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The New York Call

The Weather.

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Vol. 3—No. 95.

NEW YORK—TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1910.

PITTSBURG GRAFT JURY ILLEGAL?

Attorney's Attorney Says Foreman Nesbit Hasn't Qualified to Serve.

INDICTMENTS MAY BE QUASHED

Attorney's Proceedings Reveals Pact Among Lawyers to Charge All Grafters \$2,000 Each for a Defense.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 4.—There is a chance that the sensational graft developments in the investigation at Pittsburgh may all be set aside through declaring the special grand jury illegal.

Attorney William J. Brennan, counsel for indicted Councilmen O'Brien, Kearns, Haering and Moran, today in open court demanded the quashing of all indictments against his clients, on the ground that Harrison Nesbit, foreman of the grand jury, is not really a citizen and taxpayer of Allegheny county, hence not qualified to sit on the grand jury.

Nesbit, who is president of the Bank of Pittsburgh, having been elected about January 1, was formerly a national bank examiner here. Brennan claims Nesbit never sought to establish a residence in Pittsburgh until some months ago, that he was only recently assessed, has never paid a cent of taxes, hence is not a "qualified elector" as required of a grand jurymen.

There were many interesting confessions before the court today. Former Councilman Leader P. L. Kearns came before the bar and admitted that he had not only taken money for his own vote, but had distributed money among other voters. He pleaded guilty to not having paid out all the money given him for distribution among other councilmen.

MAY TIE-UP FERRIES

Pilot's Strike Likely to Involve Big Passenger Craft of Stubbhorn Railroads.

The ferry pilots, according to officers of the Masters and Pilots' Association, are likely to strike at any time in sympathy with the tugboat pilots of the Lehigh Valley, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Baltimore and Ohio, and the Central New Jersey railroads. They are waiting for expert legal advice as to their rights.

Meetings of a special committee of seven composed of one man each from each district, were held secretly yesterday at which the calling of a strike of the ferry pilots was debated.

BARNES FOUND GUILTY.

Noah H. Barnes, former president of the Cottonwood Creek Copper Company, was found guilty last night by the jury before Justice Goff in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, of grand larceny in the first degree. He was accused of stealing \$20,000 of the cash assets of the copper company. Barnes will be sentenced on Thursday.

GOMPERS SAYS TAFT WANTS VINDICATION

WASHINGTON, April 4.—President Taft's strong desire for the enactment of the Moon injunction bill is believed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to be due to his wish for vindication.

"Mr. Taft, while serving on the bench," said Gompers today, "was one of the first judges to issue an injunction against labor, and his reason for pushing the Moon bill now is to legalize his actions by placing such injunctions upon the statute books of the United States."

"According to my way of thinking, the President's attitude now is a natural one, whether or not the bill carries out the letter and intent of the last Republican platform.

HOW \$5,000 WAS SPENT IN 1909

Check Drawn to Sheldon—Doesn't Know Who Got It—'Anti-Compact' Bill Comes Up.

An effort to find out just where a payment of \$5,000, made by the New York board of fire underwriters after the legislative session of 1909 went, occupied the entire time of Superintendent Hotchkiss at the insurance hearing yesterday.

Although William H. Buckley in his testimony declared that he had not received any money from Sheldon since 1905, nor had done any active work at Albany for the insurance interests, correspondence that has been read shows that Buckley after a quiet period of several years suddenly did become somewhat active in that season.

There were two bills introduced that year which interested the fire underwriters here very much. One was the so-called Gratam-Hamm liquidation bill, a measure promoted by the insurance department under Superintendent Hotchkiss giving the superintendent power to wind up the affairs of insurance companies which did not show a standing conforming with legal requirements. The other bill was the regular yearly anti-compact bill, "our annual message," as Sheldon in his correspondence, referred to it once, which last year was put in by Senator Grady.

Former President E. H. A. Corrao, of the Home Insurance Company, who was the vice chairman of the New York board of fire underwriters' legislative committee last year, identified a check which the committee had paid to Sheldon on September 1. It was for \$5,000.

DIDN'T ASSESS OWN PROPERTY, OH, NO!

Three Members of Department of Taxes Are Charged With Violating Their Oaths of Office.

According to a report that leaked out at the City Hall yesterday, three members of the Department of Taxes and Assessments have been trying to get rich at the city's expense, or rather, trying to keep what riches they have without paying taxes thereon.

Richard A. Homeyer, David L. Godley and Michael J. Dugan have been charged with violating their oaths of office. It appears that the property belonging to Homeyer was under-assessed by Godley, the valuation being put at \$3,500, and that when proceedings against the men were instituted, the expert stated that the property was worth \$18,000.

DANA REFUTED.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, leader of the Woman Suffrage party, announced yesterday afternoon that the party canvass of the 21st Assembly district, in which an agent of Assemblyman Charles A. Dana discovered only one woman who admitted that she wished to vote, has resulted in an addition of 110 names to the list of fighters for franchise.

MORE NAVAL EXPENSE

U. S. is to Pay \$20,000 for Damage Done by Murder Boxes in Times of Peace.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—An omnibus bill containing claims aggregating \$20,000 resulting from damage to privately owned vessels in collision with warships was favorably reported today by the house committee on claims upon the recommendation of Secretary of the Navy Meyer.

Alfred Gwance Vanderbilt will get \$265.47 if the committee's recommendations go through. His sailing yacht Caprice collided with a naval barge in the harbor at Newport, R. I., May 21, 1907. The claims committee thinks the Caprice was damaged to the extent named.

After waiting three years Thomas P. Curran, of San Francisco, may get \$78. His yawl Hippie bumped into the Frisco yard fireboat Leslie that long ago.

MILWAUKEE SEEMS SURE FOR SEIDEL

Whole Socialist Ticket Seems Likely to Sweep Wisconsin City at Today's Election.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 4.—Victor Berger, of the Socialist party, is likely to win a victory for Socialism in the Milwaukee city election tomorrow.

The campaign, which closes tonight, bids fair to result in a Social-Democratic victory, giving Milwaukee the first Socialist mayor to be elected by any American city of metropolitan size. Emil Seidel is the candidate of the party for mayor, but Berger is the real brains of the party in Milwaukee.

Contending himself with running for office as alderman-at-large, he has managed the campaign of Seidel with such success that the Republicans are fearful that they will be beaten at the polls tomorrow despite their continued demand for a "patriotic repudiation" of the Socialists.

Philadelphia Joint Keeps Open. PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—The Consolidated Stock Exchange of Philadelphia, some of whose members were arrested Saturday on a charge of conspiracy in connection with the crusade against alleged bucket shops in the District of Columbia, was open for business as usual today.

KOSHER MEAT RIOTS

Bayonne Women Won't Stand for Raise of From 2 to 5 Cents a Pound.

There were a number of small riots in the Centreville section of Bayonne, which has a large Jewish population, yesterday, because the kosher butchers raised the price of meats from 2 to 5 cents a pound, explaining that the wholesale prices had been jacked up again.

Women excited and bare-headed ran from their homes as soon as they heard of the increase, and in scores they surrounded the butcher shops, giving their opinion in strong language and threatening the butchers.

INSTALL KNITTERS

Will Hold Meeting Tonight as Local 724 of the United Textile Workers.

The Brooklyn Knitters' Union will hold an installation meeting at Liederkrantz Hall, Manhattan avenue and Meserole street, at 8 o'clock tonight.

They have been independent for a long time because of their being a radical organization, but seeing the class-consciousness of the textile workers, displayed in the recent Philadelphia general strike, has led them to apply for a charter to the United Textile Workers of America.

TELEGRAPH CO. NOT TO BLAME

Western Union Refuses to Be Responsible for Supplying Quotations to Bucketshop Operators.

GOT RENTAL OF \$300,000 A YEAR

Government Expects to Land Rest of Swindlers Under Indictment Today—Boggs Surrenders.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, which received an annual rental of about \$200,000 a year from the three concerns, whose members have been indicted by the federal grand jury on charges of operating bucket shops, refuses to take the responsibility for supplying stock quotation service to the bucket shops, and puts the matter up to the New York Stock Exchange, saying that the service is given only to such concerns as have secured the approval of the Stock Exchange.

At the same time Richard E. Preusser and Leo Mayer, of the firm of E. S. Boggs & Co., laugh at the government's assertion that evidence that they bucketted orders was obtained by tapping their wires, and ask why, if the wires were tapped, the government has not brought into the case the name of the stock exchange firm which is alleged to have supplied them with the "fast" wire which beat out the ticker service.

The mysterious Edward S. Boggs, of E. S. Boggs & Co., gave himself up at noon yesterday, in the office of Commissioner Shields. He is a brother-in-law of Richard Preusser, Commissioner Shields fixed bail in the case of Boggs and he was released.

It is said that central office men have under surveillance a number of other firms in this city whose transactions have aroused suspicion, and that the mining sharks are soon to come in for considerable attention.

The government is after wildcat mining promoters, and is to begin at once a campaign against them. Companies with only a few acres of worthless land have been able to issue immense amounts of stock and unload it on the public, getting millions of dollars.

George G. Turner, one of the indicted men, said today that counsel had advised the exchange that it had a legal right to do business. He further said that the prosecution brought against him and others for their connection with brokerage offices doing business in Washington would be fought "to the last ditch."

Washington Feels Good.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—With twenty-three out of a possible twenty-nine under arrest tonight and with two more to come into custody in this city tomorrow, the Department of Justice feels that its campaign against the bucket shops has turned out pretty well.

Two men surrendered in this city today. They were Henry R. Duryee and Chas. B. Alley, who conducted the local office of the Standard Stock and Grain Dealers of New Jersey.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 4.—Edward Altamas, Samuel Raymond, Robert Hall and Oscar Rappell, indicted in Jersey City, N. J., for alleged connection with bucket shop operation, surrendered themselves to the federal authorities in Baltimore today.

Altamas and his associates all refused to make a statement when taken before United States Commissioner Burger. Altamas was held in \$3,000 bail and his companions in bail of \$2,500 each.

STATE COMMITTEE TO MEET.

Coming State Convention Will Be Important Topic for Discussion.

The state executive committee of the Socialist party will meet at the headquarters, 239 East 84th street, this evening. Much important business is to be transacted.

GIRL SHOTS DECEIVER

Paterson Married Man Who Courted Young Woman May Pay for It With His Life.

PATERSON, N. J., April 4.—Henrietta M. Corrigan, nineteen years old, who lives at 27 Belmont avenue, shot and perhaps fatally wounded James M. Brennan, of 27 Broadway, on Washington street shortly after 11 o'clock this morning. Brennan is now in the General Hospital. The physicians say he cannot recover. The girl fled after the shooting, but was afterward caught. She made a complete confession to the police and said she was glad she had shot him, as he had wronged her.

According to her story, Brennan has been keeping company with her for a year. He had promised to marry her, and last December had presented her with a diamond ring. They were to have been married in January, but a week before that date he asked her to postpone the wedding. Other postponements followed until, at last, he told her that he already had a wife and could not marry her. This morning's shooting followed.

SUGAR BOSSES' OFFER TURNED DOWN

Williamsburg Strikers Too Wise to Return to Work Before Having Their Demands Granted.

The striking sugar refiners of the American Sugar Refinery, Kent avenue, between South 1st and South 6th streets, Williamsburg, have unanimously voted to reject the proposition of the company to first return to work, and then arbitrate with their men.

