

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

# The Call

## The Weather.

Fair and warmer today; Friday probably fair; moderate to brisk southerly winds.

442 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 2374-2375 WORTH.

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## NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE OFF

### Philadelphia Car Men Unanimously Vote to Continue Strike and Reject Compromise.

## CARPENTERS ALSO STAY OUT

### Organized Textile Workers Go Back, but Union Ones Will Stay in Fight.

By JACK BRITT GEARITY. (Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—All negotiations for peace in the street railway strike are off. There are no more conferences and the striking street car men today voted unanimously, more than four thousand of them, to keep on striking until they win their demands.

Contrary to the shouts of victory raised by the capitalist press, that the textile workers had broken the general strike and gone back to work, Frank McKusker, leader of the textile workers, issued a statement today denying this. The textile workers did meet and vote to go back to work, but these were the unorganized workers in the great textile mills. The union workers are still standing fast and they have decided that they will make no decision in the matter of returning to work until Saturday.

About 15,000 of the textile workers, one-third the number on strike, have returned to work. While the textile workers are going back, other trades are coming out. At a mass meeting of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union and of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, held this afternoon, it was unanimously decided to continue on the strike until the car men win their demands. These organizations represent all the workers in this trade in Philadelphia, Camden and vicinity. Over 5,000 were present and the vote was unanimous for remaining on strike.

The organizer of the laundry workers reported that, while these workers had gone into the strike with but 75 members on strike, there are now 1,175 out and the number is increasing daily. The bakers reported 250 now on strike and the prospects bright for adding four more big shops to the struck list within a day or two.

### Men Vote to Stay Out.

The mass convention composed of delegates from all the unions in the city, called to perfect arrangements for organizing the new United Labor party, will meet tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in Labor Lyceum. There is the greatest enthusiasm and it is confidently asserted that the day of corrupt machine politics in Philadelphia has come to an end.

A joint meeting of the committee of ten, having in charge the general strike, and the executive committee of the car men, will be held tomorrow afternoon in strike headquarters in the Lippincott building to arrange further plans for a continuance of the fight.

There seems no hope now of a compromise or settlement of the difficulty with the traction company. The committee of ten issued the following statement this afternoon:

"Upon the adjournment of our committee last night we were awaiting a report from our subcommittee appointed to meet George H. Earle and submit to him a proposition we believed would lead to a settlement of the strike.

"This morning we received a reply from Earle saying he had laid the matter before Mayor Reburn and the representatives of the traction company and they had refused to change their position on the proposition they had submitted to the mayor Sunday night.

"After receiving Earle's reply we then arranged and submitted the proposition submitted by Mayor Reburn to a mass meeting of the striking street railway employees at the Labor Lyceum this afternoon. The proposition as submitted to us by the mayor was explained to the mayor, and it was then put to a vote of the striking men as to whether or not it should be accepted.

"There were more than 4,000 members of the union present, and the vote was unanimous to reject the proposition. The men declared, without a single exception, that they were willing to stay out all summer if necessary to secure the rights they fell are theirs."

At the meeting resolutions were passed instructing the executive committee to co-operate with the committee of ten in carrying forward the work of the strike. It was further decided to continue the strike to the end.

It is reported today that fifty-two scabs quit their jobs and left for their homes. The number of cars

## HOBSON BILL PASSES

### House Adopts Measure to "Protect the Uniform" in District of Columbia and Territories.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The bill by Representative Hobson, making it a misdemeanor for any theater in the District of Columbia or any territory to discriminate against persons wearing army or navy uniform, passed the house today. A fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment for two years or both is provided.

A recent agitation resulting from the refusal of a local theater to admit marines in uniform is responsible for the bill.

Just before the vote Representative Sims (Dem., Tenn.) offered an amendment that the proposed law should apply only to white soldiers. Hobson objected to the color line being drawn. Sims finally withdrew the amendment.

## JURY WILL INDICT POULTRY DEALERS

### Eighty-eight Men Will Be Called to Plead Today to Charges of Conspiracy.

Eighty-eight poultry dealers will be called to plead before Justice Goff in the Supreme Court at 10:30 this morning to three indictments for conspiracy to fix the prices of chickens and other fowls and for violation of the business law. There are such a lot of defendants that the indictments were not opened yesterday, although W. T. Jerome and I. N. Jacobson, who will defend the accused, were in court and ready.

An intimation was given in court that some other serious emergency was likely to arise and the grand jury, which has been sitting all this year so far, was not discharged, but merely excused until the first Monday in May, with the understanding that it may be called on at any time in the interval. Justice Goff said to the jurors:

"In the times in which we live at present there arise emergencies which call for self-sacrifice on the part of some citizens. Society can only be preserved by men with single purpose and patriotism. I know of no emergency just now, but it is not unreasonable to expect very serious questions to arise in a short period which will call for the intervention of the grand jury."

In addition to the indictments the grand jury handed in a presentment declaring that poultry dealers cannot obtain these supplies unless they have stalls in West Washington Market and that the West Washington Market stalls are controlled by the New York Live Poultry Commission Merchants' Protective Association and the Jobbers' Association. The presentment suggests that licenses for the stalls, which are granted by the Comptroller, be revoked in order to give independent dealers a chance.

## ULTIMATUM TO N. Y. C.

### Pay as Much as the B. & O. or There Will Be a Strike Vote.

The conference between the committee of the trainmen and conductors of the New York Central railroad and Assistant General Superintendent Crowley of the road, over the demands for increased wages ended abruptly yesterday with an ultimatum that the terms accepted should not be lower than the terms of settlement recently made with the Baltimore and Ohio.

Crowley would not reply to this ultimatum without consulting other officials of the road and the meeting broke up. Crowley will notify the committees when he is prepared to reply. If the terms of settlement are not conceded then a strike vote will be ordered. The wages granted by the Baltimore and Ohio are to be made the standard for all eastern roads as the lowest that will be accepted.

Grand Master W. G. Lee, of the trainmen, who will remain in town until the committees meet Crowley again, said last evening:

"I have reason to believe that the New York Central and the other roads after going into the matter will not object to this rate. We have a standard for all the western roads and there is no reason why there should not be a standard on the eastern roads."

## THREE KILLED IN PISTOL BATTLE

### Crazed Southerner Shoots Porter and Conductor of Royal Blue Baltimore and Ohio Train.

## HE FINALLY IS SLAIN HIMSELF

### Battle in Wilmington, Del., Station Resembled Page of Wild West History.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 23.—A battle in which three men met their death took place on the Baltimore and Ohio Royal Blue flyer between Newark, Del., and Wilmington, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Several were wounded in an affray at the Delaware avenue station here after the arrival of the train.

The dead are: O. E. Wellman, aged forty, of Philadelphia, conductor of the train; J. B. Bethea, aged forty, of Dillon, S. C.; Samuel Williams, aged fifty, colored, Pullman porter, said to live in Jersey City.

The injured are: John J. Wiley, aged forty, a Wilmington Park guard, shot in the groin and hand; Matthew Hale, a citizen, shot in the leg. Others were grazed by flying bullets.

The tragedy was the outcome of a quarrel between Bethea, who was a passenger, and Williams, the porter, in the Pullman parlor car Mercury, bound from Washington to Jersey City.

### Murderer Was Drunk.

Betha, who had been drinking, shot the porter through the heart, killing him instantly. Wellman, the conductor of the train, heard the shot, and running back, reonstrated with the passenger, who still held the smoking weapon in his hand. Although the negro was dead the slayer fired a second shot, the bullet entering the victim's stomach. Then, without a word, Bethea turned and shot Wellman, who fell dead in his tracks. The bullet struck the conductor in the right arm, which he had thrown up to protect himself, and, continuing, it polwed through his body and lodged in his heart.

The double murderer barricaded himself in the toilet room of the Pullman car and threatened to kill the first person who approached. The passengers fled.

Meantime, the train reached Wilmington at 5:17 o'clock. As it pulled into the station, a hurry call was

(Continued on page 2.)

## CASE MAKERS STRIKE

### Fifteen Traveling Bag Workers Walk Out Because Employer Refused to Recognize Union.

Fifteen suitcase and traveling bag makers employed by S. Rubinstein, 85 Franklin street, went on strike yesterday because the employer refused to recognize their union. The strikers' demands are: Recognition of their union, a 10 per cent increase in wages and better working conditions.

The strike against Damm & Lacher, of 17 Walker street, is still on. The firm has thus far been unable to secure strikebreakers and the plant is tied up. Policemen are still guarding the empty walls in order to frighten away the strikers and discourage them from doing picket duty.

The firm has been sending their agents to the strikers' homes, trying to get them to return to work by making them many alluring promises, but they did not succeed in getting any strikers back, as they are determined to live on a meager benefit rather than to return to work in an open shop.

The union is planning for a mass meeting to be held next week, for the purpose of discussing the calling of a general strike of all workers of the trade.

