

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

The Call

The Weather.

Unsettled today and Friday cooler; light to moderate northwesterly winds.

442 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONES 2371-2372 WORTH.

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Price, Two Cents

TWAB'S SLAVES AGE GOOD FIGHT

Strikers Determined to Blow Steel King's Plant Despite His Boasts.

WORKS PRACTICALLY LYING IDLE

Few Men Are Found Willing to Scab and They Are No Good at Real Labor.

By S. A. STODEL (Special to The Call.)

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 16.—Charlie Schwab's Bethlehem steel mills have a capacity for employing over ten thousand wage-slaves, out of which they manage to kill three a week.

Schwab has made numerous statements of late respecting the stand the striking employees have taken. Some time since he very bombastically made the statement that he "owned and controlled the lives of human beings as though they were cattle."

The "cattle" have turned upon the owner and now demand human consideration. The workers in his mills, ten thousand in number, have struck and to the astonishment of Schwab and his associates, they have had the audacity to organize and make demands upon him that he pay them the same rate as most other employers.

They want to be paid time and a half for overtime and Sunday work, and to have the right to organize; to meet in the standard of living; to prevent its lowering now, and when conditions presents itself, to raise it higher and higher. To this Schwab makes objection.

Tired of Investigation by Schwab. He denies to the men the right to organize, saying: "If they have a grievance they can come to me and I will investigate into its merits. The men have got tired of his investigations and want action instead."

Hence the strike, and Bethlehem has been in the grip of the "Black Coosaes," the state constabulary of Pennsylvania, for over a month. The "Coosaes" have lorded it over things and made themselves generally obnoxious to everybody. Even the police of Bethlehem resent their intrusion.

An incident that shows this resentment came about as follows: The Coosaes corraled the horses of a couple of delivery wagons a couple of days ago, while the drivers were delivering orders. This morning one of the Coosaes dismounted from his horse to follow a striker who had made faces at him and an officer who happened along arrested the horse.

The Coosaek got angry, whereat the policeman told him to shut up or else he'd lock him up along with the horse.

Early this morning Sergeant Smith of the Coosaes, with six others, set out to arrest a young boy, John Hertz, of South Bethlehem. They knocked at the door and when they were refused admittance they broke down the front door and then entered the room in which the boy was. They were shot at and the boy was shot at and the boy was shot at.

Smoke of Plant Covers Idleness. Later on I made my way through the plant. All of the big stacks were belching forth smoke and steam, and from a distance it looked real busy. But what a change when I got close at hand. Instead of making steel they were merely making fire.

At one place alongside of the Lehigh Valley tracks there was a gang of men carrying steel billets from one pile to another, back and forth. There were probably 1,500 men in the entire works, or about 20 per cent of the regular complement. I spoke with the foreman of the new mill and he admitted that he was keeping time on less than 400 men at work. One of the draughtsmen said, "There are a lot of men in here, but Christ only knows what the hell good they are. They can't make steel."

Most of the shops were deserted and what men there were, were kept in conspicuous places so that the strikers could see them at work from the hills surrounding the plant.

Manager Throws Big Bluff. I interviewed the assistant general manager, J. D. Hagenbach, in order to get a statement from him as to the position of the company. It was evident from the start that he was going to present the company's side as favorably as possible.

"You see," said he, "we never had any organized class in the works and

The \$5,000 Special Call Fund

The friends of The Call will be pleased to learn that the total amount pledged toward the special fund of \$5,000 has now reached the sum of \$4,232. This means that as soon as the balance of \$768 is raised The Call will be in a position to make the necessary arrangements for the disposition of this fund of \$5,000. It means that the wages of the employees will be paid regularly. It means that the time of those employed to look after the business of the paper will be devoted to the work of increasing the circulation, securing new advertisers, and not toward borrowing money or calming pressing creditors.

Small as the amount still required is, it must be raised, and unless the full \$5,000 is pledged for immediate payment, the committee cannot and will not use one cent of the money entrusted to its care for this special fund. All those who have not as yet contributed toward this fund—and there are quite a number of our friends whose names are not yet in the list—should now come forward with their donations.

The prospects to place the paper on a sound financial basis were never brighter than they are at present. The \$600 weekly pledge fund is absolutely completed. It only remains to complete this special fund of \$5,000 and the columns of the paper will be free from any further appeals for funds. The Comrades will be able to devote all their time towards helping the management in the work of building up the business and improving the news and editorial departments of the paper, so that the Comrades could point with pride to The Call as the best paper in the English language.

Do not delay. Send in your donation to our Treasurer, Mr. Samuel Heller, 68 Nassau street.

The following additional contributions towards the special \$5,000 fund have been received by the treasurer of the special financial committee:

Table listing donors and amounts for the \$5,000 Special Call Fund, including names like Marion B. Cothren, Brooklyn, and various other contributors.

LIEBKNECHT ATTACKS PRUSSIAN REACTION

BERLIN, March 16.—The third reading of the Prussian franchise reform bill in the diet today led to an outbreak of fury never before seen within its precincts. The bill, as finally amended, leaves untouched the system against which the Socialists and Radicals agitated, and the reforms amount to nothing.

After Dr. von Bethmann-Hellwig, president of the ministry, had defined the government's attitude, and after others had spoken, Karl Liebknecht, Socialist, went to the tribune, and with fierce vehemence, denounced the diet as a den of hucksters, peddlers of old clothes, and merchants who had battered away the rights of the people.

SPEAKER CANNON AGAIN OVERRULED

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Speaker Cannon was again overruled in the house this afternoon by a combination of insurgents and Democrats. This time it was done, despite herculean efforts of the regular leaders to line up votes, and despite a strong argument on the question at issue by the speaker himself.

The trouble arose on an amendment to the census bill offered by Crumpacker. He wanted it considered, despite the fact that it is calendar Wednesday, on the ground that it was privileged under the constitution. Fitzgerald appealed from the decision of the chair, who held it privileged. Crumpacker, fearing defeat, moved postponement. The motion to postpone was then voted down, 153 to 131.

WESTERN FIREMEN WANT NO DELAY

President Carter of The Brotherhood Says His Union Will Stand for No Dilly Dallying.

CHICAGO, March 16.—If Commissioner Knapp and Neill hope to avert a strike of 27,000 members of the Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, employed on forty-nine Western railroads, they will have to act quickly when they reach Chicago tomorrow.

This was made clear this afternoon when President Carter, of the Brotherhood, declared his organization would "not stand for any dilly dallying."

"It will be pretty difficult for the firemen to tell Messrs. Knapp and Neill to hurry things along, but we will make it clear to them by our actions that this is what we want," said Carter. "We are simply sitting around today waiting for the mediators to arrive. The railroads are probably making hay while the sun shines."

"One thing is certain, that when Knapp and Neill get here we will not stand for a lot of dilly dallying and give the railroads a chance to bolster up their fortifications. Our men on the road are getting nervous and we want something done soon. They are urging us hourly to do something."

Will Insist Upon Rights.

"The firemen are just as anxious as anybody to avert a strike, but we do not propose to give away our rights. We will not concede a single point unless the railroads do."

Carter was asked if he could not announce the date when a strike would be called should arbitration fail and he was advised that it had been reported that next Monday had been decided upon.

"You can guess all you want," he said, "but we have no intention of giving out the date of the strike should one be called. As a matter of fact, the question when to call a strike should arbitration fail has not been decided on."

Opposition to the disciplinary and seniority demands of the Brotherhood (Continued on page 3.)

CHOATE ATTACKS P. S. C. AT HEARING

Denounces It Not Because It Has Failed in Its Purpose, but Because Corporations Don't Like It.

ALBANY, March 16.—Joseph M. Choate made the principal argument against the public service law amendments, as proposed by the first and second district commissions themselves, before the Assembly Railroads Committee to-day. Choate insisted that the first district commission should not be permitted to go on ignoring the courts, interpreting or misinterpreting the constitutional rights of corporations as it seems fit and practically running the cit of New York.

Choate said he did not come to Albany to oppose any sane legislation aimed at the railroads, but that he did object strenuously, and that the people of the city of New York generally, objected, to the attempt of the first district public service commission to get a little corner on the earth, including a high-handed, mean, malicious and illegal monopoly of all the traction interests. Choate appeared for Receiver Whitridge, of the Third avenue and other lines in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Choate said he was not opposed to proper legislation for the railroads, but he objected to any attempt of the Public Service commissioners to break into the private affairs of the big companies over which they would rule with an iron hand, and conduct their managerial interests as they saw fit.

Choate insisted the First District commissioners acted like a body of school masters, which demanded the right to boss and interfere in the most remote details of business with which they were entirely ignorant. He opposed such interference, he said, first because of the principle of the bill, and secondly because it was an absolute variance with the purpose of the legislature in creating the commissions, and also against the spirit of the constitution.

SAYS SOCIALISM IS FOREIGN TO AMERICA

Rev. Duffy, in Lecture, Attacks Workman's Philosophy in Old Cut and Dried Manner.

Socialism was subjected to one of those old-fashioned attacks last night by the Rev. Francis F. Duffy. All the stale "arguments" about bad, frail human nature, selfishness, natural inequality and others were resurrected and used without mercy in his talk on "The Social Value of Christianity," under the auspices of the Catholic Church at Cathedral College, 51st street and Madison avenue.

Duffy even went so far as to say that Socialism is a foreign importation. This alone speaks for his narrow view of the subject, for he doubtless forgets that Christianity, of which he is a strong advocate, is itself the product of a foreign country; in fact, it comes from the same continent that Duffy accuses Socialism of having come from.

In this twentieth century one rarely expects a professor in psychology and sociology to give expression to such weak arguments, and the crowd, of which, doubtless, 95 per cent had never read a Socialist pamphlet, applauded.

Here are the professor's very words: "Socialism is a foreign importation. This is proved by the fact that in Europe the Socialists over there accuse the priests of being the hirelings of the capitalist class."

"What does the Socialist party offer as a substitute for Christianity? Materialism. They tell the sufferer that life should be lived here on this earth. They also say, 'Life is only worth living as its pleasures exceed its pains.'"

"The Socialist program depends on good character, self-sacrifice, and equality. Men will always be unequal in bodily strength and moral purpose. And there is no use denying that there is a good deal of selfishness in human nature."

Duffy then attacked class consciousness. Christianity, on the other hand, said he, creates not a class consciousness but a social consciousness. Economic determinism was also assailed. Socialists seem to forget that man has a heart, a soul and a mind besides a stomach. However, he admitted that "economic motives, in a measure, tend to act as great motives in human activity."