A committee of nine called on the firm yesterday, as demanded by it, for the purpose of bringing about a settlement. When the committee called they were asked why the men had walked out before notifying the company. If the discharge of the fifty men was the cause of the strike it was their business, the committee was told, to notify the company that they wanted to have the men reinstated, instead of walking out and paralyzing the plant.

The committee then explained that the causes of the strike are the bad working conditions that have prevailed in the shop, and ill-treatment by the foremen. The committee then explained that a strike would have taken place, even if the men had been discharged at once. It was the best time for a general walk out.

Manager Tries the Old Game.

After giving the committee a good lecture on how to behave and telling them that in the future if they had any grievance against the trust's slave drivers they should first present it to the officials of the company and not walk out and tie up the plant the officials got down to business.

The manager then told the committee that he wanted them all to return to work and when all the men were in their places he would arbitrate the strike and see what demands to grant and what not to consider.

Instead of accepting the company's proposition the strikers at their meeting at Lithuanian Hall, 162 Grand street, Brooklyn, last night unanimously voted to reject it, and they voted to add two more demands and stop out until all their demands are granted.

SUBWAY MUCKERS OUT

Strikers on Fourth Avenue Branch Demand \$1.75 a Day—Others May Join Them.

A strike which may materially retard the progress of the work on the Fourth avenue subway in Brooklyn, occurred yesterday when nearly 1,000 shovellers, called "muckers," left their work in the various openings operated by the Bradley Construction Company.

The men struck because they were refused \$1.75 a day. The pay had been \$1.50, and eight hours. The excavations look practically deserted, only a few men being willing to continue work in addition to the extra few picked up as substitutes.

It is rumored the men on other branches of the subway work may join with the strikers and make a demand for increased wages.

NO ACTION BY BEEF PACKERS.

Are Probably Awaiting U. S. Attorney's Return From Washington.

CHICAGO, April 4.—This was the first day on which the summons issued in the criminal case against the National Packing Company and its subsidiary concerns were returnable, but no action was taken by attorneys for the packing companies.

INDICT FAY AND HARRIS FOR ROBBERY

Richmond, Va., April 4.—Within less than two hours after its members had taken the oath of office, the United States grand jury this afternoon reported a true bill against Eddie Fay, alias Fred Cunningham, and Richard Harris, alias Frank Chester, the accused postoffice robbers.

According to the official indictment the indictment charges "conspiracy to commit an offense against and defraud the United States, forcibly breaking into the postoffice at Richmond, and feloniously taking and carrying away personal property." It covers nearly ten pages of typewritten matter, and contains five counts.

When copies of the indictments are to be had District Attorney Lewis will see to the proper incarceration of the prisoners in this city, where they will be under special guard day and night. He will leave for New York tomorrow.

40,000 PITTSBURG MINERS NEGOTIATING

Question of New Explosive and Increase of Wages May Be Settled Within Short Time.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 4.—An effort to settle the strike affecting 40,000 miners was made today through a conference between twenty-five coal mining firms and heads of the local miners' union.

While the matter was not settled it is admitted by both sides that progress was made and the conference will be continued tomorrow. Under the old scale, which expired Friday, the Pittsburgh miners were paid on the basis of "all coal passing over an inch and one-quarter screen." That arrangement was satisfactory to miners and operators alike, but since it was signed the state mining laws require that explosives other than black powder be used in gassy mines.

The approved explosives shatter the coal much more than black powder, increasing the amount of slack and nut coal, all of which goes through the screen and for the digging of which the miner receives no pay.

What the miners want is a straight "run of the mine" basis, while the operators are willing to have the old scale stand and give an increase of 5 cents and in addition furnish the new dynamite explosive at the same cost as black powder.

A compromise is expected shortly. At several points independent operators have voluntarily signed up, giving an advance to the men sufficient to offset the increased amount of fine coal resulting from the use of the new explosive.

DEBS MEETING IS TO BE RECORD BREAKER

Cooper Union Will Be Crowded Thursday Night for Great Leader—Columbia Has Him Friday.

Preparations for the great Debs mass meeting in Cooper Union next Thursday evening have been completed and it is already assured that the famous old hall has never held a bigger or more enthusiastic audience than which will greet the Socialist standard bearer.

Friday afternoon the students of Columbia University will hear the great orator, as he is scheduled to speak there to the Socialist group in the university, and as many others as care to hear him. Columbia is becoming quite a hotbed of Socialism. The students' branch there is one of the liveliest in New York and it is working the tenets of the faith through all departments of the big school. They promise a reception to Debs that will eclipse anything he has ever experienced before at any place of learning.

The ticket sales for the Cooper Union meeting already promise that the big hall will be crowded and the demand shows no sign of abatement. The meeting here completes the Debs tour, and after it is over Debs proposes to take a good rest. He has been traveling and speaking for about six weeks and, despite the fact that his voice is in perfect trim and he is enjoying the work as he never did before, he is glad of the chance to lay off a few days and take a much needed rest from the labor of campaigning.

U. S. AFTER DR. THOMAS.

Dr. Julian P. Thomas is a defendant in the United States Circuit Court to a charge of violating the pure food law in a label he put on goods he sells.

CONGER ALSO DUCKS INQUIRY

Unexpectedly Startles Senate by Resigning and Shuts Off His Proposed Investigation.

DELIVERS A BITTER SPEECH

Mince No Words in Talking to His Colleagues About Notorious Crookedness of Legislature.

(Special to The Call.)

ALBANY, April 4.—Senator Debs Conger threw a sensation into the proceedings of the state senate at a session tonight when he arose to a question of privilege and tendered his resignation as a member of that body.

The resignation came as a complete surprise. As late as Sunday evening it had been denied that he had any intention of resigning. Conger, by resigning, has headed off the threatened investigation of his conduct in giving the bribe of a thousand dollars to Jotham P. Allds, the Republican leader in the senate.

In his speech to the senate tonight, Conger made clear his position in the matter and did not mince matters in speaking about the men who have demanded he be investigated. In fact he said some things that ought to hurry along the much talked of thorough investigation of all the legislative scandal which has been hinted at since the Conger-Allds sensation broke last January.

Senator Conger startled the senate when he interrupted the senate proceedings at 9 o'clock tonight and declared he had decided voluntarily to resign his seat as senator. "I rise to a question of personal privilege," said Senator Conger, "January 4 last, in a private conference where the qualifications of ex-Senator Allds for the position of Republican leader of the senate were being considered by members of this body, whose duty it was to help make the selection, and after they had expressed their view concerning his fitness for the place, I was asked to declare my position.

"I replied that I would not and could not vote for him because I had personal knowledge that he was morally unfit for the place, and that the interest of the people of the state demanded the selection of some other man.

Why He Told On Allds. "I was then asked to tell what I personally knew about him. I told them in confidence that I, as a witness on the stand, have since then told you, namely, that I personally know that in 1901, when Republican leader in the senate, he had held up and demanded of the bridge company, who had received from them, the sum of \$1,000 to influence his political action, and that I did not propose by any act of mine, to place him again in a position where he could levy blackmail on the business interests of this state.

"It appears to me that this statement became known to Allds on the following morning. On January 19, on this floor," he denied the truth of those statements and demanded an investigation thereof. Thereupon this body ordered an investigation of the matter and called upon me to present the charge to the senate and to appear in person or by counsel and make good by proof in public the statements which I have made in private.

"So the alternative was presented to me of becoming a liar and thereby remaining a member of this body in good standing, or of speaking the truth and thereby injuring myself financially, politically and socially, and bringing upon my family undesirable notoriety and sorrow. I determined that the only thing I could do and retain my own self-respect was to speak the truth, whatever the cost. That I have done, and forty of your number, by your votes, have certified thereto.

"I do not seek to excuse, nor do I ask you or others to excuse the part which I took in the transaction of 1901, which you have had under investigation. The one great and sorrowful regret of my brother was that he had submitted to the demand of that, the worst gang of plunders that ever infested this or any other capital. My wrong, and for it I have always been ashamed and sincerely sorry, was in standing by and permitting the thing to be done, instead of then and there denouncing it.

Says He Was Immune.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the policy of the state, as declared in its constitution, and in the acts of the legislature, has been and is, that the crime of official bribery is of such a serious nature that its detection and punishment ought to be encouraged, and that, therefore, even the bribe-giver who, by his evidence, assists in uncovering and proving the offense, ought not to be punished, and notwithstanding the fact that I have made full disclosure of the transaction, not only because ex-Senator Allds demanded that I should do so, but as well because of your express invitation and direction that I should, and notwithstanding the fact that the transaction occurred nearly nine years ago, since which time I have been

lected to my present position in this body, and so under the precedents cannot be removed therefrom, and notwithstanding the fact that it is contrary to sound public policy, and in the interests of wrongdoers that any one who makes known or assists in bringing to punishment official wrongdoings shall be punished, I am informed that it is now proposed by some of your members to appoint a committee which shall prepare and present to this body charges against me, ostensibly because of my connection with the transaction in the year 1901, but in truth and in fact, because of what I have done in this year of our Lord 1910, at your request, and at the instigation of one who, at the time, was a member of this body, and that a trial of such charges is now proposed to be had, and an attempt made to expel me as a member of this body.

Tells Some Plain Truths.

"I am also informed that some of your number profess to feel that they do not remain in the senate if I am to be here, and yet some of these senators have been members of the legislature for years, and as such had come to know the reputation and the true character of the senator who has so lately left us, and to know the workings of the regime of which he was a part, and knowing of the charges against him which has now by your vote today been declared true, never before took pleasure in January 3 last in voting to elect him to the high and honorable office of senate leader, the second in succession to the governorship of this great state.

"I have no desire to remain a member of this great legislative body if my presence is to give offense to any of its members. I realize, and from the beginning have fully realized, that with the feeling here as it is, my usefulness to my district as a member of this legislature is at an end. I cannot afford the expense of a further hearing and another trial, and I feel that I ought not to impose the expense thereof on the state. Needed legislation ought not to be longer delayed, and so I am going to voluntarily surrender my office.

"While a member of this body, I have at all times and in all things tried to do my duty as I have seen it, I am sure that in what I have done in connection with the investigation which has just closed, I have not discharged a duty which I owed my party, and to the people of this state, and that I have been true to myself.

"The sacrifice has been great, and at times the burden has seemed more than I could carry, but my hope is that out of it all, in the calmer days which will surely follow, good will ultimately come.

Immediately after leaving the senate chamber Senator Cuyler went to the office of Secretary of State Koenig and filed with him his resignation, which reads as follows:

"State of New York,
Senate Chamber,
Albany, April 4, 1910.
Hon. Horace White, Lieutenant Governor, State of New York, and President of the Senate,
Sir:—I, Henry Cuyler, do hereby resign the office of senator, representing the Forty-first Senatorial District of the state of New York, which I now hold.
This resignation to take effect immediately."

