never made a start. Though a few have recently reformed, a large number have not yet begun to patronize our advertisers. We hope to see a change soon, for it will be of a great benefit to The Call to have more advertisements. Wishing alone will not do it. To make this paper a financial success, you must DO things. Patronizing our advertisers is far easier than making cash donations, and just as effective, if not more so, in the long run. If ten thousand readers would for one month buy of our advertisers instead of taking their money to firms that perhaps never grant an interview to our solicitors, much less adherent in our paper, we would be able to swell the advertising income to such proportions that appeals for help would no longer be required.

HELP WANTED—MALE. SOLDERERS, HARD—Only men experienced on settings; plaster paris work. Coen, 84 Cortlandt st. J18,19,20. JEWISH YOUNG MEN. Free instruction in one of 7 trades; day class starts January 31, 1910. Apply NOW between 9 and 11 a.m., except Saturdays and Sundays. Baron de Hirsch Trade School, 222 East 64th street.

STANDARD HAT MIRROR AND MAKE-A-Like novelty; practical, unique; 200 per cent. profit; \$5,000 sold Seattle Exposition. STAND. HAT MFG. CO., Dept. C, Locusts, N. H. SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE. CHAUFFEUR—What Comrade can place young man who understands automobile trade, a 4 repair shop, or position as driver? Mail 140 W. 12th st.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL 185-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

safety, orphans of dead comrades, are assisted by the society both here and Russia. On this point, the annual report of the organization says: "We feel that we have no right to cannot enjoy our freedom here unless we use our utmost efforts to somewhat avenge our offense of omission by offering moral solace and material aid to the martyrs of Russian autocracy. "The third year of our activity has just closed. The regime of Stolypin's system of "pacification" still holds sway; the cruel persecutions of every former believer in the sincerity of the czar's constitution granted by the manifesto, continue to fill the prisons to overflowing; hundreds of the noble heroes in the struggle for Russian freedom are murdered by the executioner's hand every month, thousands are driven to the Siberian mines, and are pining away their lives in exile, suffering from cold and hunger."

BOAT SUNK IN COLLISION. Three Masted Schooner Daylight Rammed by Unknown Tug. As the three-masted schooner Daylight was working up the Jersey coast yesterday she was struck when at Little Good Ground by a scow in tow of an unknown tug, and went to the bottom with all sails set.

The Daylight was in charge of Captain Nickerson and a crew of thirty men. They had just time to take a small boat before the schooner went down.

RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 Insertion, 7c per Line; 2 Insertions, 15c per Line; 3 Insertions, 25c per Line; Seven Words to a Line.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will save you a whole lot of trouble. Bring this notice up to your secretary. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 242 Pearl St., New York. Gladly sent on corrected and additional notices to this directory.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 390. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 10 W. 21st St. Free. Meetings every Monday, 8 P. M. Delegate Body meets every Monday, 8 P. M.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union 202, meets every Tuesday, 8 P. M., at the Labor Temple, 242 Pearl St. Delegate Body meets every Monday, 8 P. M.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union 497, meets every Monday at the Labor Temple, 242 Pearl St. Delegate Body meets every Monday at 242-244 East 5th St.

Wood Carvers' and Modelers' Association meets every first, third and fifth Friday of each month at the Labor Temple, 242 Pearl St. Delegate Body meets every second and fourth Friday of each month at the Labor Temple.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union 202, meets every Tuesday, 8 P. M., at the Labor Temple, 242 Pearl St. Delegate Body meets every Monday at 242-244 East 5th St.

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Woman's Sphere

—Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK—

Who would reap, must sow.

By R. E. Chadwick.

The sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread. Thou and thy sons forevermore. Thou shalt be the edict the first man read as he stood alone on a primal shore—whispered by every passing breeze, thundered where mighty torrents pour, hushed by the grass, the flowers, the trees, veiled by the ocean on its shore, washed on the clouds in lines of fire, carved on the mountain's granite crest, dimmed where the lights of day expire in 'd and crimson in the west.

The land I give, and the boundless sea—All the riches they hold I give to thee. Not by the sweat of thy brow thou shalt make sweet bread, and earn the bread that thou wouldst eat. As thou tillest the soil and saileth the deep, remember, that thou must sow to reap.

Guard thyself that thou dost not reap That which thy brother in sorrow sowed. He who hath earned, alone shall keep; They needst not carry another's load.

Let each have only his equal share Of the treasures stored in the earth's broad breast—Then thou shalt live as a free man dare, And do thy work as to thee seems best; And thy sons shall not labor pale and gaunt That a few may have an unearned gain; And thou shalt not feel the sting of want That sears and dwarfs the human soul.

—The Public.

THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT IN ICELAND.

In some respects, says the Evening Post, the Icelandic women occupy a better position than their sisters in England, and in other European lands. In 1850 a law was passed giving them equal rights of inheritance with their brothers, but it was not until twenty-four years later, when the right of self-government was given to the country, that they began to take an active part in public affairs, and since then the women's movement in Iceland has progressed steadily. Within the last three years it has gone forward by leaps and bounds, and though we hear little about it outside, it is one of the most vigorous in Europe.

In 1881 unmarried women and widows over twenty-five, who were householders or self-supporting, were given the vote for parish or town councils, and fourteen years later the Icelandic Women's Alliance was founded, its main object being to improve the position of the women in the country. Its members realized at once that the first step must be toward obtaining the political enfranchisement of women, and that no permanent good could be done without it. They therefore sent up a petition to the Althing bearing over three thousand signatures, but nothing came of it. The National Woman Suffrage Association was founded at Reykjavik, January 31, 1907. Its object is to obtain political and civil rights for women on the same terms as for men, and to interest women in the cause. Its first undertaking was to collect signatures to a petition for the full municipal and parliamentary franchise, and so eagerly was this taken up that, though the country numbers only about 80,000 inhabitants, over 12,000 were obtained in four months.

In the summer of 1907 Skull Thorsdóttir, a member of the Althing, and editor Bjodrilinn, an important political paper, brought forward a bill to enfranchise women. It was not discussed, but was referred to a committee, and another bill was passed granting all married women in Reykjavik and Halmalfjordur who pay taxes, however small, the right to the municipal franchise and to sit in the councils. The bill became a law January 1, 1908. This was a famous victory, and the Association for Women's Rights, in conjunction with six other women's societies, at once began to prepare for the next town council elections at Reykjavik.

