

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

The New York Call

The Weather.

Rain and colder today. Fair and warmer Tuesday.

442 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONES 271-272 WORTH

Vol. 3—No. 59.

NEW YORK—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1910.

Price Two Cents

WOMAN'S MEETING STIRS THOUSANDS

Dramatic Hall Crowded to Its Limit With Enthusiastic Audience for Revolution.

GREAT SPEAKERS; GREAT TOPICS

Resolutions of Sympathy for Philadelphia Strikers Go Through With Cheers.

Awake, awake, ye brave! The people shall be free. March on, march on, all hearts resolved. We'll gain the victory!

A gang 3,000 men and women gathered at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon.

The inspiring Marseillaise, as sung by Mrs. Caroline Van Name, thrilled all to a point where they could not resist joining in the universal song of the Revolution.

And how they did sing! You would imagine that they came to usher in the Co-operative Commonwealth.

But the Marseillaise was not enough. Oh, no; they had to have more—those beautiful certainly do love music. So they all sang "The Red Flag"—and when they finished with the words, "We'll keep the red flag flying," even the reporter for the Sun joined in the enthusiastic applause.

Yesterday was Woman's Day.

Throughout the length and breadth of this land Socialists gathered in numbers large and small to repeat the message of woman suffrage and socialism. For that reason yesterday was a glorious day and plainly given the lie to those who dare to maintain that Socialists, and the men in particular, are not firm in their advocacy of equal suffrage.

In its meeting at Carnegie Hall the Socialist party of this city showed itself to be a credit to the American Socialist movement. For the women to arrange meetings in many other places nearby at the same time tells well for the spirit and fidelity of the Socialist women of this section of the country.

The speakers, all of whom were capable, expounded the philosophy of emancipation with masterful simplicity and unerring logic. They left no doubt in the mind of a single person. Those who spoke were Franklin H. Wentworth, Carrie W. Allen, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, and Rose Schneiderman.

Wentworth, who was the first speaker, drew to a round of applause, and his very ready witticisms threw the house into hearty laughter. So delighted were all who attended that on the motion of Morris Brown all rose to their feet in a vote of thanks and appreciation.

Vegetation Not Virtue.

Wentworth said, in part: "A good woman's life there has been raised an inevitable wall of mental tyranny that has turned her noblest attributes to selfish ends and met with harsh resentment every effort she has made at higher living."

"Behind this barrier woman has been locked in what is called her 'sphere,' a prison vast in pettiness and futility, and the slow mental grinding of the centuries has dwarfed her mind, enfeebled her body and shrouded her soul in webs of superstition."

"In the world today there is never so close an enemy to social growth and initiative as the petty, pious woman who has been all her married life an admirer and ally for some shallow-pated man. By her very dependent position she is prone to adopt the opinions and imitate the prejudices of the man who feeds and clothes and calls her his. Into the mind of her sons she pours those ideals of masculine success which whet her appetite for human exploitation."

"While they are yet but babes she feeds them whips and wooden swords and drums and soldier toys, turning their innocent play into thoughts of murder, while the literature of their growing youth is filled with heroic combats in the path of blundering blockheads bolstered up by bayonets."

"Continuing, the speaker said: 'She is the woman who draws her skirts from her sister at the street; that sister who may have made struggles for personal purity which her crowd and sheltered life can never understand. Do not expect the woman whose husband has always kept her fed and clothed, who has never walked the streets hungry, uncared for and alone, always understanding that vegetation is not virtue. Her mind is made by her conditions. All growths stop together. Thus we see what woman's 'sphere' has made of woman. Stified in this prison of pettiness, her province marked out for her by others than herself, the upper class woman becomes a cushion plate, the middle class woman an upper servant, and the working

Socialist Orators Enthuse Big Crowd at Carnegie Hall



Carrie W. Allen, Mota L. Stern, Charlotte P. Gilman.

YONKERS HOLDS BIG WOMAN'S DAY MEET

Mrs. Malkiel, Gearity, Miss Cole, Spargo and Mrs. Krehbiel Deliver Inspiring Addresses.

A large audience filled Teutonia Hall, Buena Vista avenue, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon at the Woman's Day meeting of the Socialist party.

Mrs. Theresa Malkiel presided, and, unlike most chairmen, made a lengthy speech. With a few brief words, stating the reason for the meeting, she introduced Jack Britt Gearity, who spoke briefly upon the challenge of the woman's movement to present-day man made and class ruled society.

Miss Elsie La Grange Cole, who spoke next, dealt with the story of the recent shirtwaist makers' strike, and its lessons for the advocates of woman suffrage.

John Spargo delivered a short but very strong speech for equal political privileges, and duties for men and women. He declared that if the workmen of this state understood the real attitude of the opponents of votes for women equal suffrage would be established in this state at once.

Mrs. Luella R. Krehbiel, the last speaker, dealt at length with the evolution of man, pointing out the need for equality of opportunity to free both men and women.

Mrs. J. W. Gates sang several solos, accompanied by her daughter, and the Chopin Orchestra played several numbers. The meeting was voted a great success.

HELD FOR ROBBERY

Man, Who Was Seen Ransacking House Through Mirror, Must Stand Trial.

Otto Dreyer, twenty-one years old, who said his home has been lately in a Chatham Square lodging house, was held yesterday in the Bedford Avenue Police Court, Williamaburg, by Magistrate O'Reilly, on a charge of burglary. It was the reflection of his face in a mirror while he was robbing the home of Mrs. Mary Ryckman, of 23 Lee avenue, which led to his arrest.

The house Mrs. Ryckman occupies is at the corner of Wilson street. During her absence on Saturday night a thief vaulted the fence on the Wilson street side, and by forcing open a kitchen window got into the dwelling. He was ransacking a desk in the front basement dining room when Mrs. Ryckman returned. Mrs. Ryckman got a good look at him through the mirror. He made a rush for the kitchen and got out through the same way he had entered.

Mrs. Ryckman found that \$7, a safety razor belonging to her husband, as well as other trifling things, had been stolen. She reported the robbery to the police of the Clymer street station, and gave a good description of the thief. The arrest of Dreyer followed. He was identified by Mrs. Ryckman and had in his possession the razor.

DINNER TO DAMROSCH

A dinner will be given in honor of Walter Damrosch at the Plaza on Saturday evening, March 12, to celebrate his twenty-fifth anniversary as a musical director in America.

PROBE KILLING OF STEEL STRIKER

Police and Constabulary at Odds Over Shooting of Lamb—An Outrage, Says Chief Kelly.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Feb. 27.—This has been a quiet Sunday. Ten companies of Pennsylvania's constabulary are in possession of the city. Eager as they are to make trouble with the strikers, there has been no disturbance throughout the day.

The Bethlehem Steel Works are under close guard, but this seems hardly necessary in the face of the strikers' attitude. They seem completely cowed by the ruthless shedding of blood which occurred yesterday.

In addition to the Black Cossacks, 300 mounted deputy sheriffs, all well armed and carrying about 1,000 rounds of ammunition, are detailed to protect the men who are trying to run Schwab's plant for him. Schwab is facing a stupendous task if he expects to be able to do business, for not more than a handful of men have stuck to his shops.

An attempt will be made tomorrow to open the steel mills. This may precipitate trouble.

The important development today was the swearing in of Coroner Gohsen's jury to investigate the killing of Joseph Lamb yesterday. The minister from Austria-Hungary at Washington is also taking a hand in the investigation. Trooper No. 44, who, it is believed, did the shooting, will hardly be held under a murder charge, from information given out by a jurymen today.

This man said investigation proved that the shot which killed Lamb was not a direct one. The bullet sped through the open door of the barroom at the Majestic Hotel when the trooper fired high to intimidate the strikers, hit the bar fixtures and, glancing obliquely, entered the foreigner's brain as he stood drinking a glass of liquor.

The coroner's inquest will be held on Tuesday evening.

It looks as though Lamb's death will cause a breach between Chief of Police Hugh Kelly and the constabulary. Kelly appears to object to the presence of the troopers.

"These men are not brought here to fight a strike," Kelly said in an interview. "They are here merely to protect the private property of Schwab."

"The shooting of Lamb was an outrage," Kelly contended. "There was no reason or excuse for it."

The strikers who were arrested following the trouble yesterday were held by the constabulary and taken to the steel works, instead of the city hall. This fact has not served to appease Kelly's wrath.

RAID COCK FIGHT

Police Swoop Down on Main in Newark—Many Arrested on Cruelty Charge.

The police of the Second Precinct of Newark made a raid upon a five-battle cock fight in a house at 194 Passaic street, yesterday afternoon.

John Gallagher, who has a saloon business at the address given, occupies the entire house. An improvised pit, made of canvas, was erected in a large bedroom on the second floor of the house, and the first battle of the birds was on when the police arrived.

When seven patrolmen reached the house there was a scramble among those present to escape arrest. Besides Gallagher the police arrested John Smith and Edward Owen, Henry Snyder, Walter Jones and Patrick Rock. Gallagher was charged with cruelty to animals, and with violating the excise law, and deposited \$100 for his appearance in court this morning. The others left \$25 each as security to appear as witnesses.

TO DIVIDE PLUMS

Democrats in Bayonne May Unite With Republicans to Give Out City Jobs.

Many of the 350 candidates for the sixty city jobs which the Democratic administration in Bayonne has to distribute were upset yesterday by a story that a combination of Democrats and Republican members of the council will be formed and that the appointments will be handed out tomorrow night.

The Democrats swept the city last fall and elected John J. Cain as mayor and seven councilmen. On January 1, when the new administration assumed power, a dozen appointments were made and then the Democratic majority were unable to agree.

Up to this time no agreement had been made by either one of the factions and the combining with the Republicans is the probable result.

THE SPECIAL WOMAN'S EDITION

Can be obtained during the next few days in bundles of 25 or over at the rate of 25 per 100 copies. Send at once before they all go.

One of the Cossacks in Streets of Quaker City



METROPOLITAN OPERA WAR NEAR ITS END

Andreas Dippel Will Step Down and Gatti-Casazza Reigns Supreme.

By an official statement issued from the Metropolitan Opera House it was learned yesterday that definite action with regard to the future administrative policy of that institution has been postponed until May 1. Accordingly, the formal announcement of the retirement of Andreas Dippel from the direction of the opera house will not be forthcoming until the date named.

It is generally understood that the management will continue with the close of the current season and that henceforth the destinies of the big temple of music will be guided solely by Gatti-Casazza, the present managing director.

A clause in the contract of the administrative director permits the directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company to cancel the agreement on February 28.

In view of the fact that Dippel is to have charge of the tour of the company after the New York season it has been deemed expedient to take advantage of the clause today. Dippel will go to Chicago to become impresario of the new opera in that city.

It is, however, thoroughly understood that Dippel's connection with the Metropolitan Opera House Management will terminate with the present season. The next season will be under the exclusive direction of Giulio Gatti-Casazza.

