

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



The Weather.

Fair today; Wednesday partly cloudy, light southwest and south winds.

442 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONES 2271-2272 WORLDS.

No. 88.

NEW YORK—TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1910.

Price, Two Cents

GIRLS ARE LED TO RUIN

Business Colleges, Typewriter Exchanges and Agencies Responsible for Many Downfalls.

TRAPS ARE LAID FOR GIRLS

Special Cases Showing How Young Women Are Trapped and Started on Down Grade.

The Ruth Wheeler murder case is just another record of the many frightful results of the lack of regulation of employment agencies, technical schools and like institutions, to which young people are lured by the promise of a positive career or other offers after a certain amount of tuition.

During the past quarter of a century there has sprung up in America an entirely new and distinctive industry (if we may call it such) that no other country has known. With the development of the telegraph system and the great demand for operators occasioned thereby, there came into existence schools for the teaching of telegraphy, and from this onward, whenever any industry was developed, with it almost mushroomlike, a number of agencies where the new trade was taught at a nominal sum.

In the beginning of all of these new activities there was a legitimate demand for those qualified to do the work. It followed that great numbers of young people who found it necessary to obtain almost immediate assistance to the support of themselves, or families, sought those particular institutions wherein they could learn the speediest and best wage-earners' course.

One of the most prolific profit-producing agencies has been, and is, the so-called "business colleges." These institutions advertise extensively, and through the medium of newspapers and magazines, great numbers of boys and girls, from the public schools, are attracted thither with the promise that upon the completion of their course of tuition they can immediately secure into a lucrative position. Many of these are humbugged, and worse, by unscrupulous methods.

Never investigate applicants.

When they hold out the bait of a position at the expiration of the course, they state so truthfully, and therein lies their danger. All of these "colleges" are originally in receipt of letters and cards from employers and "others" who seek to employ cheap help, or else procure girls for other purposes, utilizing their ability to take stenographic notes, or to write letters of business.

Many of these colleges ever take the highest trouble to investigate the standing or reputation of those applying for positions, and it is by no means infrequent that the situation to say that great numbers of the young girls have been lured into the hands of the "white slave" of New York and elsewhere.

This is easily possible, because, once in a position, all responsibility of the school ceases. They do not care what has become of her. They feel that they have done their moral duty by her, and that she is so far from the school, and because they never hesitate to use the prestige of their successful graduates, but no word is ever said of the hosts of failures who turn out yearly.

Not only are the business colleges a menace, but there are a number of typewriter exchanges that could be easily done without. Telephone calls come into many of these typewriter exchanges, for a girl to be sent to a hotel, or office, and when does the applicant state that "a good looking, lively girl" is wanted. And there are but few of the exchanges that would hesitate to fill such an order.

Acquaintance with a number of ex-students of these business colleges and exchanges who are now well upon the road of prostitution, and, received directly from the position, the positions procured from these places numberless stories of sordid similarity.

Two Typical Cases.

One of these girls described her initial start. She was sitting in the office of the exchange about noon one day when a telephone message called for a girl to be sent to a prominent hotel, to do some stenographing. There happened to be only two girls there, and the proprietor was especially solicitous that she go over. At the hotel she did not realize that because of her better appearance than the others she was selected as the victim for the occasion.

When she arrived at the hotel they showed her to a room, and soon a young man appeared and proceeded to dictate several letters which he desired her to copy for him. She was entirely unsuspecting of any danger, moral or otherwise, and when luncheon was suggested she did not refuse very strenuously.

The luncheon was served in the room, and she was induced to take some wine. She then had a "bit," and soon it had taken her mental torpor that she was brought from the effects of the wine, or what was in it, there was a tremendous disturbance in her head, and she was being almost naked on a bed in the room. The young man was sitting on the edge of the bed alongside of her.

Her first impulse was to cry out, but she did not do so for fear of the pos-

IN AUTO TO JAIL

A Defendant in Civil Suit, Coddington Is Taken Away to Be In Prison Sentence.

SOMERSET, N. J., March 28.—A big blue touring car, owned by County Engineer Joshua Dougherty, stopped at the side entrance of Somerset county's new \$300,000 white marble courthouse, this afternoon.

Joel Coddington, formerly a member of the county board of freeholders, who had taken an important part in the building of the courthouse, and who had spent the past ten years in building county roads and bridges, stepped from the car and entered the courthouse and entered the touring car of the engineer as he had done many a time before.

There would have been nothing unusual about this proceeding, but for the fact that Coddington entered the car to take a ride to the state prison, where he will serve a year for misappropriating the funds of Warren township, of which he was formerly treasurer. Coddington had been a defendant in a civil suit before Judge Ruyton during the day, and immediately on leaving the witness stand this afternoon he was escorted by Sheriff Frank Ross to the touring car in which County Detective George D. Totten was seated, and the officials hurried their distinguished prisoner out of town by a back road before any of the people in the courthouse saved his aged father and brother, were aware of his departure.

Coddington has not shared ordinary prison fare since his sentence a week ago. He has occupied one of the witness rooms in the county jail, where he has received hundreds of his old-time friends, who dropped in to express their sympathy, or to settle up business affairs, as the former treasurer was involved in many real estate deals and bank transactions throughout the county.

FITTERS' INJUNCTION MADE PERMANENT

Building Trades Employers' Association Is Restrained by Court From Intimidating Union Firms.

The injunction secured by the striking steamfitters on February 14, restraining the Building Trades Employers' Association, its officers, and the emergency committee from coercing and intimidating firms that employ union steamfitters was made permanent in the Supreme Court yesterday.

The conspiracy proceedings started by the Steamfitters' Union at the same time when the injunction was secured is still pending decision.

When seen by a Call reporter last night, Charles Wamp, chairman of the strike committee, said that the strikers had received the news of the injunction being made permanent with great enthusiasm. He also said that the men are standing firm, determined to return to work in an open shop.

The committee elected at the convention of the building trades unions held at Arlington Hall last Saturday night to call on Chairman Tucker of the Building Trades Employers' Association to account himself to the sympathetic strike decision of the convention was not ready to report last night the result of the visit paid to Tucker.

The striking steamfitters and helpers, 2,700 strong, will gather at Arlington Hall, 12 St. Mark's place, at 1 p. m. today to march to 343 East 48th street to attend the funeral of their brother, John P. McLaughlin, who was shot by a scab named William Martin last Wednesday. The procession will be headed by a band. The burial will be held in Calvary cemetery.

BANKRUPT TO JAIL

Jeweler Accused of Concealing His Assets—He Tells a Story of Robbery.

Samuel Frackman, a jeweler of 51 Maiden lane, who went into bankruptcy a week ago, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a complaint of William Blau, the receiver, who said he was about to leave the jurisdiction of the court after secreting or misappropriating assets to the amount of \$75,000. United States Commissioner Alexander held Frackman in \$10,000 in default of which he was locked up in Ludlow street jail.

Frackman is very much wanted to explain the disappearance of \$75,000 in jewels. He says he was robbed of diamonds in Chicago on March 16.

Receiver Blau says that on taking charge of the Frackman store he found less than \$20,000 in assets. The liabilities are said to exceed \$140,000.

PAINTER'S FATAL FALL

Scaffold Rope Breaks—One Workman Is Killed; Another Seriously Injured Internally.

Two painters, Claude Hasthams, twenty-four years old, lying at 161 East 124th street, and William Bernard, twenty-four years old, of 141 East 21st street, were at work on a scaffold at the sixth floor of the building, 245 West 24th street, yesterday afternoon, when one of the ropes securing it gave way, and both were hurled to the street.

Hasthams was killed instantly, and Bernard was seriously injured internally. An ambulance removed Bernard to St. Vincent's Hospital. Hasthams' body was removed to his home.

WORKMEN TABOO MEAT

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 28.—The police are protecting "kosher" meat markets here to prevent trouble expected to follow the boycott declared on them at the mass meeting yesterday of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Workmen's Circle, one of the strongest organizations in the city.

WOLTER DENIES KILLING GIRL

While Police Pile Up Evidence Against Him He Remains Remarkably Impassive.

MULLER GIRL TELLS HER STORY

Seems to Seal Fate of Young Degenerate About Whom Coils Are Tightening.

Upon Katchen Muller, the so-called wife of Albert Wolter, the supposed murderer of Ruth Wheeler, rather than upon Wolter himself, it depends whether or not the prisoner will ever tell what took place last Thursday when the little stenographer went to Wolter's rooms in East 75th street looking for a position.

Late yesterday afternoon, while Wolter was being grilled by Inspector Titus, a note was brought to the Tombs prison from the Muller woman. It was for Wolter and was written in German. Inspector Titus handed the note to Wolter, who kissed the missive passionately, then read it through with mystical outbursts. "Oh, my God," he sobbed, as he finished reading the letter. "She loves me still."

"Then why ain't you the truth and save her?" asked the inspector.

"I will write her," was the sobbing reply. "When I get an answer from her saying she forgives me, I'll tell the truth."

And with that the police had to be content. Not another word would Wolter say except to add: "Come see me on Wednesday. I shall have her answer by that time. Then I will tell the truth." Then turning to Inspector Titus, who had been very kind with him throughout all the questioning, Wolter said: "What I tell on Wednesday, I will tell to you alone."

The grilling of Wolter began early yesterday morning. With eleven other young men he was lined up on the fifth tier of the boys' division and confronted by Mary Weisman, a young woman living at 718 East 5th street. This girl was brought down to the district attorney's office by Miss Maude Miner, the probation officer of the Night Court, who thought that the girl could connect Wolter with the white slave traffic. This girl was first given a sight of the Muller woman. She did not know her. Coroner Physician Holzhauer, Coroner's Attorney Turnbull, Captain Carey, of the Homicide Bureau, and Miss Miner, the girl and down the line of men she walked, peering in the face of each, but showing no sign of recognition. Finally she stopped in front of Wolter and swayed. Miss Miner caught her. Again she went through the same performance, but refused to point out Wolter. Then Coroner Holzhauer said:

Refused to Point Him Out.

"Do you know this man," pointing to Wolter.

"Yes," she answered.

"Will you put your hand on him and say that you know him?"

She refused. Then the coroner went down the line, asking as he passed before each man if he was the man she had named. Miss Miner asked the question, she said: "Yes, that's the man." And later she said that she had often seen him in a dance hall in 39th street, near Seventy avenue. Wolter showed no sign of recognition when she was identifying him.

Other developments of the day strengthen the police in the belief that Wolter had something to do with the white slave trade. If he was not already engaged in that traffic, the police think, he was preparing to enter it. The Muller girl admitted to Captain Carey yesterday that once when she and Wolter were out of money, he sent her out on the streets, and that she brought a man back to their rooms with her. Wolter was accused of this. He admitted that his "wife" had once gone out and brought a man back with her, but denied that he told her to do it. This belief of the detectives is also strengthened by

SILK WEAVERS FIRM

Peterson Textile Workers Continue Fight Against Doherty & Wadsworth for Recognition of Union.

The strike of the two hundred silk weavers who have been out for recognition of their union against the Doherty & Wadsworth Silk Company, of Paterson, N. J., is still on.

The firm has been sending out agents to the surrounding towns trying to secure strikebreakers and has taken in a number of beds in the shop, hoping that the agents would come back with a load of scabs, but they were disappointed when the agents got home without any strikebreakers.