"The church," said Duffy, "has always gone to the miserable, the poor, the exploited and the wretched and said, 'We have no gold or silver for you,' but always said that the day will come when the soul shall blossom forth to the region of heavenly bliss. This is not done in the spirit of class consciousness—it does not create discontent, instead it inspires the miserable with hope, patience and forbearance here on this world on which life is only the beginning, and gives the hope of equality before the Judge of human souls."

Right Rev. John Edwards presided. He said that rich men will doubtless not be permitted to enter heaven. "Poverty is a blessing not a curse. It must be taken as a cross and must be patiently borne and at the end instead of thorns thy reward will be a wreath."

There will be no lecture next Wednesday evening because of "Holy Week."

A number of young Socialists were present who disposed of a large quantity of literature for the enlightenment of the unsophisticated.

BRIDGEMEN MEET

Executive Board of Iron Workers' Union Take Up Increased Cost of Living.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 16.—The demand for increased wages in several cities of the United States is taking up much of the time of the executive board of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in session at the American Central Life building. There is no general demand for an increase.

The board is considering several important matters and may formulate a policy before adjourning. They believe that an employer should replace a wrecked man just as he replaces a wrecked machine.

DRAGGED TO "WORK"

Sergeant-at-Arms Gets Busy and Rounds Up Representatives Who Duck Their Duty.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Hereafter all members of the house must be in their right seats when each day's session begins and must remain on the floor until the house adjourns.

This decision was reached by the leaders today because of the defeat of the Republicans by the Democrats and insurgents last night when the appropriation for the speaker's automobile was stricken from the legislative bill.

When the house convened today only a corporal's guard was present. Representative Dwight, the Republican whip, at once made the point of no quorum, and the call of the house was ordered. Members were dragged from their homes and offices by the sergeant-at-arms and hauled onto the floor.

DEBS SPEAKS IN NATIONAL CAPITAL

Immense Audience Accords Hearty Welcome to Peerless Anti-Wage Slavery Agitator.

(Special to The Call.) WASHINGTON, March 16.—The audience which packed National Rifles Armory Hall to hear Eugene V. Debs to-night was of a character only possible of being seen in the city where the governmental life of the country focuses.

It was presided over by Prof. Wm. M. Coleman, lawyer and educator, members of Congress, officials of the various departments, government clerks and labor unionists, came to listen to the message of labor's advocate.

As the fall, gaunt form of the great anti-wage slavery agitator strode to the front of the platform one was instantly compelled to contrast the figure of the implacable and unpurchasable foe of the robber class with the ponderous personality of plutocracy's representative, winning and dining the aristocracy of dollars in a large white palace a few blocks to the northward.

The orb, radiating from his whole being a great passion for humanity and denouncing with almost withering wrath the possessing class and their government; the other, with a large, fat smile assuring the disinherited that all would be well with them if they would continue to slave faithfully for the masters.

Scores the Judiciary. When Debs made his telling points against the judiciary, many in the audience looked toward the sacred shrine where the nine wise owls of the nation sit in embalm'd dignity as if expecting their wrath then and there to descend upon the man who dared attack the judicial holy of holies.

"Very properly is the pile of buildings on the hill called the capitol. It belongs to capital," said the speaker, and cheers went up that echoed for blocks around the great building.

"Nearly every department of the government has been under investigation and is now under suspicion. The Supreme Court is the citadel of capitalism. The judges are not masters of law, but the tools of your masters."

Judge Caldwell is the only United States judge who ever opened his court to the working classes? It cost \$40,000 to find out that the working class had no standing in the Supreme Court. "God save this honorable court," says the clerk. It needs it.

Senate is the House of Lords. "The United States Senate is the real house of lords. That of England is but a pretense. The people have no representation in Washington. Washington is run in the interests of their masters, the employers of wage slaves, the burdeners of child labor, the prostrators of all that is noble in labor. The men who make their profits and pile up their millions from the sweat of unrequited workers who have been despoiled of their own and have not even left to them a voice in the government which they support and for which they are expected to be ready to die."

Throughout the address the vast crowd which filled the armory was wildly enthusiastic. At every shaft directed at the occupants of the offices up on "The Hill" the crowd applauded long and loud. Not in years has Washington witnessed such a demonstration as that which greeted the Socialist standard bearer. When the meeting was over the crowd lingered in the hall, in the hope of getting near enough to the speaker to at least touch his hand. It was the most remarkable meeting Washington has known in many a day.

UNIONS GAINING BY THOUSANDS

Textile Workers' Presidential Says Strike Has Done More Than Five Years Work.

MASS MEETING OF WAGE WORKERS

Halls Crowded With Enthusiastic Thousands—Only Gloom Is in Retail Stores.

By JACK BRITT GERRITY (Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—Wage slaves have settled down to a stage of endurance, seemingly, in the Philadelphia general strike. There has been no diminution in the ranks of the strikers and their enthusiasm has not abated a particle. The most excited citizens of Philadelphia over the situation seem to be the Market Street Business Men's Association, which composed of a large number of merchants who have nothing to do just now but tear their hair.

For this general strike is a terrible blow to them. They are loaded up with millions of dollars of Eastern money. The street railway service is badly crippled and the cars the Rapid Transit Company is running are almost patronized. The result is that hundreds of thousands of persons out in the outlying sections of the city are not coming downtown to satisfy their desires for spring millinery and dress goods, and there is every prospect of the goods being left on the shelves.

After this strike is over there is a chance for some bargains in relation to the outlying sections of the city and not coming downtown to satisfy their desires for spring millinery and dress goods, and there is every prospect of the goods being left on the shelves.

To-night there was an enthusiastic meeting of the Baldwin employees at Labor Lyceum. The Baldwin Locomotive Works Company had specifically arranged it. The company had paid the initiation fees of hundreds of new employees and sent them to the meeting in the belief that a vote would be taken on the question of returning to work. The meeting was packed for action.

Don't Think of Surrender. But that question did not come into the general strike and they were cheered to the finish. No thought of raising the question about calling the strike off. The "Loyal Baldwin men were too much in the minority to force the proposition and none else considered it worth while to raise it.

Kensington Labor Lyceum packed this afternoon with 3,000 men and women textile workers who cheered John Golden, national president of the Textile Workers' Union, and resolved to stick it out if it lasted all summer.

After the meeting Golden, in an interview with The Call correspondent, said: "This strike has enabled us to reach more people with the message of our organization than we could have reached in five years with an expenditure of \$10,000. It means a thorough organization of the textile workers of Philadelphia, the reflex of which will be the organization of all in Pennsylvania. Already we have enrolled 200 new members and we expect an increase before the end of the week. Education and the arousing of the workers to a realization of the necessity of organizing themselves has been worth any sacrifice that may have been made in this great conflict. No matter what the result of this immediate struggle may be, the workers will be more strongly organized than ever before."

The strike situation is tense after the failure yesterday of the conference between the men and George Earle, Jr., and President Kruger, the traction company, to reach a plan for settling the strike. The men, the firm, and the company just obstinate as ever.

Voting on State Strike. President Greenawald is in Lancaster at the state headquarters of the Federation of Labor receiving by the vote of the various local unions on the call for a general strike throughout the state.

At midnight tonight the offer of the company to take all men who quit individually for their old positions was given places to twenty-two strikers yesterday, but strike leaders deny that even that small number of men had become scabs. The company also reported that 200 additional men were put to work yesterday, but Judge by the number of cars in operation an equal number of scabs must have

left for parts unknown yesterday. Of course, this offer of the company to take back the strikers is utterly ridiculous, as Kruger, the men laugh scornfully at the repeated offer to give them their old jobs again if they will only apply individually.

There is some unrest, and, naturally, because of the colored and absolutely false press reports, some misunderstanding among the general strikers. The ranks however, are as yet unbroken. Practically the same number of men are out. There has been a few desertions, but the number more than offset by the number of workers joining the general strike.

It is reported that Eugene V. Debs will speak in the Labor Lyceum at 6th and Brown streets, Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BIG OPEN AIR MEET

Conference Arranges Phila. Strike Demonstration for Next Saturday - Prominent Speakers.

Eugene V. Debs, C. O. Pratt, Joseph Pels, and many others are announced to address an open-air meeting in support of the Philadelphia general strike at Union Square, next Saturday afternoon, from 1 to 3 o'clock.

A hurdy-gurdy operated by car strikers will be on the scene to provide the music. Incidentally they will take such contributions that those present may desire to give to aid the brave workers in their magnificent struggle.

Many organizations will march there in a body, and doubtless it will be the largest meeting ever held on that spot. The committee in charge advising all to be on hand at an early hour, as many speakers of prominence will be there.

SCAB AGENT GETS SIXTY DAYS IN JAIL

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 16.—Dugald B. Hawkins, superintendent of one of the lines of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, who "hired" a large number of men here to go to the Quaker City, was arrested last night for carrying a pistol and a billy.

Hawkins advertised for motormen and conductors. Many responded. He took them to the Lehigh Valley depot last night to send them to Philadelphia. A suspiciously large crowd of strikers all gathered in the depot and called for police protection. An officer noted that his pocket was bulging and arrested him for carrying concealed weapons.

As Hawkins was being led away, his "strikebreakers" opened their grips and showed a fine assortment of pistols and lemons. Only three of them were bonafide strikebreakers. They went to Philadelphia, while the others stayed here to jeer Hawkins. The local street car men have voted to send \$300 a week to the Philadelphia strikers.

In Police Court today Hawkins was given sixty days, without the alternative of a fine. The imposition of sentence brought a remarkable demonstration in a storm of hisses from local trolley men, who filled the courtroom, without a single reproof from Judge Chadey, who has recently become a stickler for silence in the courtroom.

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The \$600 Weekly Pledge Fund

To those who have joined the Weekly Pledge Fund:

The members of the Weekly Pledge Fund Committee wish to exchange congratulations with you upon the completion of the six hundred dollar fund to cover the weekly deficit of The Call for the ensuing year.

According to the terms of your pledge you are to "bring or to send" to The Call office, on a certain day of each week during the ensuing year, the sum pledged. The Committee selected Friday for "Pledge Day," so that the heavy payments on Saturday could be met. Should it suit your convenience to pay monthly or quarterly it will be satisfactory to the committee, providing the amount is always sent in advance.

Please remember, and remember well, that the value of your contribution is in proportion to the promptness with which it is paid. To delay payments one day beyond the time agreed upon will seriously cripple us in our work of reducing the weekly deficit.