## HELLO GIRLS STRIKE

PORTLAND, Ind., March 23.—Because, it is said, the company sought to prescribe rules and regulations for not only their mode of dress, but also their conduct, both on and off duty, eighteen girls employed by the Home Telephone Company, of this city, are on strike.

It is said the company has undertaken to put a ban on low-necked dresses, worn either on or off duty, and has told the girls they must no longer attend parties or other entertainments which demand any considerable portion of their time at night.

## JUDGES GO HUNGRY

### Matrons of Queens County Jail Mustn't Furnish Food to Court People.

There was woe and hunger around the Queens County Court building in Long Island City yesterday. Judges and court attachés went dinnerless because of a decision by the corporation counsel to the effect that the matrons of the Queens County jail cannot furnish food to the court people.

This decision abolishes a custom which has prevailed in Queens County for 200 years.

The matrons might have gone along supplying the dinners without hindrance if they had not purchased their food from the city. The fact that the city was selling food and that the matrons were running a restaurant was put up to the corporation counsel, and his opinion, which broke up the dinners yesterday, states that no city employé shall be permitted to engage in a private enterprise.

## BALTIMORE WOMEN IN A MEAT RIOT

### Five Thousand Call a Boycott and Roughly Handle Those Who Violate It.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 23.—Pickets of men and women today surrounded the kosher meat markets in Baltimore and every person who bought meat was roughly handled, the meat being taken away from the purchaser and thrown into the gutter. Others were forced to return the meat and have their money refunded. Great crowds collected and police reserves had to be summoned.

The attack on the buyers of meat followed a mass meeting of 5,000 women members of the "House Wives' Association," held last night, at which speeches were made denouncing the meat dealers and declaring a boycott.

"Our husbands die in the factories and our babies die at home," was the burden of the women's cry.

Meat prices in Baltimore are the highest in the city's history.

## SENATOR GRADY'S FRIEND IN INSURANCE GAME

Delving deep into the records of his predecessors in office at the fire insurance inquiry yesterday, Superintendent Hotchkiss developed the record of W. H. Buckley, once a third deputy superintendent, and before he got through he had found that three years after Buckley quit the office to practice law he had come into the splendid income of \$27,000 per year from insurance companies.

Buckley, who admitted that he was an intimate friend of Senator "Tom" Grady, was once a senate page. Then he became a clerk in the office of the state superintendent of insurance. Then he was the private secretary Superintendent Pierce. He studied law in Pierce's office. Then it was some time in 1901—he was for a time the third deputy. And while holding down that place he borrowed \$61,000 from insurance companies.

But it was in 1901 that Buckley became a full fledged lawyer and hung out his shingle. Business came in so fast that in three years he was making more money than lawyers who had practiced for thirteen years—furnished by insurance companies, over which he had jurisdiction. By 1904, he admitted, when Hotchkiss drew attention to the records, he was drawing money from the Munich company, the Ross, Prussian, which had been given a monopoly of certain classes of insurance by the Grady bill—the New York Life on an annual retainer from the Travellers' and the Provident Savings Life.

## ROOSEVELT SILENT

### Refuses to Say Whether or Not He Summoned Pinchot for a Conference.

LIXOR, Upper Egypt, March 23.—Colonel Roosevelt was asked today whether it was true, as reported from Washington, that Clifford Pinchot, the deposed chief forester, had been summoned by the former President to meet him at Naples or some other European point for a conference concerning the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy and the present conservation policy of the administration.

The inquiry, however, brought no response other than that Roosevelt was consistently holding to his determination announced as he emerged from the jungle not to answer any questions on any matter personal or political.

## NEW LABOR PARTY BUT NO STRIKE

### Pennsylvania State Ticket Promised for Fall Election—No Fusion With Other Parties.

## STATE STRIKE ON ELECTION DAY

### President Greenawalt Says Men Will Be Asked to Quit Work and Go to Polls.

WILKES-BARRE, March 23.—There will be no state-wide strike, but there will be a new political party born as the result of the deliberations of the state executive council of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

This was decided upon by the council, which has been in session here for two days and adjourned this afternoon.

At the conclusion of the afternoon session, President E. E. Greenawalt, of the state federation, issued the following statement:

"The deliberations of the executive Council of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor during the past two days have been concluded. The general strike proposition was given careful consideration and the conclusion reached that so drastic a remedy should not be applied except as a last resort, and, inasmuch as there is still hope of a settlement of the strike in Philadelphia, all plans relative to a general industrial strike are held in abeyance. Notwithstanding this decision it is nevertheless the purpose of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor to call a general state-wide strike and to call on every citizen to drop his usual occupation next election day and strike at the ballot box for clean politics and honest government."

When he was asked if he had any information that convinced him there was hope of settling the Philadelphia strike, President Greenawalt said he had no specific news, but that he considered there was hope of an agreement being reached before many days, and of the strike being ended.

## Political Party Born.

The delegates spent most of the day discussing the prospects of a state political party being formed, and at the conclusion of the meeting it was announced that the members of the council would, before very long, take some action to bring the matter to the attention of the various local unions throughout the state.

Some of the members favored the calling of a convention in April of delegates representing the Central Labor Unions for the purpose of effecting a state organization, but it was decided not to take formal action until more time had been spent in outlining the plan and the advice of other labor leaders had been secured.

President Greenawalt said on this subject: "Such a party will be formed and it will take in the entire state. We have not perfected any details of the plan of organization, although we spent some time discussing the outlook. I have no doubt that an organization can be perfected in each county and a general body created, and that with the proper kind of agitation a state labor party will be a success and be able to elect congressmen, senators and state representatives who are pledged to work for the interests of the workmen."

## Will Fight Its Own Way.

"When we get through with this Philadelphia strike, we will immediately proceed to organize a political party constructed solely along labor lines, and will elect a governor, lieutenant governor, state treasurer, state senators and representatives."

"The new labor party will not affiliate itself with any reformers, neither will it endorse any candidate nor set of candidates of any other party. Every candidate must be a man who has proved to the satisfaction of the laboring class that he is not inimical to their interests. Other parties may endorse our candidates, but we will absolutely refuse to concur with the choice of any political clique or reformers. The party will be known as the United Labor party."

## MUST BEHAVE OR GO TO JAIL

### Roberts, Insults of Women, May Have His Choice.

Neil Roberts, twenty-eight years old, of 494 East 138th street, must furnish a bond of \$3,000 to secure his good behavior for the next six months or spend that period at the Blackwell's Island workhouse, according to the decision of Magistrate House, in the Morrisania Court yesterday.

Roberts was arrested on the complaint of Miss Annie Domron, of 22 St. Ann's avenue. Tuesday night, Miss Domron says Roberts made improper advances toward her, using vile language.

## WANT FREE BATHS

### Officials Return From Boston Much Impressed With System There. Favor 3-Story Structure.

Charles O'Malley, the city's real estate expert, and Alderman Alexander S. Drescher, who went to Boston on Saturday to investigate municipal and state baths in and around that city, returned yesterday much impressed by what they saw.

O'Malley probably will join Alderman Drescher in recommending the passage of the bill calling for the establishment of municipal baths here, the idea of the two men being to have a three-story structure erected, in order to use less ground area. Women and children will use the ground floor, men the floor above, while boys will be sent to the "sky parlor."

## SOLIDARITY EDITORS SENT TO JAIL

### New Castle I. W. W. Committee Get 90 Days as Result of Attempt to Destroy Labor Press.

(Special to The Call.)

NEW CASTLE, Pa., March 23.—The Solidarity publishing committee, consisting of Charles McCarthy, A. M. Striton, George Fox, Valentine Jacobs and B. H. Williams, were sentenced today to ninety days in jail in default of a \$800 fine, imposed upon them because they violated the newspaper publishing laws of Pennsylvania by failing to publish the names of the owners and editors of the paper, Solidarity, on the top of the editorial page.

These men, together with the free press committee, were fined by a jury last Friday, but they waived their right of appealing the case and preferred going to jail, awaiting "justice" meted out by another jury owned and picked by anti-Socialist bosses.

When the cases came up first the jury returned a verdict of "guilty" against the Free Press, the local Socialist weekly, and Solidarity, and of "not guilty" against the Herald, a paper owned and published by Republican politicians, which was charged with the same offense.

The case was a direct shot against the labor press and it is for the purpose of putting the labor papers out of business and give the bosses a chance to do everything they please with their men, as labor without the press is like a human being without food.

The Free Press is making preparations for a hot battle against the seditious libel case which will come up at the June session of the County Court. The case of libel was started against the Free Press as the result of the exposures of the local politicians and grafters and the steel-owned old party officials.

W. D. Hayward is in the city and is very indignant over the attempt of the capitalist owned judges to wipe out the labor papers by trying to send the editors to jail. He says it reminds him of the acts of the capitalist henchmen in Colorado.