The firm succeeded in securing a number of strikebreakers from Hackensack, but they deserted the shop as soon as they found out that there was a strike and reported to the union headquarters, promising that they would not go back to work until the strike was settled.

The strikers are standing firm, determined to continue the fight until the company recognizes their union, reinstates all union men and runs the shop under union conditions.

The plant is practically tied up and a certain victory is expected.

THREE HURT BY CAVE-IN

Three men nearly lost their lives yesterday in the plant of the Armour Fertilizing Company on Flushing avenue, in Long Island City, when a huge pile of fertilizer caved in on them while they were at work in the place.

The three injured men are Roy E. Wiley, superintendent of the plant; Waayl Wekkel and John Seminski, laborers. The laborers were taken to St. John's Hospital, where it is said they will recover. Wiley was taken to the hospital last week.

MALTBIE EXPLAINS

Says Gas Company's \$6,300,370 Is Net Income From All Sources. Profits Over 6 Per Cent.

Commissioner Maltbie, the member of the Public Service Commission most in touch with the gas situation, was not prepared yesterday for comment upon Vice President Robert A. Carter's contention that the figures given out by the commission showing a profit for 89-cent gas were misleading.

Maltbie said that it would take him two or three hours to digest the figures, and referred the inquiry to A. F. Weber, the chief statistician of the commission. Weber dictated the following:

"The report of the Consolidated Gas Company, filed with the Public Service Commission, states that its net corporate income for the year 1909—the amount available for dividends after deducting taxes, interest, and all other fixed charges—was \$6,300,370. This is the amount shown in the commission's statement as the net income from gas operations, which seems sufficiently clear to distinguish it from the preceding item of net revenue from gas operations.

"The amount of capital stock of the consolidated Gas Company, outstanding December 31, 1909, as shown in the company's published report, was \$98,784,000.

"The preceding item referred to gives \$2,883,782.84 as the net income from gas operations. This, it is pointed out, means more than 4 1/2 per cent on the investment. The courts held that the company was entitled to 6 per cent on its investment.

PITTSBURG CRAFT STILL SIZZLING HOT

Bankers Implicated Refuse to Appear; District Attorney Has Been Brought Into Court.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 28.—This was bankers' day in the graft probe, and it was not a success. There were many bankers expected to appear before the grand jury who did not show up. They will do so tomorrow, according to the district attorney, or the jail will be filled. Early today a lot of the bankers from the six city depositories sent an attorney to the district attorney to call his attention to the fact that they had not been formally notified that they were wanted. District Attorney Blakeley at once issued a lot of subpoenas for the bankers, and not a few of them were dragged from their offices to the grand jury room during the afternoon.

President C. Hughman of the Second National Bank, with Cashier J. M. Young and Directors William McConway, Edward B. Taylor, T. D. Chanler, F. C. Osborne, William W. Kennedy, Charles W. Fisher, W. L. Curry, Thomas W. Welsh, Jr., and William Wilcock, appeared and were carefully examined as to what they knew about their bank having bought favors by paying crooked councilmen.

T. Hart O'Brien, president of the Farmers' Deposit National, did not appear.

(Continued on page 2.)

2,000 SOCIALISTS FILL LABOR LYCEUM

Entertainment for The Call Merriest and Most Enjoyable Affair in Brooklyn Last Night.

About 2,000 Socialists, music lovers and Call sympathizers last night packed the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, and greatly enjoyed the opera performance and the concert given in behalf of this paper.

Donizetti's Don Pasquale was well performed by the Alma Webster-Powell Opera Company. Francis Motley played the role of Don Pasquale, well as did Mr. Cooper as Dottore Malatesta. George Gillet performed the role of Ernesto. Alma Webster-Powell played the role of Norina and George Cassa took the part of Notaro.

Edna White, trumpeter; Cora Sauter, soloist; Norma Sauter, violinist, and Florence McMillan, pianist, composing the Aida Quartet, opened the concert with Weber's hunting song, and they also played a number of other selections.

All the players were applauded and called out many times and every time they had to give encores.

After the concert the crowd danced until early this morning.

Floor Manager J. A. Behringer and Assistant Mrs. G. Luman kept the floor in good shape so that the merry-makers could dance and enjoy it. Mrs. H. O'Neal acted as treasurer; H. Schachter acted as cashier, and the door committee consisted of Charles Gockenheimer, R. Lewin, Mrs. George Marr, E. Haffner, C. Rothenberg, A. H. Grosser, J. A. Well, G. Nauman, and H. Nauber. Mrs. Emma Schien took charge of the prize committee.

Four hundred dollars will be cleared.

J. A. Behringer delivered an address on the party press.

BUY FORTIFICATION PHOTOS

But Japanese Are Arrested Before They Can Close Deal.

MANILA, March 28.—Two Japanese were arrested here today just as they were in the act of closing a deal for the purchase of photographs of the fortifications at Corregidor from a soldier.

One of them has been identified as a former accredited inspector of immigration from Japan at Manila. The other man was recognized as a Japanese who for a long time has been engaged in military reconnaissance throughout the islands.

GRIEVING GIRL ENDS LIFE

Lottie Uhligh, twenty-three years old, leaped from a window of her home on the sixth floor of 203 St. Ann's avenue yesterday and died a few hours later in Lebanon hospital. Her sister says that Lottie had grieved incessantly since the death of her mother last week.

BUCKLEY HAD EYES ON COIN

Did Things No Reputable Lawyer Would Do—Says So Himself in Letter.

GET \$21,400 IN ONE INSTANCE

Won't Admit That "Our Friend Senator B." Was Brackett—Memory Fails Him.

The name of Senator Brackett, was mentioned with great frequency at the insurance hearing yesterday when Superintendent Hotchkiss tried to find out from William H. Buckley, the legislative agent for some of the insurance companies at Albany in 1903 and 1904, if Senator Brackett was not the person referred to in some correspondence that was read as "our friend Senator B." "the Saratoga party," and "our Saratoga friend."

Buckley had a little trouble beating Senator Brackett's resolution introduced in the session of 1903, directing the investigation of fire insurance rates in this state. The letters read yesterday covered the session of 1904. That year Buckley wanted \$1,500 from George B. Sheldon, the president of the Phenix and the chairman of the law and legislative committee of the New York Board of Underwriters, to help the campaign fund of "our friend in the Saratoga district."

Sheldon had suggested after the 1904 session was out of the way that instead of going on as they had and waiting for the legislators to get together, they would make a good plan to do things a little in the fall election districts.

"Buckley didn't approve of this plan very much because, he said, 'our friends forget they had been helped when the crises come.' He said he thought it was better to withhold aid until a crisis, but later, it seems he thought it advisable to do something for 'our friend in the Saratoga district.' Sheldon was only able to send up \$500, and Buckley sent this back, because he said it wouldn't be appreciated.

"Buckley wouldn't 'Own Up.' Hotchkiss couldn't get Buckley to admit that "our friend Senator B." was Senator Brackett, who had given him so much trouble the year before. Just who this person was Buckley couldn't remember, though there appeared to be only one Senator B. in Saratoga at the time.

The letters read yesterday seemed to show that while Buckley wasn't kept quite as busy fixing things for his insurance clients up at Albany in 1904 as he was the previous year, he nevertheless was in a much bigger bill, charging Sheldon and the people associated with him \$15,000. The bill was so big that even with Sheldon helping him make it out, it kicked up such a row, he had even permitted strike bills to be introduced, Buckley said, in one letter explaining his bill.

One of the bills which Buckley attended to that session was introduced by Louis Bedell, Odell's assemblyman from Orange. It was averse to the interests of some of the foreign company.

(Continued on page 2.)

CUNNINGHAM HEARING

Further Testimony to Be Taken at Salt Lake City—Prosecutor Campbell Important Witness.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—It was decided today at a meeting of the attorney in the Cunningham coal land cases to transfer the hearing to Salt Lake City, Utah, in order to take the testimony of W. M. Campbell, of Fallon, Nev., the prosecutor who accompanied Clarence Cunningham to Alaska when he inspected the coal lands there.

Campbell has already submitted an affidavit in which he stated that Cunningham in September, 1902, told him of his intention to form a company for the exploitation of the claims, and that in November of that year he told Campbell that the company had been formed. Campbell is to appear next Saturday morning.

A telegram was read into the record today from Special Agent Lyders of the land office, to the effect that he had secured an affidavit from Judge Curtis H. Odell, of San Francisco, in which he denied any knowledge of a previous agreement between the Guggenheims and the Cunningham claimants prior to the meeting of the two parties' representatives in Salt Lake City on November 30, 1902.

The testimony of Campbell will conclude the case.

CLUBBED, MAN SAYS

Frank Creschak Accuses Patrolman Daniel Waters—Police Commissioner Will Investigate.

In the Herbert street police station yesterday, Frank Creschak, twenty-two years old, of 429 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, made complaint against Patrolman Daniel Waters, whom he says struck him on the arm with his nightstick without provocation.

Creschak says that he was standing at Graham and Bleeker avenues talking with Peter S. Dunn, also of 429 Graham avenue, when Waters hit him. Dunn corroborated his story. Lieutenant Coleman told Creschak to raise his sleeve, and was unable to find any bruises. But both Dunn and Creschak stuck to their original story.

Deputy Police Commissioner Reynolds will investigate.

HEYBURN'S LONG TALK

Discusses Land Bill for Almost Two Hours, Because Senate Has Nothing to Do.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, who conducted a filibuster against a reclamation bill Friday last, held up the senate today for nearly two hours in opposition to a bill providing that 20 per cent of money appropriated for land surveys shall be available for reforestation. The measure was taken upon consideration of a roll call vote over the protest of the Idaho senator, who announced after the result: "This bill will not pass the senate today." He made good his threat, for he talked against time until 2 o'clock when the consideration of calendar bills was displaced.

Senator Heyburn objected to the bill, which was urged before the senate by Senator Clarke, of Wyoming, because he said Idaho has 23,000,000 acres of unsurveyed land. He maintained that the bill was a selfish one designed to benefit Wyoming and a few Western states that have had practically all their lands surveyed.

When the hour of 2 o'clock arrived Senator Elkins called up the railroad bill, but no member of the senate was ready to speak. The amendment offered by Senator Heyburn providing for a land court was read, whereupon the Idaho senator, who had spoken throughout the morning hour, announced that he was prepared to speak on his amendment to the railway bill the remainder of the day. Senator Elkins said he did not wish to force Senator Heyburn to speak the remainder of the day, and the senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, adjourning until tomorrow at 2:26 p. m.

JUSTICE BREWER DIES SUDDENLY

U. S. Supreme Court Judge Passes Away at 10:30 Last Night at Washington Residence.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, died at 10:30 o'clock tonight, at his residence, 1223 16th street, Justice Brewer had not been feeling well for more than a week, but he had not been obliged to take to his bed.

At a little after 10 o'clock he told Mrs. Brewer that he was going to retire, and entered the bathroom. A few minutes later Mrs. Brewer heard him fall and rushing to the bathroom, found him unconscious.

Justice Brewer was carried from the bathroom and laid on a bed, but when the doctors arrived, a few minutes later, he was dead. Apoplexy was the cause of death.

David Josiah Brewer had been a Justice of the United States Supreme Court for a little more than twenty years. He was appointed by President Harrison, in December, 1859, to succeed Justice Stanley Matthews, and he was sworn in on January 6, 1860.

He was a stickler for constitutional ideas on and off the bench, and in the past few years delivered speeches on that general subject which were read round the world.