A committee of thirty-one was formed and four woman candidates were chosen. The committee did magnificent work. They personally canvassed every woman elector, held demonstrations, gave lectures and arranged meetings, which were largely attended. There were few absentees when the polling day came with the result that all the woman candidates were elected. April 15 another bill was passed, further extending the suffrage to all tax-paying men and women over twenty-five years of age who have lived a year in an electoral district. This law came into force January 1, 1909. There now remains but the parliamentary vote to fight for, and the granting of it cannot be long delayed. The whole trend of public opinion is in favor of it. The new minister, Bjorn Jonsson, editor of Isafold, the leading national paper, has promised to take up the question.

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The community spends a great deal of money in trying to cure disease and almost nothing in trying to prevent it. If the saner method were used it would even cost the community considerably less. The same is true of individuals. A man on one hand underpays and overworks his employees, thus causing disease, and on the other hand contributes a few dollars to a hospital or sanitarium.

This insane method does not only occasion a waste of money, but something infinitely more important, loss of human life. Even when persons are cured of their disease they still retain some traces of it; they are left physically weaker. Thus, not only are they affected, but the generations that come after them have also to bear the brunt of our ignorance. The new generation, born with weakened constitutions or minds, is thus unfitted from the very start to do its full share of work in the world.

A great many diseases are also caused by prostitution, and this condition, of course, is directly traceable to economic conditions.

Thus, in order to prevent disease, we must first make the surroundings in which human beings live fit for them to live in; give them higher wages, so that they may be able to buy pure food and proper clothing, make their work-day shorter, so that they may be able to rest and recuperate.

The lecture was well attended and several new members joined the study club. At the next meeting, which will take place Friday, January 21, at 365 West 125th street, room 8, 8 p.m., "The Subjection of Woman Under Capitalism" will be discussed. A large attendance is expected.

"Lessons of the Campaign" is the subject of a free lecture to be delivered by DANIEL DE LEON under the auspices of Section New York County, E. L. P., on Wednesday Evening, Jan. 19, 8 o'clock. Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks Place, East 8th St., near 3d Ave., Manhattan. ALL WELCOME.

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

Published by SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. 15 SPRUCE STREET, N. Y.

MRS. HINKEL TO SUE COUNTY FOR DAMAGES

Henry L. Slobodin Takes Up Case Against Essex Insane Asylum for Alleged Assault.

Henry L. Slobodin, a Socialist lawyer of this city, has been engaged by Mrs. Francisco Hinkel, of Newark, to enter suit against Essex county, N. J., for \$100,000 because of an assault committed on her daughter by one of the physicians of the Overbrook Hospital while she was an inmate of that institution.

The case has evoked much notice from the authorities and press of Essex county since the matter was first brought to public notice by The Call.

Mrs. Hinkel has gained the backing of the Socialist party of Newark, which has elected a committee to help her in the affair.

This committee, which consists of J. Lacombe, E. T. Neben, Richard T. Appleton, James J. Quinn and Percy Sule, will hold an important meeting tonight at Michel's Hall, when reports will be received and a line of action planned.

FERRIES IN COLLISION

Passengers Terrified When Boats Crash in North River.

Two ferryboats of the Pennsylvania Railroad's Desbrosses street line, one of them carrying many passengers, crashed together just outside the Jersey City slip yesterday, and both were smashed enough to necessitate their retirement for repairs and a consequent curtailment of service on the Desbrosses and Cortlandt street routes to a two-boat schedule for some days to come.

A hundred or more early arriving commuters on the Cincinnati, which left her slip on her way to Manhattan at 7:30 o'clock, were terrified when the ferryboat Jersey City, from this side, bore down on them. As those standing on the forward decks made a rush back, the boats met with a crashing of timbers that resounded through the railroad station.

For a few minutes intense excitement prevailed, but the ferryboat pilots were quick to relieve the situation, and the boats, with their engine machinery still in order, were guided into adjoining slips.

3 CENT BRIDGE FARE?

New Company Will Receive Hearing by Public Service Commission.

The Public Service Commission adopted yesterday an order for a hearing on the application of the Manhattan Bridge Three-Cent Line for a certificate of public convenience and necessity for the construction and operation of a trolley railroad from Flatbush and Fourth avenues, Brooklyn, to and over the Manhattan Bridge and through Canal street to the Hudson river.

The hearing will be held by Commissioner Bassett at 2:30 p.m., on February 9. Frederick W. Rowe is the president of the company, and the directors include Andrew D. Baird, Almat R. Latson, Charles Jerome Edwards, Thomas F. Peters, Horton B. Smith, William F. Neu and Frederick W. Wurster.

GREEKS REMEMBER DR. COOK.

An immense snow globe surmounted by a majestic figure, topped by a glaring placard near the West End station, is Coney Island's tribute to Dr. Cook. The igloo and figure were constructed by a party of Greeks, who hold small concessions off Surf avenue. The placard on the figure bears the legend: "Dr. Cook, who think he find Nord Pole."

HISTORY OF GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES

By GUSTAVUS MYERS.

A Monumental Work

The first volume, now ready, deals with "Conditions in Settlement and Colonial Times," and with the "Great Land Fortunes," showing how the fortunes of prominent families of the present day were "accumulated."

What Eugene V. Debs Says:

"I have been following with deep interest the series of articles by Gustavus Myers embracing the 'History of the Great American Fortunes,' which are now to be put in book form. These articles are of special value to students of economics and sociology, and the facts they reveal and substantiate with reference to American fortunes are exceedingly illuminating. This work of Mr. Myers, painstaking and thorough as it certainly is, is an invaluable contribution to the economic literature of our time."

Vol. I, \$1.50 Postpaid.

HANDSOMELY BOUND AND PRINTED ON FINE BOOK PAPER. Eight Engravings in Each Volume.

THE CALL Book Department, 442 PEARL ST. NEW YORK.

Socialist News of the Day

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

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

28th and 30th A. D.—167 East 125th street.

16th A. D. (Bohemian Branch)—Dubia's Hall, 384 East 72d street.

Yorkville Agitation Committee—1461 Third avenue. Delegates from the 20th, 24th, 29th and from the 32d A. D. Branch 1 and the German branch, are expected to be on hand.

Socialist Women's Local Committee—112 East 104th street. Special meeting called to make arrangements for suffrage day.