END OF BITTER WAR

This at any rate, is the present status of affairs. It is not regarded as likely by those conversant with the temper of the Metropolitan board of directors that any alteration in this program will occur between now and May 1. Thus ends a bitter war which has been waged ever since the name of Andreas Dippel was first suggested as that of a possible impresario of the Metropolitan.

More than a year ago, according to press reports, a woman of high social position, backed by enormous wealth of her husband, set out to get control of the Metropolitan Opera House for the purpose of furthering her social prestige, here and abroad. It was told also that her ideal was an Italian regime with a Ricordi at the head of it. It was told, also that one of the directors of the Metropolitan Opera

(Continued on page 2.)

GETS NOTICE OF SUIT

Rabbi's Daughter Catches Her Husband Just Out of Jail and Serves a Summons.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 27.—Bernard S. Gordon, a New York business man, was stopped on Tremont street, about 8 o'clock last night, and served with a summons issued from the Supreme Court of New York, ordering him to appear and defend a suit for divorce by his wife, Mrs. Bertha Shober Gordon, who is the daughter of Rabbi H. S. Shober, of Roxbury, Mass.

Gordon said that he will fight the proceedings. He said he had just come from New Haven, where he had served twenty-three days in jail, during the trial of a charge of abandonment brought against him by his wife early last month. He is now out on bail.

The bill of complaint in the divorce case names a Miss Lynch, of East Boston, a stenographer in Gordon's employ. The Gordons were married in Boston in 1904 and they have three children.

PHILADELPHIA VOTES TO STRIKE

Central Labor Union Calls for Walkout to Begin Next Saturday.

COWARD MOTORMAN KILLS

Lets Car Run Wild and It Plunges into Store.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—Philadelphia has been in a turmoil since the streets have been blocked with pathfinders with the strikers.

There have been an every hour occurrence with ignorant mobs at the control of the cars. The boasted "Black Sacks" have been helpless in the situation tonight is worse than any time since the strike began.

The Central Labor Union met today with a full attendance of delegates from each of the 300 local unions in jurisdiction. Without a dissenting vote the union decided upon a general strike, which will affect the paralyse industry in Philadelphia.

less, within this coming week, a street car company agreed to consider the grievances of its employees and the city authorities take a looking toward giving the residents of this city the protection from a grasping monopoly they are entitled to.

The utter hopelessness of the situation who have been rushed in to break the strike was again shown today on a street at the Jackson street and Fifth street was lined with thousands of people who jeered and howled at the strikebreakers as they went down the grade, controllers through up to the highest point and hanging loose.

An night came on stone through became the order of the day and every car that went down the street lost its windows on the trip. Men and conductors laid flat on the floor and the police guards were by Mayor Reburn were but little evidence.

A southbound car turned onto Jackson street and the conductor failed to close the switch. Following close behind was a car that should have turned west. But neither the motorman nor the conductor was looking for the switch. The motorman opened his controller to its limit at the top of the grade and was letting the car run at full speed down the street.

At the grade at the foot of the street, the flying car struck the switch, attempted the turn, raised up on its wheels, righted itself again, fell from the track and plowed into the sidewalk into a store on the corner.

Scabs Cause Boy's Death. Charles McKenna, ten years old, was unable to get out of the way and the big car crushed him against the side of the building and shattered his body, crushing his life out in an instant. The car passed through the heavy brick wall and on into the store where several customers were sitting. They were thrown against the wall and pinned there by the counter and it required the aid of a great squad of police and firemen to release them.

The wreck attracted thousands of the scene and the inefficient force of this city was entirely unable to do anything with the crowd. The motorman and conductor on the runaway car had saved themselves and made their escape in the excitement following the crash.

But the sight of the little man's body pinned in the wreckage with the anger of the crowd and the noise of the police, who were unable to get the child from the wreckage, the fact and not the efficiency of police prevented a violent outbreak when it was known that the cost of one of the great mysteries of the cost the little fellow his life.

Throughout the city great crowds gathered at all the car barns along the streets. The sympathizers of the crowd were plainly with the strikers and the police and conductors at their hands full.

Troopers of the state police charged these crowds time and time again. The constables were on the ground, riding in answer to the calls from widely separated points, was seldom that the crowd was their orders to disperse, but the troopers had gathered on the scene, they took up another. It was parent that they did not leave the streets and that they

NEW SEAL ON FOREIGN CIGARS

Recommends Change of Label on Foreign Cigarettes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Secretary of War Dickinson has decided to recommend to the Philippine government the modification of the labels pasted on boxes of cigars manufactured in the Philippine Islands to guarantee the standard of their quality and the cleanliness of the factories and employees engaged in their manufacture.

This decision is a victory for the American cigar manufacturers who protested to the War Department against the use of the present label.

waiting for things to happen. Clubbed out in one place, disorder started up in another.

A crowd of 5,000 wandered through the streets between 5th and 11th. They pushed a coal car across the 8th street car track at Washington avenue.

The police were kept on the jump in the neighborhood of 7th and South streets and at 8th and Fitzwater streets.

At 8th street and Passayunk avenue the police were attacked and had a savage fight for a few minutes.

Crowds of negroes along 8th street built up piles of bricks and stones and attacked cars.

Charles R. Copeland, a striking conductor, was arrested by Chief Detective H. S. Silcox.

The detectives told Magistrate Beaton that they were standing on 45th street and Springfield avenue.

Would You Like to Donate \$1 to The Call at My Expense?

I have made out one hundred checks, \$1.00 each, payable to The Call.

STERLING'S CLOTHING PARLOR

REGULAR MEETING OF THE Brooklyn Call Conference Every Tuesday Evening

You are at home when dealing at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE

The 540th Day of The Call and our Ad SIG. KLEIN and Assistants MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS

Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association The regular monthly meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association will be held on Wednesday, March 2, at 8 p.m.

they were being watched and hastily removed the object they had dropped.

Detectives' Fishy Story. The detectives told Magistrate Beaton that Copeland confessed to them that he had attended a meeting of the strikers last Friday night in the 49th street and Woodland avenue car barn.

The order for the general sympathetic strike was determined on as the only means to force the Rapid Transit Company to arbitrate with its men.

The action of the Central Labor Union puts it up to the individual unions to vote whether they want to strike.

Tomorrow efforts will be renewed to persuade the Rapid Transit Company to modify its attitude and to agree at least to arbitrate all differences that may properly arise between employes and employer.

It became known tonight that the Rapid Transit company very nearly agreed to the plan of the clergymen proposed on Friday last for a board of arbitration to consist of seven representative citizens.

The proposition for a general strike received unanimous and enthusiastic endorsement at the meeting at Labor Lyceum this afternoon.

For it must be understood that the street railway lines of this city are different from those in other cities.

The resolutions are as follows: Demand Their Rights.

Whereas the citizens of Philadelphia, through their representatives in council, have entered into a partnership with the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company,

Whereas the city of Philadelphia is represented upon the board of directors of the said company by John E. Reburn, mayor of the city, and Messrs. Earle and Carpenter;

Whereas the allied trades unions of the city of Philadelphia, representing nearly 100,000 citizens, realizing that a general strike would paralyze business,

ship upon a large number of fair-dealing and honest employers of labor; it is hereby Resolved, That a vote on a general strike be taken today and that action be postponed until Saturday, March 5, and meanwhile a copy of these resolutions be presented to the council of the city of Philadelphia and that said council be requested to direct John E. Reburn and Messrs. Earle and Carpenter, representing the city of Philadelphia on the board of directors of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, to immediately take steps to effect arbitration of the differences now existing between the Rapid Transit Company and its employes.

The vote on the general strike proposition was unanimous. There is no doubt that the labor leaders believe they will succeed in calling out the majority of the union men of the city, and that by doing so they will embarrass business enough to force a demand on the P. R. T. to come to an agreement with its men.

The Rapid Transit Company is apparently indifferent. D. T. Pierce, executive assistant to President Kruger, said tonight: "Let the public understand this. We are paying no attention to this sympathetic strike talk. It will not affect the transportation facilities of the company. We are retaining normal conditions rapidly, and once regained, there is nothing more to be said. The argument of the labor agitators is that a sympathetic strike would not last more than three days, that they would not be hurting, but benefiting, employers by restoring normal transportation conditions, and that we would have to submit. That kind of talk is so absurd that I marvel at the kind of brains some of the labor leaders must have. A sympathetic strike would be ruinous."

But the power of the company is amply demonstrated in the orders which have been issued to the city newspapers. They are not permitted to publish any alarming stories of the situation. It has been ordered to "tone" it down as much as possible. They are not allowed to say that seven of the strikers are already in hospitals as the result of injuries inflicted by citizens they tried to run down. It is not deemed advisable to let it be known that these Communists are vulnerable. It was desired that they should be looked upon as lighters who bore charmed lives.

But the crowds have learned otherwise, and tonight there is not the respect for the famed constabulary the newspapers would have one believe. Many of them have gone down before the foe, and the fighting blood of the crowds is rising hourly. But Philadelphia is serene and confident that it is all coming out right in the end and that the union will win.

SEARCHES FOR TACK WITH THE X RAY

A new way of removing tracks and various foreign substances from people's insides was discovered yesterday by the surgeons of Beth Israel Hospital.

The patient was promptly marched into the X-ray room and the tack was located in his right bronchus. Then a fluoroscope screen was placed on Jacob's chest and an incision was made into the wind-pipe. By means of the shadow on the screen the doctors were able to observe the progress of a long pair of delicate forceps that had been introduced into the windpipe. The shadow of the forceps was seen to touch the shadow of the tack and the rest was easy. Jacob is all right now.

RETAIL CLERKS WIN

The last break in the leftovers of the Dry Goods Storekeepers' Association was consummated by Dress-Goods Clerks' Union, No. 1102, early yesterday morning.

Kuperberg & Goldstein, Stanton and Ridge streets, the first firm that locked out their clerks thirty-one weeks ago, and S. Abramowitz, 128 Ridge street, against whom the union has been combating a lockout for twenty-eight weeks, signed agreements with the union conceding all demands early yesterday morning.

H. Marcus, of the firm of Marcus Bros., is now left president, secretary and member of the employers' association.

When Harry Weiss, secretary of the union, passed near Marcus Bros. store, Houston and Ridge streets, Saturday afternoon, he was set upon by thugs, beaten and thrown into the gutter. Weiss was picked up by passersby, who carried him away to his home, 276 South 1st street, Brooklyn, where he is now confined to bed, under the attendance of Dr. Samuel Feldman.

Even with his daughter. BOSTON, Feb. 27.—William N. Fisher, the millionaire cigar manufacturer of Commonwealth avenue, whose daughter eloped last month with A. Enrico Conti, a chauffeur, has himself listened to the call of the wedding bells, and was quietly married last week to his young housekeeper, Miss Elizabeth C. Ranney. The marriage was performed at South Norwalk, Conn., on February 18, by the Rev. Charles F. McFarland, but did not become known until today.

GERMANS FOR REFORM

So the Police Get Easy and Drive People to Their Homes, Shouting Derisively. HERLIN, Feb. 27.—After a largely attended franchise reform meeting today, some thousands of the participants marched along the Unter den Linden, and shouted vigorously for franchise reform, outside the imperial castle. The Kaiser was within.