He sprang from the remarkable Field family which, for three generations, has been prominent in church, state and law. He inherited richly, not only from his mother, who was a sister of Justice Field, but from his father, who was an early missionary to Turkey.

He was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, on June 20, 1837.

COUNT A WITNESS

Tells of Interesting Mining Royalties at Trial of Promoter Noah Barnes.

Noah E. Barnes, mining promoter, was on trial yesterday before Justice Goff in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, held in the county courthouse. The indictment on which Barnes was placed on trial was for grand larceny in connection with the withdrawal of certain funds from the New Amsterdam Bank, and the investment of them in certain stocks.

Barnes denied the charge and protested that he was entirely innocent of any crime or of any wrongdoing.

Count Ferdinand von Hochberg, a young German, called for the people, testified that he came to this country in 1896, and returned to Berlin about a year ago, to interest German royalty and nobility in Barnes' gold company, and a copper company. Count von Hochberg testified that he and the crown prince of Germany were close friends, and that his father was a close friend of the emperor. It was said that the count was a nephew of the Duke of Pless.

He testified that Lord Roberts and other distinguished Englishmen had invested in the mining companies of Barnes.

The trial was not concluded.

WOMAN SLAIN; HUSBAND HUNG

BALTIMORE, Md., March 28.—The body of a woman, later identified as Schlemmer, was found in a city, was found this morning in the estate of Alexander Brown, a prominent banker. The woman's name was cut from car to car. The man's husband has been arrested.

POLICE ENACT GRAND FARE

"Saloon Raiders," Played at Headquarters, Makes Hit—May Please Saloon Element.

AN EFFORT TO OUTWIT GAY

Officers on the Rack for Doing Their Duty in Violation of Tactics of Superiors.

The mock trial of Keenan and Cunningham, the two policemen who took it upon themselves to arrest all saloon violators, in spite of the friendly attitude of the police department toward saloon business, began yesterday, and continued to a late hour, p. m., developed several interesting phases. The trial will continue today.

The climax of this clumsily-constructed melodrama was reached when the accusing officers, in a bold and dramatic voice, charged their superiors, and the entire police force with accepting "protection" money.

Cunningham, the first to testify, when he reached this part of the defense exclaimed: "My motive in making these arrests is because I have reason to believe that large sums of money are paid to our superiors in exchange for saloon protection, and plainclothesmen in and out of saloons on Sundays and that there are reasons why arrests are not made.

The "trial" took place before Deputy Commissioner Walsh, who had to use all his powers of diplomacy in the effort to protect several captains, Attorney John Santora, of 261 Broadway, asked them to explain their difference toward saloon business. Especially toward saloon business, the officers because they dared to arrest three prominent members of the Liquor Dealers' Association.

"Captain, is it not the duty of policemen to see that the law is obeyed? Have you not taken an oath to that effect?" he asked. The inspector stared helplessly at the commissioner, who quickly came to his rescue by saying that he need not answer the question.

There were several places that troubled the "Court." They were if it was true that the motive of those two policemen was to punish the saloon business, why did they wake up after they had been in office for more than twenty years? Also, why was it that they went to the Bronx to do it? The trial was not concluded.

There were questions, too, that were not clear to the defendants. Why should they be punished for doing what they had sworn to do when the different precincts, when they did their work in their own way?

Altogether the affair was shrouded in mystery and only those who know could explain.

The Farce Explained.

It was understood when Governor was "running" that the saloonkeeper would not be bothered. In fact, he said in some quarters that this protection money was taken with a sudden element in his race for the mayoralty. Now that he is in office the guardian in the department began to see that the "protection" money—which is said to amount to \$250,000 a year—would be cut off. What was to be done?

A solution to the problem was discovered. Let the men higher up play the innocent and remain "friendly" toward the coup of incorrigibles who would be taken with a sudden element of vigilance would be found as cause enough trouble to the saloonkeepers to force them into a position of dependence. In this way the Mayor could not find fault with the men higher up and at the same time the revenue would be maintained.

Nothing had can happen to the saloonkeepers—nothing worse than a dismissal. Should they be dismissed they would be taken with a sudden element to the laws of the city.

Say They Gave Money to Cooper.

The technical charges against the officers were that they took money from a half dozen saloonkeepers. Isaac W. Miller, proprietor of the Park Hotel, said that in October, 1909, he gave Keenan \$15,000 equal amount was given him by Joseph Schmeiser, a saloonkeeper at Bartow Station, Pelham Park.

Andrew Gack of Pelham Bridge Hotel, the proprietor, testified that Policeman Keenan had entered his back yard in September, 1908, and borrowed \$15, for which he gave a note.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scomack, who run a restaurant at 1314 Decatur street, testified that last December Policeman Keenan entered the back room of their place in plain clothes and borrowed \$10. Later Keenan borrowed \$5 more, they said.

Martin J. Kane, of 21 East 10th street, has a saloon business at 113 Third avenue. He had met Cunningham in the back room of his saloon. Cunningham said his wife was ill and needed money. "I said I had money on hand, and I filled out a check," he testified.

Both officers denied that they took the money. Keenan said that they took to Schmeiser "was for booze that was ordered when the wife had a kid."

Dr. Charles W. Parkhurst was an interested spectator yesterday.

WOMAN SLAIN; HUSBAND HUNG

BALTIMORE, Md., March 28.—The body of a woman, later identified as Schlemmer, was found in a city, was found this morning in the estate of Alexander Brown, a prominent banker. The woman's name was cut from car to car. The man's husband has been arrested.

WOMAN SLAIN; HUSBAND HUNG

BALTIMORE, Md., March 28.—The body of a woman, later identified as Schlemmer, was found in a city, was found this morning in the estate of Alexander Brown, a prominent banker. The woman's name was cut from car to car. The man's husband has been arrested.

WOMAN SLAIN; HUSBAND HUNG

BALTIMORE, Md., March 28.—The body of a woman, later identified as Schlemmer, was found in a city, was found this morning in the estate of Alexander Brown, a prominent banker. The woman's name was cut from car to car. The man's husband has been arrested.

WOMAN SLAIN; HUSBAND HUNG

BALTIMORE, Md., March 28.—The body of a woman, later identified as Schlemmer, was found in a city, was found this morning in the estate of Alexander Brown, a prominent banker. The woman's name was cut from car to car. The man's husband has been arrested.

WOMAN SLAIN; HUSBAND HUNG

BALTIMORE, Md., March 28.—The body of a woman, later identified as Schlemmer, was found in a city, was found this morning in the estate of Alexander Brown, a prominent banker. The woman's name was cut from car to car. The man's husband has been arrested.

WOMAN SLAIN; HUSBAND HUNG

BALTIMORE, Md., March 28.—The body of a woman, later identified as Schlemmer, was found in a city, was found this morning in the estate of Alexander Brown, a prominent banker. The woman's name was cut from car to car. The man's husband has been arrested.

WOMAN SLAIN; HUSBAND HUNG

BALTIMORE, Md., March 28.—The body of a woman, later identified as Schlemmer, was found in a city, was found this morning in the estate of Alexander Brown, a prominent banker. The woman's name was cut from car to car. The man's husband has been arrested.

WOMAN SLAIN; HUSBAND HUNG

BALTIMORE, Md., March 28.—The body of a woman, later identified as Schlemmer, was found in a city, was found this morning in the estate of Alexander Brown, a prominent banker. The woman's name was cut from car to car. The man's husband has been arrested.

WOMAN SLAIN; HUSBAND HUNG

BALTIMORE, Md., March 28.—The body of a woman, later identified as Schlemmer, was found in a city, was found this morning in the estate of Alexander Brown, a prominent banker. The woman's name was cut from car to car. The man's husband has been arrested.

(Continued on page 4.)

CENTRAL REFUSES
MEN'S DEMANDS

Conductors and Trainmen of Vanderbilt
Road Will Now Vote on Ques-
tion of Striking.

The conference between the grievance
committee of the trainmen and conductors
of the New York Central lines east
of Buffalo and Assistant Superintendent
E. E. Crowley, representing the railroad,
came to an end yesterday when Crowley
announced that the demands of the men
for an increase of 8 to 64 per cent in
wages would not be granted.

On behalf of the railroad Crowley
submitted a proposition offering an in-
crease of from 8 to 25 per cent for con-
ductors and trainmen and a flat increase
of 2 cents an hour for yard switchmen.
The pay for switchmen would be the
same as that recently granted the
switchmen in the Chicago yards by the
federal board of arbitration.

The final conference with the repre-
sentatives of the conductors and train-
men was followed by one between Crow-
ley and the division superintendents, at
which it was finally decided that the
increase asked by the men would not be
granted. The employees were represented
by William G. Lee, president of the
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; A.
B. Sarrettson, president of the Order of
Railway Conductors; M. C. Slattery,
representing the conductors; and C. N.
Bridgley, the trainmen of the New York
Central.

The grievance committee insisted that
no settlement would be accepted on a
basis lower than that recently agreed
upon between the Baltimore and Ohio
and its trainmen and conductors. This
settlement provided for an increase of
from 8 to 64 per cent in wages, accord-
ing to the length of runs and the amount
of work done on the various divisions.
Applying this rate to the New York
Central lines east of Buffalo would mean
an increase in the yearly pay roll of the
road of approximately \$1,000,000.

The conductors and trainmen were told
yesterday that the railroad could not af-
ford such a big jump in expense. The
increase proposed by the road amounts
to about \$500,000.

As the matter stands now nothing
definite can be said as to what will come
of the counter proposition made to the
men by the railroad. It will be referred
to the men by the committee for a
"strike" vote, which means that the men
will decide whether to accept the raise
offered or to strike for the raise original-
ly demanded.

THE FURNITURE CENTER.
Broadway, Linden and Quincy streets,
BROOKLYN.

F. & M.
Mattresses

The "F. & M. Standard Cotton
Felt Mattress" is all that is rep-
resentatively high grade in bed-
ding.

If you would appreciate luxuri-
ous comfort in bedding have one
of these mattresses at once.

Price \$11.00 for the full size.
Other sizes in proportion.
Comfortables and Blankets in
newest shades and colors.

Many new and exclusive pat-
terns.
Finest grades of pure cotton.
Exclusively designed Brass Beds
in large displays. Best quality
lucifer finish, affording long wear.

Prices \$8.50 to \$100.00.
Enamel Beds with or without
brass trimmings, \$2.35 to \$28.50.
Upholstered Springs, \$10.50 to
\$30.00.
Woven Wire Springs, \$2.35 to
\$11.50.

Extensive Stocks of strictly high-
grade goods.
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

SENATE RECEIVES
STATEHOOD REPORT

Beveridge Brings Formal Report on
New Mexico and Arizona's Ad-
mission to Union.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Sen-
ator Beveridge today submitted the for-
mal report of his committee on the
statehood bill admitting New Mexico
and Arizona into the union. He fol-
lowing important changes were made
by the senate committee in the bill
as it passed the house:

Gives the President and Congress
the right to approve the constitution
adopted by each aspirant for state-
hood. There are three precedents,
the committee says, in the cases of
Alabama, Texas and Louisiana.

The senate bill throws greater safe-
guards around the state lands. Under
the house bill these lands would have
been subject to entry. Under the
senate bill they will not be subject
to such entry but retained under gov-
ernment control. The senate changed
the provision of the house bill per-
mitting the teaching of languages
other than English in the public
schools by striking it out and imposed
greater restrictions upon eligibility
for state offices and the legislature by
requiring that persons to be eligible
therefor should be able to "read, write,
speak and understand the English
language."