## SCAB USES HIS GUN

### Non-Union Steamfitter Imported From Boston Shoots Man Whom He Claims Attacked Him.

William Martin, a scab foreman, who was recently called from Boston to help break the strike among the steamfitters at work in the uncompleted suburban terminal building at Grand Central Station, at 43d street and Depew place, alleges he was set upon by five union men, headed by John McLoughlin, of 342 East 43d street, at noon yesterday. Martin says one of them knocked him down with a blackjack.

Martin drew a revolver and shot McLoughlin in the abdomen. The wounded man walked out of the building and got as far as 53d street and Third avenue where a friend who was with him hailed an express wagon and had him taken to Flower Hospital.

At the Flower Hospital it was found that his condition was very serious and Detective Cook, of Police Headquarters, arrested Martin, who admitted the shooting, but said that he fired in self-defense.

## NO WORK, ATTEMPS SUICIDE.

Because he had been out of work for many weeks, Patrick Carroll, thirty-eight years old, a paper cutter, living at 265 Third avenue, tried to kill himself yesterday by going to bed with a gas tube in his mouth. The janitor of the house smelled gas and broke into Carroll's room in time to foil the suicide attempt. Carroll was taken to Bellevue Hospital, a prisoner. He will recover.

## DEBS SCORES CORRUPT COURTS

### Jersey City Alliance With Capitalism When Labor Leader Discusses Topics of the Day.

## SPEAKS ON RIGHTS OF PEOPLE

### Spokane, New Castle and Philadelphia Furnish Subjects—Talks In Brooklyn Tonight.

Over two thousand people jammed Grand View Casino in Jersey City last night, and for over an hour and a half listened attentively to and vigorously applauded every point made by Eugene V. Debs.

Long before the time for the opening of the meeting the hall was crowded. Owing to the lengthy program of the evening, it was past nine o'clock when Debs was introduced, amid vociferous applause that lasted over five minutes.

"At the start, Debs' eye was somewhat husky, but he apologized for it to his audience 'he left part of his eye with the striking street car men in Philadelphia, hoping it would urge them to victory.' Soon his voice cleared, and then he was the Debs of old. Clear, strong and incisive, every point he made time and again wherein he spoke upon his business the accuracy of the standing together solidly upon the economic and political field.

He pointed out that the capitalist system was intact mainly because the workers were divided into numerous combinations and political parties.

### Scores the Federal Courts.

The attack he made upon the federal courts was an especially severe one, in which instance upon instance wherein he showed up the venality and corruption that ran rampant throughout the judiciary.

The courts of Newcastle, Pa., and Spokane, Wash., came in for their share, but it was to Judge Pollock and Grosscup that he especially paid his compliments.

Of Judge Grosscup he said: "There is a single thing connected with the moral code that he has not violated, then the mind of man has never as yet conceived of it."

"The jury that tried Fred W. Warren was composed entirely of Republicans; they wouldn't even shake hands with a Democrat on it for fear there would not be unanimity of opinion."

"Judge Pollock with his expensive prepared jury had foredoomed Warren long before the first shot of evidence was introduced."

As an evidence of the supposed corruption of the federal judges, he pointed me to state to you, upon a questionable authority, that Judge Pollock, McPherson and Phillips were before them a case of the railroad of Missouri and Kansas, wherein was charged that they openly violated the two-cent fare bill. Debs said the time they had this case under consideration they accepted an intimation from the corporation attorneys of the railroad to go on a special trip down into Mexico. When they returned a verdict in which they maintained that the 2-cent fare bill was unconstitutional.

"Did you ever hear of a court that allowed that a decision against the labor unions was unconstitutional?"

## No Moses for Workers.

"You must assert your economic and political power if you ever expect to change the conditions that surround you. It is impossible for me to help you. Don't expect a magical Moses to come along and take you out of your bondage. I am firmly convinced today that even if Karl Marx was correct when he said that the working class must effect their own emancipation.

"The power is within your grasp and the duty is at hand."

"You have but to organize as the capitalist; combine your power upon the political and economic fields and the capitalist system with all its brutality, hideousness and corruption will vanish as an evil nightmare. Man kind will stand erect and for once the history of the human race will enjoy in peace the plenty abundantly for all."

A collection taken up for the Philadelphia street car strikers amounted to \$75.74. At the close of the meeting the crowd surged forward and Debs, only with tremendous difficulty rescued from the mass of cheering humanity that wanted to press his hand.

## Debs in Brooklyn.

All preparations for the Debs meeting to be held at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Wroughton avenue, last night at 8 o'clock, have been completed. The committee has made arrangements and feel that the immense crowd that will undoubtedly attend, judging from the sale of tickets, will be well taken care of. Debs have been provided for all.

(Continued on page 2.)

There are a few reserved seats the majority will be general admission and therefore those holding general admission tickets are cautioned to be there early in order to avoid a crush at the doors.

Frasa & Miller THE FURNITURE CENTER. Why not have one of these beautiful Brass Beds for \$9.50? They add to the richness of every home and are not expensive.

PITTSBURG PROBE SCARES GRAFTERS Nine More Councilmen Confess--Wasson, Who Was Brought From Penitentiary, Collapses Utterly. PITTSBURG, Pa., March 23.—The councilmanic graft investigation in Pittsburgh grew more searching today and terror increased among a certain class of people.

If your HAT is AS GOOD AS McCANN'S IT COSTS MORE. McCann's Hats 210 BOWERY OPP. RIVINGTON STREET. NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE ARE OFF

FOUR MORE "COPS" ARE IN TROUBLE Found in Saloons When They Should Have Been on Duty--Likely To Be Dismissed. Four more patrolmen seem to be on the road to dismissal from the force for being in saloons and otherwise off their posts in the night time.

"Harlem's Busiest Dry Goods Shop" Easter Specials Suits, Coats, Skirts, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Waists, Shoes. Call COUPON—Cut this out 197

ASSAULTED POLICEMAN Judge Gives "Degraded Vagabond" Hard Labor Because He Kicked.

HELD AS WHITE SLAVE Italian and Wife, Taken in Raid, Locked Up Pending Investigation of Young Girl's Story.

BOSS TANNERS FOOLED. GRAUJHET, France, March 23.—The hopes of the boss tanners that their striking workers would return to their labor with their demands unsatisfied were dashed to the ground yesterday when the doors of the factories were thrown open and not a striker returned to work.

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.

FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE N. E. Cor. 33d St. & Ave. A, N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

GREEN & GOLDSTEIN 298 GRAND ST., Bet. Allen and Eldridge Streets. SHIRTS FOR SPRING WEAR. ALL LEADING BRANDS OF COLLARS.

—The 55th Day of The Call and our Ad GENT'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS Union Label Goods SIG. KLEIN and Assistants

in operation today was less than it has been at any time since the strike began. There were few people riding in them, and the company officials have the blues.

GOLDWIN SMITH SAYS CAPITAL WILL FLEE TORONTO, Ont., March 23.—Questioned at his sick bed on the Philadelphia strike, Goldwin Smith, the noted political economist, says: "The Philadelphia strike is most calamitous on account of its extent and violence, but still more on account of the feeling cherished by a great and most important class toward other classes which it displays."

MYSTIC SHOPLIFTER Police Think Woman Who Says She Is Sarah Ferguson Is of Well-to-Do Family.

A woman who said she was Sarah Ferguson, and who gave the police a false address, was arrested in a Brooklyn department store and held in \$500 bail by Magistrate Naumer in the Adams street police court yesterday on a charge of shoplifting.

TO RAISE THE MAINE. House Passes Bill to Float Battleship That Started Spanish War. WASHINGTON, March 23.—The bill for the raising of the battleship Maine, Havana harbor, passed the house late today by a vote of 150 to 4.

\$500 TO BURY TWO INDIANS. WASHINGTON, March 23.—To pay the funeral and transportation expenses of the two Chippewa Indians who recently blew out the gas while visiting this city, the senate this afternoon appropriated \$500.

WOMAN SWEARS 'COP' KNOCKED HER DOWN Inspector Miles O'Reilly yesterday made an investigation of a clubbing story told by a woman.

THREE KILLED IN PISTOL BATTLE sent to the police. Police Captains Kane and Evans and a squad reinforced by park guards and a posse of trainmen and citizens rushed to the scene.

CONGER CASE GOES TO SENATE JURORS ALBANY, March 23.—With arguments in favor of the accusation made by State Senator Benn Conger against his colleague Jotham P. Allds that while a member of the assembly in 1901, he, (Allds), solicited and accepted \$1,000 to kill legislation deemed inimical by the bridge trust, the senate bribery investigation was closed today.

FALLS ONE FLOOR TO DEATH. While working on the tenth floor of a new building at 1 West 136th street yesterday, Thomas Neary, of 290 Third avenue, slipped and fell to the ninth floor, breaking his neck, and dying instantly.

Boisterous Winds give rise to restlessness in sensitive people. In such cases one can be both comforted and warmed by a soothing cup of White Rose Ceylon Tea

THE PHILADELPHIA STRIKE is most calamitous on account of its extent and violence, but still more on account of the feeling cherished by a great and most important class toward other classes which it displays.