To compel us to ask you a second time for any amount that may be due will reduce your contribution, not only by the cost of the labor and the postage, but also by the inconvenience involved.

It is only by prompt payment that we can hope to reduce this deficit, or keep it within the limit of six hundred dollars.

It may be unnecessary to say all this to you personally, but this letter is being mailed to all who have pledged, and we wish at the very beginning to make it clear to any who may be in the habit of postponing these matters that such a course would be most disastrous. This pledge is in the nature of a sacred obligation. If at any time you should not have the funds ready, please borrow them.

Be sure to use the inclosed self-addressed envelope and sign your name and address plainly and in full. No receipts will be sent, but amounts received will be acknowledged in The Call each Monday. Fraternaly.

THE WEEKLY PLEDGE FUND COMMITTEE. Address all communications to the "Weekly Pledge Fund Committee," New York Call, P. O. Box 1624, New York City.

FOR MAY DAY PARADE ONLY WAGE RAISE CAN STOP STRIKE

United Hebrew Trades Issues Call for Conference to Celebrate International Labor Festival.

The United Hebrew Trades, the central body of all the Jewish unions of Greater New York, yesterday issued a call for a May Day conference to be held on March 23 at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street.

The Hebrew Trades will work in conjunction with the East Side districts of the Socialist Party and plans will be made to also work in conjunction with the conference called by the Socialist Party, at which the C. F. U. is represented.

Invitations will be sent out to over 150 unions. Workmen's Circle, branches and progressive organizations, requesting them to take part in the celebration of the International Labor Day, their first of May, which will take place this year on April 30, on account of the first of May being on Sunday.

There are sixty-nine unions represented at the United Hebrew Trades and it is expected that 75,000 men and women will turn out in the East Side Labor division of the May Day demonstration. Altogether, it is expected that about 150,000 men and women will be in the East Side demonstration, which will join the general parade on Union Square.

About nine thousand bakers will parade in uniforms, as will the victorious waitmakers turn out 20,000 strong in uniforms and the neckwear workers who last fall won their general strike parade 1,500 strong in uniforms.

REFUSE TO BE FIRED

Staff of St. John, N. B., Newspaper Continue to Get Out Sheet After Discharge.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 16.—A situation unique in the records of Canadian journalism has developed here. Recently the St. John Evening Star was purchased by the Evening Times, a rival newspaper, and the members of the Star staff were notified that beginning this week their services would not be required, the purchasers deciding to publish but one evening paper, under the name of the Times-Star.

The staff of the Star, however, declined to be abolished, and is continuing the publication of a newspaper at another office under the name of the New Star.

Litigation is probable.

"NIX" ON DIVORCE

Wise Hoosier Judge Dismisses Complaint of Wife of Socialist Candidate's Brother.

ANDERSON, Ind., March 16.—Miss Jeanette Fenimore, of this city, was nominated for state superintendent of public instruction by the Socialist party some time ago, and shortly afterward the wife of Reesa Fenimore, a brother of the nominee, applied for a divorce.

It developed today that the differences in the Fenimore family grew out of the fact that the husband was supporting his sister, while Mrs. Fenimore is opposed to Socialism.

The court dismissed the complaint on the ground that political differences do not constitute a cause for divorce.

DISCHARGED—KILLS HIMSELF. Despondent because he had been discharged by a firm that had employed him for many years, Frederick Vogel, sixty-seven years old, of 2780 Marlon avenue, committed suicide at his home yesterday by drinking an ounce of carbolic acid. His wife heard him moaning in bed and summoned a physician. Vogel died as the doctor entered the house.

LOUISVILLE-NASHVILLE FINED. Must Pay \$10,000 on Indictments for Repeating.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 15.—Pleading guilty to ten counts in eight indictments, charging repeating the Louisville and Nashville railroad was fined \$10,000 for each count, a total of \$100,000, by Judge Evans in the federal court here today.

The court dismissed thirty-two additional counts in the indictments, upon which conviction was considered impossible.

KILLED IN AN ELEVATOR. While Frank Brown, forty-six years old, employed on the new Fulton Market building at Peck's Slip and South street, was yesterday riding on a freight elevator in that building the machinery became unmanageable and the car shot to the roof.

Brown, who was on the cross beam, was crushed between the beam and the roof. He was instantly killed.

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The famous Allwin make, \$4.50 to \$15. Pullman Sleepers from \$15.75 to \$21. English Go-Carts from \$14.50 to \$20. Perambulators from \$15 to \$25. Reed Hood Go-Carts from \$10.50 to \$22.50. Reed Hood Pullman Sleepers from \$19.50 to \$25.

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

R. R. STRIKE NEEDED

Former President Stickney of Chicago, Great Western Says Employees Should Get Wage Raise.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 16.—That a general strike of railway men is what is needed to get this country right is the opinion expressed today by A. B. Stickney, former president of the Chicago Great Western railway. Stickney also said President Taft is in a bad situation. "Conditions are the same as they were just before the Debs' strike in 1893," said Stickney. "I think it would be fair to give the railway employees an increase in wages, in view of the high cost of living, but the railroads, on the other hand, are unable to grant their demands because they cannot raise the rates."

Stickney expressed a belief that sooner or later there will be a general strike, and that this will bring about the solution of the present high prices. He blamed the tariff for present prices. "The opinion seems to be that Mr. Taft has got himself into such a position that no matter what he does he is not right," he said, evading direct criticism of the administration.

"All the newspapers of the country seem to be against him. His position is entirely different from that of Mr. Roosevelt, who was regarded as doing the right thing whether it was right or wrong."

BAKER BADLY BEATEN BY BOSSES' THUGS

David Sobel, a member of Bakers' Union, No. 305, is now confined to bed as a result of a beating he got on the corner of 100th street and Third avenue, while going to work early yesterday morning.

At the bakers' headquarters it was said yesterday that the thugs that assaulted Sobel are the same trouper-armed men that guard Gottfried's scab bakery, at 175 2d street. After Sobel had been knocked down to the ground he appealed to policeman 4299 to take him over to the nearby drug store, where he could have his wounds bandaged, but the cop refused to do anything for him.

Sobel then crawled over to the drug store on 100th street and Lexington avenue, where his wounds were bandaged. The druggist telephoned to the union office, and a committee came and carried him home.

The union officers are up in arms against the way their members have been treated by the thugs and police for the last two weeks, and a committee of the union, headed by its lawyer, will call on Commissioner Baker to file a complaint against this cop, and many others.

A number of residents living in the neighborhood where Sobel's beating took place, yesterday yelled at the union headquarters, and volunteered to testify against the thugs and the cop.

The bakers' union is determined to continue the fight against Gottfried, of 175 2d street, and N. Messenger, 82 Allen street, until they sign agreements with the union. Fifty thousand circulars, reprinted from an editorial in the Jewish Daily Forward, on these two strikes, entitled "Do not let the effect of the great victory of the bakers be annihilated," were distributed throughout the city yesterday.

A joint meeting of Locals 87, 100, 104, 163, 169, and 205, will be held at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street tomorrow at 1 p. m., for the purpose of discussing the new agreement to be presented to the employers on the first of May, when all the bakers will down tools to celebrate the International Labor Day. Arrangements will be made at this meeting about the participation in the general parade of the Socialist party.

LOUISVILLE-NASHVILLE FINED. Must Pay \$10,000 on Indictments for Repeating.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 15.—Pleading guilty to ten counts in eight indictments, charging repeating the Louisville and Nashville railroad was fined \$10,000 for each count, a total of \$100,000, by Judge Evans in the federal court here today.

The court dismissed thirty-two additional counts in the indictments, upon which conviction was considered impossible.

KILLED IN AN ELEVATOR. While Frank Brown, forty-six years old, employed on the new Fulton Market building at Peck's Slip and South street, was yesterday riding on a freight elevator in that building the machinery became unmanageable and the car shot to the roof.

Brown, who was on the cross beam, was crushed between the beam and the roof. He was instantly killed.

MEAT PRICES ARE RAISED SOME MORE

Beef Barons Continue Increasing Cost of Living Despite Their Indictments.

As if in defiance of the action of New Jersey officials who are prosecuting the beef barons for forcing the prices of meat up, the prices on all kinds of meat as well as lamb chops, prime ribs and all others jumped 2 cents a pound by the wholesale yesterday.

It was said at Washington Market that the prices quoted yesterday were for immediate delivery only, and that further advancement on prices may be made in a few days.

Prime ribs sold last week for 18 cents jumped to 20 cents a pound, porterhouse steak that sold for 26 cents was raised to 28 cents a pound, lamb chops was raised from 18 to 20 cents a pound and the prices of all other meats were also raised proportionally.

When seen by a Call reporter a number of retailers in Washington Market said that they were only given one day's notice that the prices would be raised, and that they were not even given enough time to notify their customers, and that by this raise they would have to lose some money on account of that short time given to them to let the consumers know that the prices would go up.

They also said, after requesting the reporter not to have their names published, that the prices will continue going up and that it will be a long time before any reductions are made.

A restaurant keeper told the reporter that this is the fourth time the prices of meat have jumped. Plain veal that cost 11 cents a pound three weeks ago is now 15 cents. Lamb that he paid 12 cents for he now pays 18 cents a pound, and on all other meats the prices jumped accordingly.

When it is considered that all these figures should be anywhere from 4 to 10 cents a pound lower than they are, it will be realized that the threat of the Beef Trust to bring the public to terms was not an empty boast but a prophecy that is rapidly being fulfilled by every new increase of the cost of the various staples.

CLEVELAND, March 16.—The official death of the meat strike was announced today.

Two months ago the movement was started. Fred W. Sebelin, of this city, suggested that sixty days abstinence pledges be signed as a blow to the increased cost of living. Meat was the target, although other articles of food were not overlooked. The plan spread over the country and for a week or two flourished. Then it sputtered and burned out.

When the "meat strike" began the price of beef was 6 cents wholesale. Today it is 7 to 7 1/2 cents. Hogs jumped from 9 to 11 cents. Eggs fell from 38 to 21 cents, and butter is 33 cents or a fall of a nickel. Potatoes are 10 cents a bushel lower. While the boycott lasted many small markets were closed.

WIDOW BEATS WESTERN UNION. Gets a Verdict for \$3,000 for Death of Her Husband.

Mrs. Elizabeth McNamee was awarded a verdict of \$3,000 in her suit for \$20,000 damages against the Western Union Telegraph Company, for the death of her husband, in Part 1, of the Supreme Court, Flushing, yesterday.