As the crowd grew in size and fervor the gates opened, and a party of mounted and unmounted police issued. They ordered the crowd to disperse, whereupon the demonstrators marched off still shouting for reform. They proceeded to the palace of the crown prince where they continued their shouting, after which they disbanded. There was no trouble of any sort.

Many thousands attended a franchise demonstration at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. There was no disturbance.

FLAY INTERESTS IN CAR STRIKE

Socialist Committee Adopts Resolutions Denouncing Philadelphia Transit Bosses and Authorities.

Pursuant to the decision of the central committee at its meeting Saturday that a committee of three prepare resolutions expressing the sympathy of the Socialist movement with the striking car men of Philadelphia and denouncing the methods used against them by the employers, police and constabulary, the committee of three met yesterday afternoon and gave out the following to the press:

"Whereas the organization of workmen into labor unions and their use of the strike and boycott are, under existing conditions, absolutely necessary means by which to resist oppression and improve their conditions of employment; and

"Whereas after the street car workers of Philadelphia had used these means in an orderly and lawful manner and had established an organization the street car company of that city violated the agreement which it had made with its men, discharged and blacklisted their leaders, and attempted to destroy their organization, and forced them into another strike; and

"Whereas in this present strike the street car company has shown itself absolutely regardless of the welfare and safety of the public, has declared that it had 'nothing to arbitrate,' and demanded the unconditional surrender of the workmen; and

"Whereas the executive and judicial authorities of the city of Philadelphia and the state of Pennsylvania have put themselves completely at the service of the traction magnates, permitting the employment of armed thugs by the police and state constabulary to shoot down strikers and innocent bystanders, and railroad strike sympathizers to prison for extraordinary long terms after hasty and farcical trials, while conniving at the crimes of Pinkertons and professional strikebreakers; therefore, be it

"Resolved by the central committee of the Socialist party of New York—

"That we extend our warmest sympathy to the striking street car workers of Philadelphia and call upon all working people and other friends of freedom to give them hearty support;

"That we emphatically condemn the brutal conduct of the city authorities of Philadelphia and the state authorities of Pennsylvania and their servility to the interests of great capital; and

"That we call the attention of all citizens to the fact that private or corporate ownership of street car systems and other great means of transportation and production invariably leads to the oppression of the workers and to struggles between employers and employed; that it leads to the practice of extortion upon the public for the profit of the owners; that it leads to political corruption and the domination of state and city by private property interests; and

"We therefore call upon all citizens to join with us in striving for a stronger organization of labor, in order that workmen may be able to defend their rights by peaceful means and prevent riot and violence, and in striving at the same time for the speedy establishment of public ownership and operation of the street railways and similar enterprises, which are necessary to the life of the public, but are now controlled for profit by a small portion of the people."

Charles Edward Russell, Alernon Lee and Bruno Zimm formed the committee which drafted the above.

GRIEF FOR HARRIMAN

Family Broken Up and Police Asked to Restore Lost Ones to Loving Arms Again.

There is great grief in the mansion occupied by Mrs. E. H. Harriman, widow of the railroad wizard, over the disruption of the family, owing to the disappearance of Lambie, the Harriman family fox terrier. Regardless of the fact that he had everything a dog could ask for and vastly more than hundreds of thousands of children in New York get, Lambie took French leave the other day while out taking his airing in Central Park in the care of a man servant, whose special duty it was to look after Lambie's welfare. Nothing has been heard of him since and it is not stated at the Harriman home whether the unfaithful servant has lost his job or not.

REVISED TO SUIT THE PURSE OF ALL

The New Maintenance Fund of The New York Daily Call.

Proposed and Conducted by the Finance Committee of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association.

It is proposed to secure by pledges the weekly payment of a sum sufficient to cover the running deficit of The Call. The amount needed has been fixed at \$600 a week.

No payment will be asked until the entire amount has been pledged. Sustainers will thus have the assurance that their money is not being risked in an uncertain or a futile project. The pledging of the sum stated will insure the continuance of The Call under conditions making possible the extension of the business and the improvement of the paper.

Contributors to this new maintenance fund will receive the 4 per cent bonds of the W. C. P. A. to the aggregate of the amount paid by them. As a means of extending the circulation of The Call, twelve thirty-day subscription cards will be given to individual or club contributors of \$1 weekly. These cards are to be used by the contributors in sending the paper on trial to friends and acquaintances. On account of postal regulations these cards cannot be used for readers residing in New York county.

Readers indorsing the purpose outlined above are asked to pledge any sum (from 10 cents up) per week, within their means.

Out-of-town contributors are asked to form clubs and arrange for one of their contributors to collect weekly and mail the money to the Finance Committee treasurer.

It is hoped that the response to this plan will be prompt and liberal, and that The Call will at once be placed on a secure basis.

But if the necessary \$600 is not pledged by March 15 the pledge committee must conclude that the Comrades who have not pledged have decided to assume the responsibility for the failure of this plan.

For the Committee,

PERCY RUSSELL. H. S. KARP. W. W. PASSAGE. JULIUS GERBER. W. J. GHENT. J. A. BEHRINGER.

THE NEW MAINTENANCE FUND PLEDGE.

I, Indorsing the purpose outlined above, the undersigned hereby agree to contribute to The Call the sum of (\$.....) per week for a period of one year. It is a condition of this subscription that no payment is to be made until notification is given that the amount of \$600 has been pledged. The undersigned further agrees to bring or send this amount when due to the office of The Call, or to a district collector, thus relieving the management of the expense of collection.

Signature..... Date..... Address.....

Cut out, sign and mail at once to The Call Finance Committee, The Rand School, 112 East 19th St., N. Y.

HOCH SAYS DRY, BUT SOUTH'S WET

Former Kansas Governor Talks Prohibition, While Prohibitory South Has a Kick.

Contradictory opinions regarding the future of the American nation as a consumer of alcohol emanated last night from two separate sections of the country. That the United States will be "dry" within ten years was predicted by former Governor Edward W. Hoch, of Kansas, before the Sunday Evening Club, of Chicago, in that city. From Georgia came the result of an investigation which has been conducted by delayed travelers on the railroads of that state, by which it is learned that the whiskey traffic on the trunk and lateral lines has reached such heavy proportions as to render the movement of passenger trains not only difficult but dangerous.

CHICAGO MUST CLIMB

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Thousands of persons employed in the downtown skyscrapers will find tomorrow morning that all elevators are idle and that they must climb stairs to reach their high stations.

The Elevator Conductors and Starters' Union met today and voted to strike as a result of the Building Managers' Association's refusal to grant the elevator men an increase of wages.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 27.—Passenger trains in Georgia are unable to make their schedules because of the numerous cars, loaded with whiskey, which they carry, according to commercial travelers who have been investigating the problem of late trains, which is causing much irritation.

Commercial agents who travel out of Chattanooga and Jacksonville into Georgia have issued a statement that every passenger train that leaves those places carries three express cars packed to the roof with whiskey. At every stop time is lost in delivering the "wet" packages to the thirty Georgians.

AUTO RUNS AMUCK.

Machine Kills Man and Seriously Injures Child.

PATERSON, Feb. 27.—An automobile owned by the Harry Works Company last night crossed into the rear of a delivery wagon and the driver in the wagon, William Magee, was hurled to the street. He was hurried to the General Hospital in the automobile, and on the way a five-year-old child was knocked down and injured seriously. Magee was dead when the automobile arrived at the hospital. His skull was fractured.

SCIENCE IS USE OF COMMON SENSE

Lyric Hall Audience Applauds Lecture That Presents Some Vital Truths.

"To the man in the street who has his knowledge from newspapers and magazines science is a mystery something made in the university but as a matter of fact, modern science is the application of common sense to concrete problems," declared Benjamin C. Greenberg, opening lecture on "Science and Society" before the Socialist Forum in Lyric Hall yesterday morning.

That the audience fully appreciated the lecturer's keen analysis of the nature and purpose of science in its relation to society was shown by a hearty manner in which it applauded at its conclusion. "Modern science is prepared to throw overboard the search after abstract truth. Its method is to apply the facts and discoveries which are gleaned from research to concrete problems in order to solve them."

The speaker then pointed out that society wants practical results of science and gets them, as witness trolley cars, telegraphs, with their out wires, and other marvelous inventions.

Where Workers Are Robbed. Modern scientists only ask for opportunity to test their speculations by their application to the means of working up the raw material of the means of life, declared the speaker.

The astounding increase in the productive power of the workers by machinery as compared with the work shown by numerous scientific illustrations, but the workers do not enjoy greater comforts, because they work proportionately longer hours. The working population does not get back all of the increase to the augmentation of their power to produce as a result of the changes.

Hygienic and sanitary science, the discoveries of medical science, combined to increase the average of man's life ten years. Only in the last thirty years has the means of supplementing man's natural vitality to disease been reduced to a program, but already diphtheria, typhoid and other infectious diseases have been brought under control and number of deaths greatly lessened.

Science is a social product, a continuation of the discoveries of mankind declared the speaker, but society is in the position of a charity patient, paying its benefits almost solely from the productivity of individuals and individual institutions. For the most part, the fruits of unnamed men and women, but those who put the finishing touch to an idea or complete a discovery very often credited with the whole, it is named after them.

The only social institutions of scientific research and development in this country are the United States Department of Agriculture, the state and boards of health. Each of these forms an invaluable service. "How, then, shall society get the benefit of science that it requires to maintain itself?" asked Greenberg. "Only by socializing the institutions for scientific research and development. Science, the co-operative product of many minds, and the means of developing and applying it must be made social."

ASQUITH SCORES REFERENDUM

Premier Says It Is Unapplicable to British Conditions.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—In reference to the suggested referendum on the question of the veto power of the House of Lords, Premier Asquith is quoted as having replied to a heckler in a recent election campaign regarding the referendum as a general principle. "There is a great fascination in the idea. I was bitten by it at one time, but the more one thinks of it and the more one sees of it in other countries the more impracticable and inapplicable to British conditions it seems."

PEACEMAKER VICTIM OF BLOW

While Henry Lefkowitz, aged twenty-four, of 149 South 4th street, Williamsburg, was trying to act as peacemaker yesterday in a fight between boys in front of his home, he was struck in the left side under the jaw. He was taken to a hospital in a serious condition. The blow had broken on heart failure.

Opera, Concert and Ball

ARRANGED BY THE BROOKLYN CALL CONFERENCE TO BE HELD ON MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1910 AT THE BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM

The Webster Powell Opera Ensemble Will Present DON PASQUALE BY DONIZETTI. SIGNOR EUGENIO FIRANI, Director. FOLLOWED BY A CONCERT BY THE Norma Trio and Aida Quartette. TICKETS, 25 CENTS. HAT CHECK, 10 CENTS. Tickets for sale at the following places: Brooklyn—Labor Lyceum; C. F. Guggenheim, 1271 Myrtle avenue; H. Namber, 427 Stanhope street; I. Barker, 122 Wyckoff avenue; L. Kuhn, 294 Harman street; F. Fry's Hall, 1467 Myrtle avenue; J. Schlossberg, 322 Knickerbocker avenue; Schachter's grocery, 92 Cook street; 21st A. D. 121 McKibben street; Hart's Hall, Broadway and Gates avenue. New York City—Call office; Forward office; Volkshausung office.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE AIDS THE CALL

\$100 to the Workers' Paper. Condemns Pennsylvania State Authorities.