YIELD OR WE WILL
SMOKE, SAYS LEWIS

United Mine Workers' President De-
clares Walkout Will Be Called April 1,
If Demands Are Not Granted.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 28.—
"Failure on the part of the miners and
operators to effect a settlement to-
day of our demands for higher wages
and shorter hours will result in all
miners quitting work in the United
States on April 1."

This was the statement of President
Lewis of the United Mine Workers,
today when the special scale commit-
tee representing the miners and op-
erators of Indiana, Ohio and Penn-
sylvania, met for what it was deter-
mined would be the last conference.
Should an agreement fail, Lewis de-
clares the strike would be ordered not
only for the three states but for the
entire country.

It is understood that the final propo-
sition which was formulated at a
secret session today provides for a 5-
cent a ton increase in wages on con-
dition that all other working condi-
tions remain unchanged. It is gener-
ally believed this will be rejected.

In anticipation of the general strike
that will be ordered if the propo-
sition is turned down today, President
Lewis has ordered all mine workers
to lay off on April 1 in honor of the
anniversary of the eight-hour day
which has been in effect since 1906.
Then if the present conference fails,
the men will not go back to work.

TRYING TO ORGANIZE
ALL PAPER WORKERS

LIVERMORE FALLS, Me., March
28.—National Organizer Flynn, of the
International Order of Sulphite, Pulp
and Paper Mill Workers, came here
today, and it is understood that at-
tempts are being made to organize
the mechanics employed in the Inter-
national Paper Company's mill here.

No trouble was met at any of
the mills here, or in Chisholm,
when the scabs returned to work to-
day, following their lay-off of yes-
terday.

FRANKLIN, N. H., March 28.—
Jeremiah T. Carey, president of the
International Brotherhood of Paper
Workers, took an early train today,
stating that he was going to Troy,
N. Y., and from there to his home in
Watertown, N. Y.

Carey came here from Washington
yesterday, and at a meeting of the
machine tenders, the workmen
who refused to join the striking pulp-
mill employees. He attempted first to
reorganize the union, but was unsuccess-
ful, and the machine men voted
not to join the strike.

They returned to their work this
morning, following the Sunday shut-
down, and the plant was in full op-
eration today, with the exception of
one small pulp mill. Superintendent
Mulvey, of the local plant, said all
the pulp workers and others who quit
last week would not be taken back.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 28.—
Corinth this afternoon a meeting
of clergymen and members of the
village and striking paper makers
was held with the object of the ap-
pointment of a committee comprised
of business men, clergymen and a
representative of the trade
unions now on strike. This commit-
tee is to go to Albany and lay be-
fore the state arbitration board of the
Bureau of Labor all the facts and cir-
cumstances connected with the strike
at Corinth and the other mills in
New York of the International Paper
Company. This will result, it is hoped,
in a thorough investigation and an
early settlement of the differences be-
tween the mill owners and the striking
employees.

WOLTER DENIES
KILLING GIRL

(Continued from Page 1.)

ONE QUALITY
BORDEN'S
COUNTRY-BOTTLE MILK
THE BEST
ONE PRICE

We give you the Value of
Our 53 Years of Experience
and exert every effort to
make our

"One Quality Milk"
the BEST that can be pro-
duced
AT ANY PRICE



CLEANLINESS
In handling milk includes Personal Cleanliness of Employees.

1857 "Leaders of Quality" 1910

BUCKLEY HAD
EYES ON COIN

(Continued from page 1.)
panies, and Buckley reported that he
had had it defeated in the senate.
An anti-compact bill of Assembly-
man Nye was also put to sleep. Shel-
don apparently helped Buckley's end
to put through the Grady reinsurance
bill, which the other companies rep-
resented on Sheldon's own commit-
tee opposed, Sheldon even going so
far as to write to Odell in favor of
it.

Letter Uplifts Him.
Then the keeper came into the cell
with a letter. It was the note from
the Muller woman. It was written
in German, and had come from the
Muller woman. The letter was
handed to Wolter.

"Read it alone," he was told, and
he withdrew to a corner, hysterically
kissing the letter, pressing it to his
heart, and sobbing. Slowly he read
up and cried out: "She loves me still!
She loves me still!"

The gist of the note, which was
from the Muller woman, was that she
was in the house of detention; that
she was sorry for Wolter; that she
did not believe the charge against
him, and that she would forgive him
if he had done wrong. The last sen-
tence in the letter expressed her love
for Wolter. It was this that broke
him down. All day long he had stood
a grueling, sometimes in tears, some-
times with anger, but always defiantly.
The assurance that there was one
person in the world who cared for
him seemed to affect him deeply.

TO SUCCEED FINN
Mayor Appoints Charles W. Appleton
a Magistrate—Gives Him Good
Advice With Illustration.

The Mayor yesterday evening ap-
pointed Charles W. Appleton a magis-
trate to succeed the late Magistrate
Finn. Appleton, thirty-five years old,
was graduated from the St. Lawrence
University of St. Lawrence
county, N. Y., in 1897, and afterward
from the New York Law School. He
was an assistant district attorney
under Jerome and made such a record
that he was retained by District At-
torney Whitman, under whom he is
now serving.

When the Mayor had sworn him in
he said to him: "I hope that trust
Mr. Appleton, in fact, I know, that the
morning of the day you assume this
powerful office you will feel more like
bowing your head for assistance and
strength than strutting about, and
saying that we shall not hear from
you browbeating unfortunate
people or delivering lectures from the
bench day after day."

Why Wash
Tea Cups

if the tea to be used
in them is not itself
clean. The assurance
of clean tea is the
sealed foil package that
invariably pro-
tects delicious

MORE DISCUSSION OF
COURTHOUSE SITE

"We are not here to hear protests
against City Hall Park, but to re-
ceive suggestions for a desirable site
for the courthouse," explained Chair-
man O'Brien, when Dr. Charles S.
Jaeger started a speech against the
"desecration of City Hall Park," at
the hearing granted at Mayor Gay-
nor's request yesterday, for the pur-
pose of listening to suggestions as to
a new courthouse site outside of City
Hall Park.

Among the suggestions were the fol-
lowing: The removal of the postoffice
and the building of a handsome
combination federal and county court-
house on the present site of the court-
house; the block immediately north-
east of the new Municipal building,
now under construction; the block
opposite the New York Public Li-
brary below 43d street and Green-
wich village, near 9th street and Sixth
avenue.

But out of the score or more of
suggestions offered, not one provided
for the elimination of the frame which
is both the commission most-
the cost. What the members of the
Board of Estimate want to know is
where the city is going to get \$20,-
000,000 or \$30,000,000 for the job,
and at the same time build the neces-
sary subways.

Morgan J. O'Brien, chairman of
the commission, stated that the law
requires the commission, after ap-
proval of their selection of a site, to
proceed forthwith to build from ap-
proved plans.

750 FOR ONE FINGER.
Jury Assesses Damages for Machinist
Hurt in Factory.

A sealed verdict brought in yester-
day by a Queens county jury in the
supreme court awarded Frank Glass,
of Long Island City, \$750 for the loss
of the index finger of his right hand.
Glass' finger was cut off in the ma-
chine shop of Lalance & Grosjean's
agateware factory.

Got \$7,500 From New York Life.
James McIntosh, general counsel
for the New York Life, was an in-
terested listener of yesterday's pro-
ceedings, and in the afternoon Super-
intendent Hochstadt had a long con-
ference with Darwin P. Kingsley, pre-
sident of that company. There was an
intimation yesterday that Hotchkiss
intended to delve deeper into doings
at Albany in past years, not only as
regards the fire insurance companies
as well.

PITTSBURG GRAFT
STILL SIZZLING HOT

(Continued from page 1.)

ATTACKS FAMILY WITH HAMMER

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 28.—
Oscar Peterson, a giant Swede, who
attacked his family with a hammer,
fatally injuring his wife, and seriously
wounding their three children. Pe-
erson then leaped from a second-story
window, but was chased by a mob of
100 persons, caught, and locked up.

ATTACKS FAMILY WITH HAMMER
PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 28.—
Oscar Peterson, a giant Swede, who
attacked his family with a hammer,
fatally injuring his wife, and seriously
wounding their three children. Pe-
erson then leaped from a second-story
window, but was chased by a mob of
100 persons, caught, and locked up.

TEA.
Why Wash
Tea Cups

if the tea to be used
in them is not itself
clean. The assurance
of clean tea is the
sealed foil package that
invariably pro-
tects delicious

White Rose
Ceylon Tea

A 10c Package Makes 40 Cups.

Arbeiter Kranken u. Sterbe Kasse
für die Ver. Staaten von America.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit
Fund of the United
States of America.

The above society was founded in
the year 1884 by workmen imbued
with the spirit of solidarity and So-
cialist thought. Its numerical strength
(at present composed of 84,000
members with \$4,100 male and 7,000
female members) is rapidly increas-
ing among workmen who believe
in the principles of the modern labor
movement. Workmen between 18
and 45 years of age may be admitted
to membership in any of the branches
upon payment of an initiation fee of
\$4.00 for the first class and \$2.00 for
the second class. Members belonging
to the first class are entitled to a sick
benefit of \$9.00 for 40 weeks and
\$1.00 for another 40 weeks, whether
continuous or with interruption. Mem-
bers belonging to the second class re-
ceive under the same circumstances
and length of time \$6.00 and \$2.00, re-
spectively. \$250 death benefit guaran-
teed to the beneficiaries of every mem-
ber, and the wives and unmarried
daughters of members between 18 and
45 years of age may be admitted to
the third class upon payment of an
initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly as-
sessments are levied upon the three
different classes of members of \$1.
75 cents each 25 cents respectively.
Members at large are not accepted,
but all candidates have to join exist-
ing branches. In cities and towns
where no branch exists, a new branch
may be formed by 15 workmen in
good health, and men adhering to the
above principles are invited to do so.
Address all communications to Wil-
liam Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1-3
Third Avenue, Room 3, New York City.

ASK GOD TO STOP
MT. ETNA'S ERUPTION

Superstitious Sicilians Kneel in Pray-
er as Volcano Again Threatens to
Destroy Their Homes.

CATANIA, March 28.—The eruption
from Mt. Etna increased today, and
might fell they had reached to
original violence.

The lava which had formed the
craters was expelled with such
that the masses were broken into
ments and buried to great depths.
Explosion followed explosion in
succession, and the rumbling of
great volcanic war almost incessant.
Pieces of lava and ashes were shot
over a wide area, causing much
and bringing terror to the people.

As a result of this the population
afternoon reformed their recon-
carrying images and holy relics
near the lava streams imploring
with characteristic Sicilian fervor
to avert the scourge that threatened
homes. The bells of the villages
tolling continuously tonight. The
superstitions among the people
that the clang of the bells would
fury of the volcanic discharges.

The authorities who yesterday
terminated the orders to evacuate
villages are now holding all the
wagons in readiness to convey the
to places of safety. However, to-
ever, there is no immediate danger
of the renewed eruptions the
of the lava streams is slow. The
struction of the remaining vineyard
chards and field crops seems im-
Many of the crops are already ruined.
Thousands of sightseers crowd
fields in order to view the lava at
range, and these persons have done
damage by trampling the growing
crops.

WOMAN HANGS THREE DAVES
Mrs. Ellen Torganson, of Chicago,
Suspended in Night of Passover.