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Call COUPON—Cut this out 197 Present this Coupon, and by making a purchase of \$20. or more you will receive 10 "S. & H." GREEN STAMPS FREE

Double S. & H. Green Trading Stamps Every Day Until Noon, Friday All Day. J. P. Senior, Inc. West 125th Street, near 7th Avenue. ESTABLISHED 1880.

AT KREUSCHER'S HALL Cor. Cypress and Myrtle Aves., Evergreen. Music by Prof. A. Schneider. Curtain Rises at 8 p.m. Tickets, 15 Cents a Person.

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER 1400 24 Ave. Tel. 64th & 24th St. Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Bone Traction, all work guaranteed. Tel. 2323 79th St.

Grand Theater Benefit Under the auspices of the "ZUKUNFT" PRESS FEDERATION AND THE NEW YORK CALL CONFERENCE On Saturday Evening, April 23, '10

BATTERY DAN" DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS

Strong and Ready Magistrate Finn, the "Easy Judge," Was Long Active as a Tammany Politician.

After a lingering illness, running through many weeks, Magistrate Daniel E. Finn, better known as "Battery Dan," died at his home, 569 Broome street yesterday.

"Battery Dan" Finn was one of the best passing type of old-time Tammany district leaders. He had spent a lifetime in politics, from the rough-and-tumble, shoulder-hitting days of Croker's youth to those of the present system of organization.

Bred in the old First ward, he was identified with life in lower New York and spent many years in that district, seeing its population change time and again. He was leader of the Wigwam's committee there to the day of his death.

He earned his sobriquet at Albany, where he served several terms in the assembly.

In later years, after his appointment as a city magistrate, he was a rough and ready in a manner of disposing of cases on the police court bench as he was in a campaign. He was inclined to temper justice with mercy.

Especially if one of his beloved first warders was before him for anything short of murder, was "Judge Dan" to be counted upon to "give the poor fellow a chance." They got to calling him "the easy judge," and court attaches who remembered Judge Pat Divver's "easyness" in past days, said it was as nothing to Finn's.

He was often threatened with impeachment of other proceedings to remove him from office, but none of them came to a climax.

Magistrate Finn leaves a daughter, who lived with him.

BRIAND TURNED DOWN

Striking Metal Workers Won't Accept Renegade Socialist Minister as Arbitrator of Difficulties.

PARIS, March 23.—The Socialists and union men of all France are elated today over the decided manner in which the striking metal workers of Chambon-Fougereolles turned down the bosses' offer yesterday to have Premier Briand, the renegade Socialist, act as arbitrator of the difficulties.

In fact, the strikers were so indignant over the insult proffered them that they demonstrated in front of the shops last night and a number of stones were hurled against the locked doors of the establishments.

DEMENTED, LEAPS TO DEATH.

Escaping her children, Mrs. Kate Murphy, seventy years old, who had been demented for several months, fled to the roof of her home at 345 Beekman street yesterday and leaped four stories to the yard below. She was instantly killed.

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To Sue to Annul Elopers' Marriage



Determined that his daughter's marriage to Thomas Brown, a clerk of the Carnegie Trust Company, who is alleged, absconded with \$20,000 of the bank's funds and eloped with Miss Love, a stenographer, shall be annulled, William Love yesterday declared that proceedings to this effect will be instituted at once.

Brown is now on his way to this city from Los Angeles, Cal., in custody of detectives, where he was arrested through the efforts of Love. He will have to answer to charges of embezzlement, abduction and forgery.

It is said that \$15,000 of the stolen money has been recovered and the remaining \$5,000 will be paid by Brown's sister.

STORAGE ORDINANCE OPPOSED BY DEALERS

Dealers in foodstuffs were out in force yesterday to express at a public hearing given by Mayor Gaynor their opposition to the proposed ordinance requiring that food be tagged with the date it is placed in cold storage and with the date it is taken out. The ordinance was introduced by Alderman Frank Dowling.

Edward M. Groat, appeared in behalf of the New York Fish Dealers' Association. He said this association challenges the ordinance as being illegal and also questions the power of the Board of Aldermen to pass it, as it is not an amendment to the sanitary code, but a general city ordinance.

William Fellew Morgan spoke as the legal representative of the Merchants' Association. The result of the passage of the ordinance, he declared, would be directly contrary to what is anticipated. He said that eventually the entire country would be shipping foodstuffs which had already been in cold storage to this city. Poultry sent from the West, he said, would be forwarded first to Chicago, kept in storage there and would later be sent to New York.

Among the associations represented at the hearing, in addition to those mentioned, were the Produce Exchange, the Fruit and Produce Trade Association, the Mercantile Exchange, the New York Poultry and Game Association, the National League of Commission Merchants and the Public Cold Storage Warehousemen. Several women who had advocated the cold storage ordinance attended the hearing. The Mayor was urged by Mrs. Sofia Lobinger, Miss Helen Murphy and Mrs. Beatrice Lloyd to sign the ordinance and put an end to the nefarious practice of unnecessarily advancing prices of foodstuffs.

KETCHEL-KLAUS DRAW

Stanley Has Little on His Opponent Who Worked Hard All the Way.

PITTSBURG, March 23.—Before the largest house that ever saw a fight in Pennsylvania west of the Allegheny mountains, Stanley Ketchel and Frank Klaus fought a six-round draw at Duquesne garden, tonight. The Michigan wonder had little to boast of at the end of the mill since Klaus kept him at least busy all the time and both were putting hard at the end.

It is hard to say whether a decision could have been made at the end of the fight, so evenly were the men matched. While Ketchel did perhaps, the more leading in the fight, Klaus landed very often and very hard. In fact, for a time Ketchel was holding on.

PAPER TRUST TOOLS GET BUSY AGAIN

City Officials of Franklin, N. H. Request Union Leader to Leave Town, but he Refuses.

FRANKLIN, N. H., March 23.—In true Colorado style the machinery of the city government was employed today to prevent a strike of International Paper Mill employees here.

The city council requested John H. Malin, president of the International Sulphite Pulp and Paper Mill Workers' Union to leave town.

Malin was escorted out of Rumford Falls, Maine, where he attempted to urge a strike in sympathy with the New York employes of the company early yesterday and arrived here last night.

A hasty meeting of the union was called today, and while it was in progress Mayor Sawyer summoned a special session of the city council to take some action on what the city officers regarded as an attempt to tie up the four pulp mills and three paper mills of the International company in Franklin. The council voted to send for President Malin.

At that time Malin was addressing a meeting of mill employes, but he was escorted to the Council chamber by the city marshal. Malin said that he intended to abide by the law, and that he came here to induce the employes of the company to give the strikers in New York state peaceable support.

President Malin did not heed the hint of the city council to leave town and tonight, guarded by the city marshal, he addressed about seventy-five of the paper makers, whose support he is endeavoring to obtain for the New York state strikers. The marshal was present at Malin's request for police protection against possible deportation.

The Franklin mills continue in operation and thus far the men have not taken a strike vote.

Schneider Returns to Rumford.

RUMFORD FALLS, Me., March 23. J. Schneider, vice president of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, who, with John H. Malin, President of the International Sulphite, Pulp and Paper Mill Workers, was deported yesterday morning by a committee of business men, returned today. He was accompanied by a Mr. Burns, who was said to represent the American Federation of Labor, and to be a lawyer.

Schneider had a policeman in his room tonight guarding him from any second attempt at "deportation." A local firm of lawyers has been engaged to inquire into the action of certain men in requesting Schneider and President Malin to leave town early yesterday morning. The action of the gang is resented by some of the paper makers who are more favorably disposed toward the labor agitators because of the deportation, but neither they nor the local business men have recovered yet from the effects of the strike of two years ago.

Carey Goes to See Gompers.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 23.—President J. T. Carey, of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, is in Washington today to confer with President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, regarding the paper makers' strike.

Strike conditions are quiet here today and the officers of the local branch of the International Paper Company declare that some of the strikers are applying for reinstatement.

Tom Johnson Sails To Regain Health



Sailing as "Mr. Johnson," Tom L. Johnson, former mayor of Cleveland, departed for Europe on the Mauretania yesterday to begin his fight for health. For almost two years Johnson has been suffering from diabetes and although advised by physicians to quit politics and undergo a systematic treatment for the disease, he has only now decided to do so. Johnson will take the baths at Carlsbad while under the care of specialists.

There was considerable excitement on the steamer yesterday when detectives came on board and arrested Emil Schneider, thirty-two years old, and took him to police headquarters on a charge of having stolen \$701 from his former employer, David Goodman, of 188 73d street. Schneider, up to a short time ago, was a bookkeeper for Goodman.

The sailing of the Mauretania was delayed for almost half an hour by the non-appearance of the man who supplies the big liner with cream. There was much speculation among the passengers as to the cause of the delay, but when the milkman arrived with two large cans of cream everything was quite clear.