The Socialist party is up in arms over the Pennsylvania state authorities for their brutal way of handling the Philadelphia and the steel strike in Bethlehem. On motion of the central committee of the New York delegation Charles Russell, Algernon Lee and...

DOCTOR A FOE TO SUBWAY SMOKERS

Dr. Charles Giffin Pease, of 101 West 72d street, has elected himself a special officer to attend to other people's business and arrest subway smokers. He has gathered in thirteen of them to date and is now trying to get advice from the Department of Health as to his powers on the "L" roads.

DAILY GOES UNDER

Uncle Sam Has to Quit for Lack of Funds Until Next July at Least. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Poor old Uncle Sam is in the hole. His daily is going to suspend today until next July at least. The same old complaint, lack of capital, which has caused the collapse of so many interesting publications, is at fault here.

IN ROYAL CIRCLES

Taft's Arrangements for the Summer Are Complete. BEVERLY, Mass., Feb. 27.—President Taft will have this summer, as his nearest neighbor, his brother, Charles F. Taft, of Cincinnati.

DIED

At the age of fifty-two years, at his residence, 1310 Myrtle street, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, February 25, Frieolin...

GRADY AS A REFORMER

Has a Bill to Make Drunkards Teetotalers Which He Springs at Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—That great hearted, true reformer, Senator Thomas F. Grady, has joined the ranks of the Prohibitionists. He has presented a bill at Albany for card indexing every fellow who ever takes a nip and gets a drop too much.

GETTING INTO THE FINISH AT ALBANY

This Week Will Probably End the Conger Hearing and Legislators May Go to Work. (Special to The Call.) ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Since February 8 there has been nothing doing in the lawmaking line in Albany. The senate has been sitting all that time as a committee of the whole, investigating the charges of bribery-giving and bribe-taking, made by Senator Benn Conger.

WOMAN'S MEETING AT CARNEGIE HALL STIRS THOUSANDS OF SUFFRAGE WARRIORS

League helped to keep the enthusiasm of all at a high level by giving vent to loud college yells at the close of each speech. Many girls and young women went about the audience and sold a large number of the Special Woman's Day Edition of The Call.

WOMEN PACK BIG HALL IN BROOKLYN

Brooklyn celebrated Woman's Day by a mass meeting at Congress Hall, Atlantic avenue and Vermont street. About 500 men and women filled the hall, and enthusiastically cheered the various speakers.

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Watch what we have to say each day. The Music for the Dancing will be furnished by Prof. D. Loevengluock and his Orchestra (of course union members) at the CONCERT AND BALL OF THE 26th A. D. SATURDAY, MARCH 5 AT THE LABOR TEMPLE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE N. Y. CALL.

SPECIAL CLUBBING OFFER. Physical Culture Magazine, the leading magazine of its kind in the country. The Sunday Call, the ideal Sunday paper for the wage earner and progressive thinker. BOTH FOR ONE YEAR FOR \$2.50. An offer for a limited time only—take advantage now.

GIANTS MAKE TEXAS HISTORY

For First Time in Baseball Annals, McGraw's Men Fall to Dallas. 11 to 6 the Story.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 27.—For the first time in the history of Texas baseball the Giants today lost a game to the Dallas team, by a score of 11 to 6. Defeat came in the last three innings, and there was no way to avoid it, for there wasn't an extra pitcher or pinch hitter on the bench to keep 'em out of the hole.

It is believed that this is the first time a major league team has ever played a spring exhibition game in February. After yesterday's miserable weather today was like a warm blanket of summer. It was as warm as a midsummer's day in Manhattan.

None of the pitchers extended himself. They did not attempt to use any curves, but relied on speed and control. The Dallas players went into the game without any preparation.

Because he left so many pitchers in the game, McGraw had only nine players available for the Dallas game. Mathewson worked out at first base before the game, but did not play, as he never performs on Sunday. McGraw had to place outfielders Lush and Dickson at first and second base, respectively. The manager held down third base himself. Temple and Dickson alternated in right field and the pitcher's box.

It was a genuine surprise at first base, as he had not been seen for some time. McGraw had a strategy, and it was to keep the Giants two runs in the first inning. Shantz pitched, Dickson had good speed and the deceptive slow ball, but in the second inning he was wild and passed three men, which, with a trio of hits, netted Dallas three runs. The Birmingham recruit, however, was not scored on in any other round. When he changed positions with Temple in the sixth inning the Giants had a lead of two runs.

Temple was welcomed noisily. An error by McGraw and three hits netted Dallas four runs. Dale rapping for two bases and Thabo getting a triple. Four more hits in the seventh, ending with Thabo's double, allowed Dallas three runs and put the Giants out of it.

New York R. H. E. Shantz, ss..... 1 0 0 Devore, cf..... 1 1 0 Lush, 1b..... 1 4 0 Zacker, lf..... 1 0 0 McGraw, 2b..... 0 1 1 Wilson, c..... 3 2 0 Temple, rf..... 1 3 0 Dickson, p..... 1 1 0 Totals..... 8 14 3

Dallas R. H. E. Thabo, cf..... 1 3 1 Tullos, 3b..... 0 1 3 McWor, rf..... 0 0 0 Gaylor, 1b..... 2 1 0 Maloney, lf..... 1 4 0 Hus, ss..... 1 1 1 Johnson, 2b..... 3 1 1 Gordon, c..... 1 0 0 White, c..... 0 1 0 Shantz, p..... 0 0 0 Ouelow, c..... 2 2 0 Ogles, p..... 0 0 0 Totals..... 11 15 5

By Innings: New York..... 2 0 1 2 0 0 3 0—8 Dallas..... 0 3 0 0 4 3 1 0—11 Two-base hits—Zacker, Maloney, Thabo, Dale, Temple, Lush. Three-base hit—Thabo. Sacrifice hit—Dickson. Sacrifice fly—Shantz. Stolen bases—McGraw—(2); Zacker, Lush. Left on base—New York, 11; Dallas, 14. First base on errors—New York, 4; Dallas, 1. Double play—Thabo to Tullos. Struck out—By Dickson, 2; by Ogles, 2; by Temple, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Shantz, 1; by Ogles, 1. Hit—Off Shantz, 4 in three innings;

ON WUERIZ PIANOS

1816 3rd Ave. near 68th St. (Hudson) 2029 3rd Ave. near 184th St. (Bronx) The Theoretical System of Karl Marx in the Light of Recent Criticism. By Louis B. Boudin.

EXTRACT FROM PAGE 112. It is the aim of the present book to lay out the historical mission of the proletariat in the capitalist system of society. Boudin's work is not a mere treatise on the economic theory of the proletariat, but a work of history, a work of the future. It is a work of the future, a work of the future. It is a work of the future, a work of the future. It is a work of the future, a work of the future.

THE CALL 62 Nassau Street, New York

SKATERS ARE BUSY

Fine Hockey Games Scheduled at St. Nicholas Rink This Week—Two Canadian Teams Here.

This will be a busy week for hockey enthusiasts. Five games are to be played in the St. Nicholas skating rink and the only night off will be Wednesday.

This program is caused by the visit of two Canadian teams. Toronto University will meet the Wanderers Hockey Club tonight. On Friday the Wanderers of Montreal, who are now in the contest for the Stanley cup, will play against the Wanderers of this city, and the next night the Canadians will meet an All New York team.

The intercollegiate tournament is ended as far as games in this city are concerned. Cornell has yet to meet Dartmouth in order to finish out the schedule. The last game here was played on Saturday night and Columbia was defeated for the fifth time. This is two years running in which Columbia has failed to win a game in the tournament, and it was Columbia's team that very nearly defeated Princeton, the winners of the championship.

AUSTIN SIGNS UP

Third Baseman Signs Contract and Will Start for Highlanders' Stamping Grounds.

Jimmy Austin, the Highlanders' hushing third baseman, has signed a contract and will start for Athens, Ga., on Saturday. Austin, profiting from a year's experience in fast company, writes to President Farrell that he will show a big improvement and will make Otis Johnson, the burly California player, hustle to beat him out.

Austin is one of the fastest men on the team. His holding last year was all that could be desired, but he was a trifle weak with the stick. Johnson, on the other hand, is a heavy hitter, but rather ordinary as a third baseman. It is believed Stallings will find it difficult to decide between them.

NEW NAVY CHAMPION

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 27.—J. Jackson, of the armored cruiser Montana, and who was said to be the champion boxer of the Atlantic fleet, was finished in one round in a scrap with Smiley, of the cruiser Salem, in the sail loft at the navy yard yesterday afternoon. Though Jackson was knocked down three times in the first round, he was still game, but helpless, and the referee stopped the fight, which was scheduled to go ten rounds.

WAGNER FIGHTS TONIGHT

Joe Wagner and Johnny Daly, hard hitting bantam, will meet in a ten-round bout at the Olympic A. C. in Harlem tonight. Johnny Coulton, the bantam champion, has been asked to box the winner at this club in the near future.

TO MAKE MORE VOTERS

Italian Organize League for Educational Work in Reference to Ballot Box.

The Italian-American Civic League has been formed in this city with a view to assisting Italians in becoming citizens and affording opportunities of education and information which will enable them to use the ballot intelligently when they get it.

UNION LABEL



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

ATTENTION!

Comrade Max Fruchter, a member of the Board of Directors of the Call, is at present visiting the national offices of several labor organizations in behalf of the Call. Friends of our paper who are in a position to render any help to him are requested to do so.

BAPTISTS HEAR ABOUT SOCIALISM

Mount Morris Church Crowded for Professor Fagnani's Talk on the Subject.

Mount Morris Baptist Church was crowded yesterday with worshippers eager to hear Professor Charles Prospero Fagnani, D. D. of Union Theological Seminary, who was scheduled in the series of lectures which have been given in that church this winter, to speak on "The Religious Aspects of Socialism."

Although a number of Socialists had turned out for the lecture, yet the audience was made up largely of the regular attendants at the church services. This fact made all the more striking the hearty applause which frequently interrupted the speaker, and showed that he was giving those outside the breasting works a new view of the subject which is just now interesting the whole civilized world.

The mass of error which surrounds the subject was taken by the speaker for his opening remarks. The tactics of the opponents of Socialism always remind him of the cuttle fish, he said, which ejects a black liquid to obscure the waters about it, and thus render itself invisible.

"There is no subject around which there clusters a greater mass of undigested obscurities than around the subject of Socialism. 'Socialism' is the only word for the meaning of which people refuse to have recourse to the dictionary. Every one seems to think himself at liberty to indulge in wild and random confusions and baseless identifications with such separate and distinct things as communism, anarchism, state Socialism, opportunism, bureaucracy, government ownership—by a government the people do not own—and a on, ad libitum.

