

VOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING CLASS

The



Not the Biggest Newspaper, BUT THE BEST

No. 70 WEATHER—CLEAR TODAY. NEW YORK—FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1910. Price, Two Cents

WORKMEN GRAFT SAY PEDDLERS Pushcart Men Have to Pay \$19 to \$30 for Licenses, So They Declare.

INVESTIGATES CHARGES

Witnesses Representing Politicians They Upon Jews Who Would Sell Goods on Curb.

According to developments which were made yesterday from the investigation which Mayor Gaynor has been conducting this week, it appears that a certain alderman in Philadelphia has found an easy, if not a profitable way of "making" money. The investigation tends to show that Manhattan aldermen are in the same boat.

The case was originally preferred by the United Peddlers' Association, members of which are for the most part pushcart men of the East and West, and took place in the Mayor's office under the supervision of William Meloney, the executive secretary.

It was charged that money has been asked from pushcart peddlers for licenses, and in the case of the alderman, it was alleged that he employs men to represent him among the Jewish peddlers. The prices said to have been demanded by these men range from \$15 to \$30.

From these amounts the alderman is supposed to use his influence in obtaining licenses, despite the fact that Mayor McEllen had ordered that no licenses be granted except in the case of persons deserving of charity. Some of the witnesses asserted that the Brooklyn alderman in question had assured Chief Oliver, of the Police Bureau, that he was applying for the licenses as representative of a Catholic organization, and that he was "cases of charity."

Besides the giving of testimony that charges had been made by the alderman, it was also stated that the witnesses of the association that came before him, in their statements, made some interesting disclosures, but the facts could not be ascertained, and their names are kept secret.

As for the alderman in question, he was not as yet come forth to vindicate himself. Nor is it likely that he will, if the opinion of the peddlers is to be trusted, "should the charge be brought home, he will probably have to forego this source of income," which will doubtless excite the sympathy of the members of the United Peddlers' Association.

BURTZEF IN CHICAGO

Former Russian Revolutionist Tells Windy City Folks of Czar's Culprability.

CHICAGO, March 10.—"Czar Nicholas of Russia is a man who understands. He is no weakling, no feeble minded imbecile. He is a strong, knowing sovereign, whose attitude toward the present situation in Russia is, after me the danger. He is no victim of the manipulation of his ministry—he is himself all-powerful and all responsible to his children, they never will get the throne his ancestors occupied. The explosion will come before that could happen."

He spoke today Vladimir Burtzef, a noted educator and Russian revolutionist, who is said by his friends to have more power in the shaping of the affairs of a great strife-ridden nation East of the Baltic than all its might combined. He added to this statement much of interest in connection with Russia's struggles for personal freedom, and talked with fervor of his views.

It was he who unmasked Azeff last year, thus bringing about one of the most sensational episodes in the history of Russia. Azeff, it will be remembered, was in reality an agent of the bureaucracy, but he had worked his way high up in the secret ranks of the revolutionists before his duplicity was discovered.

Burtzef will remain here about a week, mainly for the purpose of "confering with friends" as he says, but he will also speak on several occasions.

PRICES GO HIGHER

Price of Food Reaches Stage Where Hospitals Have to Use Substitutions.

ALBANY, March 10.—Some startling charges are reported by the State Comptroller as shown by the prices of certain staples in bids just received by the commission and the increasing stewards of state hospitals for the future purchases of provisions for the next six months, beginning April 1. Smoked meats, smoked hams and shoulders were found to have advanced about 40 per cent. The price of fresh beef had advanced considerably, but not in as great proportion. The commission decided to reduce the amount of smoked meats and California hams to about one-half the usual quantity for this period, and substitute in their places beef, milk and eggs in such proportion as to furnish an equivalent amount of nourishment to that obtained from the use of the items mentioned, which have increased in price so markedly.

Pledge Fund Strikes a Snag

One Comrade, a Girl, Takes Amount of Pledge Out of Her Lunch Money, but Others Are Saying, "Let George Do It!"

By W. W. PASSAGE.

President of The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association

The rapid progress of the Fund last week reassured our creditors and employes that their claims would be fully satisfied if only we were given time in which to realize upon it. Even the PROSPECT of success has helped. But the slow progress this week is causing reaction. Creditors are again becoming uneasy. The help is unpaid and restless. The last one hundred dollars is coming aggravatingly and discouragingly slow. IT LOOKS AS THOUGH WE SHALL NOT BE ABLE TO REAP THE ADVANTAGE OF THE \$500 ALREADY PLEDGED (\$26,000 for the year, less such reduction as may come from the reduction of the deficit) BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF THE REMAINING \$100. CERTAINLY THE PLEDGE COMMITTEE WILL NOT CALL FOR A SINGLE PENNY UNTIL WE HAVE AT LEAST \$600 PLEDGED, WHICH MEANS, TO BE PERFECTLY CANDID, THAT THE CALL IS IN DANGER OF BEING STRANGLER AT ANY MOMENT BY SOME IMPATIENT CREDITOR.

With this Fund pledged, there will be a new atmosphere, surcharged with new determination to see The Call as firmly established as the basaltic base of the everlasting rocks; a new enthusiasm will be kindled that will send the paper to the four corners of the earth to accomplish its mission of emancipation of the human race from the thralldom of Capitalism.

But is it to be written of this effort that the last hill proved too steep to climb? Are we never to reach its crest and therefrom witness the vista of a re-inspired Call, marshalling with bugle blasts the hosts of labor, and leading them forward in one mighty and united army toward the rising sun of the Co-operative Commonwealth in the distant horizon?

THE ANSWER CAN BE GIVEN ONLY BY THOSE WHO CAN PLEDGE BUT HAVE NOT YET DONE SO. ONCE AGAIN, COMRADES, A LONG PULL, A STRONG PULL, AND A PULL ALL TOGETHER.

Comrades, do not compel us to devote valuable time and space, day after day, appealing for the completion of this Fund. We have better use for our time, and we want The Call to be a Socialist newspaper—not a daily financial scream!

Are you really in dead earnest? If so, prove it by signing the attached day! Tomorrow may be too late!

THE NEW MAINTENANCE FUND PLEDGE.

I endorsing the purpose outlined above, the undersigned hereby agrees 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.

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

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

STATE ADMINISTRATOR HELD FOR LARCENY

Osman F. Bateman, of Somerville, Mass., known as the "Mayor of Highland Road," and one of the high flyers of that city and Boston, was arrested and placed in the Tomb Court yesterday, awaiting extradition papers from the Governor of Massachusetts, so that he can be arraigned in that state on the charge of embezzlement.

Bateman had been public administrator during his term in that capacity. During his term in that capacity Assistant Attorney General Andrew Marshall investigated his account and called for his books for examination. Instead of producing these books Bateman took a hurried trip to Colpn, Panama, and since that time he has been hunted high and low as a fugitive from justice.

The Massachusetts authorities learned that he returned from his trip from Panama. He was traced to the York Hotel and there arrested by Police Inspector Silas F. Waite and Central Officer Dwyer, Daly and Boyle.

Bateman is accused of having signed the name of the counsel of Boston for the Fidelity Guaranty Company, which was supposed to furnish bonds for him. There are also indictments against him for perjury and four indictments for larceny. It is alleged that a shortage of \$10,000 has been discovered so far.

CODINGTON CONVICTED

Somerset County Lawyer Guilty of Appropriating Money of Warren Township.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., March 10.—Charged with illegally obtaining money from the treasury of Warren township while counsel and clerk of that municipality, Horace Codington, a well-known lawyer of Somerset County, was convicted in the Somerset Court here today. He will be sentenced tomorrow.

Codington's conviction is the result of the unusual activities of an odd organization of mountaineers known as "The Circle on the Square." Horace Codington and his brother, Joel Codington, who was treasurer of Warren township, conspired to appropriate the funds of that municipality to their use and the township became bankrupt as the result of their pull on the treasury.

"The Circle on the Square" organization got busy and twenty-five of its members succeeded in bringing about the inquiry.

CITY OWNERSHIP MAY BE MADE A SUCCESS

Commissioner Tompkins Says That the Staten Island Ferry Can Be Run at a Profit.

Political circles were upset yesterday when it was learned that Commissioner of the Docks and Ferries Calvin Tompkins was determined to make further reductions in the number of employees working on the Staten Island ferries of the municipal service. Sixty-one employees, men and women, had been discharged the day before in an attempt of the commissioner to reduce the deficit under which the ferry is being operated. Last year this deficit amounted to over a million dollars, and the discharge of these employees will reduce this deficit over \$60,000 a year.

"The only reason that the sixty-one employees of the Staten Island municipal ferry who were discharged yesterday by commissioner Tompkins were not forced to resign before, is on account of their political influence," said H. T. Owens, private secretary to the commissioner, in reference to the wholesale discharge of the employees of the ferry in an attempt of the commissioner to show that municipal ownership is a success. "They were all constituents of some high-powered politician, so they held their jobs, doing little or no work, and drew salaries from the city. Though it is hard to make up the deficit under which the ferry was operated last year, the discharge of these sixty-one will save the city over \$60,000 a year. With the improvement in the ferry service, the city can almost make the ferry pay for itself."

"Municipal ownership is a success. There is no doubt about it," said Commissioner Tompkins. "If we cannot wipe out the deficit, we can at least give better service than can be given under private ownership. The reduction in the ferry organization is the result of most careful consideration and consultation with other experts employed by the city, but also with companies that are operating ferries in the harbor. I have had the matter under advisement for over two months and the lay-off was decided upon only after careful consideration of the requirements of the service.