FORNARO AGAIN

Author's Friend Issues New Edition of the Book That Sent Him to Jail.

A revised edition of the book that sent Carlo De Fornaro to jail for one year, "Diaz, the Czar of Mexico," has been published by the friends of the man who is now languishing on Blackwell's Island. The following statement has been issued by the publishers:

"Carlo De Fornaro is now a convict on Blackwell's Island, sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labor for alleged libels on Raphael Espindola, editor of Diaz's organ in Mexico City, El Imparcial.

"The alleged libels appeared in Fornaro's book, 'Diaz, Czar of Mexico.'"

"Every Radical in America owes it as a duty to himself to read this book. It is a stinging arraignment, replete with valuable information.

"Under any conditions it would be deemed a remarkable book. Under present conditions it has a tragic and world-wide significance. Its author is an idealist. He has dedicated his life to the emancipation of Mexico. He is reaping the first fruits of this devotion, as has many another idealist, behind prison bars."

The book sells for 50 cents and can be obtained from the author, care of the National Arts Club.

JACOBS SILENT TO THE DEATH.

Wounded Bookmaker Dies Refusing to Tell Who Shot Him.

After stubbornly refusing to tell who shot him, Harry Jacobs, a retired bookmaker, who lived at the Hotel Cecil, died in the Harlem Hospital yesterday. Jacobs was shot in the stomach on Tuesday morning while in the Pilgrim Cafe at 28 West 118th street.

After his removal to the hospital Jacobs maintained a strict silence, even declining to talk to his brother, who called to see him. The police, however, are investigating and are looking for two men who left the cafe shortly after Jacobs was shot.

CZAR CASING OUT JEWS' WHOLESALE

Latest Persecutions of Hebrews Will Result in Heavy Immigration to This Country.

Information received from reliable sources by the American Jewish committee, of this city, tell of renewed activities against the Jew in Russia.

From Boukarest, Smolensk, St. Petersburg and Yalta, came reports of wholesale expulsions. Artisans and professionals who are "domestic" are taken by surprise and ordered to do their work in the presence of the police. This is done with the object of discovering whether they are not obtaining their privileges to live in these provinces on false pretences. Cases are given of dentists who have been expelled because they happened to have engaged in business as a side line.

From Kiev, 1,200 families have been ordered out. This order has been issued by Premier Stolypin himself on the ground that these people have been found to live in that city "without authority." They were given until the 15th of April to move.

So severe is the government in its attitude against the Jews that even Zionists, who are connected with no political organizations, and are not revolutionary have been forbidden to form societies. "Poletina," a Zionist organization in Warsaw, has been ordered to disband for the reason that it came under the class of "illegal" societies.

Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, secretary of the committee, showed a number of letters yesterday, in which Russian atrocities were described in detail.

A pathetic case is told of a Jewish soldier who was born in Petersburg and entered the army when he was twenty-one years old, in compliance with the compulsory military service of that country. He went through the Japanese war, and was sent to protect the Armenians and to a number of other places where his life has been endangered many times. But when he returned home he was told to go within twenty-four hours.

This expulsion works hardship on the Jews of the Pale. Having no other place to go to, they are forced into it by the thousands, with the result that there is keen competition for any possibility of a livelihood. There is hardly any work to do, and the poverty is indescribable.

The Weekly Pledge Fund

Yesterday we started publication of the names of readers who have pledged to contribute weekly to the Call.

Table listing names and amounts for the Weekly Pledge Fund. Includes names like Esther L. Stone, William L. Stone, etc., with amounts ranging from 1.00 to 10.00.

MONDAY, MARCH 28. OPERA, CONCERT AND BALL Arranged by The Brooklyn Call Conference For the Benefit of The Call BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM WILLOUGHBY AVENUE BEGINS AT 8 P. M. The Webster-Powell Classic Opera Ensemble WILL PRESENT IN ENGLISH DON PASQUALE BY DONIZETTI. CONCERT BY THE Aida Quartette and Norma Trio NORMA SAUTER EDNA WHITE CORA SAUTER FLORENCE McMILLEN Tickets, 25 Cents HAT CHECK, 10 CENTS. After the Entertainment BALL. Tickets for sale at the following places: Brooklyn-Labor Lyceum; C. F. Gengenheim, 1371 Myrtle avenue; H. Nambor, 437 Stanhope street; I. Barker, 158 Wyckoff avenue; J. Kuhn, 294 Harmon street; F. Frey's Hall, 1487 Myrtle avenue; L. Schlosberg, 322 Knickerbocker avenue; Schachter's grocery, 93 Cook street; 21st A. D., 181 McKibben street; Hart's Hall, Broadway and Gates avenue. New York City—Call office; Forward office; Volkszeitung office.

MONDAY, MARCH 28.

SENATE PASSES BILL TO CONTROL SEALERS

WASHINGTON, March 23.—A bill for the control by the Department of Commerce and Labor of all sealing operations on the Pribiloff Islands in Alaska was today passed by the senate. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars was appropriated by the senate to make the bill effective.

The question of pelagic sealing was left for the foreign relations committee to handle hereafter.

Senator Dixon explained that the patrolling the Bering sea now carried an annual loss of \$200,000 beyond the \$14 a skin royalty paid by the lessee. He predicted that under government control the seal herd will soon regenerate and yield the government an annual revenue of \$1,000,000.

HELD FOR ITALIAN'S DEATH.

Police, Athletic and Bartender Charged With Manslaughter.

Charged with having caused the death of Salvatore Basso, of 790 Forest avenue, on June 28 last, Policeman Thomas Kelly, of 52 Dominick street; John Hayne, an athletic instructor, of 685 Wales avenue, and John Deward, a bartender, were held in \$1,000 bail by Judge Mulqueen in the general sessions yesterday.

The men are accused of having beaten Basso to death in the rear of a saloon where Deward was the bartender.

TO RAISE GOVERNOR'S WAGES.

ALBANY, March 23.—Assemblyman Dana's constitutional amendment, increasing the governor's wages from \$10,000 to \$20,000 was unanimously passed by the senate today. If a new legislature approves the measure, and it will then be put up to a vote of the people. An amendment providing for the increase of legislators' wages was laid aside.

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The Labor Aspect of British Politics MICHAEL CONWAY Ex-Member of the British Parliament for North Letham, Ireland. Will Speak Under the Auspices of The Irish Socialist Federation AT THE ROOMS OF THE LIBERAL CLUB No. 19 East 26th Street. Opposite Madison Square Park. Thursday, March 24, at 8 P. M. ADMISSION FREE. ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

DON'T MISS NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL BETTER THAN EVER! THE FOUR BIG FEATURES WILL BE: The Cost of Militarism. Ibsen's Idea of Woman. By Ellen Key. Gustave Hervé, Press Agent of the Revolution. By Arthur Bullard. Company D. A Story. By Israel Orlando. AMONG OTHER ARTICLES WILL BE: Social Responsibility. By Henry Flury. Shall We Have Peace? By William Harbers. Lives of Distinguished Personalities. I. Colin Tampon. By Pierre Veber. Darius Mudd's Five Minute Studies. VII. A Little Essay. By Leigh Hunt. Whom Nothing Can Sever. A Story. By I. C. L. Grains of Sand. By Oscar Leonard. Dreams of the Past. A Story. By S. Liebig. A French View of Victor Grayson. NOT THE BIGGEST PAPER, BUT THE BEST

NEILL CUTS WAGES IN HIS DEPARTMENT

Commissioner of Labor Slashes Pay of Employees as Cost of Living Soars Skyward.

(By Pan-American Press.) WASHINGTON, March 23.—Charles F. Neill, commissioner of labor, is facing an indignant body of employees in his own department whose salaries have been cut through his personal orders from 13 to 25 per cent.

Among the indignant and protesting women are Miss Mary E. Owen and Miss Ringold, whose salaries have been reduced from \$1,000 to \$750.

Forced to suppress the full measure of their feeling against the man whose office is supposed to be for the protection of the standard of living among American wage workers, these injured employees voted to the policy followed in other branches of the public service where the President has had his salary raised from \$55,000 to \$75,000.

Now comes Neill, at a time when the entire country is struggling with the problem of the increased cost of living, and makes an attack upon the standard of living among his own employees; how is it possible, these people ask, to avoid the conclusion that pressure has been brought to bear upon the Commissioner of Labor to establish a precedent in his own office which will serve as a vantage point for arguments against labor's demands?

And labor leaders ask, how can an arbitrator who is so exacting and rigid in the conduct of his own department, act in an unprejudiced and impartial manner in the numerous wage disputes referred to the government for settlement?

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LABOR TEMPLE 343-347 E. 84th St. New York. Workers' Educational Association.

RUSSELL WAKENS COLUMBIA STUDENTS

Shakes Placid Composure of University Boys in Telling of Philadelphia Strike.

On the college grounds, an audience of Columbia students, conservative, complacent, self-satisfied Columbia students, crowded the Earl Hall Auditorium yesterday afternoon to hear a lecture by Charles Edward Russell on "The Philadelphia Strike."