Socialism Has Come to Stay, come to stay. It is as futile to try to stop the march of Socialism as it would be to endeavor to prevent the forward movement of the Muir glacier by planting stakes along its front. Socialism is in the line of evolution. The entire history of the human race has been the gradual preparation for it. We have had slavery; we have had feudalism; we are having capitalism and we will have Socialism."

The speaker then discussed some of the things that Socialism stands for and some of the things it does not stand for. It does not stand for confiscation, he said, but President Taft does, and he cited the words of the President in his speech at Denver on the subject of an inheritance tax by which he proposes to relieve overburdened fortunes of their burden by "imposing a heavy and graduated income tax which shall enable the state to share largely in the proceeds of such large accumulations of wealth."

"Socialism proposes to make life more precious," said the speaker, after citing the fact that after the mine disaster at Monongah in West Virginia, two years ago, the mine company settled for its victims on the basis of \$150 for the widows and \$75 for the orphans.

"Socialism proposes that there shall be more private property for everybody, more widespread ownership of wealth. It believes in the sacredness of private property, the right of a man to his earnings and the whole of his earnings. The Christian aspect of that is: 'All these things shall be added to you, life abundant.'"

"Socialism means that dividing up shall cease, that each shall keep that which belongs to him and not be obliged to share it with anybody else, who has no right to it. Socialism believes in the preservation and extension and glorification of the American home. It believes that no woman or children should be exiled to work in the factories.

To Glorify Childhood.

"Socialism proposes to reduce to the lowest terms, if not to do away with it altogether, the hideous communism in women that disgraces our civilization today, by giving them economic freedom, so that they will not have to take to the streets; to give them the protector of the ballot, so that their industrial and social rights will be preserved.

"Socialism proposes the glorification of childhood, that all children may have a fair chance. Socialism proposes the full development of the individual. Socialism proposes to abolish materialism, the evil materialism that holds us in its serpent coils today, the eternal grind for the bare means of subsistence. Socialism proposes to abolish wage slavery, the dependence of men on the caprice of their fellow men for the means of subsistence. It proposes to do away with involuntary poverty and unemployment. It will abolish the struggle for life and make possible the joy of living. It means the abolition of classes.

"In conclusion, Socialism is nothing more and nothing less than consistent democracy, and democracy is the organization of the brotherhood of man for the joint, cooperative pursuit of life, liberty and happiness. Judge for yourself to what degree Jesus of Nazareth, if he were an American living today, would be a Socialist—a non-predatory, cooperative individualist."

WILL RAISE WAGES

Master Iron Erectors Give Increase in Salary Without a Request of Their Men.

It was announced yesterday that 5,000 iron workers employed by the Iron League Erectors' Association, who received an increase of 30 cents a day in the early part of January, bringing the wages up to \$4.86 a day, would get another raise in wages, and that from the first of July all the workers in the employ of the association would receive \$5 a day.

This is the highest wages ever received by structural iron workers in this city. It is said that this step is taken by the employers' organization for the purpose of promoting the open shop system, and is an answer to the recent demand for recognition of the Housemiths and Bridgemen's Union. Following all the recent labor victories the employers feared that there would be an outbreak in their trade, so they have taken this step, and voluntarily raised the wages in order to avoid a strike.

The union was recognized by the Iron League Erectors' Association previous to 1904, when the iron workers struck at Post & McCord's. The demand for \$5 was made in 1904 from the American Bridge Company, and the strike at Post & McCord's was declared, because it was discovered that it was a subsidiary branch to the above named firm. The union is recognized by all the independent employers, and all the men in the employ of the independent firms get \$4.50 a day.

The Iron Erectors' Association is a member of the Building Trades Employers' Association, and at the last strike affiliated with the Allied Iron Employers' Association.

WANTS FOUR DEPUTIES

State Comptroller's Report Asks for That Many Assistants on the Job.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—State Comptroller Clark Williams has asked the legislature in his annual report to let him have four instead of two deputies, one at a salary of \$5,000, two at a salary of \$4,000, and one with a salary of \$4,000, all with power to act in the absence of the comptroller. The state comptroller also wants legislative authority to designate subordinate employees to affix the official signature of the comptroller in the daily course of business. The comptroller points out that his signature is required about 125,000 times a year, and that in many cases the signature is perfunctory and mechanical, and might well be done by clerks, leaving the comptroller and his deputies to devote their time to more important things.

One of the \$4,500 deputies is to have charge of the New York city branch of the comptroller's office, and will take the place of the corporation tax commissioner, who gets a salary of \$1,500, now attached to the New York office, and which office the comptroller recommends to be abolished. It is pointed out that 62 1/2 per cent of the inheritance tax, 99 per cent of the stock transfer tax and 7 1/2 per cent of the corporation tax comes from New York city.

PUBLIC LECTURES

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

Stuyvesant High School, 19th street, near First avenue: "Reenigen Rays; Becquerel Rays," Charles L. Harrington.

Public School 5, 141st street and Edgewood avenue: "Distinguished Names in Medieval History," Albert L. Merahan.

Public School 46, 126th street and St. Nicholas avenue: "Folk Songs of France," Mrs. Rolfe Borden Low.

Public School 51, 123 West 44th street: "Our Native Birds," Clinton G. Abbott.

Public School 62, Hester and Essex streets: "Chopin," Daniel Gregory Mason.

Public School 119, 132d street, near Eighth avenue: "America and the Sea," Oliver Bainbridge.

Public School 159, 241 East 119th street: "Insects and Other Animals," Professor John B. Smith.

Public School 165, 108th street and Amsterdam avenue: "The History and Development of Piano-forte Music—Liszt, Rubinstein, Tchaikowsky, Dvorak, Paderewski, Grieg," Miss Edith E. Dunham.

Public School 158, Lewis and East Houston streets: "The Prevention of Tuberculosis," Dr. Herman Lorber.

Institute Hall, 218 East 106th street: "L'off Tolstoj, and the Social Message of Christianity," Leslie Willis Sprague.

Metropolitan Library, 112 East 26th street: "Metals," Dr. Frederick E. Breihut.

St. Luke's Hall, Hudson and Grove streets: "Chinese Manners and Customs," Griffith D. Berthoff.

St. Peter's Hall, 29th street and Eighth avenue: "Julius Caesar," J. Woodman Babbit.

Morris High School, Boston road and 166th street: "Practical and Theoretical Causes of the Civil War," Dr. William B. Guthrie.

Public School 3, 2436 Webster avenue, Fordham: "Switzerland and the Swiss," Sanford C. Hearn.

Public School 7, Kingsbridge avenue: "Henry IV.," Mrs. Minnie L. K. Sallinger.

Public School 27, St. Ann's avenue and 147th street: "Crossing Bleak Labrador," Dillon Wallace.

Lafayette Hall, Alexander avenue and 137th street: "Enoch Arden," James Brinkerhoff.

Realty Hall, Ogden and Merriam avenues: "How Ireland is Governed," Michael Conway.

JUSTICE PROPOSES MINORS' COURT

Depl. of Special Sessions, Prepares a Bill for Treatment of Offenders Between 16 and 21.

A court to try offenders between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years, thus looking after minors who are too old for the Children's Court, is the latest proposal of Justice Joseph M. Deuel, of Special Sessions. Justice Deuel is known as the "father of the Children's Court," for he it was who, in 1902, prepared the law which established that court. Deuel's bill providing for the creation of Minors' Court is now ready and will be submitted to the legislature at an early date. It is argued that such a court would help to reclaim juvenile delinquents and at the same time protect society.

Justice Deuel, while sitting in the Children's Court, was persuaded that boys and girls, sixteen, seventeen or eighteen years old, should not be sent to the higher courts where grown-up criminals are tried. He would have the proposed court take care of all minors held in the police courts for trial on felonies and misdemeanors. There were 2,500 such cases in Manhattan and the Bronx in 1908. Such a court, he holds, would bring about speedier justice as to felony charges in particular, for the complaint against a minor would not go before the grand jury. This would also help to relieve the grand jury.

Again, there would be no petit jury. One Justice of Special Sessions usually would preside in the new court, or where a defendant demanded it, three justices would hear a case, as is now done in Special Sessions.

The new court would be a part of Special Sessions, just as the Children's Court is. Under the new order of things a youthful defendant would have his or her case disposed of within three or four days after being held for trial in the police court, instead of waiting weeks or months, as under the present system.

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THE OVERMAN. By Upton Sinclair. A thrilling story of adventure by the author of The Jungle. Bound, 50 cents. Special price for these two books, postpaid, \$1.80. Limited supply. The New York Call, 442 Pearl St., N. Y. City.

EDITORS TO SEE

Representatives of Newspaper Editors Will Present Immigration Bill.

Headed by Louis N. Hammon, president of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, a delegation of twenty-five newspaper editors and residents of this city left New York yesterday afternoon for a special car over the Pennsylvania railroad for Washington, where they will meet President Taft by appointment at 10 o'clock this morning to discuss the proposed immigration measures now in Congress.

KILLED IN FIST FIGHT

Unidentified Man Receives Fatal Blow on Jaw in Fight Over a Woman.

A man about thirty-five years old was killed in a fist fight by Bartholomew Upton, sixty-seven years old, of 6 Mott street, at Park row and Mott street, yesterday afternoon. Upton was arrested and held by Corcoran Holtzhauser without bail pending an inquest.

Upton said the man was one of two who insulted a woman and attacked him when he interfered. He gave one blow on the jaw that knocked him over a fire hydrant. The man never moved after he struck the ground. The other got away and called the police.

Witnesses of the fight told the Coroner that there was no woman in the case.

ARRESTED FOR PRAYING

Policeman Nolan, of Traffic

R. forced his way through a crowd at 56th street and Broadway today, and found a man on his knees praying. He took the man to the West 47th street station, where he was taken to Bellevue for observation to his sanity. No. 156th street is the Hotel Manhattan.

RATES UNDER NEW HEADING

1 Insertion, 10 cents; 2 Insertions, 15 cents; 3 Insertions, 20 cents; 7 Insertions, 25 cents; Seven Weeks to a Month, 30 cents.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET

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UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY

The regular meetings of your local club should be held every week. Do not fail to attend. Do not fail to attend. Do not fail to attend.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN'S LOCAL No. 157. Headquarters, 400 West 4th St. New York. N. Y. Do not fail to attend. Do not fail to attend. Do not fail to attend.

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Woman's Sphere

—Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK—

Contributions and communications to Mrs. Anita C. Block, 745 St. Nicholas avenue, New York city.

THE CITY.

By Richard Watson Glider.
Dear is the song of the pine
Under the wind of the midnight
blow,
Dear is the murmuring river
That afar through my childhood
flows,
Dear is the rind of the grape
And the fountain's lyric play,
Dear is the music of half so sweet
As the thunder of Broadway.