McNamee was killed on September 23, 1907, while attempting to rescue a horse about which a live wire had coiled. McNamee did not know that the wire was a live one.

BARBERS FIGHT A DUEL. Meet on Street and Quarrel—One Almost Loses Ear.

Louis Kasper, of 984 Madison street, and Philip Davis, of 74 Eldert street, Williamsburg, both barbers, met on Eldert street yesterday, quarreled, and fought a duel with razors. Davis' ear was almost slashed off, and he was taken to the Bushwick Hospital. Kasper was arrested, and locked up by Policeman Charles Richards, of the traffic squad.

A crowd of women witnessed the fight, and excitement ran high for a few minutes.

FINE READY MADE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN Liberal and easy terms of credit are the inducements to have your valued custom. THE STATE CLOTHIERS 465 STATE STREET, Near Third Ave., Brooklyn.

A HOME COMPLETELY FURNISHED \$99.98 ON YOUR OWN TERMS 3 ROOMS FURNISHED \$149.98 4 ROOMS FURNISHED \$175.98 WRITE FOR CATALOGUE OPEN EVENINGS.

ROYAL FURNITURE CO. 2188 90 3RD AVE. TEL. 119-120 ST.

You are at home when dealing at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE N. E. Cor. 33d St. & Ave. A. N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made merchandise.

"Harlem's Busiest Dry Goods Shop" Week End Specials

Grand opening of the Season for Suits, Coats and Skirts. Special sale of suits in panama, serge and diagonals; all the latest shades. Regular \$20.00; sale \$12.50.

Special Suit for Easter - in chiffon, panama and French serge; lined guaranteed satin. Regular \$25.00; sale \$16.98.

Coats - Chiffon, panama or latest shape. Regular \$15.00; sale \$9.98.

Skirts - Special sale of chiffon, panama skirts; fancy weaves and serges. Regular \$6.00; sale \$4.98.

Waists - Grand Opening of Season. Copies of the latest Parisian styles. A beautiful batiste waist with polka dots of black, lavender and blue. Regular price \$4.98; sale \$4.98.

Special Sale of Lingerie - in ruffle front of polka dots. \$1.00 also at \$1.00.

Trimmed Hats - in all the newest shapes, colorings and combinations. Value \$7.50 to \$10.00; sale \$5.00.

Gloves - Ladies' French Chambray, white and natural, spear point bars; one large white pearl button. Value \$1.25; sale \$1.00.

Gloves - Child ren's 1-clasp plique, broad cut, short wrist, white and box calf black. Value \$1.25; sale \$1.00.

Gowns - Long styles, several styles, round square and high neck, long and short sleeves. Value \$1.25; sale \$95c.

Shoes - For Boys, suitable for school wear, made of patent cloth and box calf skin; button, lace and blucher styles; welted soles; sizes 1 to 5 1/2. Value \$2.00; sale \$2.15.

Shoes - For Young Ladies styles, in high top; made of tan, Russia calf, patent cloth and kid. Sizes 11 1/2 to 2; sale \$2.50. Sizes 2 1/2 to 5; sale \$2.95.

Pat. Coats - Long cloth, full breasted ruffe with embroidery or lace. Value \$1.25; sale 95c.

OPENS ATTRACTIONS at our "Infants" and Children's Dept., Second Floor.

Bonnets - Children's, of fancy ribbons with flowers and ribbons. Sale \$95c.

Hats - Children's, of straw in a variety of shapes and colors, trimmed with flowers and ribbons. Sale \$95c.

Creases - Children's, of broad cloth, colors white, red and navy; several styles; 2.98

Knit Underwear - Ladies' ribbed Union Suit, light knee and lace trimmed. Value \$1.00; sale 47c.

Hosiery - Ladies' Silk Lisle or Cotton Hose, last black or tan color; also lace, best or all-over lace effects; double garter tops; exceptional quality. Sale \$2 for \$1.00; sale \$35c.

500 Boys' Odd Wash Suits - Imported linen, reproducible worth less than \$1.00. Sale \$95c.

Boys' Waists - Military style, best make and material. Value \$2.00; sale \$49c.

Boys' Russian and Sailor Suits - In woolen material. Value \$2.00; sale \$1.45.

Boys' Blue Serge Suits - In Russian and sailor styles. Value \$4.00; sale \$2.80.

Call COUPON—Cut this out 188 Present this Coupon, and by making a purchase of \$20. or more you will receive:

10 "S. & H." GREEN STAMPS FREE in addition to the regular and extra stamps on sale.

J. P. Senior Good Until March 23

Double S. & H. Green Trading Stamps Every Day Until noon, Friday All Day.

J. P. Senior, Inc. West 125th Street, near 7th Avenue. ESTABLISHED 1899.

TENT CITY GETTING READY. Artists and Literary People Will Flock to Physical Culture City.

Sunday, March 13, the people of Physical Culture City, N. J., the famous summer resort, got together and elected an organization committee to carry on the work connected with the resort for the season of 1910.

The following is the organization committee for the season of 1910: Frank Bruus, advertising man; Pell Mitchell, secretary; Will Tomison, treasurer; Joe Lundston, Peter J. Schweikert, George I. Grant.

A number of cottages have already been engaged for the summer, and the attendance this year is expected to exceed any previous season. A number of prominent Socialists have engaged places for from two to three weeks' stay during the summer and artists expect to work here all summer. Outdoor lectures and meetings will be features of the life at this resort during this season.

DANISH EXPLORER DEAD. COPENHAGEN, March 16.—The well-known Danish explorer, Commodore Hovgaard, died today. He was one of the first Danish experts to credit the contentions of Dr. Cook that he reached the pole.

MEDALS FOR RAILROAD HEROES. WASHINGTON, March 16.—George Karsten, of Milwaukee, Wis., and Corbett Brendle, of McKeesport, Pa., will be presented with gold medals by President Taft for heroism displayed by them while performing their duties as railroad workers. The President has recommended presentation of the medals under an act of Congress of 1905, which provides that they shall be given to any person who saves lives or prevents accidents on the roads at a risk of being killed.

"A Straight-from-the-Shoulder Blow AT THE HEART OF A GREAT WRONG." "The Mills of Mammon" By JAS. H. BROWER. 391 Pages Velum De Luxe, Cloth, Illustrated. Price, \$1.50. The Greatest Indictment of Capitalism Ever Written.

It digs to the roots of our social ills—exposes the WHITE SLAVE TRADE in every detail that born, and goes after INDUSTRIAL ANARCHY in a way that will delight you. It's a real blow to the last word—slava from cover to cover.

The author has boldly stepped across the line that divides polite readability from burning realism, and has written a powerful story dealing with big business, prostitution, the white slave trade, industry and politics, as seen in our street cities.

We will mail this great program story to you for \$1.10 (regular price \$1.50). Every reader of The Call should have this great story. ORDER NOW—DON'T WASTE A DAY!

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

By George Howard Gibson. Art Edition, Clo. h. \$1.00

The masses have found a voice in the author of "The People's Hour." THE ANCIENT ORDER OF INCOME TAXERS AND POVERTY MAKERS, TO THE LAST MAN, WILL BE JARRED BY IT. We will mail this splendid book of verse for 75c.

Better order it with "THE MILLS OF MAMMON." Both post-paid for \$1.75.

Order directly from The Call.

"BASE CONSPIRACY," CRIES BALLINGER

Says Pinchot Seeks to Ruin Him Politically and Discredit Taft—Addresses Minnesota Congress.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 16.—The whole thing is purely and simply a base, gigantic conspiracy, the object of which is to ruin me politically and, through me, to strike a blow at President Taft and his administration.

This is the statement made by Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, in an interview to-day regarding Pinchot's charges. Ballinger arrived here to-day and this afternoon delivered an address before the Minnesota Conservation Congress.

In his speech before the State Conservation Congress, the first ever held in this country, he said, in part: "There has been and is a grossly exaggerated notion, among some people, as to what the general government can do in conserving the natural resources that lie in the interior of the United States."

Referring to the duty of the national government he first regarded it as essential that the public domain be studied and surveyed and an adequate and scientific classification of the remainder of the public lands be made.

Of his own stand in the matter Secretary Ballinger said "I am as ardent an advocate of wise conservation as the most radical, but it must be wise conservation to appeal to me. It must imply as full and free a development of our national resources as is consistent with our civilization and our needs."

HEIKE TRIAL DELAYED

Prosecutor Stimson Will Renew Fight Against Writ of Error in Sugar Indictments.

When the trial of Charles R. Heike, secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company; Ernest W. Gerbrauch, James E. Bendernagel, Harry W. Wilkes, Jean M. Voelker and James P. Halligan, on an indictment for conspiracy to defraud the government by the underweighing of imported sugar, was called before Judge Martin in the United States District Court yesterday, Henry L. Stimson, special prosecutor, stated to the court that he had been served with a copy of the mandate of the United States Supreme Court in the writ of error proceedings, but that he intended to renew the motion to set aside the writ of error and he trial was therefore adjourned until May 10.

The writ of error was granted Heike by Justice Lurton on the former's contention in regard to an immunity plea. The Supreme Court denied the government's motion to set the writ aside.

HARLEM FORUM

THURSDAY EVENING Robert W. Bruere

Prescriptions a Speciality. R. DAWIDOFF'S Pharmacy

MEETING HALLS. ARLINGTON HALL

LABOR TEMPLE

LABOR LYCEUM

PRINTING. CO-OPERATIVE PRESS, PRINTERS

S. SCHREIBER

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSNAKER

MARRIED WRONG GIRL

Solomon Schwalb, Barber, Can't Tell How It Happened, but She's After Him.

Solomon Schwalb came to this country last December, got married and now stands a fair show of being sent back to the old country. Schwalb is a barber, twenty-seven years old, and is a native of Galicia.

His trouble, he says, arose because he married the wrong girl. Instead of marrying the handsome girl in her teens with whom he was in love, he found that he had married her elderly sister. The sister whom he wedded is also fair to look upon, but the younger one was the one girl in the world he wanted for a wife.

The marriage took place at the city hall, where one of the aldermen performed the ceremony. The barber says that he didn't understand just what was going on at the wedding. When he was informed that he was married to Gussie, instead of to her younger sister, Esther, his heart was sore indeed. He refused to abide by the mistake that made him a brother-in-law to the girl he wanted as a wife. He declined to live with his wife.

The barber was in the Yorkville police court yesterday a prisoner on a complaint of abandonment made by his wife, who lives with her mother and sister at 230 23d street. The barber lives at 450 East 86th street, where he is employed by a Mr. Schwartz and earns about \$5 a week.