Harlem Forum. Harlem Forum, 360 West 125th street, James F. Morton, Jr., on "The Curse of Race Prejudice." All welcome.

Socialist Teachers. The Socialist Teachers Club meets at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street, at 8 p.m.

Intercollegiate Society. The New York chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society will hold a lecture meeting at the home of Morris Hillquit, 245 West 139th street, Manhattan, at 8 p.m. Professor Algren Lee will lecture on "The Purpose of the Modern Socialist Movement." Members of the chapter may invite two guests.

LECTURE BY ZUEBLIN.

Charles E. Zueblin will lecture tomorrow, 4 p.m., at Earl Hall, Columbia University, under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Society. Subject: "Government and the Common Good."

BROOKLYN.

6th A. D. (Branch 2)—155 Tompkins avenue. Discussion will follow business meeting.

10th A. D.—411 Adelphi street.

19th A. D.—949 Willoughby avenue.

20th A. D. (Branch 2)—Mareta Mansard, Bushwick and Gates avenues.

NEWARK.

Branch 5—128 Market street. Business meeting.

16th Ward Branch—Newark Salem Lyceum. Business meeting.

WEST HOBOKEN.

1st Ward—807 Demott street. Business meeting.

MOUNT VERNON.

23d street and Fourth avenue. Business meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

3d and 5th Ward Branches—230 Pine street.

16th and 27th Wards Branches—4200 Lancaster avenue.

Mary Rants to Lecture.

Mary Rants will lecture at 230 Pine street under the auspices of the 3d and 5th Ward branches. Subject: "The Social Problem." Admission free. Open platform.

PLAINFIELD.

At the last meeting of the Plainfield branch, Socialist party, Union county, N. J., a resolution was adopted, unanimously protesting against the method of proposing referendums to the party members under one heading, so that one has either to vote for what he does not want in order to get what he does want, or to vote against what he does want in order to defeat what he does not want.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Philip Minassian's class in sociology will resume its studies at Logan Hall, 1305 Arch street, on Sunday, January 23, at 2:30 o'clock.

HAVERTHILL, MASS.

Local Secretary J. Donohue sends in the following report: The regular session of the Socialist Sunday school was held on the 16th as usual and the program as previously announced was rendered. The lesson study "Lessons for the Workers From the Ancient Hebrews," No. 5, was omitted and the entire study time devoted to a thorough explanation of the golden text. "The Rich Are Robbers. Better All Things in Common."

A good crowd attended the lecture on "The Duties of Citizenship," at Socialist Hall, Saturday afternoon notwithstanding the uncertainty of the weather. A fine musical program was given by a juvenile orchestra that certainly pleased their audience judging by the well merited applause they received. The audience was composed principally of children, there being but few fathers and mothers present. Committees of children of the school had the entire matter in charge and not a slip-up occurred from first to last.

BOSTON.

The lecture given here at Odd Fellows Hall by William D. Haywood on the night of January 13, was greeted by a large and enthusiastic audience. The speaker said, among other things, that the class struggle was a struggle of the East as well as of the West. It was a struggle of the North and of the South. It was the struggle of every civilized country. It was world wide; the struggle between the owning class and the working class, between the exploiter and the exploited.

Haywood thanked the people of Boston for the work done in behalf of himself and of Moyer, Pettibone and St. John, when they were confined in the Idaho state penitentiary, and ended his powerful speech with the following admonition. "Join the union in industrial life, and join the political party that represents your class, the Socialist. Stand shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, hand to hand, and you can do for yourselves what you have done for me."

BOSTON CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE.

Robert Brown, of 2a Park street, Boston, requests that readers of The Call who are sufficiently interested in co-operation to consider the formation of a local co-operative league, communicate with him.

NATIONAL.

The weekly bulletin contains the following items of interest: The national executive committee has decided by vote that the time for receiving reports (upon the vote for national officers and national referendum "D") shall be extended to and include February 10, 1910, and that only such reports as contain a total vote which is a multiple of 278 shall be included in the national office tabulation, and to inquire of the state organization of Texas if they object to furnishing the membership of that state with the list of the locals of that state.

The national executive committee has decided by vote that the number of delegates to the international congress shall be reckoned upon the membership of 1909, and that the next highest candidates in the election shall be the alternatives.

A special circular relating to reports upon the election of national officers has been sent to all local secretaries, state secretaries and the press.

The following proposed amendment to the national constitution was first published in the Weekly Bulletin of December 18, 1909:

"Be it resolved by Local Evansville Socialist party of Indiana, assembled in regular business meeting November 22, that we hereby call for a national referendum to strike out of the national constitution Section 2 of Article 10, to go away with proposed party congress, as the work and importance of such congresses do not justify the expenditure of \$8,000 or \$9,000 from the national treasury. The money can be spent to far greater advantage to the party by sending out national organizers and lecturers."

Notices of the indorsement of the amendment have been received from Locals Allegheny county, Pa., December 22; Outlook, Wash., December 31, and on January 14, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Auburn Elmira, Endicott, Geneva, Falls, Jamestown, Kings County, Penn Yan, Rome, Salamanca, Schenectady.

In accordance with the provisions of the constitution governing the submission of a referendum, the call for a referendum by the entire membership upon the above amendment is hereby published and subject to amendments for a period of thirty days.

The state executive committee of New York "enters a protest against the indifference displayed by the national executive committee in the matter of the Spokane free speech fight, and requests that the national executive committee take immediate action to help bring that fight for free speech to a successful issue."

SWITZERLAND.

The Socialists of Berne, Switzerland, have been swept into political power as a result of the recent elections, which gave them a representation of thirty-four in the city council, while the Radicals elected thirty-three and the Conservatives only thirteen.

The Socialist victory has started a stampede among the moneyed interests not only of Berne but of all Switzerland as well. With the municipalities in the control of the Socialist party, it will not be long before the Socialists will be in power in the national government.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Rev. Anna Howard Shaw will speak on woman suffrage at the Critic Club.

East Side Equal Rights League, 225 Chrystie street, near Houston street and Second avenue. Mrs. E. M. Murray, "The Privileged Sex," 8:15 p.m.

DEBATE TICKETS LOST.

An envelope containing some reserved seat and platform tickets to the Russell-Hillquit debate was lost last evening on a Ralph avenue (Brooklyn), car seat. Finder will kindly turn same over to John Lyons, 87 Norman avenue, Brooklyn.