II.
Where dash the billows of strife!
Where plunge in the mighty torrent
A year of tamer life!
Of glorious days,
Of hope, and labor, and mirth,
Of room, and to spare, on thy
splendid days
For the ships of all the earth!

ENGLISH WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT BILL.

The editor of Woman's Sphere regrets exceedingly that lack of space prevented the appearance on Saturday of the following article. It was of almost importance that this article should have been read before the meeting of the Special Woman's Day in which he stated definitely his attitude toward the women's enfranchisement bill. The following article, taken from Votes for Women, the official organ of the British suffragettes, gives a very clear account of this bill. The editor hopes earnestly that all who read Keir Hardie's article will supplement it by a careful reading of the following.—A. C. B.

The demand which women are making is simply and solely that sex shall not of itself be a disqualification for the possession of the parliamentary franchise.

Women suffragists have drafted a law which they desire to see carried into effect. It is known as the women's enfranchisement bill and reads as follows:

In all acts relating to the election and registration of voters persons entitled or claiming to be entitled and to vote in the election of members of parliament, wherever such occur which import the masculine gender the same shall be held to include women for all purposes connected with and having reference to the right to be registered as voters, to vote in such election, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

The effect of the passage of this bill will be immediately to confer the franchise upon all those women who meet the qualifications which are now required of men, and to secure that if any extension is made in the franchise law it shall affect men and women alike.

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whose name the bill is taken, and he can obtain a vote, however small his rental. But the law allows two or more persons to claim as "joint occupiers" where each pays a rental of not less than \$50 a year.)
3. A lodger, provided he occupies apartments of the value of not less than \$50 a year.
4. A university graduate.
5. A man whose living rooms are provided as part of his salary, provided his employer does not live on the premises (the service franchise).
By the passing of the bill cited above, women—numbering, it is estimated, about a million and a quarter in all—possessed of any of these qualifications, will be immediately enfranchised. As there are at present between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 male voters this will mean that the female electorate will be about one-seventh of the whole.

Under the present franchise law the far largest number of men qualify as occupiers. This will also be the case with the women voters. Those women who, as householders, are paying rates and taxes, either directly or indirectly, and are fulfilling all the conditions of citizenship, will then be entitled to the parliamentary vote of which they have been deprived hitherto simply on the ground of sex.

Of the new voters a large proportion will be widows, upon whom the whole burden of supporting the family rests. Another large class will be spinsters living by themselves, or in whose name the house is taken. The position of married women will depend upon circumstances; just as marriage is neither a reason for nor a bar against enfranchisement in the case of men, so it will not be in the case of women, and only those married women who possess a separate qualification, as, for instance, where the house is taken in their

name, will obtain the vote under this bill.
An examination of the women who are at present voters for various local bodies under the local government acts, to which the proposed parliamentary franchise would approximate, indicates that the distribution of women in the various classes of society will correspond roughly with the present distribution of the male electorate. A special analysis undertaken by the Independent Labor party for this purpose showed that about 80 per cent of the women enfranchised will be working women.
Though this is the demand put forward by all woman suffrage societies, it has been criticized by many people who profess themselves to be in favor of votes for women. Some of these suggest that women should work for the inclusion of woman suffrage in a general franchise reform.
[The latter seems the logical position of Socialists.—Ed.]

EXCEPTIONAL COLORED GIRLS.
The New Orleans school children who came north a year or two ago to take part in a spelling contest were quite mortified that a colored girl got the prize. Here is another case in Hoboken, where a colored girl got the prize as having passed the best written examination out of the 10,000 scholars in the grammar schools. She was rated 100 in history, civics, spelling, arithmetic and grammar, and 96 in geography. But she does not intend to go to the high school, because she does not think she would be allowed to teach in Hoboken, and so she proposes to study music. That is an illustration how the shutting of the door of opportunity discourages ambition.

WOMAN'S DAY.
It is regrettable that the necessity for having all matter for Woman's Sphere in the hands of the printer over a day before it is published, our comments on Woman's Day will not appear till Wednesday. This is a good occasion on which to urge contributors to send special articles, notices, announcements, etc., to the editor at least three days before they are to appear in this department. A. C. B.

Socialist News of the Day

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

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
Business.
Executive Committee—239 East 84th street.
19th and 18th A. D.—1032 First avenue.
8th and 11th A. D. (German)—558 Eighth avenue.
19th A. D. (Italian)—266 East 19th street.
Progressive Workmen's Society.—329 Third Avenue, Convention, Harlem Forum, 389 West 125th street. Regular business meeting of the organization, 8 p.m. All members are urged to attend.

26TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
The committee of the 26th Assembly district for the Maintenance Fund of the Call will meet at the headquarters this evening at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN.
Business.
23d A. D. (Branch 2)—Plikin avenue, corner Sackman street.
Study Course in Socialism, Workmen's Educational Club—477 Atlantic avenue.

The women's auxiliaries of Brooklyn will hold their regular monthly meeting this evening at Labor Lyceum. All union wage earners and their families are cordially invited to attend. Both speakers of the evening, Mr. A. Toby and Mr. M. De Yonge, are members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, though on this occasion Mr. Toby will represent the Bronx Labor Council and Mr. De Yonge the Brooklyn Central Labor Union. Mr. Toby will tell what the Bronx auxiliaries are accomplishing for the label in that borough, and Mr. De Yonge will need all his accustomed eloquence to maintain Brooklyn's supremacy, for at the present time the Bronx unions are showing themselves very much alive on the question of women's auxiliaries.

WEST HOBOKEN.
Town Central Committee—Liberty Hall, Spring and Shippen streets.

JERSEY CITY.
7th Ward Branch—139 Lipden avenue.

WEST NEW YORK.
Franklin avenue and 2d street.

NEWARK.
Great woman suffrage demonstration, under the auspices of the various Socialist and progressive women's organizations of Essex county. Special music, singing by the Socialist children, singing by Carrie W. Allen, Mrs. Idella Nichols Gardner and Dr. Anna Ingerman. Meeting will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 19th street and Eighteenth avenue. Admission free and all welcome. Special invitation to men.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Business.
43d Ward Branch—2348 North 2d street.

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SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

New Theater.
Ludwig van Beethoven's master creation, the Ninth, or "Choral," symphony, was the chief offering of the Symphony Society's concert in the New Theater, yesterday afternoon. The massive work engaged not only the full orchestral corps of the society, under the baton of Walter Damrosch, but a double octet of vocal soloists, and a chorus recruited from the ranks of the Oratorio Society, these added forces intoning the grand-chorale of the last movement, the text of which is the finale to Schiller's "Ode to Joy." A gathering of Beethoven devotees, limited in numbers, but not in manifestations of interest and pleasure in the program, heard the delivery of the symphony and of the two numbers preceding—the overture to Richard Wagner's grand opera, "Tannhauser" and Beethoven's song, "An die Hoffnung," the latter rendered by Sydney Belden to an accompaniment orchestrated by Felix Mottl.

The wisdom of opening with the "Tannhauser" overture to a concert where Beethoven's "Ninth" figures—and figures mainly, as always it must—so much to be doubted, for the exceeding popularity of the "Tannhauser" music obviously must influence, if not warp, judgment of the mightier composition upon the part of the hearer. The overture was played with poetic emphasis, if an occasional roughness and slighting detail be excepted.

Mr. Belden, who is gifted with a basso-baritone of admirable power and sonority, executed with artistic brilliancy the leader, "An die Hoffnung," to a judiciously tempered orchestral accompaniment.

As in last year's performance of the Ninth symphony by the Damrosch organization, the instrumental portions of the work merited the most attention, as it was in these that the noblest effects in symphonic expression were realized, although it was observed, yesterday, that the initial movement again suffered by a too literal, a too purely academic, treatment. It was in the "scherzo" and in the approach to the choral finale that the most brilliant play of ensemble music was had, the recapitulative "allegro ma non troppo" being handled by the conductor with true mastery of thematic building.

The strengthened solo forces accomplished a very satisfactory delivery of the music of the quartet, but did not enunciate well the English text. The Oratorio Society singer, compensated by quantity, what they failed to produce in quality, of tone and was deficient in phrasing. In attack their singing was fairly precise. An occasional glance at the printed program bulletin reassured the listener, as to the language in which the choral ode was being rendered.

KING ALFONSO, TOO.

The People, of Brussels, publishes this note:
"It is said that Alfonso XIII, of sinister memory, will come to Brussels—a civilized country—during the month of July next. Will he dare?"
To which l'Humanite, of Paris, appends the following:
"If he goes to Brussels, by land, the murderous king will assuredly wish to traverse France. Let his majesty make a tour of Paris, and go about the capital with his official cortege. We will provide one of those receptions which make an epoch in the memory of man—even in the memory of a sovereign!"

LE JOUGLEUR DE NOTRE DAME.

"CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA."
Manhattan Opera House.

Following a suggestion, which has been repeatedly advanced in this department of The Call, following performances of Jules Massenet's beautiful miracle play, "Le Joueur de Notre Dame" (The Juggler of Our Lady's Abbey), had in the past, with a soprano soloist in the role of Jean, the juggler, the opera was presented in the Manhattan Opera House, Saturday evening, with a tenor, David Devries, essaying the title part.

The result of this arrangement was that, saving in the choruses of the first and last acts, the work was interpreted by an ensemble of male singers. It must be registered that both music and drama benefited by the change, which is in accordance with the original score of the composer, who wrote the opera for a solo cast of men.

Marcel Charlier directed Saturday's representation, which brought forward a new Boniface in Hector Dufranne and a new Poet Monk in Gustave Huberdeau. Otherwise the dramatic personae were substantially the same as those of the premiere production of last year.

An exquisitely faithful portrayal of the narrative was effected, and M. Devries proved himself to be an artist of no mean caliber by the skill of his acting and vocalization, while M. Dufranne was an excellent conception of the abbey chef.

The beautifully scored orchestration of the work found a thoroughly competent interpreter in Maestro Charlier. A not wholly balanced performance of Mascagni's music-drama followed, wherein Mme. Carmen Melis appeared for the first time as Santuzza, taking the place of Mme. Mariette Mazarin, who was cast for the part. The French soprano had essayed Louise in Charpentier's opera of that name in the Saturday matinee, and her sudden illness occasioned the bringing forward of Mme. Melis, who developed a study of the ill-starred heroine that proved to be one of the best given in New York of late years.

The Turiddu of John McCormack, the Irish tenor, was heavy, totally uninspired and accompanied by a series of meaningless gestures that were neither Sicilian or Italian—or even Irish. His stinging diction and his enunciation, however, were commend-

STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM

Lesson XVII—The Socialist Program: 1. Industrial Reforms

Continued.

Protection of Workers in Life, Limb and Health.—The methods of modern production involve great dangers to the lives, limbs and health of the workers. Science has devised methods of averting many of these dangers and could avert many more, but to a great extent even the simplest and best-known protective methods are not used, because the capitalists dictate the conditions under which industry is conducted, and their economic interest is often better served by saving expense and neglecting the safety of the workers. Especially is this true in the United States, where "individual enterprise" has had the freest hand and whose mines, factories and railways kill and maim vastly more workers and yield vastly larger profits to their owners than do those of Europe.