Whatever the nationality or tongue, whatever the degree of intelligence, it will benefit you materially in attending either of the performances announced here. It will make you rich! It will supply you with precious knowledge, which alone can make you free! You will get acquainted with the philosophy of August Strindberg, the greatest thinker of to-day. Strindberg is the most glooming pessimist; his facetious views of society are most destructive; and, whether you agree or disagree with him, it is necessary for you to know his views and ponder over them—if you claim to be advanced. So don't forget the two grand performances arranged by the Zukunt Press Federation and the New York Call Corporation as a benefit for The Call, and the monthly magazine, The Zukunt, which will take place Saturday evening, April 23 (Passover night). "The Father," by August Strindberg, will be performed at the Lipitzen Theater, and "Hearken Israel," by Dumas, will be produced at the People's Theater. You will do well to secure yourself with tickets at once, as the sale of the tickets is heavy.

The 56th Boy of The Call and our Ad GENT'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS Union Label Goods SIG. KLEIN and Assistants 10 AND 12 ED. AVE., NE. 10TH ST. N. Y. TEL. 6086 STEWART.

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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. Return order it with "THE MILLS OF MAMMON." Both postpaid for \$1.75. Order directly from The Call.

CLASS STRUGGLE RAGING IN MAINE

Police Hirelings of Paper Trust Try to Prevent Union From Being Organized—Strike Spreads.

RUMFORD FALLS, Me., April 4.—The efforts of President J. W. Carey, of the United Brotherhood of Paper Makers, to secure a hall in which to try to form a union among the paper trust's employees here, resulted in some unusual incidents.

While Carey was speaking at a mass meeting in Mexico, an adjacent village, J. H. Crofton, a local ally of the labor men, secured from a Polish proprietor the use of a hall in Rumford Falls.

Crofton entered the hall and barricaded the doors until Carey, bringing his audience with him, arrived. In the meantime, two local police officers demanded admittance, but were denied. Later, Zenas Marsh, owner of the hall, came, and, when refused admittance, broke in the doors and ordered Crofton to vacate. Crofton was placed under arrest, but afterward released.

Carey then made an attempt to address a crowd in front of a local hotel, but was forced to stop by Deputy Sheriff Elliot. With his sympathizers he moved to a plot of private land, where an indignation meeting was held. It was there that President Carey issued his strike order, last night.

As the mill here is not well organized yet, the strike order had little effect, and the mill was running today.

BERLIN, N. H., April 4.—Fifty paper machine operatives and back tapers, who were organized into a union yesterday by John J. Mallin, president of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, went on strike today at the local mills of the International Paper Company.

The strike resulted in twenty pulp makers being thrown out of work. The strikers advance as the reason for their action the allegation that the company has not restored to their wages the cut of 10 per cent, which, the men claim, the company agreed to restore, and second, the action of the company in transferring men from the local mills to points in New York state for use as strikebreakers.

ARRESTED FOR ARSON.

MT. HOLLY, N. J., April 4.—Charged with deliberately setting fire to the outbuildings on the farm of Charles Wright, near Medford, which resulted in their destruction and caused a loss of \$5,000 on Saturday night, Edward Worrell, of Medford, was today arrested and committed to the county jail here to await the action of the grand jury.

DAYLIGHT ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP BOY

Mrs. Spier's Colored Maid Prevents Strangers From Stealing Her Three-Year-Old Child.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 4.—In broad daylight and in plain view of early morning strollers on the Board Walk yesterday, two men in an automobile made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to kidnap Charles Louis Spier, the three-year-old son of Mrs. Charles L. Spier. They were foiled in the attempt by Mrs. Spier's colored maid Emma, in whose charge the child was at the time.

When the men approached the maid and told her that Mrs. Spier had sent them for the child, and that they were to go together in the auto, the maid, suspecting that all was no right, declared she would take the little fellow home and they could go riding from the house.

One of the men, who wore a long auto coat, was light complexioned and talked very smoothly, took hold of the little boy, who screamed and ran back to the maid. By this time many promenadees had collected in the vicinity and evidently fearing there would be a scene and that they would be unable to succeed in taking the boy without a struggle with the maid, one of them said faintly, "We will see you at the house," and they left hurriedly in their machine, which was pointed around Oak Bluff avenue. This was the last seen of them.

When the maid arrived at Mrs. Spier's residence, at 303 Eighth avenue, and told her story, Mrs. Spier was prostrated. She said she had not seen the men in the auto and that it was a clear attempt to carry out threats to kidnap her boy.

HOW \$5,000 WAS SPENT IN 1909

(Continued from page 1.)

member held a meeting to discuss the Grady bill, according to the minutes. The minutes also show that on March 11 the committee had deputed Sheldon and K. T. Case to see about the Grady bill, but to not spend anything exceeding \$250.

Later on, however, it appeared that the board decided to fight the Grattan-Hamm bill and had retained several lawyers to appear at Albany, one of whom was Charles H. Young, former president of the Republican Club, who received \$2,500 for his services that year. These payments were all outside of the \$5,000 check which it appeared was given to Sheldon on September 1.

Frederick C. Case, who was Sheldon's secretary, identified a letter he had written to Sheldon on April 20, 1909, in which he said:

"After telephoning to you this morning I went out at once to find Buckley. He was out and I did not reach him until late in the afternoon. He said it was no use to see assemblymen about the bill. He thought there should be no hearing upon the bill tonight because there would be no quorum in the committee. I shall see Senator Grattan tonight and Senator Grady in the morning. I shall be at the Ten Eyck tomorrow until 10:30. I have an appointment to meet Buckley in the senate chamber at 10:45.

Case said that he was acting under instructions from Sheldon, that he had seen Senator Grady after writing this letter, but only for a moment, and then had seen Senator Grattan. The latter told him that it was too late in the session to grant any adjournment on his bill, but that he would be glad to hear if the insurance interests had any amendments that would make the bill acceptable.

Doesn't Know Who "Our Friend" Was. When President William E. Hutchines, of the North River Insurance Company, was called, he was asked to identify a letter which he wrote March 19 to Sheldon, giving the names of Inglis Stewart, of the North River Insurance Company, and George H. Branson, of the United States Insurance Company. In a reply from Sheldon, the latter stated that these two men would be represented at a conference on the Grattan bill to be held in Superintendent Hochkiss' office by "our friend." Hutchines did not know who "our friend" was, although he had no way why Sheldon had charged \$5,000 that year.

It was brought out that Senator Grady had turned up at the hearing held in Hochkiss' office, representing some small insurance companies. He remained only a short time and left while the hearing was going on. Young testified that he had appeared before the committee under a regular retainer. This bill and the Grady bill did not pass.

The Grady bill, like other previous anti-compact bills, was never taken up after it was introduced. From the testimony of several other members of the board of underwriters at that time, it was brought out that Sheldon had called the committee together on August 31 by telephoning in order to get them to pass on his bill for \$5,000. The bill was for "counsel and clerical services," and had nothing to do with the money paid to the counsel who appeared for the committee at the hearings in Albany.

CITY AGREEMENT HELD UP.

Sinking Fund Commission Enjoined Would-Be Rival of L. I. R. R. An injunction was served on the members of the sinking fund commission yesterday ordering them not to ratify the agreement between the city and the Long Island railroad approved on Friday by the Board of Estimate by which the city gets pipe line privileges from the Long Island railroad in return for traffic privileges along a strip of land extending some miles through Queens. The order is returnable before Justice Blanchard on Thursday. It was asked for by William H. Burroughs, representative of a corporation anxious to start an electric trolley line to Amityville on the land in question. Burroughs thinks he is entitled to more serious consideration than he has received.

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Most People Like Their Dining Room to Excel

You find here dining room furniture that will appeal to you in your efforts to make all the rooms harmonize.

The best designs of modern wood workers, as well as copies of "period" furniture, are shown in abundance. Extensive range of styles.

We are showing specially Sideboards and Buffets.

Such favorite woods as golden oak, mahogany, weathered oak and early English.

Buffet prices range from \$11.50 to \$175.

Sideboards may be had all the way from \$12.50 to \$250.

You will find attractive lines of Serving Tables, Extension Tables and Dining Room Chairs.

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

ROOSEVELT VISITS THE ITALIAN KING

No Hope Now for a Papal Invitation and the Colonel Seems to Have Changed.

ROME, April 4.—Colonel Roosevelt and his son Kermit left the Reauaste Hotel this morning for the royal palace in the American embassy automobile to attend the audience accorded him by King Victor Emmanuel. The former President of the United States reached the palace promptly at 10 o'clock. The visit was of a peculiarly informal style, in same ways the colonel being treated as a visiting sovereign, in others as an ordinary private individual and in others again as an extraordinary private individual.

It is clearly apparent that the Vatican incident has not without its effect on Colonel Roosevelt. Yesterday and today he has not been the same Roosevelt who landed at Naples fresh from his African experiences. The well known smile is no longer ready and spontaneous as of old, the words no longer pour forth in that easy flow that so many Americans know. When the colonel speaks now it is with a certain air of hesitancy and thoughtfulness. The smile also comes on as if it were prompted more by thought than if it were the result of real pleasure.

MORE MEN JOIN SUIT CASE STRIKERS

The striking suit case and traveling bag makers were highly elated yesterday when it was reported that the fifty men employed by Waldsmitt Brothers, of 265 West Broadway, had voted to join the strike and decided to come to the headquarters. It was because of this firm that the strike against Damm & Lacher, of 17 Walker street, has been so prolonged, as they have been making the orders for this firm.

One more firm signed an agreement with the union yesterday and twenty more men will return to work under union conditions. Willie Solomon Brennan and Harry Goldstein were trying to board a car at Ninth avenue and 14th street yesterday to follow up strikebreakers to induce them not to scab, they were dragged off and beaten up. The strikers will apply for warrants for the arrest of S. Weingarten, of the firm of Weingarten & Gebler, 409 West 14th street, as the men allege that he beat them up.

William Berg, Sam Finkelstein, Harry Paretzky and N. Rubin were arrested last night while on picket duty near the shop of J. Sherman, 365 Greenwich street.

CONFESSES ON THE STAND.

While she was on the stand in the Children's Court yesterday declaring her innocence to a charge of stealing a diamond ring, valued at \$350, from her employer, Mary Foster, a nurse, fifteen years old, suddenly broke down and confessed to Justice Zeller that she had taken the ring.

TEA.

All in One Teaspoon There are a good many teaspoonfuls in a package of this tea; and from every teaspoonful you can make two good, full, satisfying cups of White Rose CEYLON TEA A 10c. Package Makes 60 Cups.

FIFTY VIOLATORS OF GAYNOR'S EXCISE LAW

That Many Sunday Sellers Must Face Charges—Bribers and Bribed Not Troubled.

Mayor Gaynor's first dry Sunday produced quite a number of complaints to the District Attorneys of New York and Kings county yesterday. In New York there were fifteen alleged violations of the law. Over in Brooklyn there were thirty-five. This shows that New York was a much drier place than Brooklyn, or else the police here do not see so well.

Despite the fact that almost every saloon in the city was doing a rushing business all day Sunday, New York was no more disorderly than it has been on the first day of the week for years. One policeman got crazy drunk and shot up a Third avenue L train, and is held under \$5,000 bail for felonious shooting. But aside from that the day was ordinarily quiet.

The Manhattan and Bronx charges of Sunday selling are being taken care of by Assistant District Attorney White-side. Over in Kings District Attorney Clarke is looking after them. There are two patrolmen in each case, as the law demands a witness to the evidence presented by the witnesses.

Tammany Hates to Loose It.