METAL WORKER KILLED.

Brooklyn Man Falls to Death From Seventh Story.

Alexander Boes, forty years old, of 277 Linden street, Brooklyn, a sheet metal worker employed on the Union Theological Seminary now building at Broadway and 122d street, fell from the seventh floor to the basement yesterday and was instantly killed. Boes was crossing an elevator shaft on a narrow board which tilted and dropped him through to the cellar.

CHILD'S BURNS PROVE FATAL.

Laura Meyers, four years old, of 25 East 2d street, Brooklyn, died yesterday in the Seney Hospital from burns she received Monday when her dress caught fire while she was playing near a stove in the kitchen of her home.

THE GERMAN MARK FUND

Comrade Levi Parker, New York city, says: "Comrade Kirkpatrick's appeal is the thing. Five thousand workers ought to pay one dollar weekly for a year. I was afraid of results when The Call started—have been afraid ever since, and am now—but hope you will survive the storm. The Call should be kept alive by all means."

Comrade John Sermulak, secretary of the Lettish branch, S. P., of Kearny, N. J., says: "I enclosed please find money order for \$8.25. At the last regular meeting of the Lettish branch, S. P., Essex county, N. J., \$5 was voted to The New York Call, and at the same time I made a little collection of \$3.25. Our comrades feel very sorry that they cannot send much more, but they have to take care of our Lettish paper. In the last six months our branch paid regular dues for our paper, which is owned by the National Lettish branches of the S. P. the membership being only one thousand. We recently sent a donation of \$66.85 to our paper, yet this branch has a membership of only thirty. If all the English branches did as much for The Call, there would be no need for begging."

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch 26, Rochester, N. Y., send in a contribution of \$35 and their best wishes for the success of The Call.

Local Astoria sends a contribution of \$5, voted to The Call at their last meeting.

O. Watson Flavell, Newark, N. J., sends in his dollar, saying: "This is a reply to Comrade Kirkpatrick's exhortation in Friday's issue of The Call."

RECEIPTS, JANUARY 18, 1910.

| | |
|--|---------|
| S. P. Finnish Br. N. Y. | \$13.20 |
| Cigar Makers' Union, 149, Brooklyn | 5.00 |
| M. Bernstein, New York | 1.00 |
| W. S. & B. F. No. 36, Rochester, N. Y. | 35.00 |
| Collection by Mike Koslow, Baltimore | 3.00 |
| C. McCullough, Stanley, N. J. | 1.00 |
| W. Watson Flavell, Newark, N. J. | .50 |
| Mrs. Mary Frucht, Brooklyn | 5.00 |
| S. P. Local Astoria, Long Island City | 1.00 |
| P. Donahue, Havelock, Neb. | 1.00 |
| Total | \$65.70 |

DAILY RECEIPTS.

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| Wednesday, Nov. 10 | \$123.00 |
| Thursday, Nov. 11 | 47.25 |
| Friday, Nov. 12 | 41.00 |
| Saturday, Nov. 13 | 25.00 |
| Sunday, Nov. 14 | 65.00 |
| Tuesday, Nov. 16 | 60.75 |
| Wednesday, Nov. 17 | 69.00 |
| Thursday, Nov. 18 | 45.65 |
| Friday, Nov. 19 | 68.00 |
| Saturday, Nov. 20 | 36.00 |
| Sunday, Nov. 21 | 51.25 |
| Tuesday, Nov. 23 | 79.10 |
| Wednesday, Nov. 24 | 473.62 |
| Thursday, Nov. 25 | 287.40 |
| Friday, Nov. 26 | 361.75 |
| Saturday, Nov. 27 | 86.75 |
| Sunday, Nov. 28 | 228.95 |
| Wednesday, Dec. 1 | 110.95 |
| Thursday, Dec. 2 | 63.52 |
| Friday, Dec. 3 | 88.00 |
| Saturday, Dec. 4 | 27.05 |
| Sunday, Dec. 5 | 67.05 |
| Tuesday, Dec. 7 | 43.25 |
| Wednesday, Dec. 8 | 39.50 |
| Thursday, Dec. 9 | 42.55 |
| Friday, Dec. 10 | 58.22 |
| Saturday, Dec. 11 | 22.35 |
| Sunday, Dec. 12 | 54.30 |
| Tuesday, Dec. 14 | 19.00 |
| Wednesday, Dec. 15 | 32.35 |
| Thursday, Dec. 16 | 29.50 |
| Friday, Dec. 17 | 182.60 |
| Saturday, Dec. 18 | 95.35 |
| Sunday, Dec. 19 | 37.75 |
| Tuesday, Dec. 21 | 47.95 |
| Wednesday, Dec. 22 | 122.00 |
| Thursday, Dec. 23 | 149.60 |
| Friday, Dec. 24 | 273.20 |
| Saturday, Dec. 25 | 61.50 |
| Sunday, Dec. 26 | 66.50 |
| Tuesday, Dec. 28 | 48.40 |
| Wednesday, Dec. 29 | 78.35 |
| Thursday, Dec. 30 | 28.00 |
| Friday, Dec. 31 | 14.50 |
| Saturday, Jan. 1 | 47.50 |
| Sunday, Jan. 2 | 47.90 |
| Wednesday, Jan. 5 | 53.50 |
| Thursday, Jan. 6 | 23.25 |
| Friday, Jan. 7 | 27.85 |
| Saturday, Jan. 8 | 12.45 |
| Sunday, Jan. 9 | 71.10 |
| Tuesday, Jan. 11 | 16.20 |
| Wednesday, Jan. 12 | 79.10 |
| Thursday, Jan. 13 | 107.00 |
| Friday, Jan. 14 | 48.30 |
| Saturday, Jan. 15 | 21.75 |
| Sunday, Jan. 17 | \$45.60 |
| Tuesday, Jan. 18 | 65.70 |
| Grand total | \$4,573.74 |

MILLIONAIRE LUNATIC HERE.

Crazy "Archaeologist" Arrives in Care of Arthur Bullard.

Lawrence Perin, the eccentric millionaire Baltimorean, whose tales of archaeological discoveries in Spain attracted widespread attention until it was learned that he had been an inmate of a sanitarium, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Berlin. He was taken aboard a tugboat at Quarantine and landed at the Battery. It was found necessary to summon a policeman before he could be induced to land.