When the case came up for examination before Magistrate Butts, counsel for the wife asked for an adjournment until later in the day. The request was granted and Schwalb was held in \$300 bail.

In his prison cell he said he thought he might as well surrender and go live with his wife.

"ALPHABET RIOTS" DISTURB TURKEY

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 16.—"Alphabet riots," starting recently in Albania, are today prevalent all over European Turkey and constitute a new and serious threat against the already much embarrassed government.

The trouble began with an attempt by the more modern Turkish business men to put the country in closer touch with occidental progress by the abandonment of the Arabic in favor of the Latin alphabet. An organization called the National Association was formed to pass the movement.

In the ultra-conservative district of Albanian, however, the religious teachers and hodjas warned the people that the modernizing tendency of the Latin alphabet threatened the subsistence of the "true faith." Disorders broke out there and they have spread throughout all of European Turkey.

At Monastir a mob attempted to wreck the offices of the Lashkim Club, the headquarters of the National Association. Even in this city the crusade is being waged and serious trouble is momentarily expected.

The reformers are as determined as the reactionaries and are relying on the government for aid and protection, which officialdom cannot consistently refuse, but which it is exceedingly unwilling to anger the orthodox Mohammedans by giving.

CO-OPERATIVE NOTES

The American Wholesale Co-operative yesterday opened new headquarters at 306 East 15th street in the basement. On the opening day \$100 worth of goods were shipped and representatives of the organization yesterday declared that they expect to do \$1,000 worth of business every week.

From Monday on they will keep the office open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Thus far they have succeeded in forming branches in Harlem, with an office at 260 West 125th street, in the Bronx, with headquarters at 3509 Third avenue; one in Greenpoint, and another in the Washington division of Brooklyn, with an office at the Socialist party headquarters. The committee is also at work organizing a branch in South Brooklyn.

The branches will collect orders at the retail price, and send them to the wholesale, where they will be accepted, and then sent to the local office, from where they will be delivered to the consumers, and they will continue doing so until ways and means are outlined to open branch stores.

THE SUSTAINING FUND

MARCH 16, 1910. Employees of A. & H. Rosenbluth, New York \$5.00

S. CASSEL UP TO DATE UNION HATTER

DERRY'S MEN HAD SHORT WORKDAY

Only 12 Hours Per Week—Head of Bureau of Weights and Measures Resigns.

As a result of an investigation of his office under direction of Mayor Gaynor, Patrick Derry, chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, yesterday resigned.

Derry brought the investigation on his own head by filing charges on January 31 of alleged insubordination on the Mayor against Lee J. Mills, a scaler of weights and measures. Mills testified that until the investigation was started he never had worked more than two hours a day, until recently, when he worked six. This was when the commissioners of accounts began an investigation for the Mayor.

Mills stated that if everybody in the bureau did his work fourteen persons could perform the duties of the twenty-four employed. When he worked two hours a day he did all he was ordered to, he said, and more than the average. In addition to working for the city he maintained a real estate business and livery stable.

The report of the technical administration of the bureau showed that of the scales inspected in Manhattan 200 were correct and 300 incorrect, 44.44 per cent of those found incorrect causing a loss to the customer.

Of the weights inspected 44 were found correct and 100 incorrect, 69.44 per cent of the total, causing a loss to the customer. In fifteen garages visited 98.23 per cent of the pumps used in measuring gasoline were incorrect.

Derry was appointed three years ago by Mayor McClellan. His salary was \$2,500 a year.

NEW PEACE SOCIETY TO BE ORGANIZED

The Co-operative Peace Society will meet for organization purposes tomorrow evening at Webster Hall, 11th street, near Third avenue. An elaborate literary and musical program has been arranged.

Mrs. Anna Webster Powell and Mrs. Ethel H. Stewart are the founders of the new society. Mrs. Powell is so well known as to need no introduction. Mrs. Stewart is the wife of C. J. Stewart, leader of the Liberal Party of Alberta, in the British Northwest. She has been a resident of New York for the past two years, engaged in economic study and sociological work. Dr. Stewart is in hearty sympathy with his wife in her work.

The new society is founded for the purpose of advancing mutual acquaintance, universal education and co-operative efforts for the betterment of conditions. The following program has been arranged for tomorrow evening's meeting: Trio for Piano, Violin and Cello. Miss Florence Duryea; Paulding De Nike and the composer.

Address: Rev. Henry Frank Soprano Solo—"The Lark"; Bishop Mme. Webster-Powell. Address: Miss Mary Coleman Cello Solo—Reverie. Bottesini. Paulding De Nike. Address: Miss Rose Schneiderman Piano Solo—Scherzo. Chopin. Signor Eugenio Pirani. Address: Jacob Panken Dancing.

Admission is free and the public generally is invited.

WHITE SLAVE BILL READY.

Conference Committee Agrees on Report to Present to Congress. WASHINGTON, March 16.—Approval by congress of a report agreed upon by a conference committee to-day and the signature of the President will place the "white slave" bill in effect.

The bill provides heavy penalties for the importation or trafficking in women for improper purposes. The committee removed from the bill the section making it a felony to give a ticket to a "white slave" for transportation across state lines. The reason for that was that innocent and charitable persons might unjustly be punished.

PUBLIC LECTURES

Public School 23, 418 West 28th street: "The Mediterranean." Col. Edwin Havers. Public School 40, 154th street and St. Nicholas avenue: "Turkey, Its Government, Manners, Etc." Miss Carrie Kuapp. Public School 62, Hester and Essex street: "Winning the West." C. J. Blanchard. Public School 64, 10th street, east of Avenue R: "The Great Cities of India." Dr. Louis C. G. Gilver. Public School 82, 7th street and First avenue: "By Cannon to Hudson Bay." Allandon B. Skinner. Public School 119, 123d street, near Eighth avenue: "Life in the Great Sahara." Miss Anna S. Brinkett. Public School 135, First avenue and 51st street: "Folk Songs of France." Mrs. Rollie B. Low. Public School 159, 241 East 119th street: "Mr. Roosevelt's Hunting Ground." A. G. P. Colten. Public School 165, 108th street and Amsterdam avenue: "Berlin." Dr. Henry Zick. Public School 170, 111th street and Fifth avenue: "The Southwest Wonderland." Arthur K. Peck. Institute Hall, 218 East 106th street: "Water and Its Part in Nature." Dr. William L. Estabrooke. Public Library, 112 East 96th street: "Merchant of Venice." William H. Fleming. St. Luke's Hall, Hudson and Grove streets: "How a Work of Architecture is Produced." Arthur A. Stoughton. Wilson School, 239 West 62th street: "Alaska." Miss Emma R. Steiner.



GIANTS SHUT OUT INDIANAPOLIS 5 TO 0

Devlin's Fast Fielding and Herzog's Home Run Hoist Features of a Speedy Game at Waco.

WACO, Texas, March 16.—McGraw's veterans came up here today for a game with the Indianapolis team and, although they won a shut out, they failed to score half as many runs as the Colts did yesterday, the tally today being 5 to 0. Manager Carr of Indianapolis had saved his best pitchers for the regulars, and as Marquard and Drucke were both in good form it was a light hitting contest. The Giants of three of their six hits in one inning.

Charley Herzog remained over night and was at short today, Bridwell remaining in Marlin, Seymour and Devore, who have been doctored their ailments in Dallas since last Saturday, come over from that city last night and completed the outfield, Murray being the third man. Charley Carr put his best team in the field, but the Giants had it on their opponents in every department.

Features of the game were Herzog's drive over the left field fence and the clever fielding of Devlin; the third baseman handled the hard chances so well that the spectators marvelled at him. Throws from the outfield by Devore and Murray cut down Indianapolis runners at the plate.

Marquard pitched the first four innings with his accustomed speed. In the third, however, he "got in the hole" on Glaze, the Indianapolis pitcher hitting the fence for three bases. That wallop and a single in the fourth inning was all the damage done to Marquard. Drucke hurried the last five rounds, and although he faced only two right-handed hitters, was touched for only three hits. Waco is Drucken's home town and he was a bit overanxious to make good.

Score: Devore, lf..... 3 0 1 2 1 0; Doyle, 2b..... 4 0 1 1 5 0; Murray, rf..... 4 0 1 1 1 0; Seymour, cf..... 3 1 0 2 0 0; Devlin, 3b..... 1 2 1 2 2 1; Herzog, ss..... 4 0 1 2 0 0; Schell, lb..... 2 0 1 3 1 0; Wilson, c..... 1 0 0 1 1 0; Marquard, p..... 2 0 0 0 0 0; Drucke, p..... 1 0 0 0 2 0.

Totals..... 31 5 6 27 18 1; Indianapolis, ab. r. h. o. a. c. Chadbourn, lf..... 2 0 0 1 1 0; A. Spencer, cf..... 2 0 0 1 0 0; Callahan, cf..... 2 0 1 2 0 0; Delehanty, rf..... 1 0 0 0 0 1; Hayden, rf..... 2 0 0 2 0 0; Carr, lb..... 4 0 1 10 0 0; Rowerman, c..... 2 0 0 2 0 0; Leon, c..... 2 0 0 2 1 0; Lewis, ss..... 1 0 0 1 0 0; Mowe, ss..... 2 0 0 0 1 2; Hopke, 3b..... 4 0 1 0 0 0; Williams, 2b..... 3 0 0 5 6 0; Glaze, p..... 1 0 0 4 0 0; Graham, p..... 1 0 1 0 1 0; F. Spencer, p..... 1 0 1 0 1 0.

Summary—Two-base hit, Merkle. Three-base hit, Glaze. Home run, Herzog. Sacrifice fly, Devore. Stolen bases, Lewis, Callahan, Herzog, Devlin. Left on bases, New York 4; Indianapolis 1; New York 2; Double plays, Devore to Schell; Doyle to Herzog to Merkle. Struck out by Glaze, 2; by Marquard, 2; by Drucke, 1. Bases on balls, off Marquard, 2; off Drucke, 2; off Spencer, 4. Wild pitch, Spencer. Hits, off Glaze, 1 in three innings; off Marquard, 2 in four innings; off Graham, 3 in three innings. Umpire, Mr. Spencer. Time of game, 1 hour and 50 minutes. Attendance, 500.

HALLIMAN A HIGHLANDER.

Chase Says Californian Leaguer Will Surprise Fans. Upon the recommendation of Captain Hall, Chase, the New York American League Club has purchased the release of Third Baseman Halliman from the Stockton club of the California State League and the new player has been ordered to report at Athens, Ga.