"The ferries have been a great loss to the city, and have been openly criticized by the various corporations that are operating in the harbor. Municipal ownership, after interviewing the different transportation managements I came to the conclusion that a thorough reorganization will have to be made. So I did what I believed to be my duty.

When asked whether the people who were employed before he came into office got their positions through political pull, the commissioner simply laughed. "I refused to be quoted on that phase of the question," he said. "It is bad policy to speak on the subject. But it is easy enough to see why so many extra employees were there drawn from the city when the politicians had the power to give out positions.

"Of course, the private corporations have been active in denouncing the reduction of the working force on the ferries. That is only to be expected, and I think that I may have some trouble from that source in the way of their spreading propaganda against any form of municipal ownership."

"Yesterday afternoon two of the masters who were discharged by the commissioner called on Mayor Gaynor at the city hall and protested against being laid off for the sake of economy. "It is not fair to us," they said. "I would be impossible to keep order among the crowds during the summer time. Commissioner Tompkins will find out that he has made a great mistake in trying to save a little money at the expense of the passengers."

Mayor Gaynor said that he would take up the matter with the commissioner in the near future.

BOLOGNA MAKERS WIN

Butchers Score Victory Over Zimmerman After Waging a Hard Fight for Four Months.

M. Zimmerman, a Bologna manufacturer of 318 East Houston street, whose employees went on strike November 12, settled with the union yesterday and the sixty strikers will return to work victorious on Monday.

The settlement was made between representatives of the firm and Max Pine, William Bartels, secretary of Butchers' Union, No. 174, and Saul Metz, representing the union.

The strike was declared because the workers refused to make the scab orders for Adolph Goebel, of Brooklyn, against whom the workers are on strike. The victory is due to the sympathy of the East Siders and to the placing of the union signs in delicatessen stores, which helped in bringing about a settlement.

The union is still conducting its strike against E. Eshkowsky, of Allen and Houston streets, Manhattan, and Adolph Goebel, Morgan avenue and Rock street, Brooklyn.

STONE MAY NOT GET JOB.

Taft Withdraws Name of Would-be Custom Collector.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—President Taft today withdrew the nomination of William F. Stone, as collector of customs at Baltimore, in order that the Baltimore Business Men's Association, which preferred sensational charges against Stone in a letter to the President yesterday, may be heard in opposition to Stone's re-appointment.

Stone's name went to the Senate early this week.

AVIATOR GETS FATAL FALL

PAU, France, March 10.—Aviator Loraine was probably fatally injured today in the forty-foot fall of the Bleriot monoplane in which he was flying. The machine was smashed to bits.

TRENTON'S MAYOR IS NOT LIKE REYBURN

Refuses to Be Drawn Into Dispute Between Street Railway Company and Its Employees.

TRENTON, N. J., March 10.—After trying with indifferent success to operate its cars in the face of the strike which began last night, the Trenton Street Railway abandoned its efforts at five o'clock this afternoon and recalled the few cars then running. Although the day passed off quietly enough the company was apparently fearful of violence from the start. No attempt was made to run cars until 7 o'clock in the morning, when most of the factory hands had started for work and the company would take no chances of violence when the hands were discharged in the evening.

General Manager Peter E. Hurley asked Mayor Madden during the afternoon whether it would be advisable to try and run the cars at night. The mayor replied shortly that he supposed he had better join the strikers in the morning, when most of the factory hands had started for work and the company would take no chances of violence when the hands were discharged in the evening.

The company did not attempt to cover the entire route, running the cars for only a distance of about a mile from the city hall and then switching them back. All the police of the city were put on duty, though Chief Ingersoll, in the part of the strikers to resort to violence and did not anticipate any serious trouble. The public generally took the strike good naturedly, notwithstanding the fact that the service was entirely inadequate to meet the demands made upon it, and many were compelled to walk to and from their work.

A number of the strikers went to Philadelphia this afternoon, wearing cards with the inscription: "I walk; union forever."

The company started thirteen cars in the morning. By noon seven of the crews had quit the union. By 4 o'clock in the afternoon the number of cars in service was down to two and the company then abandoned the service.

One of the motormen who had struck at State and Broad streets and, in the presence of a large crowd, stepped off it and tramped to the union headquarters. He was loudly cheered and an inspector took the car to the barn. Two cars were left by their crews, one in South Broad street and the other in Perry street. The men joined the union and the cars were taken back to the barn.

The mayor advised a conference with a view to settling the differences between the company and the men. He added that there had been no disorder of a character to justify the recalling of the cars, and declared that the police were prepared to afford full protection in the operation of cars.

Manager Hurley received the mayor's letter late tonight. He said that the company would be prepared to start its service in the morning, and would fight against the strike. The Central Labor Union held a night meeting and pledged its support to the strikers. The strikers claimed that all but four of the men operating cars today have joined the union and will not go to work tomorrow. The company has sent for workbreakers, who are expected to arrive on the Owl train from New York.

AMERICANS SHOT

Women Tourists Fired Upon by Fanatic in Jerusalem—State Department Acts.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Two American women were wounded by a fanatic who fired on a party of tourists visiting the Mosque Omar, in Jerusalem, according to a dispatch received at the State Department today.

The State Department today instructed the consul general at Jerusalem to make energetic representations to the local authorities to bring about the arrest of the person who fired the shots. Secretary Knox alsoabled the embassy at Constantinople to take up the matter with the Turkish government.

BIG POORHOUSE BLAZE

One Old Man Meets Death and Six Others Are Seriously Hurt at Hempstead, L. I.

One death and six serious injuries of six were caused by a fire that completely destroyed the Nassau County poorhouse at Hempstead, L. I., yesterday. Several of the injured may die.

The fire broke out on a lower floor, and within a few minutes the forty-five inmates of the place were completely hemmed in. Several jumped from windows with the aid of a ladder and many rescues. "Old Nick," the only name by which the usual man was known, fought off the flames on the third floor.

DR. LUEGER DEAD

Notorious Austrian Anti-Semite and Former Mayor of Vienna Passes Away.

VIENNA, March 10.—Dr. Carl Lueger, the anti-Semite leader and Burgo-master of Vienna, died this morning. He was born in 1844.

Lueger was a graduate of the Vienna university and practiced law up to the time of his election as mayor of Vienna in 1895. In 1895 he was elected to the lower Austrian house of representatives of his party. When he was elected mayor of Vienna confirmation of the result was opposed by the administration, and it was only after a long contest that he was legally declared elected. Lueger was much hated by the Social Democratic party in Austria, which considered him its greatest enemy.

FREE SPEECH DEAD

PHILADELPHIA

Mayor Reyburn's Police Men Beat Down Workers in Streets.

DIG MEETING BROKEN

Citizens Defied by the Trust's Servile Tool in Office.

BY JACK BRITT GABRIEL.

(Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Twenty thousand striking workmen and workingwomen were driven about the streets of Philadelphia this afternoon by mounted and unmounted policemen. The police were obeying the orders of Mayor Reyburn and Director Clay, who have decided that the citizens of this "typical American" city shall not be permitted to assemble in mass meetings for the purpose of exercising the right of free speech.

Tonight in Music Fund Hall, a vast auditorium at 8th and Locust streets that will seat 5,000 people, a crowd of the leading citizens of Philadelphia jammed the building to its very doors. Other thousands crowded the streets outside, unable to get into the hall. They were there to express their approval of the attempt of the authorities of Philadelphia in denying to the citizens the right of peaceful assembly.

The Rev. Dr. Richmond, one of the leading Episcopalian ministers of the city, was the principal speaker, and the things he said about the clique of thieves, politicians, franchise grabbers, political heaters and other "respectable" members of the Sugar trust and similar fraudulent organizations which are backing the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company in its unhygienic war on organized labor were sufficiently burning to make them at least smart unless they were the hide of a rhinoceros.

For Philadelphia has never been aroused before. The Boston tea party was a pink tea affair to what the meeting was tonight. This city is longer cares whether it is a slave between the carmen and the trustee. It only knows that the Mayor and police authorities have denied the peaceful citizens of the Quaker trust the right to quietly assemble on private property and discuss what they believe to be their wrongs.

Even the press of the city, always thoroughly docile and well-muzzled, has turned against the Mayor and police dummies tonight. That is because when the police were beating down unoffending citizens in Broad street this afternoon, they were seen by reporters of the press, charging them with inciting a riot and then in a thousand dollars each for a hearing.

Reporters Held For Riot.

The newspaper men who got their names into the history of this revolt of Philadelphia against the tyranny of its officials are William Chamberlain, Joe Parsons, Thomas Price, Edmund Corcoran and M. Granley. The Press, the Times, the Telegraph and the Philadelphia City News Bureau.

The newspaper men were quietly pursuing their business of gathering the news of the day in the midst of all the excitement occasioned by the assault of the police on the crowd marching to City Hall to protest against the refusal of the police to permit the meeting at the hall grounds.

The newspaper men were working with their police cards stuck in their hats and with all proper credentials. There could be no mistake as to who they were there for. But they were assaulted by the police, clubbed and ordered off the street and when they refused to desert their posts of duty were arrested and taken to the lock-up in City Hall.

Tonight there is the biggest gathering around the newspaper offices of Philadelphia has known since General Lee made his raid up into Pennsylvania in 1862. This riot old Philadelphia has awakened. Anybody who said Philadelphia was a sleepy city ought to see it just now.

This meeting tonight gives the lie to that sleepy joke. No people of this city were ever more aroused. Emma Goldman or Alexander Berkman said just a little bit of the things that have been said in Music Fund Hall tonight they would be sent to Cherry Hill for life. There never was an anarchist gathering anywhere that held a candle to this meeting of a ordinarily quiet, sober minded and useful speaking citizens of Quakerdom.