Arthur Bullard, a well known magazine writer, was in charge of him the way over.

ARLINGTON HALL

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PHARMACEUTICAL

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The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.
Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 442 Pearl Street, New York. W. W. Passage, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer, and Julius G. Erber, secretary.

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| | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| | Sunday Issue Only | Week-Day Issue Only | Sun. and Week-Day Issue |
| For One Year | \$2.00 | \$4.50 | \$6.00 |
| For Six Months | 1.00 | 2.25 | 3.00 |
| For Three Months | .50 | 1.15 | 1.50 |
| For One Month | .20 | .40 | .50 |

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WE'LL RIDE ON MORGAN'S ROAD.

Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough Company, announced at the last meeting of the stockholders: "J. P. Morgan & Co. have agreed to finance us for an amount on which no limit has been placed. If the Public Service Commission had granted us permission, we would have been willing to spend \$100,000,000 for improvements. J. P. Morgan & Co. have taken up the proposition with three points in view: A reasonable return to the bankers, a reasonable return to the investors, and the improvement to the transit facilities for the benefit of the public.

Morgan is more than an individual. He is an institution. He and his associates and allies are rapidly becoming the power without whose aid no business can be done. With the leaders of the Standard Oil Company they now control the greatest sources of income in this country, and it is to them that business men must go if they want to do business or remain in business. Even the government must rely upon Morgan, and in return for favors from him the government must do as he says. That is true not only of the national government, but it is true also of New York state and city. If bonds are to be issued, and they have to be issued frequently, there is no market for them except through Morgan. Other men may put in bids, but those other men must go to Morgan for the money. He alone has it in abundance for all emergencies, and he got a big portion of it through the last panic. When the newspapers were dizzy singing his praises for coming to the rescue of the nation's financial institutions, he was forcing those to whom he loaned money to pay for it at a rate the most cut-throat usurer never dreamed of exacting. Men by the thousands failed during the panic. Tens of thousands were reduced to poverty. Hundreds were forced to suicide, and other hundreds were killed by the strain. Morgan, already rich, grew far richer. Where he was formerly raking in money by the thousands of dollars he raked it in by the millions.

Today he is friendly with Standard Oil. He is behind the Steel Trust. He dominates the traction situation in Chicago and Boston. He is potent in coal mining and the mining of minerals. He owns rich insurance companies. Above all, he is the nation's richest banker. He is the one overwhelming money power, and while he is in Europe, while he is spending fortunes for art treasures, while he is in that wonderful library that cost the annual wages of 5,000 workmen, doing nothing if he so chooses, his money is working for him and his associates, piling up more money, making him more and more powerful.

Morgan is an old man and his personal reign cannot last forever. The reign of the power of which he is at present the head and front will last if the public decides to endure it. Every year it will become more oppressive, for capital has no humanitarian instincts. It is a sweeping force that goes on drawing greater force to itself. Individual capitalists may deplore, may give, may feel keenly the suffering that goes on in the world, but capital, that embodiment of a social process, knows nothing except to feed itself fatter, and it can only feed itself fatter at the expense of society as a whole.

None of the plans any of our legislators have brought forth in any way affects it. No governmental supervision, no commissions can in any way lessen the evil. What Morgan represents today, the money power that functions capitalism, is the fine fruit flower and fruit of capitalism. You cannot restrain or control it or him. All you can do is overthrow the system.

And the power to do that rests in your hands.

SHORT COMMENT.

Japan is to try the effects of great milk in treating tuberculosis. The only effect it has is that of any other rich food. Give human beings sufficient nourishment, and allow them plenty of fresh air with decent conditions of employment, and tuberculosis will soon be as rare as leprosy.

Secretary of the Interior Ballinger has only just begun to find out the things that go with being the buffer in a great dispute. So far he has managed to retain his position, but the administration will only sacrifice him, although it will not sacrifice the vicious practices for which Ballinger so heroically stands.

It is easy to run a bank. Mrs. Harman, although she never had any experience in banking, is to run one. The mere possession of money confers on her those fine attributes which are usually connected with the banker, until he absconds.

In connection with the arrest of thirty-eight waiters on the Kaiserlin Victoria it is interesting to inquire how it happens that the people in the steerage were under the obligation of buying food when the steamship company was supposed to furnish it in with the fare. Evidently inspectors on both sides of the ocean do not investigate this matter, which is supposed to be under their control.