Columbia students are about the most well satisfied people on earth—satisfied with themselves, satisfied with their college, satisfied with the world, as they have come to know it through the loopholes in the college walls.

Under the leadership of Russell yesterday they took a few flogging steps in a new direction. For an hour the din of the life combat outside rang in their ears, and they listened with the keenest attention to the straightforward account of the facts in the case, touched with grim sarcasm that brought out the points of the lecture in telling fashion.

The traction monopoly of Philadelphia—how it grew until it not only controlled the government, but was the government; how it issued millions in worthless securities, and then, obliged to pay interest on them, ground down the public and its employees; how at last the long suffering patience of the workers came to an end they struck, while the people of the city would not ride in the cars even when the company could run them—this was Mr. Russell's theme.

"There was still one precious American privilege left to them," cried the speaker, "they could walk!" This forced the company to come to terms, and having learned their lesson, they began systematically to discharge their union employees. Result—the present strike, with its police brutality, its record of peaceable meetings held on hired private grounds wantonly broken up, by policemen and thugs—policemen hired by public officials who owe everything but their salaries to the traction company. All this was graphically portrayed.

The students listened with attention to the story of how the monopoly bought up and reorganized one little bankrupted road after another, until finding that there were one or two little things they had overlooked, they obtained a franchise giving them rights upon, over and under, all the streets, avenues, alleys, and boulevards of Philadelphia—forever.

The audience applauded as well the conclusion of the speaker, that this corruption, this wretched service, this riot and bloodshed were the inevitable result of giving away public utilities to private persons.

"The greatest importance of the strike," said Russell, "lies in the fact that for the first time in our history unorganized laboring men realize that the strike was their strike as well as that of the unions. In the Baldwin Locomotive Works alone 6,000 unorganized men laid down their work, realizing that the issue was a simple and clear one. Shall the battle of the working man be fought so that justice may prevail, or shall the employer, by refusing arbitration, decide that might shall make right?"

At last, at last we have seen men who, with only the bond of work to unite them, are willing to sacrifice something for their brothers."

It was indeed a rare breath of the fresh air of the outside world, for the secluded halls of Columbia University. The lecture was the fourth of a series, which are being arranged by the Columbia University Socialist Society, which is endeavoring to awaken the student body to a realization of its civic responsibilities, and to interest them in the big social problems of the day.

Contributions Received by the New York Call for the Spokane Free Speech Agitation.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Henry Werner (\$6.30), R. A. Bachn (\$10.00), People's Society Entertainment (\$8.07), Total (\$18.07)

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LEGAL NOTICE. KAHN, SIMON, THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the Grace of God Free and Independent. To Herman Kahn, Julius Kahn, Johanna Simon, Betty Haas, Isaac Kahn, Regina Steyermand, Helene Reinhardt, Bertha Jacobson, Lina Bauer, Josef Kahn, Sophie Kahn, Betty Mosberg, the heirs and next of kin of Simon Kahn, deceased, send greeting:



SOCIALISTS TO FORM BALL LEAGUE

Special Meeting Will Be Held in Brooklyn on Saturday to Launch Organization.

W. Barcon, manager of the Brooklyn Socialist party, 23d assembly district, issued a call yesterday to all Socialist clubs, party branches and locals interested in the national sport to meet next Saturday evening for the purpose of organizing a league.

He states that all teams that played last season should not fail to get together this year, as great times are expected.

The special meeting will take place at the club rooms of the 23d A. D., at 1831 Pitkin avenue, corner Sackman street.

Those who cannot attend next Saturday's meeting and wish to get in connection with this movement for sport and recreation should address William Barcon, 7 Bristol street, Brooklyn.

Great times are expected this season. Soon the challenges will be flying back and forth and the picnic grounds of the Socialists will be the battlefield of many a hard won victory.

Socialists last year showed surprising interest in these baseball teams and those who could not play themselves were ever to be seen among the fans cheering and encouraging their particular favorites.

All who played on last season's teams should not fail to attend this meeting, as the league will doubtless be finally organized.

Interest in this league should not be lacking, for those who attended picnics of the party know how they became worked up and enthusiastic when the game commenced, and they also know how tame those picnics were that were so unfortunate as not to provide such healthful sport.

ANOTHER HIGHLANDER ON THE SICK LIST

ATHENS, Ga., March 23.—Harry Wolter, the promising outfield recruit of the Highlanders, was added to the hospital list this afternoon. In chasing a fly ball during practice, he turned his ankle badly. He was able to hobble off the field after Trainer Lee had applied first aid, but at the hotel tonight the ankle was very painful. Wolter is of an aggressive disposition and wished to play even in spite of the hurt. Stallings will have a hard job to keep him off his feet for any length of time.

The hot weather for the past three days has baked the grounds hard as brick in many spots where the native clay is exposed. The outfield is like rock and this has knocked the players feet to pieces. Every one has been hoping for rain.

Stallings rented a couple of sprinkling wagons late yesterday afternoon and soaked the ground as much as possible. The sprinklers will be kept going all tomorrow morning.

Before Saturday, when the Highlanders will again meet the University of Georgia, all the cripples should again be in line. Kielnow thinks he will be pretty nearly as good as new by tomorrow afternoon.

Today's game was a five inning affair in which neither side was able to score. The score: R. H. E. Firsts 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 Seconds 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 Batteries—Carroll and Mitchell; Doyle and Sweeney.

Big Jack Johnson Weeps in Court



Jack Johnson wept today while he sat in the Criminal Courts pen waiting for a bondsman. When none had arrived at midday dinner time he was taken to the Tombs, expecting his release at any hour.

When the case of Johnson, who is indicted for assaulting Norman Pinder, in a saloon on January 20, was called in General Sessions yesterday Judge Mulqueen was angry. He promptly increased the fighter's bail from \$1,500 to \$5,000 and committed him until the sum should be furnished.

Later Johnson got a friend to offer four lots at Avenue C and 19th street, Flatbush, worth \$12,000, but the court said he would rather take \$3,000.

"But since this morning, when I had \$3,000, your honor," said the negro, "I had to pay some attorneys' fees and other expenses and now I have but \$2,500."

"Well, under the circumstances I will take the Brooklyn property as security until tomorrow, when you may furnish \$3,000 cash," said Judge Mulqueen.

OXFORD THE VICTOR Beats Cambridge by Three and a Half Boat Lengths—Light Blues Outclassed.

PUNTEY, England, March 23.—Oxford defeated Cambridge today by three and a half lengths in hollow fashion in the annual boat race over the championship course from Putney to Mortlake.

The time was 20 minutes 14 seconds. Last year Oxford won by three and one-half lengths in 19 minutes 50 seconds.

For the first mile the light blues put up a good fight and flattered their backers for a few minutes, but thereafter the race was a procession, the only question being how far ahead Oxford would be at the winning post.

The variety race was never rowed under more favorable conditions. It was a perfect spring day, the sun shining brilliantly, while there was hardly a ripple on the Thames. There was little choice in stations.

NAVARRRE CLUB OPENING. Fast Bouts next Tuesday Night. The Navarre Athletic Club will hold their initial stag Tuesday evening at the Grand Central Palace.

Paddy Sullivan, the hard-hitting lightweight, will fight Sammy Smith, the well known clever East Sider, for ten rounds in the main bout.

Young Wildfang will clash with Johnny Dolan in the semi-final in a scheduled ten-round session affair. Some good preliminary bouts will also be staged by the management.

OLDFIELD SMASHES TWO SPEED RECORDS

Covers Two Miles in 55.87 Seconds and the Kilometer in 17.4. Crowned as Speed King.

DATTONA, Fla., March 23.—Barney Oldfield sent two more world's auto records glimmering and won the crown of "speed king" here today, when he sent his Benz car over a two-mile course in 55 and 87-100 seconds. When the remarkable time was announced round after round of cheers were sent up for the caredevil driver, who had earlier in the day set a new mark for the kilometer at 17 and 4-100 seconds.

The former record for this distance was held by Hemery in England, 17 and 76-100 seconds.

In the two-mile trial Oldfield beat George Robertson, Davis, Bruce Brown, Ben Kerher and several other contestants.

Besides these triumphs Oldfield drove his Knox car a mile in 40 and 35-100 seconds, a new record for an American stock car of its class.

Gus Grossjean, in a Pope-Hartford, won the ten-mile Florida championship in 9 minutes 41 seconds. The ten-mile handicap was won by

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Davis in a Chalmers car. Hotchkiss, with a Pope-Hartford, was second. Time, 12 minutes 13 seconds. The ten-mile free-for-all stock chassis race was won by Barney Oldfield in a Knox. Harry Overend, a Chalmers 40, was second. Time, 12 minutes 41 seconds.