For Mayor Reyburn has taken against this afternoon. That gentleman who was willing to wade his through blood up to the bridges, but it with Philadelphia's mayor. He is going to fight it out on this line if it

ST. PETERSBURG, March 10.—A number of officials of the St. Petersburg Street Railway company were placed under arrest today in an effort to fix the responsibility for one of the company's trolley cars bumping against the imperial carriage, in which the Czar was driving to the Dowager's palace.

The incident is believed to have been wholly accidental, but the authorities cannot let the endangering of the "sacred person" of the Czar go unnoticed. The fender of the car grazed the rear wheels of the Emperor's carriage. A difference of a foot would have meant the demolition of the vehicle.

all the soldiery of the United States to shoot down his fellow citizens.

Police Rout the People. PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—The police fought and whipped 20,000 strikers and labor union sympathizers in the heart of the city this afternoon.

The great thoroughfare was blocked with men and women who struggled to break down the police barricades and surround the City Hall.

Without the downright courage to form and beat the small squads of policemen out of the way, they came on in a chaotic, half-organized helplessness as so many cattle against disciplined resistance.

It is impossible to say how many were hurt in that dumb, passive resistance to authority. The police troubled to make few arrests, but after the mob was split and broken and its parts were driven hither and yon to the side streets.

This Climax Not Expected. No one was prepared for this climax or disorder. The Committee of Ten issued a call for a mass meeting in the National League Park.

But the unions had obtained permission from President Horace Fogel, of the baseball club, to use the park. They were busy all night recruiting forces.

You are at home when dealing at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE. 7% DISCOUNT WILL BE ALLOWED TO ANY CUSTOMER SHOWING THE CALL.

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.

There was a constant hubbub-bubble of voices. The vanguard of the unions reached the ball park about noon.

Delegation after delegation arrived. The crowd increased enormously as the streets in the neighborhood of Broad and Huntington avenues discharged thousands.

There was a bluster of words between the union chiefs and the lieutenant on duty at the main gate of the park.

Pratt and his friends waved their hands and the chauffeur backed them out of the crowd and headed down Broad street.

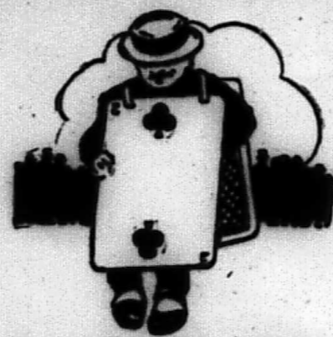
A short distance from the ball park, a squad of "Brownies," the negro policemen, blocked the street.

At York street Taylor's men ripped into the first of the sections, clubbing savagely. The mounted men drove the people against the sides of buildings, pushing them hard until they yelled for mercy.

Scabs Flee in Haste. At Morris street, where a wall of policemen had stationed by Taylor's, the advancing crowd spied two trolley cars that had been stopped near Broad street.

Union Label Goods. SIG. KLEIN and Assistants. 40 AND 50 AVENUE, NE. 10TH ST. N. Y. TEL. 6005 SUTTYEANT.

SPECIAL CLUBBING OFFER. BOTH FOR ONE YEAR FOR \$2.50. An offer for a limited time only—take advantage now.



DON'T BE A TWO SPOT. This Easter—have us make you a suit from our Spring fabrics that will really fit perfectly and have snap and vim without freakishness.

ROBINSON & ROSE Wholesale and Retail Custom Tailors. 150 East 125th St. Open Evenings.

who detached themselves from the marchers and ran with bricks in their hands. Before the policemen could get going, both cars had been wrecked.

The Last Battle of the Day. Details from stations nearby were rushed to the scene on horse and in automobiles.

Cops Club Like Madmen. Superintendent Taylor was reforming his lines all the time and at Ridge avenue a few hundred of all varieties of policemen walloped and walloped.

When Broad and Green streets were reached there must have been about 5,000 persons left in the labor column. Some of these were badly battered and bruised.

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police obstructing the highway. I ordered the driver of the automobile to proceed slowly toward the park.

CARMEN RAISE FUNDS BY GRINDING ORGANS. After spending the whole day on the street grinding organs and collecting funds for the striking carmen of Philadelphia.

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Marcus Bros. 121-123 Canal Street NEW YORK CITY

Where and when have you seen such an enormous and splendid assortment of the finest, handsomest and up-to-date Spring Clothing.

You save money if you come to MARCUS BROS. first. Here you get exactly what you want, and you don't overpay.

We manufacture our own clothing, and we are therefore able to sell to you at retail the very best clothing at wholesale prices.

Over twenty-five thousand (25,000) of our customers will gladly testify to the fact that here they get the best goods for the least money.

Come early so as to avoid the Holiday rush, and incidentally get the first choice in this stupendous stock.

Although we are ready to do right by everybody that comes first or last, still it is better for you to come now.

Marcus Bros. 121-123 Canal St. New York City

PAPER TRUST WILL TRY TO START MILL. With 250 Soldiers and 50 Deputy-Sheriffs on Guard, Corinth Bosses Feel Brave.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 10.—With three companies of state militia in the mills, there is every indication tonight that the International Paper Company will make an effort within the next twenty-four hours to operate the Corinth plant with strike-breakers.

LEAVES \$5,000 TO CAUSE OF SOCIALISM. HAVERTHILL, Mass., March 10.—Through the death of Elizabeth C. Bradley, which occurred on February 10, the cause of Socialism will receive about \$5,000.

NO TRACE OF MISS BLOODGOOD. Sleuths, Police and Bloodhounds Spend Day in Futile Search. LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 10.—No trace of Miss Helen Bloodgood who escaped from her home here on Wednesday morning.

ASKS \$25,000 FOR SON'S LIFE. ITHACA, N. Y., March 10.—George O. Leavitt, the father of Parkman Leavitt, the Cornell student who was killed by a live wire on the night of January 24, 1909, gave notice today of an action to recover \$25,000 for damages from the Ithaca Electric Light and Power Company.

PAD ROOSEVELT COMMITTEE. They thought 157 were not enough, so yesterday Mayor Gaynor added ninety-two names to the committee to meet Theodore Roosevelt on his return from Africa.

SHOT GIRL WHO SPURNED HIM. Faulhaber, 23, Turned Gun on Himself—Both Will Probably Recover. Enraged because Miss Beale Eggers, of Williamsburg, had refused to marry him, Arthur Faulhaber, of 1906 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, waited for her at Greene and Irving avenues yesterday.

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

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

ZIMMERMAN. 2 Park Place, N. Y.

L. CARR 38 Ave. B, New York. A complete line of Men's, Ladies, Boys' and Children's Shoes.

Big Shoe. The Confidence of our Customers is one of the strongest features of this great Shoe business. Nothing is left undone to merit that confidence.

RESTRICTED SUFFRAGE

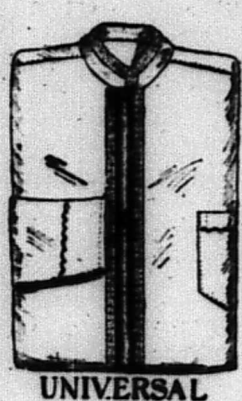
Woman Tells Equal Franchise League that Women Should Advocate Such a Plan... Save 20 per cent on your purchases by joining us.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

Woman Tells Equal Franchise League that Women Should Advocate Such a Plan... Save 20 per cent on your purchases by joining us.

Under the auspices of the "KUNFT" PRESS FEDERATION AND THE NEW YORK CALL CONFERENCE

Save 20 per cent on your purchases by joining us. How do we do it? That is our business. Join us, then it will be your business.



UNIVERSAL

- 950 Cambridge Low Neck Single Row Trimming .50c
963 Cambridge Low Neck Double Row Trimming .50c
1909 Cambridge Low Neck Collar Effect Trimming .67c

Pajamas

- 305 Colored Pajamas.
312 Colored Pajamas, trimmed with loops.
366 Colored Pajamas, trimmed with loops.
314 White Pajamas, trimmed with loops.
391 Helio, solid color, trimmed with loops.

Colors for 305, 312, 366: Pink, blue, tan or gray. In ordering mention number of article, size and price.

Overalls, Sack Coats, Jean Pants

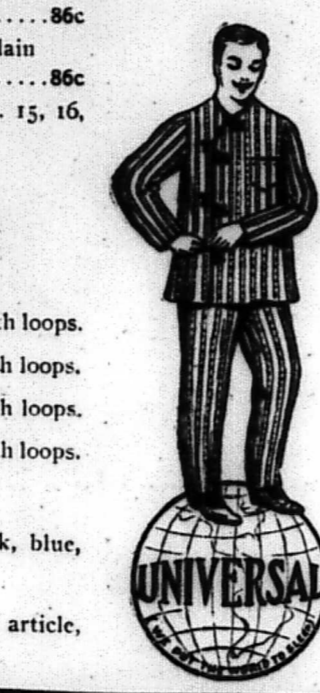
- 23 Overalls and Jean Pants, blue, white, striped or brown. 58c
A 1 Brown Overalls and Jean Pants .85c
B 1 Blue Overalls and Jean Pants .85c
C 1 White Overalls and Jean Pants .76c
D 1 Striped Overalls and Jean Pants .76c
65 Wool Jeans Pants (all colors) \$1.75
63 Cotton Jeans Pants (all colors) .95c

American Wholesale Co-operative

Office Address, 112 East 19th Street New York. Telephone: Gramercy 778. P. VLAG, General Manager

Night Robes

- 950 Cambridge Low Neck Single Row Trimming .50c
963 Cambridge Low Neck Double Row Trimming .50c
1909 Cambridge Low Neck Collar Effect Trimming .67c
5282 Cambridge Low Neck Piped Effect Trimming .67c
1968 Cambridge Low Neck Single Row Trimming .86c