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 28.—
though she had remained suspended
from a tree for three days in view
pedestrians and street car passen-
her in vain, the death of Mrs.
Torganson was not discovered
today.

The police believe the woman
committed suicide, as a note was
found near her which stated that
she had \$2,000 held in a
savings bank to be sent to relatives
in Sweden.

TWO SENTENCED FOR MURDER
NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 28.—
Joe Mitchell and Sophie Erickson
were sentenced to life imprisonment
and not less than twelve years re-
spectively today for the murder
of Bronislaw Kulvinskis.

FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE
110 N. 2d St., N. Y. City
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.
We handle all union made goods
at wholesale prices.

UNION LABEL
BOOT & SHOE
WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
INDUSTRY INC.
NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY
MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES
Do Not Buy ANY SHOES
No matter what its name, unless
it bears a plain and readable
impression of the UNION
STAMP.
All shoes without the Union Stamp
are always Non-Union.
Do not accept a y excuse for the
absence of the Union Stamp!
BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION
240 SUMNER STREET, BOSTON
John F. Tobin, President.
Chas. L. Balne, Sec.-Treas.

THE STATE CLOTHIERS, INC.
M. OSEK, Treasurer,
81 FLATBUSH AVENUE.
Your credit is good. Why not
open an account with us? A large
and select variety of fine ready-
to-wear clothing for gentlemen at
popular prices.

THE 563d Boy of The Call and our Ad-
GENT'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS
Union Label Goods
SIG. KLEIN and Assistants
60 AND 62 AVENUE, NE. 10TH ST. N. Y. TEL. 6025 STEUBEN.
Ladies' Shirtwaists with Union Label.
On account of some slight Laundry defects, will sell 200 doz. \$1.00
shirts at 95c.

White Rose
Ceylon Tea
A 10c Package Makes 40 Cups.

Arbeiter Kranken u. Sterbe Kasse
für die Ver. Staaten von America.

UNION LABEL
BOOT & SHOE
WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
INDUSTRY INC.
NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY
MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES
Do Not Buy ANY SHOES
No matter what its name, unless
it bears a plain and readable
impression of the UNION
STAMP.
All shoes without the Union Stamp
are always Non-Union.
Do not accept a y excuse for the
absence of the Union Stamp!

**\$65 Down
\$12 Per Month**

WILL YOU BE OUR GUEST SUNDAY, APRIL 3RD, ON OUR
FREE SPECIAL TRAIN
TO  **CENTRAL FARMS OF NEW JERSEY**

**5 Acres for
\$625**

GRAND OPENING SALE OF 5 ACRE FARMS

KNOWN AS SECTION NO. 2

CENTRAL FARMS OF NEW JERSEY

5 acres 200,000 square feet all high, dry cleared fertile soil, no scrub oaks or rocks, now planted with fine timothy hay. An ideal place for chicken raising or fruit farms.

67 minutes from Jersey City on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. We have 50 five acre farms and 10 two and a half acre farms. At this sale we will sell only 20 farms.

5 ACRES \$625

\$65 DOWN

\$10 PER MONTH

If you want an investment or you wish to own a piece of Uncle Sam's Real Estate, take advantage of this. Buy 5 acres. It will make money for you while you sleep. Never before have you had an opportunity to buy cleared ground for \$125 per acre. This is less than it actually cost 30 years ago to clear it from trees. If you want one of these farms be sure and take advantage of this opening sale. Only one farm sold to a purchaser. Real Estate speculators and brokers need not apply. 5 acres planted with apples will produce several thousand dollars per year. 5 acres devoted to chicken raising will produce \$5,000 worth of chickens per year. Come with us. Bring your friends. Railroad tickets are free.

We Will Also Sell Three 30 Acre Farms With Houses and Out-Buildings

W. C. REEVES & CO.
124 E. 23d Street,
New York City

Gentlemen:—

Please reserve free railroad tickets for your excursion next Sunday, April 3rd, to the Central Farms of New Jersey, Section No. 2. I will meet your representative at whether 23d or Liberty St. Ferries. Central R. R. of New Jersey, New York side, at 12.30 noon.

Name

Street and No.

City

REMEMBER

This is
SECTION No. 2.
26 Farms on
Section No. 1
Sold in 3 Weeks.
Don't miss
This Grand
Opening Sale
of Section No. 2.
Every Farm is
Planted With
A Good Crop
of Winter
Wheat.
Write Reserving
Tickets.

W. C. REEVES & COMPANY, 124 East 23d Street, Manhattan

Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

Contributions and communications to Mrs. Anita C. Block, 746 84th Street, New York City.

WOMAN'S COMMITTEE PLANS BIG EAST SIDE MEETING.

At the last regular meeting of the woman's committee of Local New York, Friday evening, April 15, was set for holding a Socialist meeting to be followed by a dance, at Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway. The object of this meeting is to get together those girls on the East Side who are eager both for sociability, and also to learn about Socialism. A regular women's club is to be organized with officers, regular meeting nights, and definite plans, both for work and play. The meeting will be called at 7:45 o'clock sharp, and doors will be closed promptly at 8:30, after which time no one will be admitted. The principal speaker will be William Mailly, who will tell the girls why they ought to unite into a Socialist club. The other speakers will be announced later. Mrs. Theresa Malkiel will act as chairman.

After the speeches are over and the club has been organized, there will be dancing and refreshments, and a general good time. The woman's committee urges the girls of the East Side to seize this opportunity of getting together and earnestly uniting so that they may learn the strength and the pleasure of united effort.

The special Socialist women's strike committee reported that it had formally dissolved and briefly presented its final report. This report is being amplified by Mrs. Bertha Mailly, and will, on its completion, appear in The Call.

The naturalization committee was increased to five members. Miss Rebecca Serber, Mrs. Clara G. Stillman and Mrs. Caroline Van Name having been added to Mrs. Carrie W. Allen and Miss Marie Oberlander. This committee will soon have a definite outline of work to report.

And last, but not least, it was decided to hold a second conference of Socialist women early in May, to consider the very important and already so much discussed question: "Is Separatist Work Necessary Within the Socialist Party for Women?" We shall consider this conference and its purpose more fully in a day or two.

WOMEN GET \$100,000 IN BOOTY

RICHMOND, Va., March 28.—Under the glare of a street lamp, yegsmen backed a wagon up to the door of the Richmond postoffice Saturday Sunday night, pierced the vault with steel drills and made off with more than \$100,000 in stamps and cash. A watchman in the building was undisturbed while the robbers entered through a street window and took the job. When a clerk opened the door today the robbery was discovered. Postoffice inspectors and city police with the footers must have used a sledge and wagon to get off with their booty. Cashier Harriott went to the country for the week's end, and is on his way back in response to hurried telegrams.

KILLED BEFORE HIS FAMILY.

Clarke, Aroused by Armed Revolver, Battles While Children Look On. PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 28.—George Clarke's head was blown off by a shotgun and Thomas Anderson was dangerously wounded by revolver shots in a duel which was witnessed by Mrs. Clarke and her nine children today at the Clarke's tenement in Bulwer street.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

A formal charge of murder was made yesterday against Dominick Capella, of 230 Van Buren street, Newark, who, on Saturday last, shot his mother, Mrs. Viola Capella, forty-four years old, inflicting a wound from the effects of which she died in St. James' Hospital.

JEROME GETS ADJOURNMENT.

His Motion to Put Over Poultry Trust Pleading One Week Granted. On motion of former District Attorney Jerome, Justice Goff, in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday adjourned until next Monday the pleading of the men indicted in the poultry trust investigation. Jerome argued that the indictments were so complicated that he could not determine within a week whether he would demur to them or enter a formal plea of not guilty.

"A Straight-from-the-Shoulder Blow AT THE HEART OF A GREAT WRONG."

"The Mills of Mammon"

By JAS. H. BROWER. 491 Pages Vellum De Luxe, Cloth, Illustrated. Price, \$1.50. The Greatest Indictment of Capitalism Ever Written.

It digs to the roots of our social sinning—exposes the WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC, the BURNING OF THE SUNDAY LAW, the INDUSTRIAL ANARCHY, the way that will delight you. It's realism is the last word—direct from cover to cover. The author has boldly stepped across the line that divides the "twaddle" from burning realism, and has written a powerful story dealing with big business, prostitution, the white slave trade, industry and politics, as seen by a great critic. We will mail this great propaganda story to you for \$1.50 (regular price \$1.50). Every reader of The Call should have this great story. ORDER NOW—DON'T WASTE A DAY!

Here's Another Book "The People's Hour."

By George Howard Gibson. Art Edition, Cloth, \$1.00.

The masses have found a voice in the author of "The People's Hour." THE ANCIENT ORDER OF INCOME TAKERS AND POVERTY MAKERS, TO THE LAST MAN, WILL BE JARRED BY IT. We will mail this splendid book of verse for 75c. Better order it with "THE MILLS OF MAMMON." Both post-paid for \$1.75. Order directly from The Call.

COMMISSION TO GET AFTER PULLMAN CO.

Interstate Commerce Board to Declare That Berth Rates Are Too High and Profits Outrageous.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The interstate commerce commission will hand down an opinion in a few days declaring that in many cases the Pullman sleeping car charges are excessive. The commission will assert also that the charges for upper berths should be less than for the more desirable lower berths, and, in addition, will tell of the evils of public service corporations adding their surplus to their capital.

The forthcoming opinion is expected to have an effect on the price of sleeping car accommodations, which has been the subject of much complaint for years. It is stated that the commission will report that the company can furnish the same service at one-half of the present charges and still declare reasonable dividends on its stock.

The decision, which will interest 13,000,000 persons, that being the number which annually patronize the sleeping cars, is to be given in connection with three complaints filed by George S. Loftus, of St. Paul, in the latter part of 1908. An investigation was made and a hearing held in Chicago in December of that year by Commissioner Franklin K. Lane. The allegations filed by Loftus were comprehensive and intended to cover the whole sleeping car question.

The complaint declared that sleeping car charges were "excessive, unreasonable, unjust and in violation of law." He filed with the commission evidence showing that a passenger pays \$2 a berth for the journey from St. Paul to Chicago, a distance of 410 miles, and \$1.50 for the same accommodations for a trip from St. Paul to Superior, 150 miles. In the judgment of Loftus, not more than \$1.50 for a lower and 75 cents for an upper berth should be charged on the journey between St. Paul and Chicago, while the St. Paul-Superior charge should not be more than \$1 for a lower and 50 cents for an upper berth.

RAILROADS BEATEN

Interstate Commerce Commission Orders Reduction in Freight Rates to Northwestern Millers.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The interstate commerce commission today ordered the lake and rail rates on flour from Minneapolis, Minn., to New York city, and the Atlantic seaboard reduced from 25 cents per 100 pounds to 21 1/2 cents, beginning May 10.

LEVI C. WEIR DEAD.

Former President of Adams Express Company Passes Away.

Levi C. Weir, chairman of the board of trustees of the Adams Express Company, died suddenly at the Plaza Hotel yesterday. Weir had been in poor health for several years and on that account resigned as president of the Adams Express Company and accepted the chairmanship of the board. He was about sixty-eight years old.

600 DUTCH FARMERS ARRIVE.

Six hundred Dutch farmers arrived yesterday on the Holland-American liner Nieuw Amsterdam from Rotterdam at Boulogne. They will go to Minnesota, Iowa and the Dakotas, where they will take farms.