SOCIALISTS PLAN LEAGUE.

The baseball club of the 23d Assembly District, Brooklyn, which won the pennant last season, is preparing to repeat the performance this year. The players will meet next Saturday, March 19, at their clubroom, 1521 Pitkin avenue, and are anxious to hear from other managers who wish to enter their teams in the Socialist League this season. Any information regarding the league can be had by addressing William Barcan, 7 Bristol street, Brooklyn.

OLDFIELD WORLD'S SPEED KING.

CLUB HOUSE, DAYTONA, Fla., March 16.—Barney Oldfield is the world's fastest mile ever covered by a human, going a mile in 27 and 2-100 seconds breaking the previous record held by Marriott in a steamer 26 1-5, made her four years

RYAN TRAINS JOHNSON

Man Who Helped Jeffries Beat Fitzsimmons, Signs Up With the Negro Champion.

Tommy Ryan, who taught Jeffries how to fight scientifically, has been engaged to train Jack Johnson for the big fight next July. Ryan, formerly middleweight champion and one of the best boxers in the ring, reached an agreement with Johnson after a conference in Chicago late Tuesday night.

This move by the negro pugilist will hardly be relished by Jeffries for the reason that the latter has been at swords' points with Ryan for many years. Ryan went down to Allenhurst, N. J., when Jeff was training for the first fight with Fitzsimmons in 1899 and instructed the Californian in the art of self-defense. Ryan practically cut Jeff to pieces while giving these valuable lessons, but that was the only way to teach the boilermaker how to fight.

Several years later Ryan and Jeffries had a disagreement of a serious nature over money matters and indulged in much personal abuse. Then they stopped speaking to each other and have been bitter enemies ever since.

LANGFORD 10 TO 1 FAVORITE.

The betting is 10 to 1 that Langford will beat Fireman Jim Flynn in a 45-round bout near Los Angeles today. If Langford tries his best Flynn, it is thought, will not last long.

MANHATTAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Sam W. Egan, 132 Nassau St.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. Progress Book Store, 232 E. 94th St.

BOOTS AND SHOES. A. Caspel, 101 B'way, cor. Ludlow St.

CLOTHING AND HATTER. M. Berlin, 1629 3d Ave., cor. 74th St.

CLOTHING AND TAILORS. Smoring & Sevin, 122 Canal St.

DEPARTMENTS. J. B. Scott, 200 Broadway.

DRUGGISTS. Dr. Davidoff, 470 Broome St.

DENTISTS. Dr. S. Berlin, 1150 Madison Ave.

FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS. Philip Mandel, 1604 3d Ave.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Royal Carpet, 112 E. 70th St.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS. David Rosenfeld, 2100 3d Ave.

GROCERIES. F. C. Smith, 3491 8th Ave.

HATS. H. Silverstein, 38 Delancey St.

HYGIENE ICE. C. P. Kimmy, 4 Independent St.

LUNCH ROOM. William G. Becker, 97 2d St.

LAUNDRIES. The Globe Laundry, 230 W. 14th St.

LAW BLANK AND TYPEWRITING. Excelsior Stationery Co., 116 Nassau St.

MEETING HALLS. Labor Temple, East 94th St.

MERCHANT TAILORS. Bernhard & Wolf, 140 E. 125th St.

OPTICIANS. E. L. Becker, 209 E. Broadway.

ATTEND TO FIGHT DRISCOLL.

Signs for 35 Rounds at Frisco Two Days Before Big Battle. Abe Attell, the American featherweight champion, has signed articles to fight 25 rounds with Jim Driscoll, of England, at Colma, Cal., on July 2.

Promoter Coffroth secured Driscoll's signature while in London recently and the agreement calls for 125 pounds ringside, the men to receive a percentage of the gate receipts and the world's featherweight title to go with the result.

Coffroth thinks this affair will be a money maker because of the many persons who will be in San Francisco to see the Jeffries-Johnson fight two days later.

SHARKEY ACCUSES SALZMAN.

Says Man Arrested in Scranton Stole His \$2,500 Auto. Thomas Sharkey, the ex-pugilist, swore out a complaint of grand larceny in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, against George Salzman, who was arrested Tuesday afternoon by the police authorities in Scranton, Pa. Sharkey accused Salzman of stealing his auto valued at \$2,500.

CINCINNATI BOWLERS WIN.

DETROIT, March 16.—The women event in the tenth annual tournament of the American Bowling Congress, which closed today, was won by Albert Dalke and Ed Wetterman, of Cincinnati. Their total of 1,231 was pinned on March 6.

PERMITS BETTING.

Perkins Amends His Bill so That Dividends May Wage Between Themselves. ALBANY, March 16.—Assemblyman Harry C. Perkins, of Binghamton, today had his new anti-trace bill amended and re-committed to the committee. The bill in its original shape provided that "any person who engages in pool selling or bookmaking orally or otherwise at any time or in any other way conduct, shall promote gambling in connection with or based upon horse races, unless or ostensibly," was guilty of violating the law.

Perkins has amended his bill to eliminate the words "or in any way conduct," and to promote gambling in connection with or based upon horse races, actually or ostensibly," so as not to prohibit any individual from making an independent bet, with a friend while attending a race.

It is understood that Governor Hughes favors the amendments proposed by Perkins.

EDUCATIONAL CLUB DINNER.

Sheet Metal Workers Arrange for Interesting Entertainment. The Sheet Metal Workers' Educational Club has arranged for a dinner to be given next Sunday at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

Among the speakers who will appear on the program are Henry S. Stobodin, Dr. Charles Furman, and Frayne, organizer of the American Federation of Labor; Mrs. Alma Weston-Powell, Carrie W. Allen and Nora O'Reilly. Tickets for the dinner may be had from Frederick Phillips at a meeting of the local union at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's place, today.

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The Call



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ENDLESS STRIFE.

The diverse and conflicting capitalist interests centering about the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company have not been able to come to an agreement among themselves. This is the meaning of the breaking off of negotiations between the company's officials on the one hand, and the strike-leaders on the other hand.

The city of Philadelphia must continue to suffer from turmoil and confusion and a condition bordering on civil war. The carmen and the hundred thousand who have struck in their support must continue in enforced idleness—for it must never be left out of sight that the Rapid Transit Company forced the strike on its men. Every class of the population must continue to suffer to a greater or less extent, from mere inconvenience and disturbance of daily routine to downright hardship and privation. And all this for no other reason than that certain financial pirates and political corruptionists have fallen out among themselves.

We are supposed to be living in an age of civilization, in a state ruled by law and order. Our bourgeois historians have taught us to look back with contempt upon the Dark Ages, in which the country was divided among a multitude of robber barons living in castles perched on the heights and surrounded by moats and ramparts. Then the country suffered from never-ceasing warfare among the barons themselves and from the robberies and extortions practiced by the barons upon the rest of the population. And we are told to congratulate ourselves upon the vast advance we have made from that condition of social chaos and anarchy.

Well, let us look about us. There is the strike in the Bethlehem Steel Works in Pennsylvania. There is the strike in the works of the International Paper Company in New York. There is the general strike in Philadelphia. There is an infinity of minor strikes North and South, East and West. There is the threatened strike on the great railway systems of the West. There also is the threatened general strike for the entire state of Pennsylvania. Endless war between the barons of capital on the one hand and the serfs of labor on the other hand. And all this while the warfare among the various capitalistic groups and cliques goes merrily on.

Such is the law and such the order of capitalist society.

OUR BOASTED LIBERTIES.

How much is still left us of our boasted liberties?

And in order to make our question perfectly plain to everybody, even to Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, we will say at once that we are not speaking of economic liberties, but of political liberties.

To talk of economic liberties for the masses of the people under a highly developed capitalist system, is nothing less than an absurdity. The very utmost that may possibly be obtained for the working people under such a system is an alleviation of their dependence and slavery, a measure of restraint enforced upon the arbitrariness and tyranny of the magnates of capital.

But we are speaking of political liberties, which at one time we did enjoy in this country. How much is left of them now?

For the wage-workers, practically nothing at all. Every one of the political rights that might be of use to them in their conflicts with their masters has been reduced to a nullity by the process of judicial usurpation. The only right still left to them substantially unimpaired, at least in the North, is that of the ballot. And this right the workers have not yet learned to turn to their own use.

But even the bourgeois elements of the population are becoming accustomed to seeing their traditional political liberties go by the board one after another. Consider only the case of the theatrical managers who were prohibited by the corrupt mayor of Philadelphia from producing Galsworthy's "Strife." No plainer violation of political liberty can well be imagined than the suppression of this performance without the slightest warrant of law. Yet the managers meekly submit to this unlawful act. They do not even enter a protest. The thing is accepted in the same matter of fact way as if it had occurred in Russia.

The deprivation of political rights inflicted upon the workers is bound to react also upon the bourgeois elements of society, just as the subjugation of distant countries and their government by a bureaucracy is bound to react upon the political conditions of the conquering country. But the workers have, at least, tried to defend their rights, although in a halting and, therefore, ineffectual manner. While the bourgeois do not make the slightest effort at resistance.

The campaign against Socialism by the various religious denominations seems to be most carefully planned and organized. The Catholic Church is the most active in this campaign, for the very good reason that it is the best organized of all the churches. But the various Protestant bodies are gradually falling into line. This is as it should be. The organized churches of this country defended the institution of chattel slavery and adduced proofs from the Bible establishing divine sanction for it. We have not the least doubt that they will also be able to adduce similar proofs for the divine sanction of wage-slavery. But proofs, whether from the Bible or other books, and whether good, bad, or indifferent, have never yet established or overthrown any social system.

WAR AND PEACE.

By JOS. E. COHEN.

Philadelphia is in a condition of industrial war.

Wars are not fought with rose water. Sherman said, "War is hell." This is just as true of industrial war, of internecine conflict, as of wars of cannon and shot, between men serving under different flags.

The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, its mayor and director of public safety regard the war from the standpoint of a ruling class. For them the men and women out of strike are guilty of rebellion against their ordained masters. They know only one instrument with which to end the strife—the bludgeon.

The men hired as strikebreakers are not experienced motormen and conductors. They make no pretense of being. The list of daily casualties would expose the sham of any such pretense. They are strikebreakers and nothing else.

Their sole purpose in coming here is to compel the men out on strike to surrender. They revel in the misery of working people; they catch the drippings from the overflowing coffers of the traction company in return for driving the strikers back to the task of filling more coffers. They are human ghouls, void of the milk of fraternity, resembling the human being only in appearance.