It was an easier day than the saloon men looked for. They were a trifle uneasy yesterday and Sunday, thinking they would be wholesale information to offset the halting of the money changing from the treasury of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association to the fighting palms of the Tammany politicians. But they did not come. Just those cops of score cases to show that the police can enforce the law in a manner different from that in which it has been enforced for years.

But the Tammany folks are not going to give up just yet. That \$20 a month from 3,000 members of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association "felt good," as Senator Jotham P. Alldis told Benn Conger, and they hate to lose the pleasure of that touch.

So it is a safe enough gamble that the police have not done their worst yet. They do not propose to allow the saloon keepers to get away with that three-quarters of a million dollars graft every year they can help it. They need the money and other means will be found of enforcing payment if the Mayor persists in his "no graft" police policy.

There are rumors that there is trouble among the heads of the Police Department. Commissioner Baker is said to be at loggerheads with his first assistant, Bugher. He says he is a "pinhead," or words to that effect. But no person will say what the trouble is about, although there is plenty of talk about the war that is on in headquarters.

Bribe Gives All Escape.

It all arises over the excise matter. There is no harmony anywhere because of it. It has done more to make trouble than that mythical box of Pandora's. But the Mayor is confident he has solved the problem of police graft and struck a severe blow at the system. But the funniest thing of it all is that, knowing all about it as he does, there has not been a single hint from the Mayor's office of prosecution of the Retail Liquor Dealers who have been bribing the police, or of the policemen who have been bribed. All the Mayor has asked is that the givers shall quit giving and the receivers quit taking.

When Mayor Gaynor got all the straight dope he has as to the amount collected by the saloon men and turned over to the men who run New York's Police Department, no person knows. He only said in his letter the other day that he had learned it amounted to about \$200,000. He had held a conference with the men whose duty it was to collect this money and say it over, but he does not say who these men were, or what should be done with men who have been bribing public officers for years. There is more interest today in who got the vast sums of money which have been collected and disbursed to buy police protection than in anything else that is before the public view just now. But Mayor Gaynor is silent on all of that and no prosecutions are promised for any of them.

SUICIDE ON STAIRS

Well Dressed Man Left a Hard Luck Note on Grand Union Stationery.

A well dressed man, apparently about fifty-five years old, shot himself in the head with a pistol, while descending the stairway of the subway station at 56th street yesterday. He died on the operating table at Flower Hospital.

There was nothing to show who he was. He had written a note on stationery of the Grand Union Hotel, saying that he was "down on his luck," and had not eaten for several days; that he had lost his fortune and could "find release from trouble only in death." The note was not signed.

The man was about 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighed about 170 pounds, and had gray hair and mustache. He wore a dark striped coat and trousers, and a black derby hat. In his pocket was a pawn ticket for a ring pledged for \$2.

"GIRL FROM LOBSTER SQUARE" IS STUPID

Al Woods Makes Another Attempt to Enter Broadway in a French Farce by George Feydeau.

Al Woods tried to put another one across the boards last night at Joe Webers' Theater with "The Lady From Lobster Square," by George Feydeau, as the vehicle. Probably "The Girl From Rectors'" was not a big enough dose for the ex-producer of East Side thrilling melodramas, and his attempt to force this last dose of putrid theatrical concoction will act like a mixture of poison to his dramatic aspirations.

The phrase "adapted from the French" must cover a multitude of sins. "The Lady From Lobster Square" is not clever, nor has it the usual amount of smut that those farces contain. Furthermore, it is as funny as a funeral.

There is one thing in its favor. The cast was admirably chosen, though the members acted as though they understood but threatened to dispose them from their lodgings. Miss Georgia Caine, as charming as ever and fresh from her musical comedy success, had the misfortune to be cast for the principal role. The poor girl did the best she could under the circumstances, although she will probably bear the stain for the rest of her natural life.

Miss Lucy Weston left vaudeville to try her hand at the "legit." She had a slight part where all she had to do was to smile and sing a sweet little lullaby entitled "I Wonder Why," in which she appears perplexed, in that no one congratulates the wife of a sea captain, who had been away for years, on the birth of twins.

Wilfred Clark, author of some of the best sketches that are appearing in vaudeville, felt quite foolish in the part of the brainless fool who had more sense than the rest of the cast actors. He will probably be back in vaudeville at the demise of the play. Lillian Lee, the angular six-footer, should return to "The Midnight Sons" company. That is all that can be said about her. The rest of the cast include several people, well known to theatergoers, though why they did not change their names no one knows. The plot deals with an actress (Georgia Caine) who is in love with a man (Fritz Williams), who dares to be in love with another. Bad man, he could he? Perhaps he saw how Miss Caine acted her part. That is about all there is in the plot, but even that is too much. There are a few compromising situations that are considered to be a "trifle risique." They amounted to trifles with the risiqueous left out.

"The Lady From Lobster Square" will no doubt be patronized by those who are included in the same category with those who are born every minute.

SUGAR BOSSES' OFFER TURNED DOWN

(Continued from page 1.)

The custom of foremen demanding tribute from employes before engaging them shall be abolished; that none of the men be discharged without sufficient reasons, and that a standing grievance committee be appointed to adjust troubles that may arise. The grievance committee is to be composed of two employes, two representatives of the firm and one disinterested person who shall act as umpire.

The boats loaded with raw sugar are lying at the foot of the company's factory and the raw sugar has been piled up so much that the company has been compelled to hire special room in the Kent avenue neighborhood and at Sandy Hook to store it away.

That the plant is practically tied up was shown yesterday when about 1,000 coopers that make the barrels for the refined sugar employed at the factories on North 5th and 6th streets, were laid off as they have a stock of barrels and there is not a pound of sugar to load them with.

It is expected that the tenasters will walk out, as some of them are being laid off as the result of the strike there being no work for them because there is no sugar to be shipped.

There was great joy at the strike headquarters yesterday when fifty German-called at the Lithuanian Hall and reported that they had remained at work because they could not very well make out why Poles and others struck as they did not understand their language and therefore remained at work, but now they promise that they will go back to work but will stand by their fellow strikers until all their demands are granted.

There are already over 1,000 members in the new union and more are joining every day, and it is expected that by tomorrow all the strikers will be enrolled in the organization. The few Italian strikebreakers the company succeeded in getting are kept in the shop, and fed there, and it is said that they are treated worse than criminals.

Anton Bachinos, a striker, of 100 North 1st street, was arrested last night while standing on Kent avenue and South 4th street because he had the nerve to take the number of a policeman that told him to move on at the behest of one of the trust's slaves. He was taken to the Bedford avenue police station, where a charge of disorderly conduct was made out against him. He was paroled to appear in the Bedford Avenue Police Court today.

The pickets were out on duty as usual and were orderly and there were no fights during the day. The strikers denied the reports of the evening papers that there had been a big riot, and that one of their men, being mistaken for a strikebreaker, was beaten into unconsciousness.

The strikers held three meetings yesterday and were addressed by John Schloski, Alexander Alzawski, Joseph Naguszewski, Frank Arnone, William Linde, M. Schukas, of the Lithuanian S. P., and Jack L. Cohen, of Harbers' Union, No. 616, in Italian, Polish, Lithuanian, English and German.

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

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD IN THE SPRING. With pure blood you can have no disease. To purify the blood each organ must get on its stomach and bowels on their digestion, the sluggish liver becomes active and the acid which causes rheumatism, kidney trouble is expelled. There is increased energy, clear complexion, brightened eye show the person is reinvigorated; the blood purified. C. A. HENNING'S Fully Guaranteed Blood Purifier. SCIENCE CHEMICAL CO. 20 Franklin St., New York City.

The History of Great American Fortunes By Gustavus Myers. Is already an assured success. The first edition was exhausted within a few days, and the advance orders for Vol. 2 were so heavy that new editions of these volumes are already being printed. Vol. 3 has been delayed owing to the illness of the author, but will appear in April. Morris Hilquit says: "This work is an inexhaustible arsenal of facts for the Socialist propagandist, for whose purpose an enormous cold, indisputable facts is almost more valuable than a pound of plausible and abstract theories." Vol. 1 and II now ready. Price, \$1.50 per volume, or both Nos. 1 and 2 will be sent on receipt of \$2.50, or all three will be sent for \$3.50. ORDER NOW FROM THE NEW YORK CALL Book Department, 442 Pearl St. N. Y. City.

You are at home when dealing with FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE. N. E. Cor. 53d St. & Ave. A, N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made merchandise.

Our confidential credit is offered to every honest person. Clothing for gentlemen of the latest styles at popular prices and easy terms of \$1 weekly. THE STATE CLOTHERS, Inc. 31 FLATBUSH AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

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

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION UNION STAMP factory No.

NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES. Do Not Buy ANY SHOE. 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 absence of the Union Stamp. BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION 248 SUMNER STREET, BOSTON John F. Tobin, President. Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

WAY ADVISERS APPEAR EN MASSE

Harmonic Chamber Crowded—"Give Us More Transit Facilities" Is Cry From All Sides.

Such a crowd came down to the City Hall yesterday afternoon to attend the public hearing announced by the transit committee of the Board of Estimate that the meeting had to be held in the aldermanic chamber.

This was Mayor Gaynor's first visit to the aldermanic chamber, and when he got inside he received a round of applause.

Mayor Gaynor announced that the purpose of himself and his associates, Controller Prendergast and President of the Board of Estimate, was to get as much as possible in the solution of the transit problem.

At the conclusion of the hearing the Mayor announced that the next hearing will be held next Monday at 10 o'clock.

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TO TAKE TESTIMONY OF GOING WITNESS

Wolter's Attorney Opposes Motion for an Order—Prison Doctor Says He's Moral Imbecile.

Assistant District Attorney Moss applied to Judge Malone yesterday for an order to take the testimony of Jennie Fisher, in the case of Albert Wolter, charged with the murder of Ruth Wheeler, as a going witness.

Wallace D. Scott, attorney for Wolter, opposed the motion, but there is little doubt but that it will prevail. Judge Malone kept the papers, and said he would answer in a few days.

Dr. Frank A. McGuire, the Tombs prison physician, has been making a careful examination of Wolter since he has been in the prison. He pronounced him the most remarkable prisoner he has known there in his twenty-five years of service.

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AUTO THEFT CHARGED

Young Man, Who Went Joy Riding, Is Charged With Grand Larceny.

Arthur Nestle, nineteen years old, of 317 East 51st street, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of stealing an automobile of the value of \$4,500.

The automobile is the property of H. B. Tremaine, who lives in New Jersey. It was in the garage at 151 East 52d street when taken out by young Nestle last night.

Nestle spoke up and said to the magistrate that he had not taken any one into the car during the half hour he had it out.

Under section 1292 of the Penal Code taking an automobile out without the consent of the owner makes the act grand larceny, for which the penalty may be as high as ten years imprisonment.

Magistrate Green held Nestle in \$1,000 bail for trial.

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SCHWAB DELAYING NAVAL CONTRACTS

Report by the Department to Congress Confirms Contentment of Striking Steel Workers.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The contention of the striking steel workers in Charles Schwab's plant, that United States naval contracts are being delayed by the obstinacy of the company in refusing to settle with the men, was strikingly confirmed when the Navy Department today forwarded to the House of Representatives its reply to the resolution introduced by Representative Rainey, of Illinois, designed to bring out the truth about conditions at the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant, at South Bethlehem, Pa.

