

ANNOUNCEMENT

Settled Shops of the Shirtwaist Makers' Union

- | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Abelman & Co., | 108 Greene street | G. S. & K. Shop, | 17-23 East Broadway | Paragon Waist Co., | 136 Prince street |
| Altman & Cohen sros., | 100 Greene street | Goodman Bros., | 19 East 1st street | Poibarnick & Sacht, | 53 Walker street |
| Atkin, Jacob | 17 Washington place | Goetz, The Emb'dery G'm't Co., | 129-33 West 27th street | Pashekoff, L. | 104 Greene street |
| Adler & Rothrosen, | 78 Fifth avenue | Goodman L. & Bro., | 19 East 17th street | Popular Waist Co., | 34 West Houston street |
| Alpern, L. | 177 Prince street | Goldberg, Meyer & Sons, | 22-28 Howard street | Pasternack, Henry J. | 311-325 Lafayette street |
| Astor Costume Co., | 529 West Broadway | Gross & Weiss, | 21-23 Waverly place | Pelzman, Max | 820 Broadway |
| Alpern, A. | 438 Broome street | Gold, S. & Co., | 47 East 19th street | Pass, S. | 104 Greene street |
| A. & B. Waist Co., | 474 Broadway | Gottfried & Schwartz, | 103 Greene street | Perfection Waist Co., | 70 West Houston street |
| Albekt, Louis | 149 Wooster street | Goodman & Co., | 465-7 Broome street | Posner, J. D. & Co., | 107 West 17th street |
| Auckstein, | 138 West 17th street | Hamler, Sam | 443 Glenmore avenue, Brooklyn | Princess Waist Co., | 498 Broome street |
| Brown Waist Co., | 12 Washington place | Herzen & Co., | 14 Wooster street | Rosenberg, Charles | 55 Mercer street |
| Brooks, S. | 205 Wooster street | Hamler, Abe | 319 Canal street | Rosen, Mfg. Co. | |
| Breilant & Weisberg, | 192 Wooster street | Horowitz & Goodman, | 39 East 12th street | Rosenbloom, M. | 19 West 21st street |
| Balcom, A. & Co., | 27 East 21st street | Horowitz Bros., | 136 Greene street | Royal Waist Co., | 136 West 17th street |
| Bandersky, A. | 52 West 18th street | Hirshhorn & Gross Bros., | 5 Wooster street | Rothman, H. A. | 147 West 22d street |
| Beckelman, Sam | 78 West Houston street | Herman, L. & Co., | 51 Greene street | Reese, H. | 109 Greene street |
| Black, Joe | 509 Broome street | H. & F. Waist Co., | 496 Broome street | Rosenwasser, P. | 820 Broadway |
| Bein & Friedman, | 125 Greene street | Hamler & Co., | 10 Walker street | Rosen, M. R. | 75 Canal street |
| Benenson, Louis | 200 Madison street | Harlow & Perlow, | 120 Wooster street | Rosenbaum, J. | 42 Wooster street |
| Brenner Bros., | 4 Washington place | Halpern, Sam | 99 Spring street | Rothstein & Rothstein, | 55 East 11th street |
| Broadway Waist Co., | 8 Greene street | Horowitz & Horowitz, | 47 Mercer street | Reliance Waist Co., | 588-90 Broadway |
| Brown & Co., | 46 East 14th street | Halper, H. | 13-15 Lispenard street | Rosen Bros., | 33 East 10th street |
| Berman & Florin, | 309 Grand street | Howard Ladies' App'l Mfg. Co., | 112 Bleecker street | Rosenberg, Max & Co. | 19-27 West 21st street |
| Bass, Samuel | 2 Bond street | Horowitz, D. | 116 West 14th street | Rappaport & Kovner, | 162 Bleecker street |
| Basin & Pillar Waist Co., | 64 East 8th street | Hammer, A. | 130 Greene street | Rosenberg, Joseph | 134-6 Spring street |
| Brenner Brainen Co., | 34 East 10th street | Horowich Bros., | 525 Broadway | Royal Dress Co., | 57 West Houston street |
| B. O. Waist Co., | 92 Division street | Independent Waist Co., | 166 Greene street | Robinowitz & Levinaky, | 130 Greene street |
| Birnbaum & Ziets, | 87 Walker street | Ideal Waist Co., | 138 West 17th street | Kegal Waist Co., | 99 Spring street |
| Berkowitz & Ullman, | 19 East 9th street | Isaacs, E. & Co., | 62 East 11th street | Solomon, A. | 61 East 9th street |
| Bell Dress & Waist Co., | 94 Prince street | Imperial Waist Co., | 148 Greene street | Sherr Bros., | 105 Greene street |
| Borough Waist Co., | 70 West Houston street | Ipp, Quint & Co., | 29 West Houston street | Shemiraky, S. | 339 East 104th street |
| Bloom & Millman, | 15-17 West 18th street | International Waist Co., | 152 Bleecker street | Strenard, | 41 Wooster street |