Their "shootings up" Frankford when several innocent men and children were seriously wounded, their marauding expedition last Saturday night, when it seemed as though Bedlam had broken loose, plainly indicates that they are engaged by the company only as a war measure. Their principal reason for coming here is to provoke an outbreak on the part of the people, to furnish an excuse for calling out the militia and placing the city under martial law.

Had the people retaliated, had they attacked the Frankford barn and burned it to the ground, and had they driven the strikebreakers out of town, they would have but meted out the only brand of justice the strikebreakers and the company recognize.

But the people did not do that. They have learned to serve their cause another way. They refrain from riding on the cars. They boycott any one who so far forgets himself as to board a car. The people of Frankford refuse to recognize the company. They have "nothing to arbitrate."

In a struggle of this character refusal to ride is a very effective way to hurt the company. It is a strike at the company's coffers, it cuts off the provisions of the enemy.

But that is by no means the most effective weapon the people are using. There is another of deadly action. It is this: The reign of peace.

The company wastes fat upon disorder. So long as there are disturbances, all the company needs do is to put in a bill for damages to the city. And the city, in this instance, being its mayor and director of public safety, its falsified bill will be paid in full.

But when there is perfect order, together with empty cars, then the company must bear the brunt of its losses. It cannot then thrust its crooked fingers into the public treasury without there being a scandal and an exposure.

The people have come to this conclusion. It is no wonder, then, that the leaders of the strike countenance no violence. It is no wonder that "striking" is diminishing. It is no wonder that in the face of an army of more than a hundred thousand at large in the city there are practically no disturbances of any kind. It is the highest tribute that can be paid to labor's power to discipline itself.

Capital's weapons are those of brute force, weapons of war. Labor's weapons are those of intelligent man, weapons of peace. Capital has attained its mastery by the sword, and it will perish by its own hand. Labor will come into its own by the mere strength of its numbers, by organization and education, more than by destruction of life or property.

And labor will inaugurate the era of enduring peace and good will.

A LABOR PARTY IS HERE!

By ROBERT HUNTER.

In reading a trade union journal the other day I learned that there is a labor party in the United States, and a very successful one.

And I saw printed in that journal an appeal to the union men of America for money to help the political work of this labor party.

The appeal was made by unionists to unionists, and signed by a state secretary of the Federation of Labor and the state organizer of the Federation of Labor.

The officials of the bakers, the machinists, the brewery workers, the metal workers, the building trades, and the molders also signed this appeal asking for support of THEIR labor party.

This appeal of trade unionists to trade unionists said that this labor party had increased its vote in the following manner:

In 1898 it had 2,400 votes; in 1900, 5,000; in 1902, 8,000; in 1904, 15,000; in 1906, 16,000, and in 1908, 21,000 votes.

The appeal stated that this labor party had ten members of the city council out of thirty-five; six members of the county board out of sixteen; one state senator out of thirty-three; three members of the state assembly out of one hundred, and four members of the school board out of fifteen.

The appeal also stated that this party had fought loyally for every measure advocated by the State Federation of Labor.

I rubbed my eyes. What, said I, a labor party, a successful labor party, a powerful labor party, in this benighted and barbarous country of America? Nonsense—it is impossible!

But I read on, until I learned that in one place in America the working class had begun to take intelligent political action, and along with its unions to strike, it had its unions to vote.

And the curious thing about this labor party is that it doesn't elect a Democrat for one term and fire him out at the end of it to put a Republican in his place.

Here, at last, was a body of workmen that did not have to beg at the doors of the legislature.

It was impudent enough to send its own men to the lawmaking body to advocate its measures, and to fight in its interests.

And it was wise enough to adopt a form of working class politics that did not consist in obtaining soft political jobs for a few leaders.

And I rubbed my eyes again and said, what, is this America, my old beloved, benighted, barbarous country?

And I found that this labor party has a complete well thought out program.

It actually has demands to make on the existing order for the purpose of improving the condition of the working class.

It has a municipal program, a state program, and a national program.

It has a program for its day's work, its week's work, its year's work, and its life work.

It has its own building, its own press, its own machine.

The more I read the more I rubbed my eyes and asked myself, is this America, my own beloved, benighted country?

And I asked myself, why does the Civic Federation allow the workers to have such a party. Why doesn't Hearst go into that state and run a party of his own?

And then I learned the most terrible thing of all—that Socialists and trade unionists are working hand in hand, and this made me wonder more than ever why Mr. Belmont allows this thing to go on.

And this labor party, made up of unionists and Socialists, is at this moment straining every muscle to win the government of a great city.

It is at this moment in the midst of an intense campaign, fighting both Republicans and Democrats, with the intention of taking a city into its own hands.

Great meetings are now being held, literature is now being distributed at every door, agitation is at its height and THE WORKERS HOPE TO WIN.

And if any unionist who happens to see these lines wants to know more of this labor party that is bound to grow bigger and bigger until all the workers of America are part of it, let him write to the secretary of his union in Milwaukee and ask for more information.

And let him not be surprised, if he learns that this labor party of Wisconsin is already powerful and destined in the not far distant future to rule that state in the interests of the workers.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONSABO.

And, strange to say, neither Mr. Lillis nor Mr. Cudahy are Socialists.

On (cawing a his is one of the amusements of purgatory, and enjoining a Socialist lie—hades, eh, John Mitchell?

Already the stinkpots of politics are wafted over the head of the dead Boss. But wait until the petitions are heard from.

And yet they will nail up this sign in that benighted West-ern town to borrow the language of a Scandinavian Comrade: "Here Socialists, is Spokane!"

A new kind of subway trap for straphangers is promised. I hope it will be larger and rigid like a trapeze, so that we can perch aloft like respectable monkeys or parrots.

Some time ago Life, that brightest of all comic papers, instituted a contest in which a prize was to be given for the best answer as to what a certain telegram said. Did you notice how soon the Hearst newspapers pirated the idea? This is modern Journalism.

The Judges of the Court of General Sessions, in New York, average four and a half hours on the bench per day, for which they receive \$15,000 of the people's money per annum. Everyone of these judges would render an opinion that an eight-hour

day for the workers is confiscatory and unconstitutional.

Heavens! John D. Rockefeller sends a special letter of thanks to the editor of the obscure Waukegan Gazette, and has not a word of praise for those magnificent and truly inspiring panegyrics in the New York Evening Journal. Oh, Brer Brisbane, if this is the way of the pillar of our republic, save your lick and save your spit!

In a "hippodrome" debate before the Equal Franchise Society, the other day, George Haven Putnam spoke in favor of "eliminating" the ignorant vote, especially in large cities, where it "checks" the efforts of the "intelligent" classes. Devise a way to put that into the Constitution of the United States, Mr. Putnam, and half of the kingdom of Plutocracy shall be yours.

The honor of being a United States senator for a few months—subbing on a job, so to speak—was too much for James Gordon, of Mississippi. The old man was so overcome by the grandeur of the thing that he imagined himself on Olympus, slipping amrosia with the gods. The only horned and tailed thing he saw around there was Jeff Davis, the "radical" senator from Arkansas, who he sadly remarked, "is opposed to all property." Dear, delightful, comfortable gentleman of the old regime, to whom whatever is right, because he, too, is "prosperous."

THE AWAKENING.

By JOHN W. HOLLAND.

My hands are raw and my fingers stiff,
And my back is tired and bent.
My legs grow weak and my step is slow,
From the many years I've spent
As a slave in this heartless, selfish world;
And I pray to God overhead
For courage and to give me strength
To earn my daily bread.

My master, a King of Industry is he,
Is the fruit of my toil and life of pain—
A tale too horrible to tell,
He glut himself on my flesh and blood,
As he smacks his greedy lips,
And slakes his thirst with the reeking sweat
That off my forehead drips.

Through the dingy street to a tenement
I plod, at the close of day,
And up the creaking, narrow steps
At last I find my way
To the cheerless rooms which I call my home.

Where in a limp, courted heap,
I throw myself on the wretched bed
For a few hours' restless sleep.
A step I heard and a hand was laid
Upon my weary head,
And as I raised my eyes and looked about
I saw, just beside my bed,
The figure of a workman,
While he spoke as he nearer came,
And his eyes burned bright and the
blood rushed out

Through the veins in his massive frame.
"The time to act has come at last:
Our shackles we must burst
And free ourselves from the bondage cruel
By which we've long been cursed;
So come with me to the streets below,
Where our fellow toilers wait,
And we'll fight for liberty or death
E'er we find it is too late."

With the flowing tide of the surging crowd
We moved through the narrow street,
And with flaming torch and club and gun
Pushed on, our fate to meet.
To the "Great White Ways," where the
"Goths" halt,
In ease and wealth reside:
Where the lap dogs feast on the dainty
bits
Which our children are denied.

A saber flashed, then cannon belched,
While a thousand rifles spoke,
And the mob rushed on, with a savage
roar.
Through the clouds of swirling smoke:
The marble club, and the manson grand
Of my master, like the roar,
Were left great heaps of smoldering ruins
When the mob had on onward pressed.

At last we paused, by the water's edge,
When a voice I recognized
Was lifted up from the blood-stained dust
At my feet, so agonized,
That I stooped and raised the fallen
wretch.
And bathed his fevered head,
But no word of thanks escaped the lips
Of my master—he was dead!

Above the blackened, crumbling walls
Of the Hall of Justice near,
I turned to look, as the night air rang
With a mighty, thrilling cheer:
There, far above the smoking pier
The Stars and Stripes waved bright—
The flag for which our fathers fought,
For which we bled that night.

But what is that? A whistle shrieked:
Ah, yes! I knew it well;
My master called me from my dreams—
Just another day of hell.

CHILD LABOR IN INDIANA.

There are seventy-five different industries in Indiana that employ child labor. And in the factories that employ children, in the mines, etc., proportionately four times as many children as adults are injured and maimed for life. This danger to the little ones as well as the stunting of their growth and their deprivation of the benefits of education, is all exposed in a series of pamphlets issued by E. N. Clopper, the secretary of the national child labor committee for the Ohio valley states.

In Indiana boys under sixteen and girls under eighteen may work ten hours daily and sixty hours weekly in factories, stores, laundries, bakeries, renovating works, printing offices, mills, workshops, mines and quarries, while in establishments other than these there is no limit as to the work hours. An elevator is the only kind of a dangerous machine that children under sixteen are not allowed to attend.