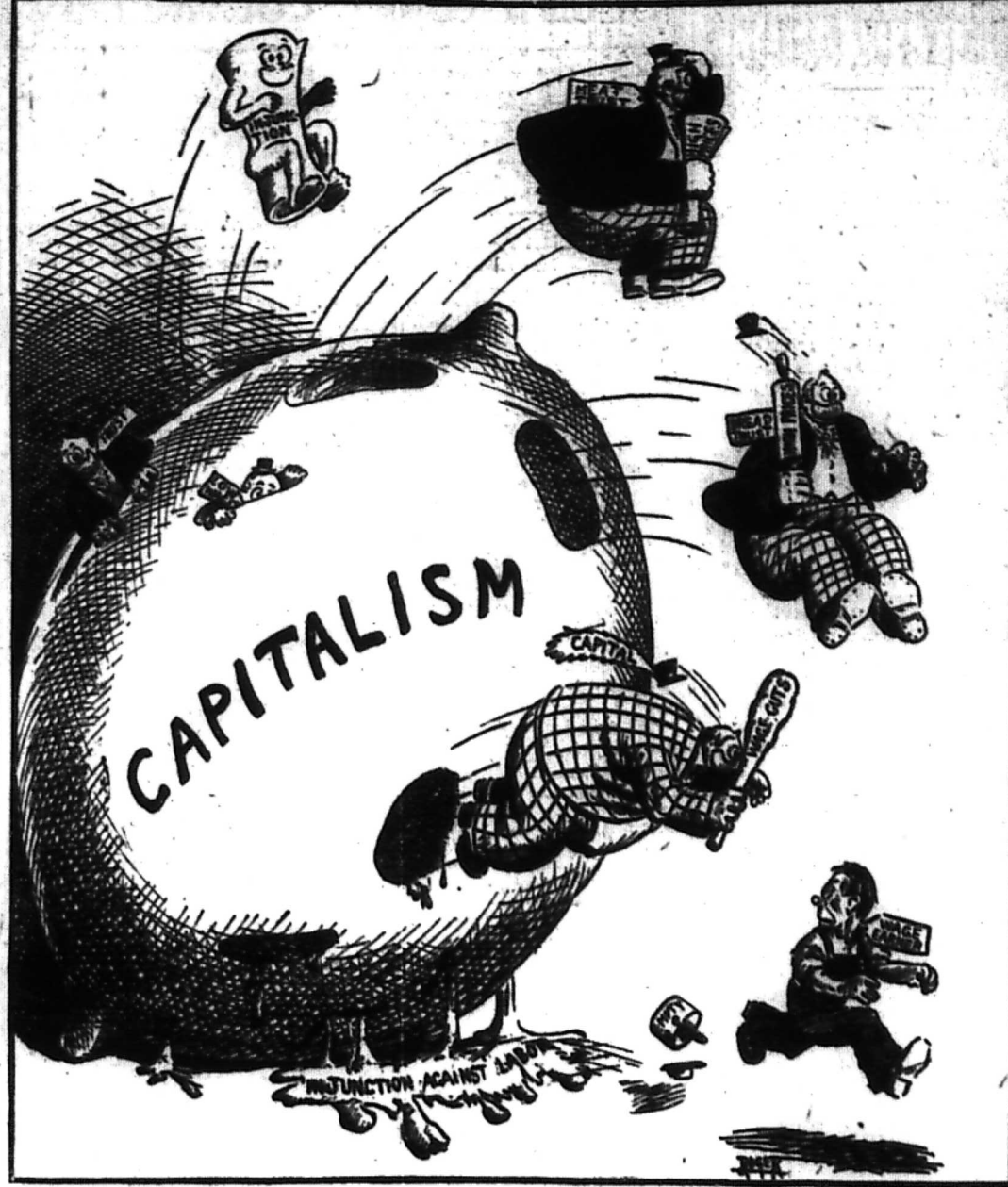
Meanness more contemptible than that of the Brooklyn street cleaning foreman in taking money from street sweepers could scarcely be imagined. The men who do the work usually bear every evidence of being poor and hungry, and yet it was from these badly clothed, miserable wretches that the foreman, Philip Tyrone, was extracting money. There may be a certain amount of exhalation for the warm clad, well fed man, in getting out the shoveling snow for a few hours. To the one with nothing in his stomach and little on his back it is torture, and yet he suffers it in grim determination, because, at the end, there will be a couple of dollars with which to buy food. But yet, on closer analysis, the action of Tyrone—and probably many others—is found to be a common one. How does it differ from the bosses who are robbing a crowd of

little girls in the shirtwaist shops? Or from the employer, generally, who is always robbing those who work for him, and is always trying to rob them of a little more. Tyrone was not in business. He was not producing some article on which he could get a profit. He possessed a couple of dollars out of every man he could. He had the overwhelming desire to become rich, and if he could become rich he knew he would be hailed as respectable. The fact that he was caught kills the hope, and men fully as mean as himself can point at him in scorn, and can jeer at him self-righteously. Yet, as far as the real basis of his actions is concerned, he is the peer of every laborer in this country, from the Standard Oil Company and the Steel Trust, down to the owner of the smallest shop of them all. The employers may rob men who are in far better circumstances than the poor and crushed men Tyrone robbed, but they are robbers for all that, and their robbery is carried on wholesale. Frequently, could it be followed to some of its direct results, it would be found that in its effects it was as bad as that for which Tyrone was rightly punished, and for which he won contempt of even his fellow-robbers.

As was forcibly and tersely pointed out in the letter of Comrade Fred Bennett, the only kind of co-operation that counts is co-operation of the party and party institutions. Coordinated work by all from now until the very important elections of next November will mean an end to all the futile discussion of slumps, for there will be no slump. The only way to get votes is to work for them, all work. The only way to support the party press is to work for it.

Next to having a bodyguard of armed retainers, with a wall around your estate, a wide moat and cannon all around, the best thing a man can have is a body of deputy sheriffs sworn in by the county authorities. John D. Rockefeller has one for his new palace at Pocantico Hills. They are for the most part trained in the United States secret service, and so are expected to understand the fine art of blocking approach to royalty, or semi-royalty.

BECOMING OVER-RIPE



The Wage-System Was a "Lemon" to Begin With, But, Now It Is Becoming Perfectly Maggoty.

THE LEGISLATURE.

By Robert Hunter.

In nearly every law-making body in America there is a labor lobby. The railroads, landlords and bosses have their bodies also. Expert lawyers, cunning politicians and shrewd drummers are there in force to guard the interests of Capital.

And these schemers and tricksters have forced labor to send its leaders to guard its interests. The labor men must work openly. They have no money for bribing; they can only plead or threaten. They spend money lavishly. They own and control political bosses and political machines.

They kill legislation in three ways. First, their political henchmen smother labor bills in committee. Second, they obstruct their passage by amendments and various other forms of trickery. Third, they change the phrases or the form so as to make them unconstitutional.

In nearly every law-making body in the country there is a Cannon and an Aldrich. They are the legislative bosses who control committees and rule the legislators with an iron hand. They are owned body and soul by the enemies of Labor and they take care to kill in one way or another every bill in the interest of Labor.

An example of one of their methods is the following: The governor of a great state, who afterward became President, was a few years ago forced by public sentiment to sign a bill taxing public franchises. It had been pushed through the legislature by what amounted to a popular uprising. The capitalists fought it fiercely, but the politicians at last had to put it through for the sake of their political future. The governor signed the bill. He

then lost his nerve, and called an extra session of the legislature to reconsider the bill. A little clause was then put in the bill that made it unconstitutional. Another example is the Colorado eight-hour law. In 1893 an eight-hour law passed the Colorado legislature. The same year the courts declared that act to be unconstitutional. The workers then began an agitation for a constitutional amendment which provided for the enactment of an eight-hour law. The Republican party, the Democratic party and the People's party all declared in their conventions their hearty support for that constitutional amendment.

It was put to a vote of the people on November 4, 1892, and was carried by an enormous majority. But at the next session of the Colorado legislature the capitalists spent money like water. They bought the legislature, and a sham quarrel between the two houses defeated the eight-hour bill.

Violating all their pledges and even violating the constitution itself, the legislators of all parties overthrew the expressed will of the people of Colorado. The Colorado labor was then broke out to obtain an eight-hour day, by force—al of which ended in the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone murder trial.