SMITH GETS FIVE YEARS

Charity Worker, Convicted Twice Before, Is Sent Up the River for Forgery.

Sidney Smith, alias Sidney Adams, fifty years old, who has been connected with several charitable institutions in this city and Boston for several years, was sentenced yesterday to five years in state's prison for forgery by Judge Malone, in the Court of Criminal Sessions.

15 YEARS IN PRISON

Knittle, Convicted of Highway Robbery, Sent to Sing Sing by Judge Dike.

Merton Knittle, a clerk, twenty-two years old, of 814 Halsey street, Brooklyn, who was convicted of holding up and robbing Edward Hutter, a produce dealer, on February 16 last, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Dike in the Court of Criminal Sessions to fifteen years in Sing Sing.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—LONG ISLAND.

WOODSIDE \$5.00 DOWN. Just 200 lots located in this pretty village, close to all the new manufacturing plants, now being erected in and about Long Island City, 10 minutes to either 20th or 24th street, and 10 minutes to the city.

BIEDENKAPP BROS.

Have now for sale, or to let, very neat 5 and 6 room cottages; workman's choice. Office, 18 Washington St., Jamaica, N. Y.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

A—A WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER SELLS DIRECT TO RETAIL TRADE. FURNITURE MADE ON PREMISES. OUR REPUTATION IS GUARANTEED. 208 AND 202 EAST 70TH STREET. AND SOLD TO THE PUBLIC AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SCHOOLS.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL.

163-167 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Dr. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

AMSTERDAM AVE., 1458, near 123d St.—2 rooms, bath, private bath, hot water, gas, etc. \$21. Apply to 123d St. 1458.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

141TH ST., 200 W.—Large room, private bath, hot water, gas, etc. \$21. Apply to 141st St. 200 W.

LOCAL HUDSON COUNTY.

Local Hudson County, at its meeting last Saturday, passed resolutions favoring the New Jersey child labor law, and in addition there will be a traveling meeting which shall be arranged for different parts of the city on varying dates.

LOCAL HUDSON COUNTY.

Local Hudson County, at its meeting last Saturday, passed resolutions favoring the New Jersey child labor law, and in addition there will be a traveling meeting which shall be arranged for different parts of the city on varying dates.

NATIONAL.

J. Mahlon Barnes, national secretary, 150 Washington street, Chicago, wants the names and addresses of all Socialists and sympathizers in the following states at once: Georgia, North and South Carolina, Mississippi, Virginia and Delaware. A campaign organization is now under way in these states, and help is needed from all in sympathy with the cause.

RIG FIRE IN MOUNTAINDALE.

Little Village in Sullivan County, Nearly Wiped Out by Blaze.

NAVY FATAL IN TIMES OF PEACE

Eight More Victims Added to List of Men Slain by Accidents on U. S. Murder Boxes.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Eight men were killed last night in a gun explosion on board the protected cruiser Charleston at Olongapo, P. I. Rear Admiral John Hubbard, commander in chief of the Asiatic fleet, sent a preliminary report of the accident to the Navy Department today. The explosion was probably due to a premature discharge, which caused the breech plug of a 3-inch gun to blow out. The victims will be buried at Cavite, Admiral Hubbard has ordered a court of inquiry to determine the responsibility for the accident.

The dead are: Walter Amsted, seaman, of Trenton, Ill.; Mastie Barrett, ordinary seaman, of Cayce in Rock, Ill.; Ralph Barkman, ordinary seaman, of McKinley, Ind.; Harry Reeves Graden, ordinary seaman, of Chester, Pa.; Henry Almond Heator, seaman, of Smithland, Ky.; Philip John McKee, master at arms, third class, of Nanticoke, Pa.; Leo Remmel, ordinary seaman, of Omaha, Neb.; and Edward Albert Molin, private, Marine Corps, of Rockford, Ill.

The following are the chief recent fatalities: On January 19, 1908, aboard the United States ship with their cost in lives: On February 2, 1902, aboard the Kearsarge in West Indian waters, an explosion killed five men. On January 19, 1906, aboard the Massachusetts off Cuba Island, an explosion killed nine. On December 14, 1904, aboard the Massachusetts, also, an explosion killed three and scorched four men. On April 13, 1904, aboard the Missouri, off Pensacola, thirty-three men

\$5,000 FOR A KICK

Sam Hildreth, Noted Horseman, Must Pay That Amount for Painter's Injuries.

Judgment for \$5,000 was given yesterday against Samuel C. Hildreth, the well known horseman at Sheepshead Bay, and in favor of Theobald A. Severin, by a jury in Part VI of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Severin, who was a boss painter, was employed by Hildreth on August 31, 1907, to paint his home. The two had some misunderstanding as to the details of the work with the result, it is alleged, that Hildreth, after hearing abusive language upon the painter, kicked him in the stomach, inflicting permanent injuries.

HAFFEN LANDS JOB.

Deposed President of Bronx Made Street Commission Commissioner.

Louis F. Haffen, deposed president of the Board of the Bronx, has landed a job at last. Yesterday Corporation Counsel Watson announced that Haffen had been made a commissioner of assessment for the opening of East 174th street. Former Alderman Edward V. Handy, a political protégé of Haffen, was named for a similar job on a commission to acquire land for the extension of the public square at Moshulu avenue and Broadway.

Incidentally Haffen has organized a new political party known as the Home Rule Association. He has secured a charter from the state and proposes to convert the Bronx into a separate county.

On April 12, 1906, aboard the Kearsarge, in the Caribbean, six men were killed. On July 15, 1907, aboard the battleship Georgia in Massachusetts bay, six men were killed and fifteen were injured.

RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE:

1 Insertion, 75 per Line
2 Insertions, 150 per Line
3 Insertions, 225 per Line
Seven Words to a Line.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be continued. We will send you a copy of our Directory. Bring this copy to us at your next meeting. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 100 West 43rd Street, New York. Ready made to circulation and additional for this directory.

BROTHERHOOD OF MACHINISTS.

Telephone West 2000, 125 Park Ave., N. Y. Members of other Machinist Unions accepted. MEETINGS OF LODGES IN N. Y. DISTRICT.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS.

200 West 43rd St., N. Y. Meetings every Monday, 8 p. m. Local Union No. 497, West 43rd St., N. Y. Meetings every Wednesday, 8 p. m. Local Union No. 498, West 43rd St., N. Y. Meetings every Friday, 8 p. m.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Local Union No. 470, meets every Friday evening, at Labor Temple, 300 E. 14th St., N. Y. Local Union No. 471, meets every Friday evening, at Labor Temple, 300 E. 14th St., N. Y. Local Union No. 472, meets every Friday evening, at Labor Temple, 300 E. 14th St., N. Y.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF COOPERAGES AND WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Local Union No. 497, meets every Monday, 8 p. m. Local Union No. 498, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m. Local Union No. 499, meets every Friday, 8 p. m.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF COOPERAGES AND WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Local Union No. 497, meets every Monday, 8 p. m. Local Union No. 498, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m. Local Union No. 499, meets every Friday, 8 p. m.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF COOPERAGES AND WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Local Union No. 497, meets every Monday, 8 p. m. Local Union No. 498, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m. Local Union No. 499, meets every Friday, 8 p. m.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF COOPERAGES AND WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Local Union No. 497, meets every Monday, 8 p. m. Local Union No. 498, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m. Local Union No. 499, meets every Friday, 8 p. m.

The Call

Dedicated to the interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 442 Pearl Street, New York. W. W. Passage, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

In addition to the above rates subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage.

Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. 3. TUESDAY, MARCH 29. NO. 88.

WHY STOP AT OLD AGE PENSIONS?

The elementary truths of the Socialist criticism of present-day society are penetrating into ever wider circles. Statements of fact and generalizations from these facts that in former years were heard only from Socialist platforms are nowadays listened to, if not with assent at least with respect, at gatherings of the ultra-respectable.

Thus last Saturday, at a meeting of the League for Political Education, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise made a plea for an old-age pension law in this country, and his principal argument in behalf of such a law was to the effect that poverty is no longer an exceptional condition, which may be relieved by charity, but the normal condition of the working people, which can only be relieved by social action. To use the rabbi's own words:

The improvident were once reckoned among the devil's own poor, but today men can lay nothing by for a rainy day, because they have not enough for the dry days. Seeing that improvidence is a vice only of those who have, penury is now the normal condition of the masses. It is becoming more and more the lot of the worker who survives into old age. The old deluding distinction between the devil's poor and God's poor must pass away and we must face poverty and misery as symptoms of social disease, or stigmata of social crime, and these must be remedied socially.

One may take exception to some of the terms used by the reverend doctor. Poverty and misery are symptoms of social disease, or of social crime, only if we regard the entire capitalist system as a vast disease and a huge crime. Now, we have no objection to anybody's regarding it in that light. But then he would also have to regard feudalism, slavery, and cannibalism in the same light.

It is plain that this would not help us in the least in the understanding of these social phenomena, nor would it help us in devising ways and means for putting an end to them, though it would help us in relieving our feelings concerning them.

The fact is, of course, that capitalism, like feudalism and slavery, is not a social crime or a social disease. That is to say, it does not denote an abnormal condition of human society. Like feudalism and slavery, capitalism is a system of society based upon the exploitation of the many by the few. And just as the feudal and slave systems had special evils of their own for the exploited many, the capitalist system also develops evils peculiar to itself. And one of the worst evils under which the laboring masses now groan is not merely poverty, which was their lot also under earlier systems of exploitation, but the insecurity of existence and the inability to provide for their old age even by the most provident.

Rabbi Wise and presumably also many among those who listened to him last Saturday have come to recognize this fact. They no longer look upon poverty as the result of improvidence, but as the normal condition of the laboring masses under capitalism. Hence they advocate an old-age pension law. But is it not pertinent to ask, Why do they stop at this point? Why do they not also work for the abolition of a social system, the normal products of which are growing poverty and misery for ever increasing masses of the people? Why do they not range themselves with those who work for the abolition of every form of oppression and every form of exploitation of man by man?

NEGRO DISFRANCHISEMENT IN MARYLAND

Seven years ago an amendment to the constitution of Maryland aiming at the disfranchisement of the negroes was rejected by a popular majority of more than thirty-three thousand.

In the last state campaign another amendment by which more than eighty per cent of the negroes, as well as a large number of the whites, would have been disfranchised was defeated by a majority of more than fifteen thousand.

But notwithstanding these expressions of the popular will, the Democratic party machine of Maryland is reported to have resolved upon disfranchising the negroes, and thus nullifying the Fifteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, by refusing to register negroes in local and state elections.

The Republican leaders of Maryland profess the inability of their party to defeat the bill in the legislature. But they talk of fighting the law in the courts, and of carrying the contest even to the United States Supreme Court.

They may possibly do so. The Republicans never shrink from making political capital out of the misfortunes of the negroes by putting themselves forward as their champions. In their heart of hearts, however, the Republican leaders are perfectly willing to see the negroes, as well as the poor whites, disfranchised throughout the former slave states. These leaders hope to break the solid Democratic South after the elimination of the negro as a factor in Southern politics.

Roosevelt and Taft have been working hard, to conciliate toward the Republican party the ruling oligarchy of the former slave states by sacrificing the interests of the negroes. The Republican leaders of Maryland are certain to follow in the footsteps of Roosevelt and Taft.