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HEAR EUGENE V. DEBS - AT THE - Brooklyn Labor Lyceum 949-955 Willoughby Avenue Thursday, March 24th AT 8 P. M. DOORS OPEN AT 7 P. M. Tickets, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. Every ticket entitles holder to a forty week's subscription to the Appeal to Reason.



# The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.  
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## WHOSE OX IS GORED?

In an article published in this paper on the 4th inst., Comrade Boudin expounded the present status of blacklisting as defined by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Adair vs. United States.

In that case the Supreme Court decided not only that blacklisting legal, but also that laws prohibiting blacklisting were "an invasion of personal liberty" (namely, the employer's liberty to hire or discharge whomsoever he will) "as well as of the right of property" (namely, the employer's right to do with his property as he pleases), and are, therefore, unconstitutional.

In other words, the right of the employers to blacklist, whether individually or by combination, is one of the inalienable rights of man.

But that is true only in so far as the blacklisted workmen are concerned. As against them, the right of the employers to agree upon a blacklist is sacred and impregnable, all laws to the contrary notwithstanding. But the matter assumes an entirely different aspect as against the employers. If any employer refuses to discharge men on the blacklist of other employers, then no power on earth can compel him to discharge them, the blacklist to the contrary notwithstanding. For, according to the same reasoning, to compel an employer to discharge men against his own will would be an invasion of his personal liberty and of his right of property.

Comrade Boudin then went on to say that the Steamfitters' case, which had been heralded in the newspapers as an attempt to turn the tables upon the employers by invoking against capital a law that had been hitherto used exclusively against labor, was nothing of the sort. Although unfamiliar with the details of the case, and knowing it only from the meager newspaper reports, nevertheless he concluded that it was nothing more than an invocation of the law, as defined by the United States Supreme Court, that an employer cannot be compelled by other employers to enforce their blacklist. In other words, the Steamfitters' case was not an attempt to attack capital with a weapon employed with success against labor, but an attempt to enforce the sacred rights of one capitalist as against other capitalists.

Judge Rosalsky's charge to the Grand Jury in General Sessions, the day before yesterday in this city, confirms Comrade Boudin's diagnosis of the Steamfitters' case in every detail. In his charge, Judge Rosalsky stated that the following important facts had been conceded: First, that the Building Trade Employers' Association had adopted a resolution putting the members of the Steamfitters' Union on the blacklist. Secondly, that a certain small contractor, who was not a member of the Employers' Association, but who was doing work for a member of the Employers' Association, was compelled to discharge a number of steamfitters. These facts having been conceded, Judge Rosalsky charged the Grand Jury that a crime—namely, conspiracy—had been committed and that it was their bounden duty to find an indictment against those who had been guilty of its commission.

That is all there was to Judge Rosalsky's charge. He simply enforced the law securing "personal liberty" and "right of property" of one employer as against other employers. While all his brave words about "employers having no greater rights under the law than employees; both are subject to the law, and neither is above it," were irrelevant buncombe. It was not the rights of labor as against capital that he was enforcing, but the rights of one capitalist as against other capitalists.

Equally irrelevant and pointless were the remarks of an official of the Employers' Association, as reported in the newspapers, upon the judge's charge. That official argued that "if it is conspiracy for us to refuse to employ any members of the union who quit work and are no longer our employes, then it would be conspiracy every time for the union when it forbade its members to work for any employer or any number of employers or an association of employers." It is not conspiracy for employers to refuse to employ—blacklist—certain classes of workmen. It becomes conspiracy only when they compel other employers to enforce the blacklist against their own free will.

Moreover, the comparison with the union ordering a strike against an employer is entirely beside the mark. The union may order a strike, but the union cannot legally compel any of its members to strike. A blackleg is always sure of the protection of the law.

The only analogy that fits the case is that of a labor union issuing a boycott against an employer for employing non-union men. Such a boycott has been declared, in the Danbury Hatters' case, to be in violation of the anti-trust law, and the union and its individual members are liable in treble damages. For the laws and Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by our infallible judiciary, have for their primary object the protection of the "personal liberty" and the "right of property" of the employers.

## WORKINGMEN'S POLITICAL RIGHTS.

The deportation of officials of the Paper Makers' Union from the town of Rumford Falls, Me., furnishes another illustration of the respect entertained in this country for the rights of the workers.

What makes this case more than usually flagrant is the fact that not only was there a committee of "prominent citizens" to attend to the deportation, but that the city council also took an official hand in the matter, it having made a polite "request" to the labor leaders to please leave the town.

Thus are the smaller industrial towns terrorized by the industrial magnates and their tools among the business men and prominent citizens.

Thus, also, are the political rights absolutely secure in this country—according to Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

## STILL IN THE FRAY



## LABOR POLITICS

By JOS. E. COHEN.

Thursday afternoon representatives from the trades unions of Philadelphia will meet at the Labor Lyceum to discuss the advisability of taking political action.

Whatever step they take will likely mark some progress. How much progress remains to be seen.

It is altogether fitting that this convention be held at the old Labor Lyceum. The Labor Lyceum is memorable for what has been accomplished there in labor's interests.

In the Labor Lyceum last Saturday gathered together the hosts of those out on strike. Thousands of others who could not crowd into the hall thronged the streets, their hearts beating in unison with these inside the hall.

The principal speaker at the meeting was Eugene V. Debs. He made the speech of his life. Clarence O. Pratt, the car men's leader, who followed him, said that it was really an imposition on his part to take up the time after listening to the masterly effort of his brother, Eugene V. Debs.

The Socialists were especially requested to remain away from this meeting. Their fealty to the cause of labor did not need the inspiring words

of Debs to keep it glowing. The Socialists stayed away. Yet every piece of Socialist literature on hand was sold before the meeting was over.

In 1908 President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, spoke in the same Labor Lyceum, on behalf of the candidacy of William Jennings Bryan. Five hundred people turned out to hear Gompers. More than that many bought Socialist literature at the meeting last Saturday.

In 1908 Debs, the Socialist candidate, also spoke at the Labor Lyceum. The hall was packed and thousands were turned away. A full hall also greeted him at the Kensington Labor Lyceum the same afternoon. And downtown thousands more were disappointed because it was physically impossible for Debs to appear.

Let the labor men who gather to consider political action consider this. At the present time more unions contribute to the campaign fund of the Socialist party than ever contributed to all other political purposes hatched by others in the trades union movement, the Gompers-Bryan boom included.

At the present time the Republican, Democratic and reform papers alike depose the demands of the car men and ridicule the concerted action of the men and women out in the gen-

eral strike. Only the Socialist papers are with labor.

Let the labor men who gather to consider political action remember that.

Within a few days the laboring people of Milwaukee may sweep the Socialist party into power.

Let the labor men who meet to consider political action think of that.

On March 4 the toilers of Philadelphia who went out on general strike made history.

If, when they meet Thursday, they will renounce all connections with the old parties, and if, further, they will pledge their support to the Socialist party, they will again make history.

The labor men who meet in convention can formulate no demands that are not part of the platform and program of the Socialist party.

Let the trades unionists of Philadelphia do as the trades unionists in many other countries have done, unite with the Socialist party to achieve the emancipation of those who labor from wage slavery.

Having subscribed to such an ideal, the Philadelphia unionists will glorify themselves and place that city in the van of the international movement that is surely bringing about the freedom of humanity.

## "WHY NOT OURSELVES?"

By ROBERT HUNTER.

The Socialist party is the only democratic political organization in America. Any union man who believes in political action and in the struggle of labor to emancipate itself from wage slavery can join the Socialist party.

Its program is one that any thoughtful unionist can subscribe to. And as soon as enough unionists join the Socialist party you can very quickly remedy the two defects you criticize.

You can lead the party. You can conduct it yourselves for the benefit of yourselves.

You can stop this talk about the folly of economic action, and you can see that the movement assists with hearty good will all the struggles of union men.

You cannot do that, Tom, in the Democratic party. The millionaires are not the freakers, nor the doctors, nor the lawyers, nor the capitalists, nor the Democratic party, and they conduct it to advance the interests of their gang.

It is an organization controlled by business, financed by capitalists to do the work and serve the interests of your enemies.

And you cannot control the Republican party. You cannot elbow the big trust magnates off of its committees, and you cannot control the machine or ever make the Republican party serve the will of labor.

No, Tom, the working-class cannot do that, and you know it! Now, what of the Socialist party? It has a large, dues-paying membership. Most of its members are wage workers like yourself, Tom, who have struggled hard to build up this thing.

They have established sixty papers of one kind or another in many different languages. They have built up an organization that is not by any means perfect, but it is democratic.

Its committees are selected by referendum vote; its program is adopted finally by the rank and file. The majority can, whenever it will, change its leadership, its constitution, its program and its tactics.

What then is the trouble with this thing? If doctors, lawyers and freak millionaires run it whose fault is that?

Yet whatever the weaknesses are of the doctors, lawyers, freak millionaires and others in the Socialist party they hold this thing out to you as a gift whenever you are ready to make use of it.