Every legislature in the country plays the same tricks in the interest of the bosses and to the injury of labor. And laws are not only endangered by such tricks, they must run the gauntlet of two houses, undergo the chance of a veto by the governor, or the president, and then run the even more serious gauntlet of the courts.

There has been a great political battle fought recently in England and it was fought because the people did not intend to have the house of lords interfere with legislation. The house of lords alone stands in the way of the people's will. The King has no power to veto as our Presidents or Governors have. The judges have no powers to declare laws unconstitutional as our judges have. There are, however, two houses, one made up of the elected representatives of the people and the other made up of hereditary peers. But the spirit of democracy is alive in England, while with us it seems dead. And the English refused to submit to the veto of even a second chamber, while we submit not only to that but to the veto of presidents, of governors and of courts.

In every country of Europe the lower houses are fighting for more democracy. They are filled with representatives of labor fighting for the policies of Labor with all their power. These representatives of Labor refuse to have their will overthrown, and everywhere these popular lower houses are becoming supreme. But here the legislatures no longer represent us. They have in them no fighting representatives of labor. And still we do, however, in to send labor leaders into lobbies to beg for a few crumbs.

Labor has no political power. Labor is not organized politically, and Cannon and Aldrich and all their tribe laugh at the millions of voters who have voluntarily tied their own hands and shackled their own feet. And is this but another little thing? Law-makers that know you not, that spurn you, that promise one thing and give another, that play upon Labor to its ruin with a thousand little tricks and treacheries, the shrewdest of which was the passing of the Sherman anti-trust act.

TAFT TO THE RESCUE.

By H. S. R.

At last the trusts are beginning to get the value of the money they put up to elect their fair and fat servant, Taft. His judicial brain—that same judicial brain that made the injunction a powerful weapon for the capitalist class to use in labor disputes—has evolved a plan to "regulate" the trusts. With the retirement of Roosevelt from the presidency, we had hoped that the "regulation" con game would be dropped for something more modern to fool the workers with, but it seems that Taft lacks the originality of his predecessor in this respect.

The new rebash of this old game is called the Federal incorporation act, and this act is recommended to Congress in the message sent on January 7. The message advocates the extension of the powers of the interstate commerce commission, and the creation of a United States Court of Commerce. This court is to consist of five Circuit Court judges, who are to receive \$10,000 a year for their valuable services—to the trusts. These five irreproachable men—they will need to be supermen to be honest and hold their jobs—will have in their hands the enormous power of permitting the further centralization of the nation's industries into a few corporations, under the ownership of the clique that now dominates the financial situation from Wall street, or, if they dare, the withholding of that permission. That the path of the trusts is to be

made a smooth one, and the task of these five judges easy, may be readily seen when we peruse the latter part of Taft's recommendations. This part advocates granting Federal charters to corporations which engage in interstate commerce, and Taft was driven to this plan by the recent dissolution decree against the Standard Oil Company. One capitalist newspaper, on this topic, says: "In the light of the Standard Oil decision he puts forward this plan for Federal incorporation as the only solution of the vast industrial problems now confronting the national legislature." Strange that Taft is so silent on the "vast industrial problem" of the working class, scratching along on the same old wages as two years ago, to pay over 60 per cent increase in the cost of living. But then, they are only common working people, and they only voted for Taft—they didn't nominate him.

The Federal charter, as a solution of "vast industrial problems," sounds fair enough, but on examination, even a blind man can see the snake in it. Our esteemed contemporary, the Philadelphia Public Ledger, in an editorial under date of January 2, is kind enough to point out to us where the snake lies. We quote: "What he proposes is a form of national charter, under which good trusts might be authorized to continue without regard to the Sherman act, and be exempted from regulation by the states." This is rich. And to think, only five poor, lonesome, incorruptible Circuit Court judges needed to decide whether a

trust is a good one or a bad one. It would create an interesting situation if these five judges decided that all trusts that failed to donate to the Republican dough-barrel were bad trusts, and, as such, had to die, while those that donated were good trusts, and could get a Federal charter, and a Presidential O. K. to go ahead and rob the workers, charging as high a tax as the traffic would stand.

It is only natural that this message should meet with favor from the capitalist class. The assurance that trusts deemed good, in the eyes of these five incorruptibles, may avoid the terms of the Sherman anti-trust law, and be exempt from prosecutions by any state, must, indeed, be balm to the afflicted heart of dear Mr. Rockefeller. A financial report says (January 16), "Acquaintance with the terms of Mr. Taft's message served to steady the coming, their way in Wall street now, they are at last getting their money's worth of political service. Let this merry game of consolidation go on!"

Careful statisticians figure that James J. Jeffries will come out of the fight, defeated or undefeated, with at least \$150,000, between the purse and the moving picture rights. It is better to be a retired champion who makes a farewell return engagement, than it is to be a great faunal naturalist. The one may get his dollar a word, but the champion is in for at least a thousand dollars a punch.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

OBJECTIONS TO REORGANIZATION PLAN.

Editor of The Call: The decision of the city convention in regard to the amalgamation of five and six assembly districts and the limited number of language branches will hinder, instead of encourage, future agitation.

First—Language Branches: The German branch of the 22d A. D. is one of the strongest language branches in the city. During the last campaign it was in the 22d A. D. that the most campaign literature was distributed through a system of house-to-house canvassing. Although a member of the English branch, yet as organizer of the district, I must state that the German Comrades rendered the most assistance in this work. In the proposed scheme to tear away the language branches from the district organization, the German Comrades will be under no obligations to assist in future agitation in the district.

Second—The Comrades who have been so enthusiastic over the Congressional organization plan had been agitating for it many weeks prior to the convention, never attempted to investigate the territory of which the Congressional districts were comprised. They did not know this until the day of the convention, when they discovered that different Congressional districts included only a part of certain Assembly districts.

Consequently, in order to enlarge the unit, they resorted to the amalgamation of several Assembly districts. One of the arguments was that by so doing the stronger districts would assist the weaker.