UNIVERSAL

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COCOAS AND CHOCOLATE. Our Very Best Cocoa, 1/2-lb. Tins, lb. 30c
Our Very Best Sweet Chocolate, 1-5 lb. bars, lb. 25c
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Chocolate Liqueur, 5-lb. Blocks (Bitter), lb. 25c

- SPICES. Smallest Quantity 2 lbs. Whole Black Pepper, lb. 16c
Whole White Pepper, lb. 20c
Whole Nutmeg, lb. 25c
Whole Ginger, lb. 15c
Whole Cloves, lb. 20c
Ground Black Pepper, lb. 18c
Ground White Pepper, lb. 25c
Ground Cinnamon, lb. 25c
Ground Mustard, lb. 25c
Hungarian Paprika, lb. 60c
Mace, lb. 75c

- SEEDS. Canary, lb. 6c
Caraway, lb. 15c
Celery, lb. 30c
Hemp, lb. 6c
Mustard, lb. 10c
Poppy, lb. 9c
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Raisins, Seeded (doz. 1-lb. packages) .95c
Pears, lb. 11c
Small Prunes, 50-lb. Box, lb. 4c
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Brazil, lb. 11c
Filberts, lb. 12 1/2-14c
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Almonds, Shelled, lb. 40c
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Mixed Nuts, Fancy, lb. 15c
CIGARS. Arm & Torch, per 100 \$3.00
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The undersigned subscribes herewith a share of stock in the A. W. C. and pays as initiation fee \$..... Name Address

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Woman Tells Equal Franchise League that Women Should Advocate Such a Plan... Save 20 per cent on your purchases by joining us.

Under the auspices of the "KUNFT" PRESS FEDERATION AND THE NEW YORK CALL CONFERENCE

BALLINGER-PINCHOT PROBE GOES DEEPER

Glavis' Counsel Introduces Evidence Tending to Connect Secretary with Cunningham Coal Claims. WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Ballinger-Pinchot investigation turned again today to the alleged activity of Ballinger in behalf of the Cunningham coal claimants.

Grand Theater Benefit

Under the auspices of the "KUNFT" PRESS FEDERATION AND THE NEW YORK CALL CONFERENCE Saturday Evening, April 23, '10

SIX BAKERS' STRIKE SYMPATHIZERS FINED

Charge of Turning Over Wagon with Scab Bread Believed by Magistrate O'Connor. Magistrate O'Connor in Harlem Court yesterday fined Max Greenberg, David Elchner, Morris Feigenbaum, Isadore Schipatin, Max Schapiro and Hyman Rubin \$5 each on the charge of taking part in a fight between strike sympathizers and scab bakers in the employ of Elias Gottfried, 175 East 2d street and turning over a wagon with bread being delivered by strike-breakers.

Russian Vetcherinka and Dance

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEW YORK CALL TO BE HELD Saturday Evening, March 12, 1910 AT FORESTER'S HALL

STARVATION KILLS AND MAKES A THIEF

Man Found Dead Near Engine—Youth Robs a Baker—Another Faints in Court from Hunger. From various sections of the city yesterday came stories of poverty and starvation. Three of them stand out from the others, particularly pathetic in their detail.

THREE-ALARM FIRE ROUSES YORKVILLE

Flames shot up from the second story to the top of the six-story building occupied by the Hetherington Storage and Steam Carpet company at 114 East 63d street late yesterday afternoon. The score of persons in the building hurried out.

KNOX MUST GO TO WORK NOW

His Bluff is Called and He Can't Dodge It. (Special to The Call.) PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 10.—Philander C. Knox, Jr., son of the Secretary of State, will not be able to dodge it. He's simply got to go to work now.

ALBERT ROSEN'S MARKET

3235 Fulton St. Brooklyn. For Saturday: Roasting Beef, 10 1/2c per lb. Live Codfish or Large Flounder, 8 1/2c per lb. Fresh Killed Chicken, 14c per lb.

S. CASSEL

UP TO DATE UNION HATTER 88 Livingston, cor. Ludlow Street. O.W. WUERZ PIANOS 1216 3 Ave. near 63 St. (Telephone) 2920 3 Ave. near 63 St. (Brooklyn)

Wage Workers who Understand

SHOVEL CAUSES EXPLOSION. Strikes Dynamite Charge—Two Workers Are Injured. A steam shovel being used on the Williamsbridge road, a half mile north of Pelham parkway, struck a charge of dynamite yesterday, causing an explosion, in which two men were injured.

SUFFRAGIST TELLS OF OLIVER'S INSULT

Assemblyman Makes Privileged Statement Denying Miss Mercy's Story of Lewd Sarcasm.

Miss Henriette Mercy, of 58 West 115th street, who went to Albany on Wednesday to represent the women of the 3d Assembly district at the hearing given by the senate and assembly committees on judiciary on the constitutional amendment to have the word "males" struck from the state constitution in regard to the franchise, made public yesterday the story of how she was grossly insulted at the capitol by James Oliver, "Paradise Jimmy," the assemblyman from her district.

According to Miss Mercy's story, when she approached Oliver to gain his favorable attitude toward the amendment, he said to her: "What you want to do is to go to some assemblyman and give him a hug and kiss, then you'll get what you want." Here Oliver turned and pointing to a man, added: "There's the man you want. He's got all the Pearl street women on his staff."

When Miss Mercy explained more explicitly than ever that hers was purely a political mission, Oliver, according to her story, inferred that she was lying, saying "I did not believe she was a suffragist at all."

Miss Mercy declared yesterday that the women in her district were roused to the highest point of indignation by the lewd sarcasm of the assemblyman, and would do everything in their power to defeat him for re-election. Outdoor meetings will be held and a systematic campaign made against Oliver.

ALBANY, March 10.—Assemblyman James Oliver, Tammany, the Paradise Park statesman, made a privileged statement in the legislature today denying that he had insulted Miss Henriette Mercy, one of the young suffrage advocates who came to Albany yesterday to appear in favor of the effort making to secure ballots for women.

FOREIGN COMPANIES TAXED. WASHINGTON, March 10.—Foreign steamship companies operating between American and foreign ports and which receive an income from business transactions and capital invested in the United States, are subject to the 1 per cent tax on their earnings above \$5,000 just the same as are domestic corporations, according to a decision rendered today by Attorney General Wickersham.

SWITCHMAN HURT BY CAR. John Travers, thirty-two years old, a switchman, in the New York Central Railroad's freight yards at West 71st street, received a compound fracture of the left leg and lacerated wounds about the thigh while switching a freight car yesterday. Travers lives at 120 West End avenue. He was taken to Flower hospital.

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BERNHARD MERCHANT TAILOR. 148 East 125th Street, Between 3d and Lexington Av., New York. ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS. Spring 1910. Style appeals to most people. Comfort appeals to all. Value appeals to every man with money to spend. We give all three in the greatest measure and at the least outlay of time, trouble or cash. Bernhard leads in style and value. Come and see what we offer for... \$15. OPEN EVERY EVENING.

MONEY TRUST WANTS WAR, SAYS HARRISON

New York Congressman Declares Bankers Want U. S. to Fight for Far Eastern Swag.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—"The money trust" is attempting to make the State Department pull its chestnuts from the fire in the Far East, according to Representative Francis Burton Harrison (Democrat, New York), and unless we intend to follow England's example and go to war for trade the open door forced by the late Secretary of State John Hay will be slammed in our faces. In his opinion it is a banker's war that blackens the diplomatic horizon, and the citizens at large have mighty little interest in the outcome of the struggle.

It looks as though China, Russia and Japan had all got together," said Harrison today, commenting on the latest developments in the Oriental situation, "and as they are all Mongolians, Russia as well as the other two, it is not to be wondered at that they have done so. If we were in England's shoes we might go to war over the thing, for England fights for her trade. The stake is not worth while for us to do so. Our factories can get along without the Chinese or Japanese trade."

It won't make a bit of difference to the workmen in these factories which ever way the squabble turns out. If the Morgan banks do not get their share of the division over there I guess we can stand that, too. Certainly the people of the country would not sanction for a minute the idea of going to war to fight for the "money trust" share."

POLICE "PROTECTION"

Atlantic City, Washington, St. Louis and New York Have the Greatest Amount of It. WASHINGTON, March 10.—Interesting facts concerning the police in the 158 largest cities in the United States, each having a population of over 50,000 in 1907, are comprehensively assembled in the U. S. Census Bureau's special annual report on the statistics of American cities for that year which is now in press.

The police protection afforded the inhabitants of different cities is indicated by showing the number of police per 10,000 inhabitants, per 1,000 acres of land area, and per 100 miles of improved streets. It is stated that the number of police to each unit increases with the size of the city. In cities of over 300,000 population, the number of police per 10,000 inhabitants was 19.4 as compared with only 10.5 in cities of from 20,000 to 50,000 population. The cities with the greatest protection according to this unit of measure were Atlantic City (25.1), Washington (23.4), St. Louis (23.2) and New York (21.5).

The compensation of patrolmen was much larger in the cities of over 300,000 population than in the smaller cities. The average annual pay of patrolmen, in cities of over 300,000 population, was highest in San Francisco (\$1,464) and lowest in New Orleans (\$780) and Buffalo (\$900); in cities of from 100,000 to 300,000 population it was highest in Portland, Oregon (\$1,200) and Newark (\$1,176), and lowest in Grand Rapids, Mich. (\$796), and St. Paul (\$858); in cities of from 50,000 to 100,000 population it was highest in Oakland, Cal. (\$1,200) and Houston, Tex. (\$1,161), and lowest in Kansas City, Kan. (\$780); in cities of from 20,000 to 50,000 population, it was highest in Butte and Sacramento (\$1,200), and lowest in Kalamazoo (\$699) and Oshkosh (\$708).