The report deals particularly with the completed government contracts of the company, and shows that while the contract for shafting for the battleship Florida is 85 per cent completed, it provided that a delivery was to be made January 10 last, and that the first lines of shafting is three and one-half months overdue.

Only about 25 per cent of the material for pistons for the battleship Missouri has been delivered, although the whole business, by contract, was to have been completed January 28 of this year.

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BRINGS WRECK'S CREW

Steamer Verdi Arrives With Men Who Abandoned Schooner Disabled in Big Gale.

The steamer Verdi, which arrived yesterday from Buenos Ayres, brought into port the shipwrecked crew of the American schooner Edgar C. Ross, consisting of Captain R. P. Quillen and five men.

The schooner Edgar C. Ross sailed from Charlestown December 22 with a cargo of 375,000 feet of lumber consigned to Robert R. Sizor & Company of this city. On Christmas Day, off Cape Hatteras, a hurricane struck the vessel, carrying away the headstails and splitting the mainmast.

The gale blew furiously throughout the day and night, the heavy seas washing over the vessel's decks continuously. On the 24th the lifeboat was swept away and everything movable about the decks washed overboard. The hull sprang a leak, diving the crew to the pumps.

On January 10 S. Flynn, a seaman was injured and later died of his injuries. On the 13th the British ship Erne, from Boston for Buenos Ayres, came along and sent her boats to the schooner and took off all hands. The rescued men were landed at Buenos Ayres and were sent home by the American consul on the steamer Verdi.

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RAILROADS BEAT STATE OF NEBRASKA

Washington, April 4.—Two railroads won today in a suit brought against the Nebraska state law of 1910, providing against discrimination by common carriers against grain elevators.

The Nebraska law makes it mandatory for a railroad to connect on a spur track, any elevators on their right of way, upon request of the elevator. The Northern Pacific and the Missouri Pacific refused to construct tracks to grain elevators at Manley and Strausville, respectively.

Justice Holmes, in rendering the court's opinion, held, that inasmuch as the law did not provide compensation to the railroads for building tracks, the decision of the Supreme Court of Nebraska fining the railroads \$500 under the law, should be reversed. Justices Harlan and McKenna dissented.

Justice Holmes, in rendering the court's opinion, held, that inasmuch as the law did not provide compensation to the railroads for building tracks, the decision of the Supreme Court of Nebraska fining the railroads \$500 under the law, should be reversed.

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DEATH NOTICE

POOL.—On Sunday, April 3, 1910, Clara, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clark H. Pool, 996 Simpson street. Aged 1 year 7 months.

Prince Hagen

By Upton Sinclair. Just published. A greater book than 'The Jungle'. Exposes the shame of capitalist greed, and shows how important it is to the masses that they know the truth about the system. Read it and you will want all your neighbors to read it. Cloth, \$1.00; paper, 25c.

Arbeiter Kranken u. Sterbe Kasse

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

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Society

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength at present composed of 248 local branches with 44,100 male and 7,000 female members.

JURY TO PROBE GLASS CO'S

Imperial Glass and Others Charged With Restraint of Trade.

SAVED BY SLACK WIRE

Trapped in Burning Apartment Mrs. Bruno Slides Down Telegraph Cable to Window.

In a slack wire feat that thrilled hundreds of onlookers, Mrs. Charles Bruno slid to safety yesterday from her burning apartment on the top floor of a three-story brick building at 407 Sixth avenue, and was dragged into a window of the adjoining building at 405 by the willing hands of Mrs. Minnie Karger.

BREWERY WORKERS STRIKE

Five Hundred Go Out in Rochester For More Pay.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 4.—

Between 450 and 500 employees of the seven breweries in this city went on strike today in response to a vote taken at a meeting of the various affiliated unions on Saturday night.

Chiefly the demands of the strikers are: Increase in wages, shorter hours and radical changes in the working conditions of the contract.

INVESTIGATE WRECK

Pile of Ties Prevents a Bad Smashup Between Derailed Freight and Albany Express.

Investigation is being made into the wreck of a freight train on this New York Central railroad at Hastings-on-Hudson early yesterday morning which narrowly escaped wrecking the Albany Express, speeding toward New York with sleeping passengers.

LOST GIRL FOUND

Mildred Rudd, Sixteen, Who Ran Away, Is Located in Hartford, Conn.

Missing since Thursday, sixteen-year-old Mildred Rudd, of 1979 Morris avenue, Bronx, was located yesterday in Hartford, Conn. According to a letter received from the girl by her father, George Rudd, a wealthy retired merchant, she ran away because she feared that she would be scolded for having fallen behind in her lessons.

She said she took a New York, New Haven and Hartford train on Thursday after leaving school and that she had gone direct to Hartford. There she started looking for an aunt who lived in that city, but failed to find her.

While inquiring for the relative the girl met a woman who suspected she was a runaway and induced her to stay with her until she could learn her name and communicate with her family.

NINE HOURS FOR MEN

IN FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Comptroller Prendergast gave the "clock watchers" in the Finance Department a jar yesterday, when he issued an order stretching the workday from 9 o'clock a.m. to 6 p.m.

REMEMBER THE DATE

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, '10

AT 8 P. M.

IN COOPER UNION

EUGENE W. BERS

SHOOTING COP HELD

Hearn Pleads Not Guilty, but Will Be Examined on Two Charges on Wednesday.

Policeman Thomas J. Hearn, of the East 22d street station, who shot Charles Goldenberg, of 16 Avenue A, in the shoulder on the platform of the Third avenue elevated station at 166th street Sunday afternoon, was held in \$5,000 bail for examination Wednesday by Magistrate Herrman in the Morristania Police Court yesterday.

TRUNK LINE PLAN, SAYS MAYOR

Former Corporation Counsel W. B. Ellison was the first to address the convention.

WOLTER'S ATTORNEY OPPOSES MOTION FOR AN ORDER—PRISON DOCTOR SAYS HE'S MORAL IMBECILE.

Assistant District Attorney Moss applied to Judge Malone yesterday for an order to take the testimony of Jennie Fisher, in the case of Albert Wolter, charged with the murder of Ruth Wheeler, as a going witness.

Wallace D. Scott, attorney for Wolter, opposed the motion, but there is little doubt but that it will prevail. Judge Malone kept the papers, and said he would answer in a few days.

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RAILROADS BEAT STATE OF NEBRASKA

Washington, April 4.—Two railroads won today in a suit brought against the Nebraska state law of 1910, providing against discrimination by common carriers against grain elevators.

SHOOTING COP HELD

Hearn Pleads Not Guilty, but Will Be Examined on Two Charges on Wednesday.

LOST GIRL FOUND

Mildred Rudd, Sixteen, Who Ran Away, Is Located in Hartford, Conn.

INVESTIGATE WRECK

Pile of Ties Prevents a Bad Smashup Between Derailed Freight and Albany Express.

McCANN'S HATS IT COSTS MORE. 210 BOWERY OFF RIVINGTON STREET.

WOULD AMEND TAFT'S R. R. BILL SOME MORE. WASHINGTON, April 4.—Three amendments to the administration railroad bill were introduced in the senate by Elkins today.

SAVES DROWNING WATCHMAN. Policeman Falls 63-Year-Old From Fall Out of Gowanus Canal.

OWNERS PIANOS. 1835 2D AVE., NE. 60TH ST. (MANHATTAN) 200 2D AVE., NEAR 131ST ST. (BRONX) 1705 FITZKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE Brooklyn Call Conference Every Tuesday Evening AT THE LABOR LYCEUM.

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REMEMBER THE DATE THURSDAY, APRIL 7, '10 AT 8 P. M. IN COOPER UNION EUGENE W. BERS ON "The Warren Case Before the Courts." Admission, including a 40 weeks' free subscription for The Appeal to Reason, 25 Cents. Platform Seats, 50 Cents. ON SALE AT THE SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 259 E. 84th ST., AND AT THE CALL OFFICE AND THE RAND SCHOOL, 112 EAST 19TH STREET.

A LETTER FROM A WORKER Does This Comrade Mean Me, or the Local to Which I Belong? "You say that I am the only one holding the fort at this end of the line, in supporting The Call. I am very sorry, on the one hand, while on the other I am proud to be reckoned as the host who is supporting The Call in this locality. I feel as much interest in The Call, as I do in the great Socialist movement itself.

WAR DEPARTMENT
BREAKING THE LAW?

U. S. Army Officers Serving Under
Cuban Flag While Drawing Pay
Here, Says Rep. Slayden.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The association with the Cuban army of three United States army officers who are drawing pay both from this government and from the island republic, constitutes a violation of the Constitution of this country, according to Representative Slayden, of Texas, who today introduced a resolution calling for information on the subject.

"It appears," said Slayden, today, "that for several months three officers of the United States army, who were sent to Cuba ostensibly for the purpose of learning Spanish, have been actually associated with the army of Cuba, and while so serving have drawn pay at the rate of \$150 or \$200 per month in addition to their pay as officers of the United States army. I believe, as does every member of the house, whose attention has been drawn to the case, that the detail of these officers and their service with the Cuban army is a flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States, which says:

"No person holding any office of profit or trust under them (the United States) shall without the consent of the Congress accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state."

"Evidently the authorities of the War Department have come to realize that there has been a gross violation of the constitutional inhibition, made and provided for such cases, and an effort is being made to justify their illegal action by a rider to the military academy bill attached in the Senate."

The resolution introduced by Slayden requests the Secretary of War to inform the house "whether Captain Frank Parker, 11th cavalry, Captain G. G. Gates, 24 field artillery, and Captain Philip S. Goldman, coast artillery corps are attached in any way to the army of the Republic of Cuba; under what circumstances these officers were detailed to service to the Cuban army, and under what authority of law they have received pay for such services."

The resolution also inquires whether any other officer besides these named are detailed to duty in Cuba, and if so, to what particular service, and whether they also receive additional compensation.

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MILK TRUST SUIT
REPORT TURNED IN

Court Gets Referee's Findings in
O'Malley's Action—More Than
4,000 Pages of It.

William Grant Brown, the referee appointed to take testimony in the proceeding instituted by Attorney General O'Malley against the Consolidated Milk Exchange for its dissolution as a trust, in violation of the Donnell anti-monopoly law, filed his report yesterday.

The court order to Brown did not call for recommendation from him. Besides the four volumes aggregating 3,474 typewritten pages of testimony taken at the hearing, Brown filed another volume of 606 pages of "summary, resumes and digest" of the testimony.

The Attorney General named as members of the so-called milk trust and defendants in the action, the Ezerden Condensed Milk Company, the Slawson-Decker Company, Sheffield Farms Dairy Company, the Mutual Milk and Cream Company, and Charles H. C. Beakes. The officers of these companies were examined.

The referee went into the story of the Consolidated Milk Exchange exhaustively from its inception down to the present day, and the report includes a statement by Alfred T. Ely, who was counsel for the old Milk Exchange, Limited, which was the forerunner of the so-called trust.

Ely's report showed that during the existence of the parent and present organization the average price of milk at wholesale in New York was 3.51 cents a quart. The quantity of milk delivered in this city is given as 1,117,372 gallons in 1905, and this had nearly doubled in 1908, when the city consumed 15,392,268 gallons. Prices had also increased from 2.53 cents in 1895 to 3.27 cents in 1908.