In fact, several Republican state senators of Maryland are reported as predicting that the enactment of the law disfranchising the negroes will redound to the advantage of their party. These Republican senators say that the Democrats have for years past been living on the issue of negro disfranchisement, and that so soon as that question will be out of the way thousands of Democratic voters will become Republican voters.

In view of these considerations, no genuine or determined opposition to the disfranchisement bill can be expected on the part of the Republican party. The political fate of the negroes of Maryland seems to be sealed, unless all the liberal-minded citizens of the state, irrespective of party, can be aroused and a widespread popular agitation is inaugurated to defeat the schemes of the politicians of both capitalist parties.

Here is an opportunity for the Socialists of Maryland to push themselves to the front as the champions of political equality and the most determined opponents of all race discriminations.

THE GREAT GULLIVER IN WASHINGTON.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

If you want to understand what is happening these days in Washington read again Dean Swift's "Gulliver's Travels."

The Dean must have had in mind the present situation in Washington when he told of Gulliver's Voyage to Lilliput.

You remember how the tiny men of Lilliput found one morning the great giant Gulliver stretched over their land. You remember how they gathered in a multitude to look at that extraordinary Man-Mountain.

He was asleep, and as he lay there two or three million Lilliputians tied him fast to the ground.

They then built a great scaffold upon which their mighty monarch could ascend to properly view the strange creature.

Once the giant moved and the Lilliputians were terribly frightened so that they shot arrows into him until he felt as if a multitude of mosquitoes had bitten him.

At last the Emperor of Lilliput mustered up enough courage to walk up the right leg of Gulliver with about a dozen of his retinue and make a long speech in his ear about the affairs of Lilliput.

You may remember also the brave little colonel who was left as a guard over the enormous Gulliver and the time when some of his army shot arrows into the giant.

The colonel ordered six of these insurgents to be seized and delivered into the hands of the giant who put five of them into his coat pocket and made a face at the sixth as if he would eat him.

The poor insurgent screamed terribly

and even the colonel and his officers were much distressed when they saw Gulliver take out his penknife, but the giant soon set them at ease, for he cut the strings that bound the little fellow and then put him gently on the ground and let him run away.

He treated the rest in the same manner, taking them one by one out of his pocket to cut their bonds and let each of them run away, and so the soldiers and the people were thoroughly delighted at this mark of the great giant's kindness.

Finally a manifesto was issued by the most mighty Emperor of Lilliput.

He decided that the Man-Mountain should confine his walks to the principal highroads and never to walk or lie down in a meadow or field of corn.

"While on the roads the Man-Mountain must take the utmost care not to trample upon the bodies of any of our loving subjects," the Emperor said, "their horses or carriages, nor take any of our subjects into his hands without their own consent."

When Gulliver had agreed to these things he was set free to do what he would.

Re-reading this very delightful old story of good Dean Swift one is reminded of the insurgents against Cannon.

Uncle Joe has been lying sprawled out all over Washington for many years. He has been a Man-Mountain that all the little Republicans bowed down to and worshipped.

They feared his power, took his orders and did his bidding.

He was a czar, a Gulliver, that ruled a nation of Lilliputians. He had mys-

terious relations with all the powers of the financial world, so that Uncle Joe became mighty and all men looked with wonder upon him.

But at last this Man-Mountain became so powerful and arrogant that he began to destroy the pastures, the meadows and cornfields of the little Lilliputians.

In other words, the big interests began to do business through Uncle Joe only and forgot to feed all the little fish that swam in the aquarium at Washington.

And so now the little fish have revolted. They sent a chief insurgent with a bodyguard to walk up Uncle Joe's right leg to deliver unto the Man-Mountain a message.

They told him that they wanted him to be good and kind, that he should not destroy their fields and harvests, nor become a monopolist, that he should be a democrat.

They said they, too, must have a share in the good things of life and that Uncle Joe should observe certain rules of decency and equity.

And Uncle Joe, kind Man-Mountain that he is, has given the insurgents a Magna Charta of liberty and promised that they shall not be excluded from the good things of life.

They will hereafter be consulted in the affairs of administering the nation and they will get their reward.

So dear friends if you want to understand what has happened in Washington get a copy of Dean Swift's "Gulliver's Travels." You will learn there more of what is today happening in Washington than the newspapers dare to print.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

LOUIS WETMORE RESENTS UNJUST CRITICISM.

Editor of The Call: May I thank you heartily for your explanatory footnote to Comrade Phelps Stokes' letter criticizing my article entitled "The General Strike and the Social Revolution?" As you explained, "not a word in that article was derogatory to the Philadelphia general strike." Far from wishing to criticize this, I am a firm believer in the step taken by the Philadelphia labor organizations, and have contributed to the fight as far as my means permit.

Although I have reread my article four times since perusing Mr. Stokes' letter in your paper this morning, I find no basis for his attack on your judgment and my article.

A couple of quotations from my article may, perhaps, clear the atmosphere, and show to our critic that he has totally misinterpreted the spirit of my paper: (1) I say in the last paragraph but two: "Now the general strike (and remember that I have been, and am, considering it as a means of bringing about the social revolution)" (2) and in a paragraph about half way down the second column, I state: "My first objection to the general strike as a means of obtaining industrial democracy."

These two quotations, in which I expressly qualify my criticism of the general strike, ought to show Comrade Stokes quite clearly that my article was no attack on the present Philadelphia general strike.

Seen from the correct point of view, my paper far from containing any thing objectionable to the "rag body of Socialists," is supported by such Comrades as Kautsky, Bebel, Liebknecht, Jaures, Hardie, and others of equal prominence.

In conclusion, may I state that when in my article I said that what we needed most in the Socialist movement was "the truth as each man sees it," I was mistaken? Since reading Comrade Stokes' letter, I have changed my mind. What we need most is that Socialists, ere they stand up as critics, carefully read the articles and books they see fit to criticize. Much of our paltry squabbling would be eliminated in this way. It shows either great carelessness or gross misinterpretation on Mr. Stokes' part to hold up my article as a scorn upon the ground of statements that never appeared in it. It grows more serious, too, Comrade Editor, when he criticizes you and your splendid paper from baseless objections.

I speak strongly on this subject because I feel strongly, and I hope, hereafter, that our Comrade-critic will, for the sake of fellowship and our cause, cease kicking up dust over statements that were never made.

LOUIS WETMORE.
Katonah, N. Y., March 24, 1910.

OH, YOU KNOCKERS!

Editor of The Call: Will The Call print a letter from a "rank outsider"? Of course, you will.

I am not a Socialist. I don't even know the A B C of Socialism that Frank Bohn writes so beautifully and bewilderingly about, and yet I do know that you are all "good fellows" and I like you.

I get The Call every morning, and enjoy it. But what I don't enjoy is the "knock" that comes in every copy. What is the object of all this hammering? Robert Hunter gets his regularly.

I understand Hunter's writings and find much pleasure in reading them, but I can't understand Frank Bohn's "knock." I understand Louis Wetmore's article, but I can't understand J. G. Phelps Stokes' "knock." I also understand Hunter's "Why Not Ourselves," and I am wondering if some fellow will get along now and rap that article, so as to further confuse this "outsider," who is just beginning to nibble at the Socialist's tea-biscuit.

The next "knock" in order will probably say that this correspondent is carrying around on her shoulder a piece of solid Gibraltar. Maybe so, but believe me, there's a rift in it, and a few wee shins get through.

ANNE WRIGHT.
Brooklyn, N. Y., March 24, 1910.

GOOD ADVICE TO PREACHERS!

Editor of The Call: A minister of the gospel is reported to have said last Sunday, in the course of his sermon: "Any man in normal times who makes a living if he wanted to." Well, what is a living? This minister, I will say, at a venture, is paid \$2,000 per annum and house rent. Without venturing much, I will say that the average wages paid in Winston-Salem do not exceed \$200 per annum per worker, minus house rent. So the minister has \$2,000 per annum and house rent for living purposes and the worker has \$200 per annum less house rent for living purposes. Now, a living to one means ten times more than to the other with house rent thrown in.

Of course, this minister is paid more than the average minister. But the average minister in Winston-Salem will receive in pay and house rent three times as much as the average worker to live on. The followers of "Him who had not where to lay his head" should be careful in these days and times in making such assertions. He had better study not less of theology but more of sociology. Let him ask himself how it is that he happens to be able to live three times as well as the men and the women who do the work of the world. Let him inquire into the sources from which his pay—his living—comes.

Now, Mr. Editor, bear well in mind that I am not saying that the ministers are being paid too much. I wish they could be paid so that no fear of want could come nigh them. But what I want to point out is that men who get three times as much as the average workers to live on have no right to open their mouths about living to the worker till the worker shall have reached the average living of such men. Suppose the average of ministerial pay was brought to \$200, minus house rent? I am afraid, sir, that many would say "woe is me if I preach the gospel," and not "woe is me if I preach not the gospel!"

Now, sir, can the \$2,000-per-annum-and-house-rent-free preacher have much in common with the poor \$200-minus-house-rent wage-worker?

And, too, if our minister had given the matter a little thought he would have

THE REV. J. WESLEY HILL.

By JOHN M'CORNISH.

I am the victim of a chronic ailment of a mild sort for which I have not been able to find a name, though I have no doubt the mental specialists know all about it, and have it properly tagged and listed.

It is probably one of those "phobia" maladies, as it chiefly manifests itself in an extreme aversion to "rushing into print." I don't think it is dangerous—at least, my friends assure me it is not.

In spite of my misfortune, however, I have on a few occasions conquered my feelings and sent a few lines for publication—in the interests of decency and the "square deal." And I regret to say that, owing to a perfectly natural and perfectly innocent action on my part a short time ago, I find myself in a situation at the present time where I feel called upon to say a few words to the Comrades concerning a matter which is likely to puzzle them somewhat, if they are not advised.

To begin: A few weeks ago there appeared in the religious news columns of the newspapers an announcement to the effect that the Rev. John Wesley Hill, the presiding genius of the Metropolitan Temple at Seventh Avenue and 14th Street, had decided that we Socialists had been carrying things too far recently, and that he was, therefore, about to begin a war against us. The war was to commence promptly at 8 o'clock on the following Sunday evening with a sermon by Dr. Hill, in which he was to expose Socialism to the world for the wicked thing it is. Other sermons were to follow on other Sunday evenings until Socialism should be as dead as a door nail.

Dr. Hill, we learned, was to be ably assisted by Edward Moffatt, a gentleman who, it was announced, had been in his day a horny-handed son of toil—by wit, a bricklayer—but who is now an editor of some kind of a trade paper or magazine.

Now, that kind of an announcement just tickles a Socialist to death. If there is any one thing he delights in more than another it is to have somebody declare war against him. Our anti-Socialist friends cannot understand this, but there is no mystery about it when the causes for it are known.

The Socialists of this country are, nearly all, men who have changed their allegiance from one or another of the older parties; and they have changed because, having lost faith in the honesty or the efficiency of their party, or both, they have themselves been too honest to play the hypocrite by remaining in it.

Men are prone to measure other men by their own yardsticks, and Socialists being no exception to the rule, it usually happens that on such an announcement as that above noted the average Socialist pictures to himself an opponent of his own kind; thoroughly honest, thoroughly earnest in his belief about Socialism, but whose very honesty will, the Socialist believes, compel him to treat the subject fairly; to give his Socialist opponent a chance to be heard in his own defense, and—there is always the possibility—will also bring him over to Socialism if he can only be helped to see straight. Naturally, Socialists welcome a declaration of war against them.