ALD'S MEMORY IS COMPLETELY GONE

Cannot Remember where He Got Such Little Sums as \$1,000. Moe's Accounts Questioned.

(Special to The Call.) ALBANY, March 10.—That provoking question which so ruffled Richard Croker that he shook the dust of America from his feet and expatriated himself to Ireland—"Where did you get it?"—is troubling Senator John P. Aldis just now. Attorney Osborne, who is doing the probing on the part of Senator Ben Conger, who says he paid Aldis a bribe to look after bridge legislation for him, is delving into the Aldis bank account.

Aldis is bearing up nobly under the irritating crossfire. He wipes a little cold perspiration from his face occasionally, crosses his legs and recrosses them, shifts around in the witness chair, looks at his attorney, looks around the senate chamber, looks at Osborne, takes a peep once in awhile at Ben Conger and is altogether as comfortable as a lobster in hot water.

Osborne had some data to show that Aldis, in May, 1901, made large deposits with his brokers in New York city, which could not be readily traced to their source. Aldis, however, explains that about that time he sold some securities belonging to his mother and sister and used this money. The coincidence is that it was about April 23 he is alleged to have received the bribe. It was May 2 that he deposited \$4,000 with Colgate & Co., his New York bankers. Half of this came from withdrawals from Aldis' several bank accounts. The other \$2,000 Aldis was utterly unable to account for.

"Where did you get that \$2,000 in cash within ten days after the adjournment of the legislature?" asked Osborne. Aldis was not sure that it was all cash. Anyway, he could not remember. Numerous other deposits within the past ten years his memory had slipped on altogether. But since the adjournment Wednesday he had gathered some information on the purchase of that New York Transportation stock. It had been bought for him by Frank J. Price and he paid for it in two installments, \$500 in April and \$750 in July. Aldis denied knowing anything about the bill of that year which would increase the value of this stock and that he voted for the bill at a time that he owned some of the stock. Despite the fact that Osborne showed him copies of newspapers denouncing the bill, he maintained his denial of having any knowledge of it at the time he bought the stock and voted for the bill.

Aldis also explained that he got the moneys he deposited in such large sums, \$2,000, \$4,000, etc., from clients. But he never kept any books as a lawyer, only a record of money paid out on behalf of clients. After the recess, Littleton, by agreement with Osborne, called Cashier Gale, of the First National Bank of Groton, Gale admitted that Hiram G. Moe, previous to his resignation from the bank to become private secretary to the Congress, was overdrawn in his account to the amount of \$1,900. Littleton wished this to go on the record to show that Moe was under great obligation to the Congress at the time of the alleged bribery, and he will attempt to show that this overdraft was responsible for Moe leaving the bank.

AUDITOR'S CLERK FIRED

John J. Hanlon, a clerk in the auditing division of the Department of Finance, who lives in Flushing and was appointed to the office on March 9, 1908, was removed from office yesterday by order of Controller Prendergast. Hanlon, it appears, had a very engaging habit of taking a rest from his arduous labors every few days without deigning to give explanations to the head of his department. It was learned that he absent six days in January and two in February, and that he usually came into the office at whatever hour the spirit moved him, which in most cases happened to be a late hour. It was further intimated that in spite of all this, and in spite of the fact that Hanlon always stood firm for the three-hour day with Saturdays and Sundays off, he never was known to fail to be on hand on the regular pay day to draw his portion of the \$1,350 a year that the "work" brought him, though he often grumbled because the department would not send the money by mail.

FOR FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—An amendment aiming to prevent the extradition of newspaper editors and proprietors from the District of Columbia was urged today by Representative Sulzer, of New York City, to the bill introduced by Senator Cummins, closing the mails to certain classes of publications. Sulzer appeared before the House Judiciary Committee to argue in favor of his amendment.

SWITCHMEN NEED THE MONEY. CHICAGO, March 10.—Testimony tending to show that the "high cost of living" makes necessary higher wages for switchmen, whose work was described as the most hazardous of occupations, was introduced at the hearing in the wage controversy between the switchmen's union and eight railroads before the board of arbitration today.



TICKETS FOR BIG FIGHT COME HIGH

According to the plans of the promoters the prices for the Jeffries-Johnson fight tickets will range from \$10 to \$100. So many applications for seats at any old prices have been received by Tex Rickard and Jack Gleason that by the first of next month it will be decided to provide a seating capacity on the Emeryville racetrack for more than 30,000 persons. Even this estimate of the probable attendance may be increased as the time for the fight approaches, but it is hard for conservative fight promoters to believe that more than 35,000 individuals will see the mill.

While plans for the huge arena have not yet been drawn, it is probable that there will be at least 15,000 seats at \$10, located around the edge of the enclosure. It is also thought that 10,000 seats, nearer the ring, will be sold at a \$25 tariff, with many more reserved chairs, exclusive of private boxes, at \$50 each. Box seats, it is reported, will bring \$100 each, the holder being within a few feet of the ropes.

Optimists who feel sure that this high scale of prices will not keep people away are willing to estimate the gross receipts at \$500,000. But experienced fight managers, in many instances, say such prices will not be paid by the sporting public and, as a result, the crowd will not come up to expectations; also that if the promoters cover expenses, which will amount to more than \$175,000, including the purse, they will be extremely fortunate. Promoters who believe in popular prices say that if Rickard and Gleason fixed a sliding scale from \$5 to \$25, and provided 35,000 seats they would stand a better chance for making big money, for such a tariff might not be regarded excessive.

MANY ENTRIES FOR BOSTON MARATHON

BOSTON, March 10.—The list of Canadian entries in the Boston Athletic Association Marathon, run on April 12, will be the largest that has ever completed in an American distance event. George V. Brown, of the Boston Athletic Association, has received a letter from the secretary of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union, in which the latter said that twenty-five of Canada's best runners would be in the local event this year. These twenty-five represent the leading runners in the recent Hamilton Herald and Ward Marathon runs.

DONLIN, COY

Ex-Giant Still Refuses to Sign Contract for Coming Season With McGraw. It was announced at the headquarters of the New York Baseball Club yesterday that a telegram had been received from Mike Donlin, former Giant outfielder, stating that he was not prepared to sign a contract at this time.

When the contracts were sent to the players under reserve to the club Donlin received his and also held a long conference with Manager McGraw. The only result of that talk which was announced was that Donlin said that he would forward his decision on the matter to headquarters on March 10.

JEFF TO TRAIN IN MOUNTAINS.

Jeffries' permanent training quarters will be located at Rowardenna, a mountain resort ten miles from Santa Cruz. The camp will be well up in the woods, but near enough to the ocean to enable the boilermaker to take salt water baths and row a boat. Jeffries is doing eight miles on the road every day now, six miles at a brisk walk and the rest of the way at top speed. In a letter to a friend in this city Jeff says his wind is all right and he is feeling fine.

BROWN AND BEECHER TONIGHT.

Members of the National Sporting Club, the biggest boxing organization in this city, will be entertained tonight by Manager O'Rourke, who has arranged several bouts of which the most attractive is a ten round affair between K. O. Brown and Willie Beecher, featherweights, whose strongest points are rushing and hard hitting.

GOODMAN-HURLEY MATCHED. The Fairmount A. C. has matched Jack Goodman and Rattling Hurley for ten rounds next Tuesday night and the winner will probably secure a bout with Harlem Tommy Murphy.



REGULARS DEFEAT STALLING COLTS

ATHENS, Ga., March 10.—In the first practice game of the season the regular nine of the Highlanders defeated the second squad this afternoon by the score of 4 to 3. Only six innings were played, as New York must desert the campus grounds each afternoon at 2:30.

Eddie Foster, the little shortstop from Jersey City, featured the inaugural game. Offensively and defensively he showed marvelous form, as good indeed as could well be expected in mid-season. It was the mid-get infielder that put the Colts in the running at the start and threw a big scare into Hal Chase's vets. Foster was at bat three times. He secured three hits.

The line up was: Regulars—Cree, cf; Madden, rf; Chase, 1b; Engle, lf; Gardner, 2b; Knight, ss; Austin, 3b; Sweeney, c; Prill and Upium, p. Colts—Foster, ss; Doyle, rf; Quinn, 3b; Laporte, 2b; Mitchell, cf; Koch, 1b; Manning, cf; Warhop, rf; Ford and Vaughn, p.

The score by innings: Regulars . . . 0 1 1 0 0 2—4—4—0 Colts 1 2 0 0 0—3—4—3 Pitcher Tom Hughes arrived late in the afternoon from Salda, Cal. He looks fit for trouble right of the reel.

WALSH TO FIGHT DELMONT.

BOSTON, March 10.—Jimmy Walsh, who claims to be bantam champion, is to be seen in action here next week. Walsh is matched with Al Delmont in an eight round bout before a local fight club and is expected to "go some," to beat the husky Italian boy.

CZAR DARED NOT CONVICT TSCHAIKOVSKY

ST. PETERSBURG, March 10.—It is declared with authority today that the real reason for the acquittal of Nicholas Tschaikovsky, the Russian revolutionist, was that the government, after considering all of the protests from abroad, decided it would be unwise to punish him at this time.

The declaration, made by British and American organizations, that the trial in secret of Tschaikovsky and Mme. Breshkovskaya was part of a plot to put both of them out of the way, was investigated by trusted agents of the Interior Department. They reported that the sentiment was genuine, that there was a feeling that both the United States and England might be compelled to address notes to the Russian government protesting against summary judgment in Tschaikovsky's case. To avoid this the Interior Department ordered the acquittal of Tschaikovsky as the lesser of two evils.