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FINE PITCHING
WINS FOR GIANTS

McGraw's Boys Get Only Three Runs,
But Crandall, Raymond and Drucke
Shut Out Opponents.

NORFOLK, Va., April 4.—Good pitching and not hard hitting won a game for the Giants here this afternoon. Helpless before the fine twirling of Crandall, Raymond and Drucke, the local Virginia leaguers were shut out with two hits, but there was balm in the defeat because the Giants scored only three runs, only one of which was earned.

Since leaving Texas the Giants have gone shy on hits to an extent that presages another spring like last year, when the pitchers did well, but could not win because of light batting by their batsmen. Larry Doyle went without hits in the last three games, but came to scratch today with a home run and a double, both of which were fluky. His circuit wallop brought in the first runs in the fifth inning. Otherwise the game would have been a scoreless tie up to the ninth.

Working the full nine innings against the Giants today was a New York boy who probably will get a trial next season from McGraw. The lad's name is Lloyd and he is a clever left-hander, although he has not arrived at the voting age. Lloyd was a thin whisp of a lad last spring when he pitched against the Giants at Waco, Tex., but he has grown heavier and port Lloyd would have pitched the day.

Up to the ninth inning the Giants did not succeed in coupling two hits in any one inning, and with better support Lloyd would have pitched the game into extra innings. The score: R—E—L—S
New York.....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 2 7
Norfolk.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2

Two base hit—Doyle. Home run—Doyle. Sacrifice hit—Devore. Stolen bases—Devore, Seymour, Drucke. Left on bases—New York 8, Norfolk 3. First base on errors—Norfolk 1, New York 2. Double plays—McGraw to Doyle to Merkle. Struck out—By Crandall 3, by Lloyd 5, by Raymond 1, by Drucke 2. Bases on balls—Off Lloyd 2, off Raymond 1. Hits off Crandall 1 in 3 innings; off Raymond 0 in 2 innings. Umpire—Pender. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes. Attendance—1,000.

COTTON TO BE A
JOHNSON AID

CHICAGO, April 4.—Jack Johnson today added Kid Cotton to his staff of fight aids for use in his Pacific coast training camp, as a sparring partner, preliminary to the big Independence Day battle.

Johnson donned the gloves yesterday for the real bout of his three months' training for Jeffries. Cotton, a big white pupil of Joe Choynski, stood up opposite the black champion in a six-round bout, and he impressed Johnson with his cleverness in slipping stiff ones across. Johnson says he likes Cotton, because he is always there, and willing to come back for more punishment, so he offered to take the white fighter to the coast with him next month.

Johnson will do some light boxing every day from now on, he says. He is pleased with himself.

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SAVAGE BEATS FLYNN

Jerseyite Whips Much Touted Hub
Heavyweight Last Night at National Athletic Club Stag.

Jim Savage defeated Pokey Flynn last night at the National Athletic Club in a ten-round fight. For a pug with credited wins over Frank Klaus and Sailor Burke, Flynn gave an awful performance.

It was Savage all the way with the exception of the eighth round. In this session Flynn, with a right and left swing to the jaws, made Savage take the count of nine. Through Flynn's over-anxiousness to end matters quickly, Savage managed to survive the dreaded knockout to the end.

In the best of all good preliminary bouts, Young Fitzsimmons, a remarkably clever bantam, whipped game-old George Hoy in six rounds. Both boys were roundly applauded by the members at the conclusion of their fast skirmish.

HIGHLANDERS SHUT
OUT AUGUSTA 5 TO 0

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 4.—The New York American team this afternoon shut out Augusta, of the South Atlantic League, by the score of 5 to 0. It was the first exhibition game of the trip Northward, and might have been more easily accomplished had Augusta's star boxman not been a crack southpaw.

Pierce was the left-hander who gave the New Yorkers their only worries. He had been in town for several weeks working, and looked to be in mid-season form. Besides wonderful speed, this youngster has a beautifully breaking spibal, somewhat of a novelty for a southpaw. The Highlanders were just beginning to solve his riddle when Pierce was recalled.

Bruner, a right-hander, succeeded. He was handed quite a beating. The Highlanders scored four of their five runs off him in the fifth inning. Five hits in this round, with two errors and a sacrifice did the damage. Bruner would have caught it heavy in the fourth inning, but for a record throw on the part of Viola, the lately arrived Cuban outfielder. Viola is said to be a better thrower than Birmingham, of Cleveland.

The score: R—E—L—S
New York.....5 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 5
Augusta.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

KETCHEL SETTLES
DOWN TO BUSINESS

Despite the rain, Stanley Ketchel was out on the road bright and early yesterday, and covered several miles in the Bronx, heavily sweated, as preliminary to his training for his six-round go with Sam Langford at Philadelphia, on the 27th. Ketchel is still making excuses for his showing with Klans at Pittsburgh, but his excuses are not being very well received.

That he realizes he will have to be "O. K." when he enters the ring with the "Boston Tar Baby" was shown by his declaration, yesterday, that he is "through with the booze," and will train as steadily for this fight as he did for his two goes with Jack O'Brien. He fitted himself for them here, and is expected to shape up fit for the Philadelphia bout. If he doesn't he will be put out in less than the limit, and his manager and handlers are trying to impress this on him.

The report that Tommy Ryan was to train him for the present bout, and later for a California go with Billy Papke, is premature. He is still negotiating with Ryan, but so far the deal is not closed.

PLAN LANGFORD FIGHT
Sid Hester Arranging Go for Him
With Burns, in California, on
Labor Day.

It turns out that Sid Hester, not Jim Coffroth, is arranging a tight bout between Sam Langford and Tommy Burns, to take place at Point Richmond, Cal., on Labor Day. But there may be a hitch in the proceedings when Langford is assured that Burns will receive a \$25,000 guarantee, win or lose or draw. That is Burns' request, according to the latest information from the coast, and it seems preposterous. There is no doubt that the fight will draw a big gate, but if Burns receives the above amount and Langford insists on at least \$10,000 as his end of the money, there'll be very little left for Hester.

It is possible that if Ketchel and Langford break even in their six-round bout in Philadelphia on April 27, they will be rematched to fight forty-five rounds at Hester's club on Labor Day, in which event Burns will be very properly frozen out. It is the opinion of many sporting men that Burns, because of his lost prestige, is in no position to dictate exorbitant terms.

LEVINE FAILS TO
GET RICH QUICK

Loses \$300, Though, and Has the
Bad Bunco Man Arrested.
Others Victimized.

The old steer of a first-class money-making machine, which was discarded by real first-class bunco men about the same time that gold bricks were allowed to lose their luster, has been taken up by East Side confidence men and, with a new twist, worked with some degree of profit.

Morris Weinstein, of 308 Cherry street, was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, charged with obtaining \$500 by use of the machine from Jacob Levine, of 125 East 4th street.

The machine is made of two blocks of wood, with screws to tighten them together. The operator explains to the dupes that a piece of paper, with a bill on each side, stuck in between the blocks of wood and oiled with a certain kind of oil would take the impressions of the bills, and can be passed for money.

In the present case, it is charged, Weinstein took the machine to Levine and explained it to him.

"Now," he said, according to Levine, "I have the machine, but no money to work with. You lend me \$500 to feed into the machine, and I'll pay you \$500 for the use of your money. I'll make enough to start-in making money for myself then."

Levine says he acquiesced and gave the money to Weinstein. Weinstein

put the money in the machine, says Levine, and went away, after telling him how to pour oil through a hole in the top of the box every three hours throughout the night.

It was a busy night for Levine. Every three hours he got up and carefully poured the oil on. In the morning Weinstein came around, and after inspecting the machine, Levine asserts that he shook his head and said:

"The machine is broken, I'll have to take it to a machinist's and get your money out."

Levine let him go, and did not see him again until Monday afternoon at Gouverneur and Cherry streets.

"Of yo! Gewalt!" Levine yelled. "Give it to me back my \$300, you roofer!"

Weinstein ran, and Headquarters Detectives Rochfort and Sullivan in the chase and caught him.

Magistrate Cornell held Weinstein in \$1,000 bail for examination. The detectives say Weinstein is wanted in Rochester for operating the same game, and they expect to have a number of complainants here today from the East Side, some of whom, they say, have been victimized out of thousands of dollars.

"T'WAS JUST HER LITTLE JOKE."
Manicurist Took Man's Ring Just
For Fun.

A young girl who said she was Ceville Smith, a manicurist living at 108 West 94th street, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate O'Connor in the Harlem Court when arraigned charged with having stolen a \$40 ring from Arthur Stein, of 490 83rd avenue, while they were in an automobile Sunday night.

She explained that she had the ring on her finger when Stein had her arrested, and had taken it as a joke.

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BRONX. ATTORNEY AT LAW. BOOTS AND SHOES.

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BRONX. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. DENTISTS.

MANHATTAN. CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. DENTISTS.

BRONX. BUTCHERS. BAKERY.

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PRAIRIE OIL CO. WINS House Passes by Unanimous Vote Bill Granting Right of Way Through Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—By an unanimous vote the house this afternoon passed the bill granting the right of way to oil or gas lines over the public domain of Arkansas.

This a bill which passed the senate a few days ago despite the single-handed opposition of Senator Joe Davis.

Although not so stated, the bill was introduced in order that the Prairie Oil and Gas Company might run its pipe lines across about 740 acre tracts of public land in Arkansas, thus providing an outlet for the large surplus in Oklahoma fields. Representative Robinson (Dem., Ark.) introduced the bill in the house. It grants to any person or corporation the same rights as those accorded the Prairie Company.

Massachusetts Advertisers Directory

BARBERS' SUPPLIES—RAZORS—REPAIRING.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Boston.

COAL AND WOOD DEALERS.

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UNION MADE LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Boston.

HALLS FOR MEETINGS—DANCES—LODGES—UNIONS.

RESTAURANTS—Boston.

MACFADDEN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANTS.

SHOE REPAIRING—Boston.

SURGEON DENTIST—Boston.

SOCIALIST BOOKS, PERIODICALS.

UNION MADE BADGES—MONTHLY UNION BUTTONS—CELLULOID NOVELTIES.

UNION MADE CIGARS, BOX TRAYS, MAIL ORDERS—Boston.

BOSTON SMOKER 528 Cigar.

PHOTOGRAPH STUDIOS—Boston.

UNION MADE HATS—Boston.

UNION LABEL Hosiery.

BUFFALO CABMEN OUT
Drives Demand More Pay—As Usual.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 4.—Although several funerals were held today, no trouble occurred as a result of the cab drivers' strike. In some cases men who have been pickets were seen in the neighborhood of the houses of mourning, but, following the custom in case of funerals, they made no attempt to interfere.

Taxicabs were used in many cases to convey mourners to and from the burial places, the liveries and ungetters finding it difficult to get men to take the places of the strikers even for a funeral.

About 150 members of the cab drivers' local, No. 62, are working and their demands are for an increase from \$12 to \$14 a week, and one man for every two carriages.

Twenty girls hurt in fire. Panic follows explosion of steam pipe in Chicago laundry.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Twenty or more girls were injured this morning in a panic which followed the bursting of a steam pipe in the basement of the Central Steam Laundry Company, 305 Indiana street.

Dramatic scenes attended the panic. Seven girls jumped from windows in the front of the second floor and many others clambered down fire escapes.

The fire did little damage.