Let it be said, to the credit of human nature, that the Socialist's idea of his opponent is nearly always the correct one. In fact, it is common experience that Socialists leave the hall in which a debate has been held with a greatly increased feeling of respect and admiration for the men who have been most strenuous in opposing them. Occasionally, however, the man falls so far short of what Socialists look for and have come to expect in an opponent that it becomes necessary to put them on guard against him; and, I regret to say, such is the case with this Rev. John Wesley Hill.

How it happens that it is up to me to give the warning is an easy one. I saw the announcements in the newspapers, and, like the other Socialists, I felt somewhat grateful toward Dr. Hill for commencing the war. It seemed that I ought to give him such help as I could in his venture; and, seeing that he had furnished the other necessary paraphernalia of carnage, the least I could do was to attend the opening battle in the capacity of a spy. Dr. Hill couldn't very well open his war without an enemy, anyhow, and I did not want to see him disappointed.

So, being entirely ignorant of Dr. Hill's character and personality, I went to the Metropolitan Temple on the opening night of the much heralded onslaught and had an experience I shall not soon forget.

When I came out into God's fresh air, after that first meeting, and began to realize that the words I had heard and the things I had done had been said and done in an edifice dedicated to the service of God, I wanted to go right home and take a bath.

Notwithstanding my almost uncontrollable disgust at this first performance to the Rev. Hill, the fear of doing an injustice, by ascribing to viciousness what might have been ignorance, compelled me to choke down my feelings on the following Sunday evening, and again risk the Metropolitan Temple in order to assure myself, I think, after my second experience, I am qualified to give an expert opinion on John Wesley Hill—dubbed "Reverend," if you please!

Of Dr. Hill's assistant, Mr. Moffatt, little need be said. He, of course, had nothing to say in the conduct of the two meetings at which I was present. In spite of some very obvious defects and mannerisms in speech and gesture, he managed to deliver a fairly neat and effective address. He had also furnished himself with some statistics which went to bolster up some of his arguments, and, altogether, he impressed me as being a well-meaning but ill-informed man, who was doing his best in what was for him a trying situation.

As a speaker, Mr. Moffatt passed muster creditably, but he has a right to be seriously offended at the party or parties who persuaded him to take the stand as a debater. When the first question went over the rail Mr. Moffatt began to wilt; at the second he went to pieces; and only the summary termination of the meeting by Dr. Hill (one of that gentleman's sly tricks) saved him from an embarrassing situation. At the meeting on the following Sunday evening, Dr. Hill had made careful provision against a similar "contretemps," by having the "extempore" questions from the audience already written out on cards, with the proper answers to them. It was "rich."

Now, I wish to say most positively that my condemnation is only for Dr. Hill, and not at all for his unfortunate congregation, or for the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which the Metropolitan Temple belongs.

I attended a Methodist Sunday school in my boyhood, in preference to the schools of my own denomination, and a great part of my early religious training was received there. I am aware of the sterling virtues of that great body of good-living, God-fearing men and women who make up the Methodist communion, and it is far from my purpose to charge them with the misdoings of an impostor. On the contrary, I am inclined to think that if they were fully aware of the real character of the clown who is now masquerading as a clergyman under their license at the Metropolitan Temple, his incumbency there would be a very brief one, and the manner of its ending very unceremonious.

Now, for the benefit of Rev. John Wesley Hill, let me make a few remarks.

I don't object to being called a "revolutionist." I am rather proud of the name, as I am of the fact. But when a man deliberately tells me that I am a "bloody" revolutionist, as John Wesley Hill did, I simply tell him that he is a bloody liar.

I am ready to debate the question of confederation with any honest opponent—being a believer in confederation when that becomes necessary to the public welfare, and no other course is open. But when I am told that because I believe in confederation I am unpatriotic and un-American by a man who pretends to hold up Abraham Lincoln—the greatest confederationalist of the ages—as a great American patriot, then I tell that man he is not honest.

When, in the face of my most solemn declaration that I am not opposed to religion, but am a regular attendant at a Christian church; that I am not opposed to the institution of marriage, being myself a married man; and that I do not desire to destroy any homes except those slum "homes" that are unfit for animals, much less for human beings; and those other "Fifth Avenue" homes where American girls are taught that the aristocratic vermin that infest Europe make better husbands than American workmen; when I repeat, in the face of all this, a man will

stand up in a pulpit and use all his powers of oratory to prejudice his unfortunate congregation against me and my Comrades of the Socialist party by accusing us of all these things, then I tell that man that he is a vicious and unscrupulous scoundrel.

Furthermore, when a Christian (?) minister stands up in the hearing of his congregation and screams out in a paroxysm of rage that Socialists should be taken out and hanged by the neck; and that if there is no one else to pull the rope, he himself, is ready to pull it—why, I simply tell that man that he is a dangerous criminal whose proper place is in jail wearing stripes, and not in a Christian pulpit wearing the livery of a Christ.

And, if the general conference, or the other authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church, or the district attorney or grand jury of New York county, care to inquire further into this attempt of the Rev. John Wesley Hill to incite his hearers to murder and bloodshed there should be little difficulty in procuring the necessary evidence to convict him; as several hundred citizens heard him, to their disgust, including the present writer.

I need hardly say further, I imagine I have said enough to show the Comrades the sort of person they have to deal with in the Rev. John Wesley Hill. But I should like, to drop a hint to Dr. Hill, and one to the Comrades as well.

I would advise Dr. Hill to procure a copy of the April issue of Success Magazine. It is now on the newsstands. By a singular coincidence, which looks as if it must have been specially arranged for his benefit, there is an article therein which will well repay him for a close study. The article is by Orison Sweet Murden, and its title is "The Plight of the Liar."

I would merely ask my Comrades to bear in mind the fact that there are men, and animals, who will not fight fair. They refuse to abide by the rules of civilized warfare, and habitually resort to weapons that are barred to an honorable belligerent. To refuse a combat with one of these does not lower any man in the esteem of his fellows.

The bravest man living, if he is also a wise man, will run from a polecat. New York, March 22, 1910.

A VISION.

By W. E. P. French.

I dreamed last night that the Day of Judgment had arrived. Several duodecimens of the lates appeared with commendable alacrity (probably tired of being dead) and I deeply regret to have to say it) a very large proportion of them had prehensile tails. There was about a billion and a half of the quack; I was one of the lot, but I was not too quack—not E. D. Q., so to speak—for I have a different nature, so I lurked in a handy and secluded hole until the sheep were separated from the goats.

Later, having once been a Wall Street "lamb" (to whom the financial wind was not tempered in direct ray to my shearing), I slipped, quite unobtrusively, in among the muttons.

It was a well-dressed crowd of Southsides (part of it au naturel) and I was glad I had on silk pajamas.

We soared upward to the regions of the blest. Flitting here and there, I began to take stock of the personality of my fellow angels elect. There were kings and priests and soldiers; misers, money lenders and millionaires; women that looked like a cross between a model for the altogether and a jeweler's window; and every rich, powerful, predatory human I ever read or heard of.

On the highest seat in Paradise sat a beautiful, bald, benignant being clamoring for dividends, and trying to get the sun into an oil can.

I flew back to the gate and asked Saint Peter what had become of the poor and meek. He led me to the edge, pointing downward. I saw a world, denuded of its forests, its coal, its oil, its water, and all franchises, rolling, black and cold, beneath me. On it were interminable, squirming layers of humble, ragged and hungry humanity. Beside me the Keeper of the Keys murmured absently (and I fancied apologetically): "blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth"—what the trusts have left of it."

seen that his statement was not so much that, as a matter of fact, he said that the reason that there was so little is because there is so much on an average, a man without a living, ready to take the work of the workers who may do more for their work. Were that every strike for higher wages and better conditions would succeed?

I would suggest that all the people who get out assertions of the kind before "Poverty," by Robert Hunter. Why is it, in a world of superfluous and everything that can be done human necessity and comfort, that the people (and they are the people who produce this superfluous) are poor?

J. P. TAYLOR
Winston-Salem, N. C., March 23, 1910.

HUNTER AND HIS CRITICS.

Editor of The Call: What a heavy load it must carry all that Frank Bohn has to say about Socialism! And poor Hunter—how perfectly dreadful must feel! I should feel like crawling into a hole and pulling the plug of the hole in after me.

And yet, a lot of us who don't say better will keep right on thinking that Hunter's "piffle" is a very desirable part of The Call. We do so on believing that capital will be after the capitalist has been exposed, and we shall continue to believe that it is the chief object of mutual agreement called government to adjust, maintain and promote a correlation of industrial affairs will "abolish poverty and unemployment and labor in one class."

It is for just that purpose that a Socialist. It is not clear that Bohn's letter why he is a Socialist, what he expects from Socialism, is clear, though, that his head is in the clouds and that his legs are not enough to reach the earth.

Come, Comrades, let's stop criticizing one another, and devote our efforts to planning what to do and to do it for the realization of the operative commonwealth.

JONATHAN C. FIERCE
Brooklyn, N. Y., March 23, 1910.

II.

Editor of The Call: Our Socialist fanatics remind me of Don Quixote, and I am afraid they get as much out of their war as "fighting for the cause" as did the wise knight fighting the windmills. Can't our dreamers understand that there will never be a day after the social revolution, and that we are going through the beginning of the social revolution even now?

Every Socialist knows, or ought to know, that Socialism is a growth, and will only come gradually, through social reforms. Why, then, do our fanatics tearing and pulling at the tender roots and do not give the plant a chance to grow?

Yes, Comrade Hunter is perfectly correct in his assumption that you will still have capitalism under Socialism, that is, at least, for many years to come, as the mass production will not be socialized at the same time.

Dear fanatics, read our Socialist platform, and you will see that if we get all our program called off and this is a long way off—we will still have some industries that will be monopolized but open to competition for a good long while. When, oh, when, will our fanatics open their dreamy eyes and stop throwing babies at our liberal minded Comrades? Don't they understand that this hurts our movement and gives our opponents the opportunity to talk about the "fratry-seven varieties," etc.?

Fratrally yours,
ANNA RAPPOZ
North Adams, Mass., March 23, 1910.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE AND PUBLIC.

Two statements are passing rounds of the daily press, called for by the Philadelphia strike, and need some correction. One is that a sympathetic strike is practically war against the community, and therefore wholly unjustifiable. The other is that we must not forget that great traction companies are often engaged all the time in a war against the community! And if the community is so indifferent that it allows corporate wealth to carry on such warfare against the public welfare from year to year unchecked, we need not shed many tears when the criminally negligent community gets to inconvenience it. It would be the war waged by wealth, the sympathetic strike would have little cause, inconvenience the public in order to protect their rights. The other statement needing correction is that the strikers must be made to see that the general public has sacred rights that must not be violated. But the things exist because the general public has ignored its obligation to the people of Philadelphia (ought to be fer. They have been too long corrupt and contented.) It is no time to bluster about public rights. If the public had been attending to its duties, these evils would never have arisen.—Chicago Unity.

TO LABOR.

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman. Shall you complain who feed the world? Who clothe the world. Who house the world? Shall you complain who are of the world.

Of what the world may do? As from this hour You are your power The world must follow you.

The world's life hangs on your hand! Your strong right hand! Your skilled right hand! You hold the whole world in your hand.

See to it what you do! Or dark or light, Or wrong or right, The World is made by you!