They have not formed the Socialist party for their own amusement. They have not worked to build it up to benefit themselves. Their labor as Socialists will not and cannot ever bring them any personal gain.

Furthermore, the doctors, lawyers and freak millionaires want to step aside and leave the matter to you whenever you are ready to act.

But they want Socialism. That may be freakish, but that's the fact. It is to them the hope of the world.

And they do not intend, if you can help it, to give the movement into the hands of those who will turn it away from its goal.

But when machinists, engineers, blacksmiths, molders, miners, bricklayers, tailors, carpenters, cigar makers decide to take hold of doctors, lawyers and freak millionaires will consider their work largely done.

You ask, Tom, "Why not ourselves?" and we also ask, why not?

The labor movement means more than political action. It means more than economic action. The labor movement means that labor moves. That it fights its own battles, that it wields weapons and power.

Socialism means a labor movement that moves and struggles for the emancipation of labor from all forms of economic and political subjection.

The labor movement must take every action possible. It must use the strike and the boycott, the ballot and the co-operative, the press, and the pamphlet, the lecture room and the street corner, the brain and the hand, the heart and the soul.

## Capital and Theories of Government

By FRANK BOHN.

It is not our purpose here to attack anyone. We hope, therefore, that no delicate nerve centers will be stimulated to expressions of distress. What we shall write concerning the above caption is a repetition of what, though oft repeated, is apparently not said often enough.

In a letter to The Call, issue of March 19, Comrade Robert Hunter permits himself to fall into a couple of errors, one of which is very common, the other less so. When he states "We shall still have tools of production (and therefore capital) under Socialism," etc., he says what I can hardly conceive anyone saying who has read and understood any real Socialist literature. Again and again this A B C of economic theory has been gone over. CAPITAL INCLUDES ONLY SUCH MEANS OF PRODUCTION AS ARE USED TO EXPLOIT WAGE LABOR. WHEN THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION ARE SOCIALIZED UNDER SOCIALISM, CAPITAL WILL BE NO MORE. It might be well for the editor of The Call to put this at the head of the editorial page let us say every Monday.

The second error into which Comrade Hunter falls headlong in his letter, is one which is more common among Socialists. I refer to the confusing of the Socialist conception of government, with that of eighteenth century benevolent despotism. Comrade Hunter writes as follows:

"The article criticized did it with two theories of government. One was the theory held by Thomas Jefferson, and other political theorists of his time. It is still held by a few people, including Mayor Gaynor. That theory of government is sometimes referred to as laissez faire. But there is another theory of government almost the exact opposite of laissez faire. It is that the government should add the workers in every possible manner. It believes that the government should interfere in human affairs, and that it should be an agency for benefiting mankind in every possible manner. In trying to make clear the second theory of government I said that 'Socialists believe the government should add the workers in their battle against poverty. They believe the government should strive to promote industrial and social peace by using its power to unite capital and labor in one class'."

Socialists are not interested in political theories by themselves. In fact, they cannot be understood by themselves. The history of political theory is an appanage of the history of industrial society. Comrade Hunter claims that a struggle has always gone on between two theories. Two schools of philosophers are supposed to have fought interminably, one for strong government, and the other for weak government. I can understand how Professor Dunning, making an effort to remove the history of political theory from the general history of mankind, and writing volumes upon

that subject without touching the history of civilization as a whole, can make this error. It is a natural bourgeois historical error. To the Socialist student of theory, however, this method nowhere, goes nowhere, and coming out nowhere. The theory which Comrade Hunter is being exemplified by Socialism, and which he conceives to flow into institutions under capitalism, perished with the institutions which it gave philosophical name to. Louis XIV. Alexander Hamilton the czar, would say with Comrade Hunter, "The government should be an agency for benefiting mankind in every possible manner." It is a fallacy never indulged in such a manner as are implied by the suggestion of one system of political theory and another wrong. Of course, great systems of political theory have been perfectly natural, or they have not been at all. To one who understands them, no one of them excludes another. When a ruling class is forced to defend its peculiar system, or its economic interests generally, its complete argument consists of a system of political theory. Instead of there having been two general concepts of the state in modern times, as is held by the many bourgeois political theorists, there has been one for each peculiar manifestation of the state.

Fundamentally, therefore, the system of political theory is "correct," "sincere," "true," "right," etc. We do not oppose the political theory of Jefferson, nor of any one else, whose theory accurately expressed the set of the class he fought for, as that of Jefferson.

However, just at present, a point of interest attaches to the political theory of benevolent despotism, which Comrade Hunter struggles to galvanize into life and plaster upon the Marxian system. That, also, was "correct," "true," "three hundred years ago in England, and one hundred years ago in Germany. And to-day, whom do we find using it? Why, naturally, those who say that the government should interfere in human affairs, and that it should be an agency for benefiting mankind in every possible manner." There is something pathetic, however, in the degeneration of this once noble doctrine from "I am a state," coming from the lips of Louis XIV. to "More milk for babies" as a political slogan of social settlement workers and the like. As political theorists in the mouths of reformers and "philanthropists," this theory smells like a mixture of Christian theology, an address to a Hohenzollern to his troops at a victory, and a paragraph from the "Patriot King," some age.

The Socialist attitude toward government! That's quite different. Socialists do not devote themselves to creating or advocating any single system of thought. And the work of disseminating the utopian political concepts furnished intellectual and moral support for systems of class rule, is left to the who need that sort of thing in their veins.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LOUIS WETMORE'S ARTICLE.

Editor of The Call:

I feel sure that I voice the sentiments of a great many readers and supporters of The Call, in expressing keen disappointment on finding The Call giving prominent space to this critical time to the lengthy attack on the principle of the general strike, by Louis Wetmore, published on the editorial page today.

No Socialist can object to a frank discussion in the columns of The Call, of the tactics and methods of our party, or of any other general working class organization. But it seems to me unfortunate, and in some measure detrimental to the cause of labor, and at the same time unjust to that vast body of Socialists who differ from the writer of the article in question, for The Call to publish a two-column attack upon the principle of the general strike, on the editorial page, on the very day selected by scores of thousands of united workers throughout Pennsylvania to express their solidarity in the industrial conflict by the first statewide general strike in the history of this nation. It seems to me deeply regrettable that claiming, as The Call does, to represent the interests of the Philadelphia strikers, it should appear to endorse Mr. Wetmore's at-

tack upon the policy those workers have been so courageously pursuing with the support of the great working class-conscious workers everywhere.

I do not know whether or not the writer of the article is a member of our party, but I am confident that is the judgment of the great majority of Socialists who have been members for more than a day, that nothing has occurred in our country's history that has done more in an equal period to arouse class solidarity than this general strike in Philadelphia, and the offer by the Pennsylvania workers of a supporting strike throughout the state.

J. G. PHELPS STOKES.

Stamford, Conn., March 21, 1910.

[Not a word in that article was derogatory to the Philadelphia general strike. On the contrary, Comrade Wetmore distinctly stated that the general strike was an efficient weapon for securing a specific object. The article mainly concerned itself with the general strike as a means for accomplishing the social revolution, indicated in the title.—Ed. The Call.]

"Anything fresh this morning?" said the village gossip as he leaned over his neighbor's garden gate. "Nothing," replied his neighbor, "excepting the fact that you're leaning against."—Script.

## ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABO.

Can't-remember-it is a great disease to fall back upon, declares each and every trust official.

You cannot use the Constitution as a scourge and expect those unjustly whipped to respect it.

To James B. Keene: The next best thing to having a wicked partner is to have a broker "with discretion."

Every bezzar in the street should wear this placard: "I demand alms of capitalism, which made me what I am."

Hamlet—Look on this picture and on this.  
Polonius—Yes, my lord, and both are bogus.

Socialism will do many wonderful things. It will raise the corners of a million mouths, say, of millions upon millions.

The small employer is not much better off than the wage slave, for the man higher up separates him from his profits.

The state superintendent of weights and measures declares that the people of New York city are robbed annually by false scales. And does he recommend the abolition of the capi-

talism system which breeds thieves, this, as in every other line, as the as leaves in a combrova? No, but bit: he would have a house-cleaning so that a fresh lot of grafters can profit.

The chaplain of the lower house of Congress recently prayed that might be enacted for the suppression of the white slave traffic. The chaplain means well, but so long as the white slave traffic is one of the main stays of capitalist politics the man had better spare his breath. It reminds me of the windup of Proust Merimee's "Carmen," where, after the death of the hero, we are told "The hermit was a holy man—prayed for him."

In one of the many articles which Ellis Wheeler Wilcox writes for the Hearst journals, she recently tried to be helpful to the workers, or employees, from a capitalist standpoint (I suppose she gets her cue from her own employer occasionally), and she used these words: "To every man in any line of employment in the world today, who feels that he is getting his just deserts, let me say one word. That word is: You are making your own destiny." True; every employe who has a vote and deliberately uses that vote to perpetuate wage slavery is welding the chains of his own destiny, as well as those of others.