PAUL TAUSIG 104 East 14th Street. German Savings Bank Building.

CLINTON HALL 151-153 Clinton Street. Large and small meeting rooms from May 1st, for unions, lodges and societies at reasonable terms.

MAY BE MORE JOBS
If Kehler Has His Way Honest Citizens Will Do Work Now Done by Naval Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—General debate on the naval appropriation bill having been concluded that measure was taken up for amendment by the house of representatives today.

A break fight developed over an amendment offered by Representative Kehler, of Kansas, to prohibit naval prisoners from doing clerical, manual or other labor which would deprive "free" and honest citizens of a chance to earn a few dollars.

Representative Stafford, of Wisconsin, made a point of order against the amendment, but was overruled. Debate on the merits of the amendment was still in progress when the house adjourned.

Engineers Get Raise B. & O. Railroad Agrees to Grant Drivers of Iron Horses More Pay for Perilous Work.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 4.—It was learned this afternoon that an agreement between the officials of the Baltimore and Ohio and its engineers, whose demands for increased pay were submitted last month, has been reached.

It is understood the Baltimore and Ohio agrees to advance the pay of engineers on the main line of the road from \$4.50 to \$4.70 per day and the engineers on the branch lines from \$3.50 to \$3.80.

Conferences will continue on the regulation of service conditions.

Girl's slayer surrenders. Oehler Gives Self Up After Evading Police Ten Days.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 4.—After wandering about the country for ten days, Henry M. Oehler, a middle-aged Russian, staggered into the local police station today and surrendered himself to answer a charge of homicide.

On Good Friday he shot and killed Ernest Redner, a twenty-year-old kid, at No. 24 Jersey street, Ansonia, Conn., a town fifteen miles from here. According to Oehler the tragedy was an accident.

Choked eating sandwich. While eating a sandwich in a hotel at Mermad avenue and West 14th street, Coney Island, yesterday, William McGinnis, forty-three years old, no home, began to choke, and he died before Ambulance Surgeon Lett, of the Coney Island Hospital, could reach him.

Moran and Baldwin tonight. Meet in Ten-Round Go at the Fairmount Athletic Club.

Owen Moran, of England, who boxed ten rounds with Abe Attell last Friday night, will meet Matty Baldwin in a ten-round bout at the Fairmount Athletic Club in the Bronx tonight.

Moran and Baldwin already have boxed twice in Boston recently, each getting a decision, while a year ago Moran beat Baldwin a twelve-round bout on scientific points in the Hub.

Baldwin is anxious to fight Ad Wolgast

The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.
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THE LAKE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

From time to time there have appeared in The Call news items relating to the big strike of the seamen on the Great Lakes. The strike has been in progress for nearly a full year past, since May 1, 1909. So far as we know there is at present no prospect of settlement. The season of navigation on the lakes has just begun. A statement of the causes of this prolonged strike has, therefore, been sent to the press of the country by Mr. V. A. Olander, vice president of the International Seamen's Union and chairman of the Lake District Grievance Committee. We wonder how many daily papers there are in this country that will dare to print this statement of the seamen's side of the controversy?

For several years prior to 1908 the Lake seamen's unions had entered into agreements with the Lake Carriers' Association. Such differences as existed were discussed each year and settled for the season, usually by compromise.

In the spring of 1908 the unions wrote to the Lake Carriers requesting that a date be set for the usual conference for the purpose of renewing the old agreement. No demand was made for any change in regard to wages or other working conditions. To the surprise of the unions, their communication was entirely ignored by the employers' association.

The reason for this soon became apparent. Shortly after the opening of navigation in 1908 the Lake Carriers, through their captains and shipping masters, demanded that all seamen employed on their vessels must quit the unions. Seamen who refused to do this were discharged. Many of the men were even required to take an oath renouncing allegiance to the unions and agreeing "to remain non-union men as long as they sailed for a living."

This continued throughout the season of 1908, both on board the ships and in the shipping offices. The unions apparently were not prepared for a strike and avoided an open rupture with the bosses.

In the spring of 1909 the Lake Carriers again declined to meet representatives of the unions, and inaugurated a most rigorous industrial passport system. The main features of this passport system are as follows:

1. A certificate of membership in a so-called "welfare plan" controlled by the Lake Carriers.
2. Registration by name, age, personal appearance, etc.
3. An industrial passport, called a "discharge book," by which the holder is to be identified.
4. The passport is to contain the "character marks," given by the master of the vessel to the seaman, upon which future employment is to depend.
5. Any ship's officer is to have the authority arbitrarily to deprive seamen of their passports, regardless of the number of "good" character marks the sailor may have previously obtained.
6. To enforce this arbitrary authority of the ship's officer a rule was devised, requiring that seamen must, when employed, deposit the passport with the ship's captain.

One would imagine that this passport system was sufficiently drastic and effectual. Indeed, it seems to have been modelled on the Russian police regulations. But in order to rivet still more firmly the chains of slavery upon the seamen, the Lake Carriers also provided for:

7. A system of so-called "assembly rooms" on shore, where seamen must congregate when unemployed, preference in employment being given to those who frequent these places most regularly. A watch is kept on their attendance.
8. A written agreement by each individual seaman to submit, when ashore, to all rules and regulations of the "assembly rooms" and to take no part, when on board ship, in any organized effort to better conditions.
9. Obedience is required to such other rules and regulations as the Lake Carriers' Association may see fit to inaugurate from time to time.

The last three provisions constitute the "welfare plan" of the Lake Carriers' Association. Together with the passport system, it constitutes a deliberate attempt to deprive the Lake seamen of their liberty and to establish industrial serfdom. But, of course, it is not a violation of the Constitution of the United States, for are not the seamen "free" to abstain from sailing for a living?

It is against this deliberate attempt to establish a new slavery that the Lake seamen—ten thousand sailors, firemen and cooks—have been on strike for nearly a year past.

Our Congress is discussing propositions looking to the subsidizing of an American merchant marine. President Taft is a staunch supporter of the idea that the American people should donate every year millions of dollars to capitalists and corporations owning, or proposing to build, ocean-going ships sailing under the American flag. But neither Congress nor President deigns to consider the life and death struggle of the Lake seamen against the establishment of as ruthless a despotism as the world ever knew.

The Congress and the President cover their designs for robbing the American people in the interest of the ship owners with the veil of patriotism. The country, they say, must have a powerful navy for protection against foreign enemies. To this end new Dreadnoughts and other great fighting ships must be built every year at enormous expense. But an ocean-going commercial marine, they say, is needed to furnish the navy with auxiliary cruisers in time of war. So runs the "patriotic" argument.

But what about the seamen? Of what use is a navy without seamen? On the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts there are very few American seamen. They have been driven out by the "patriotic" ship owners to make room for foreigners working for lower pay and under worse conditions of employment. On the Great Lakes, however, over 85 per cent of the seamen are still American citizens. It would seem to be the duty of a "patriotic" Congress and a "patriotic" President to see to it that there be left at least



"THESE PEOPLE."

By JOHN C. TRAUTWINE, JR.

"Ministers, under the delusion that they are interpreting the ethics of Jesus, but actually prompted by the direct economic pressure of conformity to the views of their rich parishioners, preach a doctrine of sanctification upon protesting labor."

"There are at this day, in this land, tens of thousands of persons living off rent, interest, or profits, who look upon a strike of workmen with much the same horror and detestation that the ruling class of a few generations ago looked upon a slave insurrection."—"Mass and Class," by W. J. Ghent.

"In a plea on behalf of the wage earners of our city," in a recent issue of a Philadelphia morning paper, Rev. Norman V. P. Lewis, of the Church of the Incarnation, finds it "strange how little has been done about the real issue and how meager has been the appeal to reason," in connection with the trolley strike.

"Mr. Lewis goes in and out among 'these people'—not 'these, my brethren.' He knows them 'in a personal way,' and he is convinced that if they 'would act for themselves, either as individuals or as a union, they would not only invite, but would command, arbitration; for corporations, like individuals, are subject to the final judgment of public opinion.'"

Is Mr. Lewis convinced that those prominently interested in the corporation in question had no hand in manufacturing the "public opinion" which last month cried out "Give unto us Barabbas" and, by means of the "Workingmen's League," struck down the city's two faithful magistrates? In the light of February's election, what has the good citizen to hope, what has the corrupt "politician" to fear, from "public opinion" in Philadelphia?

Mr. Lewis laments that "the business of a great city has been unsettled, riot has broken out, a few people have been killed, more have been injured, several hundred have been arrested, property has been destroyed, men trying to work have been intimidated, and a bitterness has been developed which has no place in a Christian community."

In similar strain, doubtless, preached George Hill's clergy, while our forefathers were starving and freezing at Valley Forge, and it might have been said as Mr. Lewis now says: "It is up to those who encourage these conditions to show how all this is a benefit to the rebels."

To the rebels themselves, in either case, it was indeed of very little or no benefit unless it be true that it is more blessed to give than to receive, unless he that loseth his life for the sake of one of the least of these, my 'brethren,' shall find it.

As Mr. Lewis goes in and out among these people, he must have noticed that, even where there is no strike, conditions obtain which have no place in a Christian community—men on bare living wages, working long hours, snatching their scant meals at their own children dozed by poverty to ignorance and premature toll which, we are told, we should regard as a blessing because their home conditions are worse, a vast near-pauper population, almost as purchasable, by "politicians," as are our

cowardly rich, who sit in their counting houses counting out their money and shuddering at the threatened disturbance of "business."

Mr. Lewis, your Master was the friend of publicans and sinners. He flouted the charges brought against them (men and women) by respectable people. He "incited to riot" by driving the money-changers out of the temple with a scourge of small cords. His bitterest (if not His only) enemies (and the hatred was mutual) were the official representatives of organized "religion." Can you question how He would have viewed your "plea on behalf of the wage earners?"

You commend those men "who had the grit to stick to their posts and uphold the principle of personal freedom"—and draw their pay. But you have no word of commendation for the "grit" of those who, Christlike, with practically nothing between them and hunger, left their ill-paid posts for devotion to the common cause which they made with their brethren. Which think you would your Master have commended? The common people heard Him gladly. Are there, numerous at the Incarnation?

"The real issue" is not the price of the company's stock, not a few days of inconvenience to "the public," not the loss of a little business, not the manifestation of "a bitterness" which has no place (but which always exists) in a "Christian community," not the rioting of a few boys here and there, not the gallery-play of our "rulers." The real issue is the persistence of the capitalist system of "business," which maintains a feeble, poor, ignorant, disorganized, unreasonable, self-seeking many, and its exploitation by the powerful, wealthy, educated, organized, self-seeking few, an exploitation as calamitous to the powerful few as to the feeble many.

A "public," which can be aroused to this fact in no other way, may be thankful if it is let off with nothing worse than unsettlement of its business for a few days, with destruction of a little "property," with the cracking of a few heads; and the development of "a bitterness" which has no place in a "Christian community."

Wisely or unwisely, the strikers are fighting the battle of the feeble many against the strong few. For the sake of their brethren, they submit to the "tranny" of the American Congress and generals; and, whatever temporary inconveniences the many may have to suffer in consequence, they can ill afford to betray their own soldiers, even though these commit an indiscretion here and there, or it such be committed in their name.