Tschaikovsky today sent his thanks to America and Americans for their efforts in his behalf. "The police have ordered him to leave St. Petersburg, wishing to give him no opportunity for propaganda work. A fund to make Mme. Breshkovskaya comfortable in her exile is being raised."

MALONEY GETS DRAW

West Sider Fights Even Battle With Joe Hyland, at Long Acre Stag. Tommy Maloney and Joe Hyland fought ten vicious rounds to a draw at the Long Acre Athletic Club last night in the main boat room. The clubhouse was crowded with the adherents of both boys, who witnessed a "mill that was a hummer from Alpha to Omega. Hyland in the fourth round weakened Maloney, considerably with smashing right and left swings to the jaws. The sixth was Maloney's round who uppercutted and jabbed solidly to Hyland's face and head.

The last session found each handing out stiff punishment and fighting furiously till the bell rang the finish of the gulling bout.

CUTTING ACCUSED DEFRAUDING

Sensational charges were made against W. Bayard Cutting, a prominent New York lawyer, who was associated with Cutting and W. Ambrose in the ownership of the 39th-street ferry, in this she accuses Cutting of "wrongdoing" during the litigation to sign the ferry property sold for \$4,000,000. Stephens says that by unfair means she was induced to part with interest in this valuable estate for \$600,000. She wants to determine the amount of the alleged fraud. Newberger took the papers in his hands and said he would reserve his opinion.

MINISTER KILLED BY TRAIN. TRENTON, N. J., March 10.—Geo. C. Howell, a Methodist minister of Meriden, Conn., was killed the Reading Railroad near Trenton morning when he either slipped or fell from a moving passenger car. He was alone on the train at the time and no one knows any reason for the accident.

INDICTED MILKMAN GIVEN. Accompanied by his counsel, District Attorney Jerome M. R. Comfort, one of the directors of the Consolidated Milk Exchange rendered yesterday to Supreme Justice Davis and entered a plea not guilty to a charge of violating the anti-trust law. He was adjourned to bail in \$1,000.

GREENING GIRL HANGS. A victim of melancholia, Mrs. Richard, twenty-three years old, 209 New York avenue, when she hanged herself in the yard at the back of the house yesterday. Her body was found by her uncle, Ernest E. ert, with whom she lived.

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F. D. ROUTES TO FARMERS... Will Spend an Extra Million Carrying the Daily News to Reuben.

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

CHILDREN OF THE MORN. By Clinton Scollard. We are the children of the morn. Bred of its dewy loam and wind.

WOMEN ARTISTS. For the first time the gold medal and traveling scholarship offered by the Royal Academy Schools of London have been awarded to a woman.

THE HUMOROUS SIDE OF THE BRITISH SUFFRAGETTE MOVEMENT. He was lying, a mass of bandages, in his hospital bed, and I asked the doctor to tell me who and what he was.

MUSICAL ECHOES IN MANHATTAN. H. C. P. Closing Lieder Concert by Dr. Wuellner. Bringing to a close the song cycle series of concerts which has been given in Mendelssohn Hall, this week.

FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF MISS MAUD ALLAN. To music of Mendelssohn, Tchaikowsky, Johann Strauss, Schumann, Rubinstein and Grieg, including the Norwegian matter, entire "Peer Gynt" suite.

TIBALDI, VIOLINIST, AND GILBERT, OPERA BARITONE, IN JOINT RECITAL. Arturo Tibaldi, the Italian violinist, and Charles Gilbert, baritone of the Manhattan Opera House, will be heard in a joint recital program in Mendelssohn Hall, Monday afternoon.

Woman's Sphere Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

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

COST OF LIVING DRIVES MEN TO BEG

A. I. C. P. Appeals for Funds to Cover Deficit to Extent of \$6,000 a Month.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor sent out an appeal for help yesterday to cover a shortage of \$20,000 sustained during the last five months by the great demand made on the organization.

High Cost of Living Did It. Frederick D. Greene, agent for the organization, when seen by a reporter of The Call in reference to the appeal, said that the high cost in prices of commodities is responsible for the shortage.

Political meetings are rather crowded and confused at this season. There was one man who was fixed tight in the crowded audience, and began to yell a nuisance.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY AGAINST PESSIMISM. "Whenever you feel pessimistic about the present—study the past. This is an absolutely infallible remedy; and is applicable to every department of human activity.

AGAINST PERSONAL TAX. Bill Introduced in State Legislature Has Endorsement of Mayor Gaynor.

ALBANY, March 10.—Carrying with it the approval of Mayor Gaynor and Lawson Purdy, president of the department of taxes and assessments of New York city, a bill to exempt personal property in the city from taxation was introduced today by Senator Wagner and Assemblyman Shortt.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. Professor Norman Guthrie will address the People's Institute on "Hendrick Ibsen" in the Great Hall of Cooper Union, this evening.

THE WAGE-EARNERS LEAGUE OF THE Political Equality Association holds its regular monthly meeting this evening at the Davidson School, 207 Henry street.

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Socialist News of the Day

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

TONIGHT'S MEETINGS. MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business. Amalgamated Districts of the 2d, 4th, 6th A. D. and Jewish and English branches of the 8th A. D.—213 Grand street.

SOCIAL AND DANCE. Newark Russian party members have arranged for the evening of a "vetcherinka" and dance to be held tomorrow evening at Forster's Hall, 93-95 Springfield avenue, Newark.

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The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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LABOR AROUSED.

Whatever the final outcome of the great struggle of our brothers in Philadelphia against the vicious and corrupt combination of corporate capital and city government, one great result has already been achieved.

Labor throughout the country is being stirred as it has not been stirred in many a year.

The enchanted giant is being aroused from his long sleep. One after another the hosts of labor are being marshalled against the common enemy.

To the aid of the sorely pressed carmen comes the entire force of labor in the city. And not only organized labor but the unorganized also.

The men of the Midvale Steel Works, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works—mighty fortresses of capitalistic absolutism—are joining their brothers battling for the right to organize and restrain capitalistic exploitation.

The convention of the Pennsylvania State Federation has pledged the active aid of organized labor throughout the great state—even to the limit of a state-wide general strike.

The battle has already extended beyond the borders of the Keystone State. In Camden and Trenton and other points in New Jersey the workers are battling for themselves as well as for their brothers in Philadelphia.

Even in the streets of this city there are visible signs of the great brotherhood of the working people. Hundreds and thousands on their way home from work, as they pass the organ with the carmen's sign, contribute of their poverty for the benefit of their fighting comrades.

This fight, whatever its immediate outcome, cannot be lost.

It is contributing mightily toward the spread of organization among those who have been hitherto unorganized. It serves to rouse and implant in the breasts of thousands the idea of working class solidarity throughout the nation. And it may yet come to signify the beginning of a great political movement of the working class having for its object nothing less than the overthrow of capitalist power in state and nation.

LABOR'S UNREST.

The Philadelphia carmen's strike has apparently produced results altogether out of proportion to the cause.

There have been as many carmen's strikes as there are cities in this country. Several of them have been attended by disturbances of greater or less extent and duration. Many of them have ended with the crushing of the men's unions and the establishment of capital's absolute sway over the men.

Yet none of those strikes had more than a local or temporary effect. The men fought in isolation. They won or, as was more frequently the case, lost in isolation. And whether they won or lost, the labor movement as a whole apparently remained unaffected by the outcome.

Undoubtedly the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company—the financial wire-pullers as well as their political puppets—are surprised at the general strike. That factor did not at all enter into their calculations when they deliberately forced the strike upon the carmen. But neither did it enter into the calculations of the carmen's leaders, or of the carmen's friends throughout the country.

How, then, shall we account for this entirely unexpected development—this rushing of the great mass of Philadelphia's workers to the aid of the carmen, and the readiness of thousands throughout the state of Pennsylvania, and even beyond its borders, to join in the fray?

There is but one answer. Labor was chafing for a fight. It was growing restless under the timid and vacillating leadership that led to disaster after disaster, a leadership that shrank from battle like a beaten cur, a leadership that achieved victories only at the loaded banquet tables of the Civic Federation.