In the blowing room of a glass factory in the southern part of the state fifteen boys were counted. This plant was surrounded by a high fence with barbed wire on top, a feature which was noticed in connection with a glass works in another town. When asked about the purpose of this fence, a manager said: "Boys will be boys. When they get tired they are apt to run off, especially at night. We keep a watchman with a big bulldog so the boys are not likely to sneak. Of course, the watchman keeps tramps out, too."

One of the public school principals in Marion furnished a list of fourteen boys who were working at night and going to school in the daytime. These lads are employed on one trick lasting four and a half hours, on four nights of the week, but on Friday night they work during two tricks until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, as school is not in session on Saturday and they can sleep late in the day.

"It might have been," he commented, thoughtfully.
"Might have been what?" they asked.
"Might have been triplets, and it's only twins," he replied, with the air of one who was determined to be as optimistic as the circumstances would permit.—The Bits.

A Chicago man gave notice that he was going to blow up the United States senate with an explosive, and the police got busy at once in an effort to run him down. Pure patriotism receives but little encouragement in this country.—Empire Gazette.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

PERFECTLY TRUE.

Editor of The Call:
In your news column of March 14 is a story from Washington which tells of a plan to "utilize" Mexican cheap labor on the one hand and to strike a staggering blow at organized labor on the other, by abolishing all tariff restrictions between this country and Mexico. Personally I do not believe organized labor would be staggered a single lurch by such an action. Neither do I believe the capitalists would find Mexico the paradise of cheap labor this news story speaks of. In fact, it would be an excellent thing all round if the tariff wall between this country and Mexico was levelled. It would mean the beginning of a solid, intelligent co-operation between the working classes of the three countries. There is no necessity for the workers in this country being "set up" over the cry of cheap labor in Mexico. That game has been worked until it should take its proper place with the three shells and the elusive little pea. Mexico is at the point where it is due to develop as a manufacturing country, instead of being merely a mining and agricultural land. Canada is already under way. So any cheap labor that is available will be wanted at home. Besides that, the United States has an abundance of cheap labor. For example, any one who knows agricultural conditions outside of the bigger and richer farms, will agree that there are no cheaper, no more docile and more suffering laborers anywhere than the farmers' wives. Neither Mexican nor Canadian can excel us in that respect.

But they certainly will not be able to hurry us by noisy gabble about the cheap labor of one or the other country.
F. MAC D.

New York, March 14, 1910.

A DEBATE IN BROOKLYN.
Editor of The Call:
At the headquarters of the Socialist party of Kings County, in Brooklyn tonight, I went to hear Stodel debate with Coughlin, of the Machinists' Union, connected with the A. F. of L. The subject for discussion was "Craft vs. Industrial Unionism," and I thought you might be interested in getting a report of the impression that one of the audience found of the event.

The hall is well situated, opening straight on the street, and is evidently formed of a store that has been transformed into a very presentable club-room, library and hall combined. There are two connecting rooms that can be thrown into one, and both were crammed, jammed full of working people, interested in the discussion.

I recognized many old-timers. There were Justice Ebert, enthusiastic as ever; Tim Walsh, slight, lithe, alert Jack Walsh, and many younger and newer men in the movement. There was a sprinkling of women, Mrs. Stodel among them.

Coughlin seemed to realize that he was up against a difficult proposition. He is a young man, about twenty-six, well built, athletic, a splendid type of a young workman. He took his seat on the left of the chairman, Ferguson, of the Socialist party, and Stodel to the right. Behind them was a gigantic picture of Debs, looking with calm interest on the scene. Coughlin seemed flustered and heated, his face grew scarlet, and he perspired freely, but the picture of Debs looked no more calm and unconcerned than the imperturbable face of Sam Stodel, as he waited for the start.

Coughlin led off with a fifteen-minute speech. He seemed to think that the I. W. W. was like the K. of L.—a simple conglomerate mass of all kinds of workers. The I. W. W.'s were theorists, the A. F. of L.'s practical men. Theory was well enough as a dream, but the craft unions had shorted hours and raised wages. When he was stuck for the right word, his friends in the audience evinced disposition to help him by suggestions which he accepted. Once he seemed lost for the right expression to indicate the present conditions of the workers. "Wage" he said, and seemed to appeal to the auditors to supply the word "Slavery." Jack Walsh ventured, but he preferred the expression "oppression," which one of his friends made use of. He made a rather poor showing on the whole, and when Stodel stepped forward, he had no difficulty in disposing of all the arguments of his opponent in short order. He took up nearly all the labor "leaders," from Gompers down, and showed by "documentary proof" (to quote a favorite expression of a once notorious would-be leader) that they had sold and misled the workers time after time. He paid his respects to Mike Heahy, now in Philadelphia, and in referring to the latter's boast that he could pull out the workers in the powerhouse, he demanded, "Why does he not do it?" "He couldn't pull out his watch," came the quick rejoinder of Jack Walsh, behind me. The audience howled with delight at the sally. It was several minutes before the laughter subsided enough for Stodel to go on.

Well, Sam has improved as a speaker. In the days of the Unity Club, he used to be our man at arm's length. At the street corner, he could give the best account of himself against all comers, of any speaker in the city. He is milder today, more polished, with less of the rough "give and take" that he used to have, but he is all the more effective.

He disposed of that pure and simpler with about as much ease as a cat would a mouse, and gave one the impression of immense reserve power. There was nothing in it but Stodel, and it was Stodel all the way. It was too easy; won in a walk.

The craft union men departed seemingly much crestfallen after the meeting closed.
Katherine Flynn was there with a number of "Eleven Blind Leaders," by Ben Williams, and she disposed of them. Justice Ebert gave away a lot of Solidarities.
THOMAS FLYNN.

New York, March 13, 1910.

HOW TO GET INTO TROUBLE.
Editor of The Call:
"Constructive unionism was a grand old wagon, but she's done broke down." If there be one among those present whose heart panteth for an argument, I beseech the brother to fare forth, seek out a union meeting and give utterance to this immortal sentiment. It will be well to memorize it thoroughly, so that

you can say it glibly and quickly, say unto you, brother, there was once a wagon and the ructions will start rolling. Perhaps the first brick that was fired at your devoted head will come from one of the old line safe and sound brothers who believe in "constructive unionism, and, by the way, he will defend it to the last ditch, then he'll dig some more ditches and will point out that you have made statements of fact, one of which is everlastingly true as the God above him, and the other as damnable as the traitor who made the statement. He will remind you of the progress labor has made since it refused longer to follow the false doctrine that "an injury to one is an injury to all."

He will insist that such men as you are trying to cause dissension in the ranks of labor, and will say that he has good reason to believe that you and your kind are attempting to start a rival union. With this creature a suggestion that hereafter you barred from the hall the brother who take his seat, meanwhile gasping at indignation.

You will then hear from a brother who will agree with you that constructive unionism has been a grand old wagon, but he will deny in no statement that she has broken down. He will admit that she has struck snag over in Philadelphia, but she is yet time for the brethren in Quaker City to retrieve the false she have taken. It may be necessary to revoke a few charters, but nothing new. Didn't it become necessary to fire half of the electrical workers out of the federation only a short time ago, and after all was said and done, hadn't Samuel Gompers held office, and wasn't he still at the story of his trip to Europe?

After the applause has died down, you haven't been thrown out yet, will probably hear some young workman in regard to the glorious past of constructive unionism. He will tell her many victorious battles on the fought fields. The brother will say that the grand old wagon does not just a little; her wheels do wobble, the kingbolt is twisted and the tires are shrinking. He will point out that she's been shot full of holes by Supreme Court decisions and State laws. He will remind the brethren that mayor and the police of Philadelphia are doing all they can to defeat strikers, and he will state it as his belief that labor will never come into own until it goes into politics.

Just then the speaker will be interrupted by a brother whose voice sounds husky from much speaking. He will begin something like this: "That is what I have been trying to tell you people for years. Now, if you will read our platform you will see that the Socialist party—" Bang! fall the gavel of the presiding officer and the brother will be reminded politics are barred by the by-laws constitution.

Yes, my friend, I say unto you, any time you find two or three workmen gathered together and your length for strife, just open your ears with the statement that she's grand old wagon, etc., and you soon get all the castanet-playing you want.
J. T. HAINES.

New York, March 10, 1910.

FOR A LABOR PARTY.
Editor of The Call:
In your issue of March 2, you published an article by Robert Hunter entitled "Will History Repeat Itself" in which he repeats how the labor party was formed in Great Britain.

Now, Robert Hunter has been long on personal friendly-terms with our revered Keir Hardie not to that before the Taff-Vale case there was an Independent Labor party in Great Britain advocating in and out of season an alliance with the trade unionists, co-operative bodies, and Socialist bodies. There such a party in existence America? I am afraid not. Was chance for the Socialist party?

If a labor party is not formed here will be for the want of men intelligent enough inside the Socialist party. Would that Keir Hardie and Robert McDonald were here. When Socialist leaders of this country learn that the immediate cause before them is not the bringing of the Socialist republic, but the bringing of the working classes to a politically independent? Once workers have learned to stand on their own legs it will be quite another matter to bring home to them the lessons of Socialism.

ALEX. DYKES.
Paterson, N. J., March 9, 1910.

DOOLEY ON THE NON-UNION...
"What is all this talk that's in papers about the open shop?" Mr. Hennessy.

"Why, don't ye know?" said Dooley. "Really, I'm surprised yer ignorance, Hinnessy. What's open shop? Sure, 'tis a shop where they keep th' door open 'accordin' to th' constant stream of comin' in 't take jobs cheaper than min what has th' jobs. 'Tis like Hinnessy—suppose wan of these barn American citizens is wuthin' an open shop for th' princely sum of wan large iron dollar a day of hours. Along comes another fellow of a-gun, an' he sez 't' his boss, 'I think I could handle th' job for less cents.' 'Sure,' sez th' boss, an' wan dollar man gets th' merry, 'll' can, an' goes out into the world 't exercise his natural rights as a freeborn American, an' so it goes on, Hinnessy. An' gets th' benefit? Through it comes money, but he don't care no more for money than he does for his own eye. It's all princely wid hinnessy, 't' see min robbed of their pindence. They must have their pindence, regardliss of anything."

"But," said Mr. Hennessy, "open shop min ye minussin any are for th' unions, if properly deducted."
"Sure," said Mr. Dooley, "if properly conducted. An' there ye see how wud they have thim conditions. No strikes, no rules, no contracts, no scales, hardly any wages, a few numbers."