In the American revolution, our forefathers probably thought they were fighting against a tax on tea, whereas, in reality, they were fighting the world-wide battle of democracy against monarchy. The striker of today thinks he is fighting merely his and his brethren's battle against some petty exaction of his employer, and, even so, his attitude is heroic enough; but we, who realize that he is really fighting the half-unconscious battle of society against its own creature, capitalism, recognize him as the hero of heroes.

Granted that, compared with us superiors, "these people" are unwise,

unlovely, uneducated, coarse, shiftless, victims. This is their deepest poverty and it is here that their poverty becomes ours. But on whose head is the fault? Not on theirs, for they know not what they do—but upon ours, who are supposed to be enlightened, and who yet plead for the present competitive order, which keep them degraded—upon us, who, when "these people" are struggling (blindly, it may be) for their and their fellows' redemption, are concerned only lest we should be temporarily inconvenienced, lest our stocks should fall, lest our city should lose some of its prestige as a money-maker, lest the flow of pennies over the bargain-counter might suffer diminution—upon us, who cry out, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

Mr. Lewis predicts that "unless the principle of human brotherhood can prevail, this country will inevitably drift into some form of Socialism."

Does Mr. Lewis not see that mankind drifted "evolved," rather than into some form of Socialism, when the first two men posited their issues and effected economy, when nations or groups (instead of individuals) first made war, when churches acquired property, when they hired priests and altar-boys, and so provided their members with shows which they could not individually afford, when governments established "post-offices," when cities provided streets (where "these people" are as good as the clergy), water supply, sewerage, police and fire service, parks (where "these people" can get a breath of fresh air if so be they can snatch an hour out of their long days and schools, where their children if their parents can afford it, can get at least an apology for an education)?

Does Mr. Lewis not recognize that it is Socialism, with its enormous economies, and Socialism only, which enables the modern city to survive and to serve its people far better than they deserve, in spite of "politicians" and their allies in and out of the pulpit?

The more fully the principle of human brotherhood prevails, the more rapidly will complete Socialism supersede our present imperfect "form of Socialism," and the more speedily will this city of ours and the rest of the so-called "civilized" world be thereby transformed into a really "Christian community"—for Socialism and human brotherhood are one.

THE STRAIGHT ROAD

By Paul Wallace Hanna.

They got y' kid, they got y'—just like I said they would.
You tried to walk the narrow path.
You tried, and got an awful laugh.
And laughs are all y' did get.
Kid—
They got y' good?
They never knew the little kid—the kid I used to know;
The little bare-legged girl back home.
The little kid that played alone—
They don't know half the things I know.
Kid, ain't it so?

They got y' kid, they got y'—you know they got y' right;
They waited till they saw y' limp—
Then introduced y' to the pimp—
Ah, you were down then, kid,
And couldn't fight!

I guess y' know what some don't know, and others know damn well—
That sweatshops don't grow angels wings,
That workin' girls is easy things,
And poverty's the straightest Road I Hell!

Henry Watterson's Nightmare

By ROBERT HUNTER.

There is a very illustrious Democrat of the old school living in Louisville, Ky. He is a great editor and his name, Henry Watterson, is doubtless known to you.

Well, Henry was in Europe not long since observing the trend of affairs, and when he returned to us he gave utterance to the following wall: "Universal suffrage and universal revolution. Nothing can stay the rising idea of Socialism all over the world equally in England and America and on the continent of Europe. It may not be, pray God it be not, a revolution of brutality and crime."

Dear Henry, I wonder what you mean when you call yourself a Democrat? I wonder if that word conveys anything to your mind beyond the Tammany machine, or the fashionable policies of Southern bluebloods. I really and truly wonder.

If it does, why does Socialism amaze and terrify you? It is a peaceful movement. So peaceful in fact that it has built up a new world power within thirty years without shedding as yet a single drop of blood.

Socialism has spread from mill to mill, from mine to mine, from factory to factory the world over in quiet and in peace.

It has won to its principles the most intelligent of the working class, and it is now struggling everywhere to better the conditions of the workers and their wives and children.

And the Socialists read books, Henry, and think. What they have thus far gained has been gained by the power of numbers and by quiet, thoughtful agitation and organization.

They have learned how to use the ballot and they have raised up from their own ranks spokesmen to voice their demands.

And yet you, a Democrat, look upon this movement with alarm! You tremble at the thought of it and mumble to yourself, bloodshed, brutality, crime!

What do you mean? What do you want? What do you as a Democrat seek?

You and your kind have more than once ruled America. You today rule the South. You are today the power that dominates some of our great cities and you call yourselves Democrats.

And these workmen ask for decent homes. For living wages. For reasonable hours. They ask for legislation to protect their lives and limbs while at work. They ask for security in life.

They protest against remaining slaves. They want to free childhood from a dwarfing and degrading toll. They want to free the mothers of the toilers from the slavery of the workshop. They want peace and quiet and comfort in their old age.

Is this then so terrible? Ask yourself who are these men and what have they done?

They have built every house and every palace in this broad land. They have cut the forests, tilled the fields, mined the coal and the minerals.

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Both you and Comrade Wetmore allege that I misrepresented Comrade Wetmore's article on the general strike, and in the issue of March 29 you characterize my criticism, in a headline, as unjust.

Comrade Wetmore says in The Call of March 29: "Socialists should read carefully the articles or books they seek to criticize." I ask this same care on your and Comrade Wetmore's part in your references to my letter of March 21.

Comrade Wetmore says he has read his article four times and finds "no basis" in it for the criticism that I offered. Evidently I should have been more explicit.

Both you and Comrade Wetmore allege that nothing in the article I criticized was in any way "derogatory to the general strike in Philadelphia." To my mind the implication of the entire article was derogatory to the strike, whether it was so intended or not. His very first paragraph was devoted to asking attention to the Philadelphia situation. His second paragraph began: "Since, then, this strike is of such importance it would seem wise to ask ourselves a few questions about it..." Comrade Wetmore then proceeds to discuss "this strike" from two standpoints: "As an industrial weapon, and to see if its principles now confined to one city could be applied to the workers of the entire country in order to obtain that ultimate ideal of labor, the Social Revolution." Plainly, the Philadelphia strike was the text of the whole discussion.

Two columns of analysis and induction followed what seemed to me very questionable as an exposition of the Socialist position toward such a situation. Comrade Wetmore then made two invidious general statements concerning "the general strike" that certainly seemed to me correctly interpretable as referring in part at least to the general strike in Philadelphia.

He said: "It (the general strike) is therefore the weapon of a weak minority, an idea fit for the movement when it was puny and young, and stands condemned today for the economic, political and ethical standards of Socialism." And farther he said it "aims at disorganizing industry, turning into corpses the mines and factories, upsetting the industrial life of the nation and, finally, in splitting into a thousand parts the unified body of the proletariat." How a general strike could "split the body of the proletariat into a thousand parts," Comrade Wetmore omitted to explain. His claim that the general strike aims to do that thing seems to me not only ridiculous but entirely misrepresentative of the Socialist attitude.

On the whole, it seemed and still seems to me especially unfortunate that The Call should have published Comrade Wetmore's article at what was perhaps the most critical moment of the Philadelphia struggle.

I think the call and all of us should encourage in every way massed efforts

They have produced every broad, every suit of clothes, every carpet, every machine and every tool today moves by their intelligence, skill and their labor.

And you fear them? You tremble when you see them growing in power that may soon rule the world? What do you mean by democracy?

What have you been standing for these years that you must shake aspen when Labor begins to awaken? Why should you fear violence and bloodshed? Is it because you lieve it necessary to keep the world down, to drive them back, to crush them, and continue to oppress them?

If that is your idea of democracy then you are quite right in denouncing growth of Socialism.

Beat the working class back. Keep from expressing its views. Keep it from growing physically, mentally and morally. Put the iron heel on its neck. They have done in Russia, or as once did in France.

Deny it rights. Keep it from participating in political life. Keep it from obtaining the wealth it has produced. Keep it from becoming the power that is destined to become until it loses self-control.

Then, Henry, watch out! Despite oppression and your iron heel and blows and your don'ts it will break bonds of its slavery with one mighty snap of its fingers and it will break you and your kind and in the hate of your heart will be murder.

Think of these things, Henry. The world must move. The workers must come into their own. They will not must develop into the power that rule the world.

They can move step by step from minor responsibilities to major responsibilities and gradually, as they are doing all over the world, progress in a peaceful manner to the fulfillment of their destiny.

But whether or not that evolution is to continue peaceful will depend on YOU AND YOUR KIND.

If you club the workers with injunctions, corrupt the courts, use the militia to establish cossacks, buy the legislators and stuff the ballot boxes—if you persist in defeating every attempt of the workers to advance you will bring upon your own head punishment for your crimes.

"Universal suffrage and universal revolution" pray God it be a revolution of brutality and crime.

Henry, you need not pray God. It depends on you and your class.

You can bring what you will. If you act like the grand dukes of Russia and the nobles of France, you will reap what they reaped.

But if you and your class know what democracy means and don't try by brutality and force to block its progress, there will be no civil war, no brutality and no crime.

It depends on YOU.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LOUIS WETMORE'S ARTICLE.

Editor of The Call:
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I think the call and all of us should encourage in every way massed efforts

of whatever kind that may unite the workers in aggressive action to secure on any field, whether industrial or political, larger control of the means to life and liberty, and refrain, similarly, from discouraging such efforts.

J. G. PHELPS STOKES,
Stamford, Conn., March 31, 1910.

READ CAREFULLY, PLEASE.

Editor of The Call:
C. L. Furman offers The Call a "debatable proposition." Annie Wright has confirmed his idea that Vall e Spargo would make more acceptable reading than the present "sport" column.

If C. L. Furman would not read Vall e Spargo correctly either.

I did not say I knew "nothing of Socialism." In fact, I know a great deal about Socialism. It was Frank Bohm's A B C that I declared I was ignorant of.

I did not say I had been a reader of The Call "for a long time" either. I have known The Call only a few weeks. However, I have fallen under its spell and have no intention of ever giving it up again. May I have a voice, then, in asking please don't cut out the sport column or any of your general news to make room for "more Socialism." Especially scientific Socialism. If you do you will surely "rock the boat."

ANNIE WRIGHT,
Brooklyn, N. Y., April 1, 1910.

SEND US ALL YOU CAN.

Editor of The Sunday Call.
Noticing that you desire the opinion of your readers on The Sunday Call, I will tell what a Texas farmer and Socialist agitator thinks. You are putting out a remarkably good magazine, carrying more real literature than many three-dollar monthlies, and they nearly all of it is straight Socialist goods.

I think Poole's "David" and Garcia's "A Reader" exceptionally fine. All many of the articles on the Socialist philosophy and party tactics are indispensable to any who tries to keep posted on the Socialist movement. I would like to see more articles by such writers as Louis Duchez. I would like to see some good articles on the farmer. I think Mary E. Marcy's article is misleading on the farm question. As I write for publication at times, I hope to be able to send you some articles and stories soon. I am also in a position to send in a good deal of news notes about the Socialist movement in this section if you desire them.

Yours for the revolution,
NAT. L. HARDY,
Colorado, Tex.
"Dear Father," wrote a youngster of twelve, "we are all well and happy. The baby has grown ever so much, and has a great deal more sense than he used to have. Hoping the same of you, I remain, your affectionate son, James."—Tit-Bits.