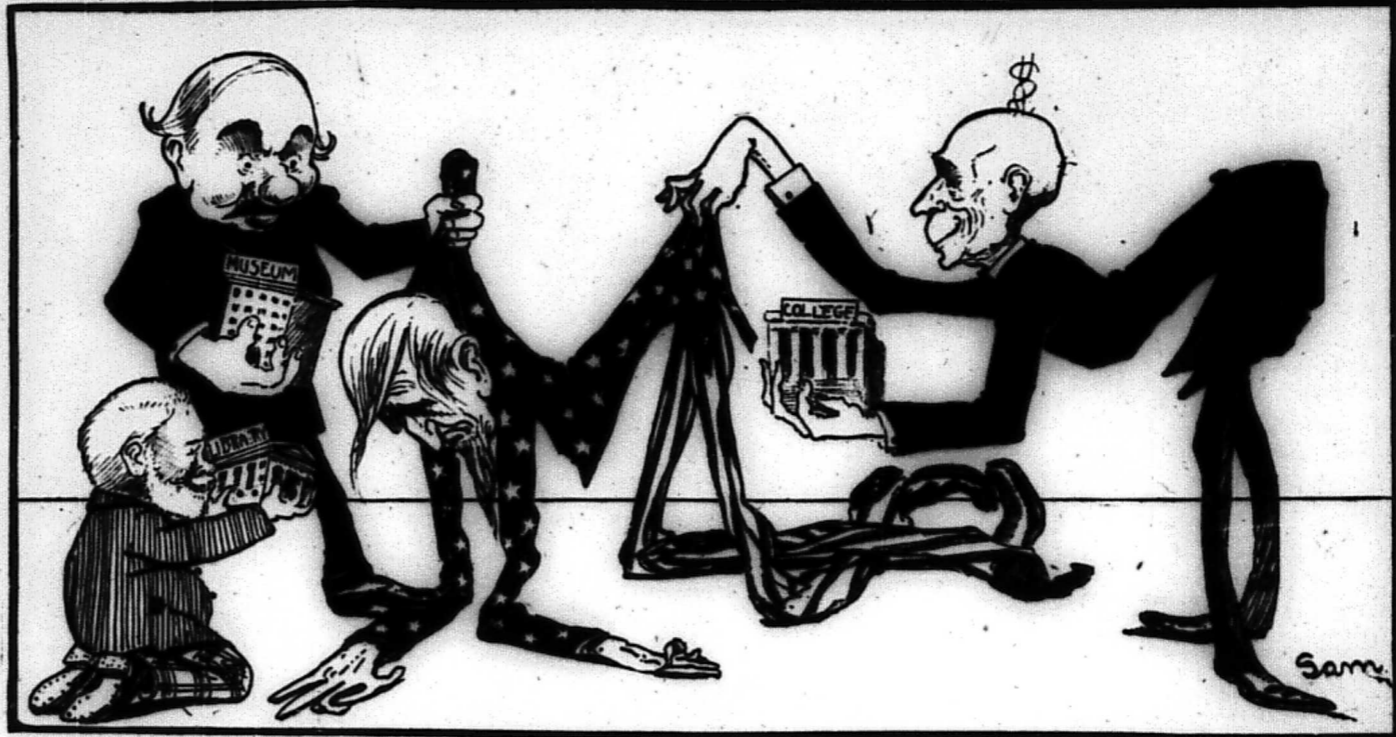
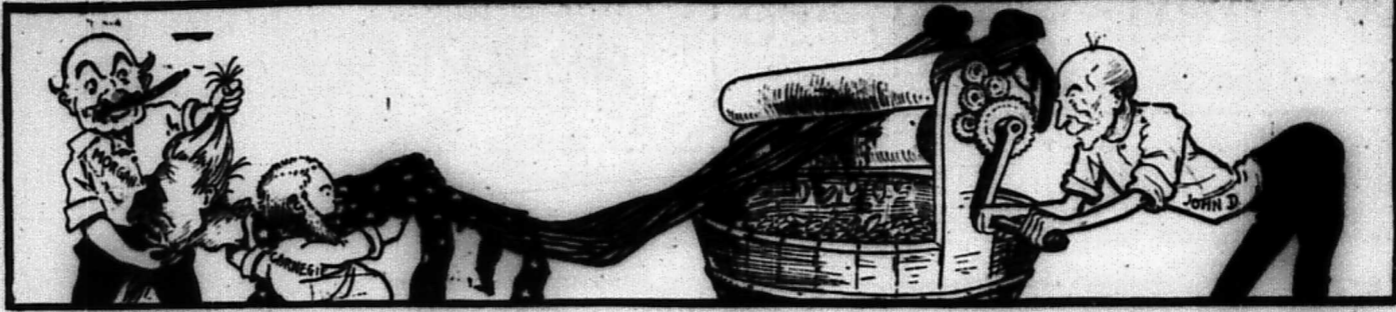
Labor was chafing for a fight. It was eager to match its strength and endurance against the strength and endurance of its oppressors. It was tired of injunctions and anti-labor decisions, of seeing one weapon after another of offense and defense taken out of its hands, of seeing itself reduced to political and economic helplessness, of witnessing the annual decimation of its ranks by countless massacres in mines, factories, and railways, of submitting without resistance to wage reductions, of lowering its standard of living in obedience to the dictates of the food monopolists. The burden was growing ever more intolerable. Labor's patience was near its end. Hence this most unexpected and truly marvellous exhibition of a resolute and united working class come to the assistance of a few thousand carmen.

It is to be hoped that the official and accredited leaders of labor will take this lesson to heart. Otherwise they are sure to be displaced and left in the rear of the masses pushing forward to do battle for economic and political freedom, for a brighter life for themselves, and a glorious future for their children.

The workers of Philadelphia were not permitted to hold a meeting even on private grounds. Mr. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor! Is the right of assemblage one of those political rights that, according to you, are absolutely secure in this country?

The lovers of freedom and progress throughout the world rejoice at the acquittal of Nicholas Tchaikovsky. Their hatred of the Russian autocracy is intensified by the conviction and sentence to exile of Mme. Breshkovsky, that noble fighter for Russian freedom, who had tasted in her early youth the bitterness of exile in Siberia.

RESCUE THE PERISHING



—From "The Kibitzer."

THE CASE OF MOST OF US.

By A Flat Dweller.

The recurring use of the first person singular in this little article is not due to any overweening belief that my particular personal case is worth any room whatever in The Call, but to the fact that by "I" is meant not only myself, but at least three and one-half million other people in New York, juvenile and adult, men and women. Perhaps, sociologists and practical, trusted philanthropists will object that a man has no right to look upon our "complex social problems," or consider our "intricate modern society" from his own standpoint, and his own kitchen. Nevertheless, I am going to do it.

I do not want my three meals a day less ample or less satisfactory than they are now. I do not want to live in a worse apartment than the one I at present inhabit. But it is inevitable that unless some great basic change occurs, both of the things I dread will come about. When a man has passed the age of twenty-five he can gauge with fair accuracy what the maximum amount he can earn will be, if he is dependent for his income on his two hands and his brain. There may be some increase in the stated weekly amount. Usually, as a man grows older, this is more than offset by such untoward factors as illness and lack of work. There is a constant factor, however, against which he must contend, and that is the increased cost of food, clothing and shelter, and with the increased cost of the clothing, there is the widespread evil of shodder and ever shodder material, and with the increased cost of food there is adulteration that takes on subtler forms the more the pure food laws are expanded. Adulteration in food or clothes, is one of the methods whereby our purchasing power is decreased.

I confess that I am caught, and I do not know how I am going to increase my earning capacity to meet the new demands. I can eat less. I can eat cheaper, and less nutritious foods. I can wear meaner clothing. I can move to a cheaper flat. A cheaper flat, and more crowded neighborhood will probably bring about mental depression and sickness, because I notice that the cheaper the neighborhood the more frequent the visits of the doctor and the undertaker. As it is now, I live in a very comfortable five-room apartment. It consists of two fair-sized rooms, and three dens in the wall. Yet I pay \$5.50 a month per room for it. If in the search for cheap rents I move farther away from my business I increase the hours of my toil, for traveling long distances, say an hour in the morning, and an hour in the evening, is the hardest kind of work, and makes more difficult the real work whereby I make a living. If I dress less well than I do at present it will injure my standing with my employers and render more uncertain my hold upon my job. If I am not well nourished I cannot stand the strain of my work, and again my job is imperilled. I have been reading the advice given in various newspapers, and I spoke to my wife about the two following things, cheaper cuts of meats and an increase in the number of cooked vegetables, and the making of some of our clothing, such as knitting stockings for her, the children and myself, making our underwear, and perhaps repairing our own shoes.

There is another thing. I am going to be a problem in a few years. I won't be very old, but economists and editors will be asking what is to be done with me. Because I never earned more than enough to live on with a very moderate degree of decency—never with real comfort—I could save nothing. Because I have been kept at one task I have lost all adaptability and plasticity. No long lost uncle is going to return from some mines and hand me over a nice little original accumulation. No estates are going to be handed me. No paternal government is going to fatten up my income the way it fattens the income of the lumber kings, the mine owners, the railroad owners and the others. I am a workman, a producer.

Therefore, when I begin to slow up in my work I am going to be discharged. It may come before that time, as I am not sure my present boss will or can continue in business, and the new one may not want me. No matter what my record for honesty, fidelity and efficiency may be, I'm going to be a problem, and I'm going to have a mighty tough tussle with tens of thousands of other problems to keep me from becoming a public charge. Maybe when my children grow up I can collect their pay envelopes on Saturday night. Thousands of men

are forced into the degrading position of depending on the wages of their children. But at best it is uncertain. Young men and women want to marry, and the support of fathers and mothers is a terrible burden on young couples, and it is far more many for an old problem to go to the poorhouse than act the leech on his own children. No free-born American citizen, who is a man who can stand face to face with any other man on earth, would endure such a thing. Now, I have never committed an act of violence or theft or deceit. I possess an uncomfortable sense of self-respect. If there had been proven against me one-tenth of what was proven against our beloved Senator Chauncey M. Depew, I should go out and hang myself in an excess of shame and remorse. If I had been called God's special representative on earth, as Herbert N. Casson called Andrew Carnegie, I should be insulted by the gross, crawling shoe-leech flattery to such an extent that I'd have Casson arrested for blasphemy. If I were one of the men under fire in the public lands cases, the Aldis investigation, the best trust or milk trust investigations, I should feel so keenly the wrong I had done my fellow men that I could not face them, but would rather prefer to put the ocean between me and them.

The men concerned do not seem to mind it, maybe, because every crumb of food since childhood that has gone into my mouth and every bit of clothing that has gone on to my back, has been paid by my labor, makes me blind to some great right and truth in socialism. I shall be punished, if I shall be a problem because I have worked hard, steadily and honestly. If I had broken the law, swindled the nation, collected tribute from vice or rebates from common carriers, sold legislation or plundered investors, or safety appliances laws, I could retire to a comfortable, happy old age. Maybe I did not do those things because I never had the chance. Maybe.