Every Comrade knows that even in our strongest districts there is more than sufficient work for all active Comrades, and by giving these Comrades more work, will simply overburden them and in the end drive them from active work altogether. For instance, as organizer of an Assembly district, I would gladly accept, but would refuse the position of organizer of our proposed district extending from 43d to 56th street and from Fifth avenue to the East river. Why? Because it is next to impossible for one person to supervise and see that the agitation is properly done in such a vast stretch of territory. This will necessitate an organizer

or committee in each Assembly district as heretofore. Each one will need all the workers he can secure, and consequently there will be in certain Assembly districts a surplus of workers there. In the 22d A. D. there are more active workers than in the 16th and 18th A. D. none of these can be spared, even if they were willing to do so. The 16th and 18th A. D. are the 16th and 18th benefit to the workers there are in the assembly district, none can be spared to work in another district if the work in its own district is to be tried out properly.

The proposed scheme will necessitate more members to attend the meetings. Perhaps the most serious objection now will stand, but the Comrades who have neglected attendance at the meeting place was in the date vicinity will surely be induced to go to meetings without headquarters as a mile or more distant.

Some of the proposed districts prize such a vast territory that it is necessary for Comrades to travel a distance to ride to the meeting place. It is very hard to collect 20 cents a month dues from so many members. If all Comrades were to suspend for nonpayment of dues, would not want to add an additional expense of twenty cents a month more to Comrades who cannot afford their dues now.

Will many sympathizers be induced to join the party when the meeting place is a mile distant? I think not. In every Assembly District there are at least 5,000 to 10,000 voters.

In this field not large enough. We have not enough active men and women in the party here willing to do systematic work. This will always be the case as there are not enough active workers.

The proposed amalgamation of several Assembly Districts will necessitate more active workers, but tend to give more work to those who are already overburdened.

There are still more reasons why this plan should not be adopted. I do not want to take up more space at this time. WILLIAM DISTRICT, Jan. 14, 1910.

STRAY SHOTS.

By Martin Luther Flanagan.

Colonel Harvey, of Harper's Weekly (Morgan's interests), declares that high prices will cause the doom of the Republican party. It is a grim truth that high prices are already causing the doom of plenty of people not interested in or supporters of the Republican party. High prices, however, are only one of the indications of the reckless, imbecile and cruel system that at present prevails. The Republican party and the Democratic party, and all other parties that support the system, are equally guilty, for they help to keep the producers from what they produce.

It would have been easy for the countless rich women who have taken an interest in the shirtwaist makers' strike, to have financed the strike to a successful conclusion. It happens, though, that giving advice and giving money are different. The strike, which to the strikers was a desperate matter of bread and butter, was simply a diversion to the sympathizers, and like John Gilpin's poem, although on pleasure they are bent, they have a frugal mind.

No one can justly question Jacob Schiff's contention that there should be no restriction on immigration. Yet, in speaking particularly of the Russian Jews, there is one point that comes up: Would they be willing to exchange Russia for America, slaughter by the czar's supporters for hunger and exploitation, if Jacob Schiff and the financiers with whom he operates did not loan the Russian government the money to continue its sway?

We have become so democratic in this country that the most important news that can be carried, via scissor or mail, to the Sunday paper is the announcement that some woman, with money, "has been especially singled out for favor by King Edward." The favor of kings was once looked upon as questionable in all cases and disgraceful in some. But we have evolved far beyond such a primitive condition. "Favors" from a mere earl, or duke, or count are no longer of the interest they once were, for the possession of more and ever more money has enabled some people to crawl to the throne itself, and necessarily they are grateful for the favors they obtain there. At the same time our democratic papers recognize it as a favor and speak with enthusiasm and respect of the progress "our women" are making in court circles.

Another question has been settled. The drivers of milk wagons were not getting the money that is being squeezed out of consumers of milk. In fact, the drivers have had to go on strike against conditions so oppressive that even if the times of virtual starvation for a large number of the working class they could stand them no longer. So the exactions of the milk dealers are a continuous performance. They pay the farmers a small sum for the commodity. They pay the drivers low wages and work them long hours. Then they end up by charging the consumer the utmost cent. No wonder Standard Oil owners found the Borden Company, and its allies, worth controlling. They know from their experience with business that for a big and steady flow of profits there is nothing pays like an article millions of people must use or else suffer.

The American Society, organized for the purpose of preventing race waste rather than a race suicide, has opened headquarters in Baltimore, and will begin a campaign. They should close headquarters and join Local Baltimore, for the only organization in the field that is intelligently working to prevent race waste is the Socialist party. It was organized for that purpose, and it has steadfastly worked to

that end. Race waste begins in the mines and the factories where men and women are overworked, underpaid and starved. Men and women are crushed physically and stunted mentally. Because of the conditions of their employment they cannot proper attention or proper care of their children. The children, if they happen to escape the disease, fatally prevalent among children of the workers, in turn go into the mines or the factories, and usually they are not as strong as their parents were at the same age. There is a steady deterioration, and the conditions of employment are responsible. Then come on thousands of children of the race who are being starved, and would not if their parents were ruthlessly exploited. Unless the American Society helps end that condition it cannot help end race waste. It cannot help except by overthrowing the whole present system. So it is as well drop its office and step into the work. Otherwise it will be the same as the thousand and one charitable societies, or societies organized for the purpose of giving good advice, support a few secretaries, offer a means of activity for those with good intentions and little intelligence. They also offer a false advertising himself to the religion who is bent on getting promotion and possibly office through means other than the ones usually employed.

The advance of 10 per cent in price of shoes need not cause so much consternation, as in a few months it will be possible to be barefooted, and has its drawbacks, on the whole, thought. It might stock the police forces.

Both Dr. Spitzka and Dr. Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University, is an espouser of the pace with modern industrial progress as a petrified man. He sees the greatest danger to the nation is much industrial concentration, which would divide up the trusts. He would like to see the trusts, as he does see in the trouble is not in the concentration of industry, but in the concentration of control. The property of all the workers is held by few men, and used for their own ends. So there should be no division of the wealth of the nation, but more they are organized and educated the more efficient they will become. At the same time if the trust of them continues invested in at present, the more oppression, and oppressive they will become. One just remedy is to make the property of those who created the society as a whole, and allow it to be used as a whole to get the benefits, cannot go back to the days of daddies, no matter what words Wilson may have for those days, were not nearly as efficient as the of the present. The ideal to be pursued is not the old one, but the one. It is the one that is being created through the efforts of the socialist party.

Our statements are becoming so full. Not one of them has been made in the present high price of the present disastrous high price, undoubtedly caused by the resistance of Halley's Comet.