In most civilized countries, even in those of this country, there is already a great body of legislation on this subject, which undoubtedly makes conditions better than they would be without it. But this legislation has been enacted in the face of bitter opposition by the employers, even in the most advanced countries it is inadequately enforced. To extend and perfect this body of laws and insure its enforcement is one of the most important immediate tasks of the Socialist party wherever it acquires strength enough to influence legislation and administration.

This is no small task. It will require the organized service of many men having a thorough technical knowledge of the various industries, as well as of men skilled in framing laws and energetic persons to see that they are obeyed. The means of preventing accidents and removing unhealthy conditions in any specific industry constitute a subject to which any Socialist may well give careful study, with a view of fitting himself for useful service.

Such laws must embody precise and practicable provisions, adapted to the various industries, regulating the number of persons who may be employed in a given space; the ventilation, lighting, drainage, cleaning and regulation of the temperature of places of employment; the safeguards against fire and provision of exits and fire escapes; the devices which must be attached to machinery to make it as safe as possible; the manner of handling and storing poisonous, explosive or explosive materials and products; the provision of pipes and fans to carry off dust and gases, etc. In many cases it must also forbid the employment of certain work of persons who have not been specially trained for it. And it must provide an adequate force of inspectors with powers of speedily checking violations.

In all these things the United States has much to learn from Continental Europe, where the greater strength of the Socialist movement has compelled better legislation and administration.

Compensation for Death, Injury and Disease.—Even with the best protective measures, there will remain a certain amount of danger inseparable from the operation of great industry. This danger falls upon the wage workers, and as a rule, most heavily upon the most poorly paid workers. The death, injury or protracted sickness of a wage worker often means pauperism for his family. Socialists hold that it is the function of the state to see that they are compensated for the economic loss, and the cost of compensation is included in the cost of operation of industry—and this quite regardless of any question of fault or negligence of the employer. There is no reason why the employers should not bear the loss caused by an injury to a workman, just as well as that caused by the accidental breaking of a machine or spoiling of a piece of material.

Employers' liability laws, compensation for accident laws, and state insurance for workmen are not to be considered as substitutes for protective regulations, but as supplementary to them.

In the United States, as formerly in England, the provision for victims of industrial accidents and occupational diseases is left to the rules of the common law, somewhat modified by statutes. That is, the workman injured or the dependent of a workman killed, in order to get any relief, must sue to recover damages from the employer. At the best this involves expense and delay which make it almost impossible for such victims to get effective relief. Furthermore the common-law theory of employers' liability is extremely unfavorable to the workmen. It is based on the legal theory that the relation between employer and employe is a free contract, analogous to a contract of purchase and sale between two business men; this implies that the workman, in taking and keeping a job, voluntarily assumes all risks ordinarily inhering in the work under the conditions actually prevailing in that establishment, including the risk of being injured as a result of the negligence of any other employe; also that if his own negligence contributed in any degree to causing the accident, he could claim no damages. In order to recover damages, it is practically necessary for the plaintiff to prove that the accident was due to willful negligence on the part of the employer and that the victim could neither have prevented nor foreseen it. In some states this theory has been modified by statutes partly eliminating the doctrines of "assumption of risk," "negligence of fellow servant," and "contributory negligence." But even yet the chances are overwhelmingly against the victims of industrial accident.

In nearly all civilized countries except the United States this false legal theory has been swept away and one or two methods of giving relief to the victims have been adopted.

One method is illustrated by the English workmen's compensation act of 1906—one of the results of the great advance of the English Socialist movement in that year. The other method is that of state insurance for workmen, best illustrated by the German system, inaugurated in 1881, greatly extended since that time, and universally recognized as a comprehensive and effective method.

Armand Crabbé lectured somewhat the "allegro" character of Alfio, although his was a competent musical presentation of the role. Mlle. Beverina was the Lola and Mme. Duchene the Mama Lucia. Oscar Anselmi kept the orchestra to a quite eloquent delivery of the symphonic support of the work, and the chorus sang acceptably, particularly as the "Regina Coeli."

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FATHER KERBY SHOWS THE WAY.

In the second address delivered in this city last Wednesday, as part of the official Catholic campaign against Socialism, the Rev. Dr. Kerby laid the greatest possible emphasis on the supposed contrast between organized labor and the Socialist movement.

It may be admitted from the outset that in this second address, as well as in the preceding one, Father Kerby showed himself to be immeasurably superior to the average apologist of the existing social order.

Father Kerby frankly admitted the existence of appalling social conditions—child labor, food poisoning, tenement congestion, exploitation, poverty and misery.

Every one of these appalling conditions is an inevitable product of the capitalistic system of production.

Given on the one hand a ruling class that monopolizes all the modern gigantic means of production, communication, and credit, and on the other hand a class that is forced to sell its labor-power day by day, or week by week, to these monopolists; add to these facts the further fact that the monopolists are continually engaged in competition with one another, whether as individuals or organized in groups; and you have the conditions that must of necessity breed child labor, food poisoning, tenement congestion, exploitation, poverty and misery.

Father Kerby did not state how these appalling results of capitalism can be done away with. Possibly because he realizes that to do away with them we must do away with the capitalist system. He, therefore, confined himself to showing how these evils can be, and are being, mitigated by the combined action of the workers through their unions.

To advocate the mitigation of appalling conditions through the action of the labor unions, while opposing their abolition through the Socialist movement, is of course a most illogical procedure. A man so learned and so clever as Father Kerby undoubtedly is could not fail to discern the inherent inconsistency of his position.

Hence he shifted his ground.

Labor unions, which only mitigate the evils of capitalism, are to be commended and supported for the reason that they believe "essentially" in individualism and in the system of wage-labor. But the Socialism movement, which strives for the abolition of capitalism together with the evils that it breeds, is to be opposed for the reason that it is opposed to individualism and to the system of wage-labor.

Now, it is simply not true that labor unions believe, "essentially" or formally, in individualism. So far as the influence of the labor union extends, so far as the labor union is successful, it is "essentially" destructive of individualism. In the first place it thwarts the will of the capitalist and curbs his individualism. And in the second place it acts for all the members of the union in their relations with their employers—in the determination of wages, hours and conditions of labor—substituting their collective will and action for individual will and action. The labor union is essentially an anti-individualistic institution, and is, therefore, in the direct line of the evolution from capitalism to Socialism.

But while Father Kerby used the vague, philosophic term "individualism," which may be stretched to mean different things, in order to advance an untenable argument, his real purpose seems to have been to point out something quite different.

The labor unions, said Father Kerby, believe in the system of wage-labor, while Socialism believes in its elimination. That is to say, the labor unions are conservative, while Socialism is revolutionary.

In making this statement Father Kerby, it must be admitted, touched upon the sore spot of the American labor movement—its divisions into two absolutely distinct and occasionally hostile camps, the labor unions and the Socialist party.

The labor unions of this country have been conservative. They have even boasted of their conservatism. They have allowed their leaders to drag them into an infamous partnership with the worst exploiters of labor in the Civic Federation. The result has been a rain of injunctions, the annulment of labor laws as unconstitutional, massacres of labor in mines, factories, and railways, Danbury Hatters decisions, and the refusal of the magnates of capital to recognize or treat with the labor unions in some of the most important industries.

The Socialist movement of this country has been revolutionary, but—we regret to say it—largely in a utopian sense. Instead of utilizing the existing tendencies, antagonisms, and conflicts of American society in order to organize the struggle of the working class against the powers that oppress it, it has confined itself to emphasizing, in a purely theoretical and abstract manner, the ultimate goal of the Socialist movement. This is not the way the Socialists of Germany, Austria, Russia, France, or any other European country have acted. The Socialists of those countries have invariably taken advantage of every weakness in the battle line of the capitalist class, in order to advance the battle line of the proletariat. The Socialists of America, who should have taken to heart the lessons of European experience, have not heeded them.

The American Socialist movement must utilize the special conditions of America for the advancement of the cause of the workers. The two greatest evils from which the American labor movement suffers are the absence of a national, effective system of labor legislation and the usurped power of the courts to nullify legislation, particularly labor legislation. By striving to remedy these two greatest evils, the American Socialist movement will draw to its banner the entire working class, as well as all the lovers of humanity, freedom, and progress. The fight against these two greatest evils, if undertaken in the proper manner, conducted in the proper spirit, and carried through to success, may yet come to signify a

"Upon What Meat Doth This Our Caesar Feed That He Hath Grown So Great?"



IT WON'T WORK.

By ROBERT HUNTER

It is a very, very great pity, but it won't work.

It would feel good if one could get justice in the courts on this matter, but one can't.

It's logical, it's just, but it won't work.

Perhaps I ought to tell you what I am talking about at the start. But I warn you, it won't work!

And the thing that won't work is this:

The Steamfitters' Union has sued the bosses of the Building Trades in New York because they have blacklisted union men.

The evidence in this case is quite clear, and it may be that in this case the employers will lose.

The by-laws of the Bosses' Association state as one of its purposes the blacklisting of union men. There is evidently then a clear case of a conspiracy to boycott union labor.

The circular letters also of the Bosses' Association clearly show the purpose of the association to be the blacklisting of union men.

But as a general scheme for getting equal-handed justice this court business won't work.

Clarence J. Shegryn, a very able attorney, says that "What's the sauce for the goose, is also sauce for the gander."

But he knows well enough that that is not always true.

Even if the courts were models of their kind they could not destroy the blacklist.

It is more difficult to discover a secret agreement for blacklisting than it is to discover a secret agreement for controlling prices.

If all the bosses were foolish enough to put in by-laws and circu-

lar letters that their purpose is to blacklist union men something might be done through the courts.

But the bosses are not so foolish as that, and so there is rarely any evidence to be obtained concerning the blacklist.

There will certainly never again be any evidence if the sauce for this goose should also become the sauce for this gander. Therefore, labor should not permit its hopes to be raised in this matter.

William R. Hearst, and various other gentlemen, have declared that both the boycott and the blacklist should be outlawed, but the fact is that you can very easily outlaw the boycott, and you CANNOT outlaw the blacklist.

That should be as obvious as your hand.

In order to successfully boycott you must inform thousands of different individuals. You must state publicly the purpose of the boycott. It must become generally known throughout the labor world.

To blacklist you need not publish a line; you need only inform the few friends of your inner circle. A personal letter or a word to a few trusted employees is enough. A man may be blacklisted on the railroads, or in the steel industry, by methods which neither the men nor the courts can get legal evidence of.

The fact is the only way to equalize the rights of the men, and the rights of the bosses is to allow the one to boycott, and the other to blacklist at will.

Under the present trades dispute act of Great Britain the employers can blacklist and the men can boycott.

When the Labor party brought that bill into the house of commons the

chief solicitor of the Liberal party balked at granting the right to boycott.

He wanted to deny the bosses the right to blacklist and to deny the workers the right to boycott.