Then I conclude that what I should have looked for was the chance to commit profitable crime. Well, I'm glad the thought did not come to me during the period of life when I could have prepared for such a career. Now it is too late, and I am worried by the increased cost of living and tortured by the fear of being forced down into the slough of the cheapest tenement and the vilest food. I can't go out and bust a trust and get a fragment of it. I can't shake down the city, state or federal government for a handout. So the best I can do is fight.

There you have it—my knowledge of my own condition and the condition of millions of my fellow workmen is what holds me to the Socialist party and resolves me not only to continue fighting but to fight a little harder all the time. Conditions are becoming worse, and there is the threat from employer and the tool of the employer—the courts—of still worse to come. The time to fight is now. The time to resist is now. And unless we fight for every ounce of brain and brain that is in us, I am going down, and you, good friend, are going down to keep me company in our irremediable misery.

WHAT TO DO.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

After the unemployed were driven from Union Square two years ago, Lincoln Steffens wrote me as follows: "Why in the world do you make such a row over a little thing like free speech? Don't you know that nothing would help you so much as to have the right of free speech suppressed?" I have thought of those words of Steffens many, many times since. They have made me feel at moments like refusing hereafter to protest, scheme, plan or work to prevent the suppression of any of our liberties. By our little agitations we are continually preventing our cowardly officials from carrying out openly what they are doing on every possible occasion secretly. The most powerful Democrats and Republicans want to suppress free speech. They want to suppress every independent outspoken journal. They want to do away with trial by jury. They are sick and tired of all that nonsense in the Bill of Rights that a few radicals managed to get printed in the Constitution. They want to suppress free speech, freedom to assemble and freedom of the press. I should let them abolish trial by jury

and send Fred D. Warren to jail. I should stand by without one word of comment and see Gompers, Mitchell and other worshippers of capital thrown into jail to learn and think. These are the things that our lords and masters WANT to do, and these are the things they OUGHT to do. And if they did them we would soon learn what we are up against. If we didn't protest so much our cowardly statesmen might muster up enough nerve to do openly what they are doing anyhow secretly, and the people would understand. As a matter of fact I am sometimes confused in my own mind as to just what is best for the people to do.

The indirect impersonal oppression in this country is perhaps the most terrible that has ever existed in the world. A mysterious, complicated system ruins, impoverishes and oppresses the people. In most other countries that oppression has been a very direct and personal thing. The people could see that it was the government, the czar, the police, the landlords, but here modern industry has developed into such a marvellously in-

tricate, impersonal thing that the people do not know what lead to hit. They fight with the bosses and the government steps in and crushes them. They fight the government and the bosses threaten to shut down the factories unless the election goes their way. They fight against high prices without considering at all their political hearing and it's all a jumble. But they are always crushed by some other force that they did not even know they were fighting. And even the political bosses, the senators, the congressmen and the Civic Federation add to their confusion. "Go ahead and win," they shout in public, and in secret send a telegram to the governor to call out the militia. And so it's a question whether it's worth while to make any protest at all. Perhaps if we let them murder enough courage to do what Bismarck once did in Germany, the people might wake up and deal with them as the German Socialists dealt with Bismarck.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A VOICE OF WARNING.

Editor of The Call: In 1900 the vote of the Socialist party was 87,814. (World Almanac.) In the Presidential election of 1904 it rose to 402,283. This is an increase of over 350 per cent. The debilitating effects produced upon the Comrades was soon apparent. They proceeded to indulge in the wildest speculations. The final goal was now within measurable distance. While the election returns were coming in, one Comrade of long standing in the party wrote on the large blackboard: "I predict the Co-operative Commonwealth for 1912." He signed his name with all the air of authority as if he had received the information direct from the Almighty and it was accepted with that reverence which attaches to all superstitions. It resolved itself into a simple problem in arithmetic. Keep up the ratio for another four years and you get so many. Multiply again and you have the Co-operative Commonwealth. It was a question of per cent which any schoolboy could solve.

Alas for the sequel! With its coming all these delusions were swept away. Many of the Comrades recoiled from the blow as badly as any of the victims of 500 per cent Miller. After chanting the praises of some beautiful Utopia, they refused to sing any more and hung their heads on a willow tree. By the rivers of Babylon they sat and wept. An increase of this size is too rapid to be healthy. If it were not that the Socialist party stands on the basis of an economic necessity that vote might have meant our extinction as a political factor, and we should have gone the way of the Populist party and the rest. In Illinois the vote jumped from 8,617 in 1900 to 69,225 in 1904. Poor Illinois! Shortly afterward I was elected a committee member in New York and asked for their support for The Daily Call, which was then in the embryonic stage. At that time I ventured the prediction that the Illinois vote was a "balloon" vote and would not stand the test, and that we ought to get the paper out in order to maintain the ground we had won in New York. In 1902 Massachusetts cast a vote of nearly 40,000. The prediction was freely made that Massachusetts would occupy the same advanced position she held in the Colonial days, and it only lacked the advent of another Patrick Henry to "give me liberty or give me death." Such a supreme honor was not to be. The vote in Massachusetts steadily declined until it has now become

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

The biggest link in the chain of wage slavery is ignorance.

Of steals and rumors of steals there is no end.

John Jacob Astor celebrated the granting of a decree of divorce against him with a grand ball, at which many "novel" favors were given to the guests. A very appropriate one might have been listed as follows: "Framed copies of the Ten

Commandments with one 'Thou' Not' specially printed in scarlet. Business must be good at Brooklyn Tabernacle if it can do to run two-page advertisements in the New York dailies, as it has been doing recently.

It is reported that W. J. Arkell, mer owner of Judge, the humor weekly, is trying to purchase New York Sun and get Evans to edit it. Mr. Arkell is an immensely rich man. Let him buy the Sun, the rest of us—at 2 cents a copy.

And do not forget that Holy can save many an honest penny taxes if that foundation is jammed through.

Now all the other pirates with the fever, and then there will be general union of philanthropic business.

New York city has \$30,000,000 worth of unused land. Hl, the mob, keep off the grass!

"The world is growing better day," said James A. Patton, gambler, on departing for New York with \$25,000,000 in honest money. Why not? The world is his oyster.

Miss Mary Mannering is saying that the morals of the times are as good as those of the German Socialists dealt with Bismarck.

a mere shadow of its former self of the Comrades at the recent convention in New York. The object of discrediting the party here, said that Massachusetts her high estate because the Comrades adopted tactics similar to those in New York. Comrade G. written to The Call to deny that trade Cary has displayed the business, as any one may discover who to examine the facts. It is the official form of analysis which into a false method of reasoning we certainly have suffered from feeling of that within the past

Now let us turn our attention to "Wisconsin idea," with its working class movement." In 1904 the vote stood 6,300. In 1908 it was 28,220 for President. In 1910 if I mistake not, Comrade G. for governor, the vote fell to 10,000. Should be the last to hold Comrade lord responsible for this fall in the but this appears to be the kind handed out by the Comrades over the "Wisconsin idea." In the vote rose again to 28,363. In respect does this differ from the general? In 1904 it shows a decline in 1908 there is a fall, and it returns to the same point which occupied in 1904. The vote in Wisconsin practically stood still for four years.

It now remains for us to discover we are urged so incessantly to go to the weight of their influence into the progress than it did elsewhere, we should go there in preference to states, some of which have a smaller showing. As our friend P. "There's a reason." "There is a foot," says Comrade Simons, "mainly all the signs point in that direction. The scheme appears to be planned and deliberate. In the vote has fallen lamentably. The cause for this is kept carefully sight. The occasion has been seized by those who have engineered the to cast odium upon the movement to point to Wisconsin as the model to follow, and thus by the weight of their influence into the path, without any regard for the quences. First of all, Wisconsin trotted out before us as the alpha omega of all that is good in tactics, for which the vote certainly furds no basis. A sham battle worked up between "intellectual" proletarians." Just at this time are informed that Marx was attacked and his expulsion demanded cause he was an intellectual. The nothing but a meaningless play words, nothing but a spurious argument which will deceive many minds. Neither Marx nor any other socialist was ever a vote-getter. Most of our leading lights in today are either out-and-out open or have a strong bias in that direction. For this reason they are being and for no other. We have their rescue in such a magnificent manner that any outsider must have been brought up on feeding. We have been careful also to point that there are no intellectuals on the opposite direction. We have terized them in the choicest blarney either as brilliant harvats or other kind of professional socialist blackie. The action of the New York convention is part of the scheme. The Comrades are so completely demoralized that they omitted everything to go by default a tolerably safe guess that the district form of organization which abolished will have to be replaced something akin to it. Then so beautifully repelled that to satisfy the punctilious taste of most exacting opportunist. If to "revisit the glimpses of the moon" have a good square look at his emaciated form he would die of We have but to go a step further declare Bernstein to be his own interpreter. Today Marx is something quite different most cross-eyed trying to base his own contentions, and ought ashamed to look himself in the face is the penalty of genius. On the hand, we have the apothecosis of Hardie who has bloomed forth as a fledged Marxian Socialist of the class conscious, uncompromising, cynical type. These who do with all this are declared guilty of majesty, superciliously referred mere theorists, and therefore of dealing with practical affairs.

It is a weary way through the news, but that is the way we must whether we will or no. Alas, are evidences that we are carrying our task, that we are casting glances toward the semblance of We are yielding to the seductive fluences of compromise which will hands and paralyze all our efforts. We do not take warning we shall be lost in a labyrinth of petty reforms which will yield nothing to the working class but a harvest of Sea apples. ALEX FRANK

Brooklyn, N. Y. Feb. 25, 1910.

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