But the labor men in the house of commons showed clearly that while you can stop by law the boycott you cannot stop by law the blacklist.

The labor men proved conclusively that laws prohibiting the boycott and the blacklist would destroy the boycott and DO NO HARM to the blacklist.

After a bitter fight in committee the trades dispute act was brought out and passed, allowing employers freedom to blacklist and the men freedom to boycott.

It was decided that an industrial dispute was war between two sets of persons, and that these parties should be allowed the boycott and the blacklist as their means of combat.

The laws and courts of this country have outlawed the boycott and pretended to outlaw the blacklist.

The hatters' decision and various other similar decisions have made it impossible for labor to boycott.

But no law and no court decision can force the employers to give up the blacklist.

If they are not allowed to blacklist openly they will blacklist secretly, and they will do it with ease and dispatch without the men or the courts being able to get any legal evidence against them.

And so what is sauce for the goose is not always sauce for the gander. The suit brought by the Steamfitters' Union will have no effect whatever upon the general situation.

It is a pity, but this is another one of the equal rights enjoyed by both capital and labor that helps the one and destroys the other.

HOW TO BECOME A LEGAL FOX.

By J. R. M.

What Henry Cleys has done for Wall Street, in a work lately reviewed on this page, Francis L. Wellman, the criminal lawyer, has done for the temple of justice in his "Day in Court." Cleys glorifies the rascality of high finance. Wellman extols the vulpine cunning of the legal profession. The banker moralizes, and preaches over the strong-arm achievements of the money lords. The attorney preaches about honesty, and de-

lights in telling the low tricks of his trade. Both men, made morally obtuse by their callings, write confessions and indictments not only of themselves but of the inherently rotten system which they uphold.

Mr. Wellman says, in effect: "Look, this is how I became a fox. . . . Go thou and do likewise."

It must be admitted that not every depopler of the hen-roost is so frank and philanthropic. Raet, Choate and Cravath do not thus tip off their

neighbors. Maybe they have a sordid fear that there will not be enough chicken to go around.

Frank spoken Mr. Wellman tells how he deceives fellow advocates, traps witnesses, hatters juries and casts verdicts. Without a blush he tells of swindling, through a court clerk's connivance, upon the deliberations of a jury in a case where he was counsel. Anecdotes of duplicity and methods of obtaining, not justice but success, are numerous.

The climax of his recital is the method which Wellman and his associates used to employ in the District Attorney's office to secure convictions, regardless of right and wrong. The important cases on which convictions were desired were postponed to the end of the term, when the prosecutor would have so infuriated himself with the jury panel and obtained such an influence over the jurymen that the defendant, innocent or guilty, was bound to be convicted.

How many innocent men have gone to the electric chair or are getting on the part of the high priests of justice? Of course the practical lawyer is not interested in such questions.

There is scarcely need of outside quackdruggers while Cleys and Wellman are ready to open up their remonstrances. All we want now is the confession of a bishop, a college president and a United States senator.

genuine rebirth of the true American nation, the nation of the workers.

To formulate the right program for this fight is the first duty of the Socialist party.

Its second duty is to make every effort to draw the great labor unions of the country into this fight, which is their fight, as well as that of the unorganized workers, and of all the friends of humanity, freedom, and social progress.

Let Socialists learn from Father Kerby. Let them observe how he builds his hope for the maintenance of capitalism upon the opposition between labor unionism and Socialism. And let them devise ways and means, based upon the actual conditions of society and the needs of the working class, for overcoming this opposition, and for substituting in its place a combined assault of all the forces of labor upon the forces of reaction and inhumanity.

Philadelphia Traction Company Has Unsavory Record.

By JOS. E. COHEN.

There are two sides to the story of the present street car trouble in Philadelphia.

The first side is that which tells of the wrongs inflicted by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company upon its employees, culminating in the lockout of several hundred men on Saturday, February 19. It is the war of the company upon its men.

The other side of the story is that which tells of the shabby car service and the abominable treatment of the riding public by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. It is the war of the people of Philadelphia upon the traction company.

It is only when both sides of the story are told and regarded in juxtaposition, that one begins to realize why the carmen stand together so staunchly, and why the public supports them so unreservedly.

Under the strike last May the car men of the city were working under slave conditions. By means of the "swing runs" they put in, between twelve and sixteen hours a day, snatching a few hours rest at a time for miserable pay. They were compelled to purchase their uniforms from a favored contractor, and were cheated as a consequence. They were dismissed without even the pretense of a just warrant, and had no opportunity for appeal. Consequently it was not remarkable that they organized over night, stood together to a man and won their fight.

They had the company beaten so thoroughly that the political chiefs of the city feared a Waterloo at the polls in the primary election impending. State Senator James P. McNichol sent his message of distress to the offices of the traction company and insisted upon a settlement before the election. The company acknowledged defeat, granted a fair number of the demands of the men and the strike was over.

But scarcely had the men returned to work before the company tried to worm out of them the fruits of their victory. Only after endless dickering were the schedules modified so as to secure to the men some measure of relief from their long hours. The promise to increase their wages, if financial conditions permitted, was openly broken by the company in the face of its privately conducted "old age pension" and "mortality benefit" hocus. And to prove what a hollow sham this particular piece of buncombe is, when it decided upon its wholesale dismissal of the men Saturday, it selected men who would first be in line for old age pension benefits.

The conduct of the street car men, on the other hand, has been exemplary. Insult after insult has been heaped upon them, from a prominent charge of drunkenness to one of discourtesy to the public and dereliction of their duties. The men know they were innocent and refused to be drawn into a fight in the depth of winter when the public would be the greatest sufferer. The public knew the car men were innocent, and are now proving that they know it. But, better than that, the company know the charges were groundless and knew that it deliberately concocted the charges in order to provoke the men into taking a rash step. The company now admits that the men were blameless. It blurted out that the men it locked out on Saturday were guilty of nothing more than being members of the union.

The members of the union are aware of the nature of this fight. They are aware of the nature of the traction company officials. And that is why they are fighting to win.

Now, as to the public. The resentment of the public against the traction company is an old-standing one. The stealing of public franchises has been one of the principal activities of the Republican organization, and the story of the rise of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company is an unbroken story of financial bycatching. From first to last, the city's resources and its tangible possibilities have been juggled between politician and capitalist, to their mutual benefit. Cynical political leaders and eminently respectable promoters alike reek in the city's stolen property. The politician is paid well for his part. But the corporation magnate retains the lion's share upon the theory that the second chief is best.

There is hardly a man of consequence in industrial and financial circles in Philadelphia but what boasts of a block of traction stock and shares, or hopes to share, in the earnings of the company, earnings that began with gigantic fraud upon the city and that is being wrung out of the sweat of the employees and the hardships of the public. Whether their lot is thrown in with the coterie of the company or those who, by depreciating the present management, hope to win control, the captains of Philadelphia's industries are one against the people. They will leave no stone unturned to defeat the car men and impose upon the public.

To clinch the understanding between the company and their political minions, a contract was forged upon the city. This contract has now been running three years, during which time the city has kept the streets in repair for the company, provided extra police service upon every strike of the traction officials, used all agencies at its command to break the car men's strikes, and in every way acted as the company's right bower. So stirred were the people against the city fathers during the last strike that the mayor was hanged in effigy throughout the town.

For the city, the contract has been a source of endless expense without any compensating benefit. The traction heads see to it that the singing funds, disbursements for necessary improvements, and such other hot-blooded pockets, take all the profits of the corporation, so that nothing remains for the city. Not a cent has yet been turned into the city treasury. The city, on the other hand, has spent hundreds of thousands for the company. There is no mistaking to whom interest this contract has worked. The traction officials indicated which party derived the benefit when they promoted one of the city's representatives, Clarence Wolf, the Mayor's opponent, to the vice presidency of the company.

The assistance rendered by officials, however, cannot outweigh the losses incurred by the company through the carelessness and criminal negligence of its agents. The people of Philadelphia who were out visiting on the night of the year 1906 will not get their experience. A man began in the morning, it was a day, yet the company made a attempt to keep the streets clear the result that after midnight the storm was at its height. The cars were stalled all over town, the company was too impatient to heat the cars, thousands of women and children spent the night in the frigid cars, or made the for long distances through drifts.

What made this piece of all the more reprehensible was a claim of poverty would not hold water. Some time six-for-a-quarter strip tickets were introduced and the change tickets largely withdrawn. This was the upon the people's pockets. It was it contemplated that the party withdrew the strip tickets now charges a straight deal will not it about two more a year. And in return additional income, the public poorer service.

It is no wonder then that the people were quick to show their feeling for when the car was locked out Saturday and the called. The last test came Saturday. The people firmly advised saying that "the better the better the day." Before the company decided to shut down cars in the mill district, a car stirred in any part of the after dark. The company's training from running cars forfeits their franchise. But the technical obligations of the company to its political was a party. This last strike is a fair the mental caliber of the company management, all likely that Napoleon, altho, would blush for the generalship of the men who Philadelphia's transportation cities. But what of that? the stroke: to precipitate Saturday. Sunday there could be no disturbances. In the strikebreakers could be sufficient quantity to handle the heavy traffic. The thing was worked like a charm in the traction traction generally, it was anything but a charm else.

Sunday was a day of such as is only to be seen times. For that day, every day since, the city people. The politicians traction means were people really took their own in their own hands. The were simultaneously all showed that the conviction sentiment against the company uniform throughout the city. The traction company, in language that is capable of meaning, that this is the people's public will not be enough. The public, as a very interested party, worked like a charm in the day began from the morning, rasping the traction. The street car men have gun to ask for their portion, but recently organized, and have to do years of hard work before they gain anything. A just reward for their labor they have learned to stand and it is only a question of time before they will be masters of the circumstances.

The problem before the whole is more intricate. It is a long time than to participate in a new consciousness of relations. There can be no solution of the traction question until the people, and adjustment of rights, than that which was calling a halt to the strike, and ending all previous demands over the transportation facilities as a consequence there will be for the first time, be run for the convenience upon terms of equity to the men who do the work.

That is why there are two against the men; the people of the company.

(To be concluded.)

Comstock Salique
What, Aphrodite!
Not even a slight
Between you and Hades, my
O Venus de Medic!
I can't stand for nothing,
Too neglective ladies, my dear!
And your sister of Mito
From her head to her heel, O
Sets a perfectly horrid example
Though she's minus her arms.
The rest of her charms, O
Are extremely apparent—and
and mere upon us!
There's Billy Adams
With such a delectable gown
We'd welcome a trochee,
A wart or a speckle,
Tattoo marks, or even a freckle!

Uncle Pete Phidias
What! Perfectly hideous!
Morally you must have possessed
To sculp her a simple
An eyelash or dimple
Let alone an occasional veal
Tis terribly plain, sir,
You'll wallow in pain, sir,
To the ultimate end of creation
For you gave Aphrodite
Not even a slight
Retain the poor thing and damn
—Don Marquis, in Mother

"Whither away?"
"Going to serenade a girl."
"Can you sing?"
"Nope; going to do it with
—Louisville Courier