| Bijou Waist Co., | 536 Broadway | Julius Bros., | 508 Broome street | Sufferson & Weisberg, | 145 Greene street |
| Brenner & Herzog, | 34 East 11th street | Jacofsky, | 282 Madison street | Streifer, Sam | 95 Grand street |
| Brookstone & Son, | 96 Greene street | Javer Waist Co., | 55 Walker street | Susman & Silverberg, | 26 West Houston street |
| Crans, Shane & Shore, | 138-40 West 17th street | Jaffe, B. | 117 Division street | Spiegelman & Michaelson, | 36 Greene street |
| Crescent Waist Co., | 55 Mercer street | Journal Waist Co., | 872 Willoughby ave., Brooklyn | Stein, D. | 28 Washington place |
| Clever Waist Co., | 130 Greene street | Kaplan, D. | 37 East 12th street | Schneider, S. & W. | 48 Canal street |
| Cukor, Strauss & Hartman, | 136 West 22d street | Kaplan, M. A. & Co., | 350 Canal street | Shamrock Waist Co., | 138 West 17th street |
| Clairmont Waist Co., | 10 West 14th street | Krohngold & Abbate, | 45 Lispenard street | Stone Bros., | 138-40 West 17th street |
| Cohen, D. Lewis | 187 Lafayette street | Kaplan, S. | 72 Wooster street | Suffin, H. | 346 West Broadway |
| Crescent Mfg. Co., | 10 Waverly place | Krugman & Pelts, | 149-51 Greene street | Salesky, Soloman | 174 Wooster street |
| Cantor, M. | 149 Broome street | Kaslin, H. | 171 Mercer street | Scolnick, C. | 16 East 8th street |
| Crown Waist Co., | 143 Prince street | Kram & Match, | 34 West 15th street | Shapiro, J. | 61 Lispenard street |
| Columbia Waist Co., | 747 Broadway | Kleinberg Waist Co., | 158 Wooster street | Shapiro & Derrnbaum, | 15 West 17th street |
| Cohen & Cederman, | 55 Mercer street | Knickerbocker Waist Co., | 667 First avenue | Schwartz, | 213 Greene street |
| Cohen, H. & Co., | 116 Wooster street | Kurzrock, N. | 119 Wooster street | Seigle, Soloman & Co., | 174 East Houston street |
| Cohen, Wolf | 76 West Houston street | Kaplan, Louis | 130 East 7th street | Senner & Kaplan, | 107 Bleecker street |
| Criterion Waist Co., | 40-42 West 17th street | Kaplan, J. | 536 Broadway | Shalsky Bros., | 136 Prince street |
| Crescent Waist Co., | 116 West 27th street | Lubarsky, Isidor | 103 Liberty avenue, Brooklyn | Schwartz & Seigman, | 101 Greene street |
| Clairmont Waist & Tucking Co., | 815 Broadway | Levinson, Harry | 375 Blake avenue, Brooklyn | Superior Waist Co., | 416 Church street |
| Dainty Tucking Co., | 99 Fourth avenue | Lincoln Suit & Waist Co., | 102 Prince street | Silverman & Savitz, | 99 Fourth avenue |
| Deahel, J. & Co., | 110 Greene street | Litman, Abe | 39 Walker street | Seid, G. & B. | 38 East Broadway |
| Dicker D. Silk Waist Co., | 63 East 8th street | Lerner, L. | 33 West 17th street | Speilberg & Cohn, | 250 Stone avenue, Brooklyn |
| Dickler & Schechler, | 69 West Houston street | Lew & Levine, | 115 Spring street | Spreusand & Koch, | 41 Wooster street |
| Drachlis & Spinach, | 518 Stone avenue, Brooklyn | Lewis, Abe | 59-61 West Houston street | Seiberlein, Sam | 66 Glenmore avenue, Brooklyn |
| Dreskin, Henry | 30 Walker street | Levy & Goodman, | 37 East 12th street | Sperling, Herman | 29 East 10th street |
| Deal Waist Co., | 187 Mercer street | Leinberg & Weitzman, | 508 Broome street | Silper, Jacob | 155 Wooster street |
| Diamond Waist Co., | 10 West 4th street | LaBlanche Waist Co., | 133 Mercer street | Stelson, Miss R. | 21 East 17th street |
| Elite Silk Waist Co., | 28 Howard street | Lesser Waist Co., | 28 West 27th street | Schwach & Miller, | 47-49 Greene street |
| Elphand & Son, | 106 Greene street | Liberty Waist Co., | 41 Wooster street | Soloman & Steiner, | 34 West 15th street |
| Epstein, Goodman & Berg, | 53 East 8th street | Lacks, I. & Co., | 344 Blake avenue, Brooklyn | Sabel, Marcus | 147-49 West 22d street |
| Excelsior Waist Co., | 33 Lispenard street | Levy Bros., | 125 Prince street | Smith, Venicor & Cohen, | 244 Eillery street, Brooklyn |
| Evensky & Robinson, | 123 Prince street | Lipon, Nathan | 123 Spring street | Sperling, M. Tucking Co., | 148 Wooster street |
| Eagle Waist Co., | 872 Willoughby avenue | LaJollie Waist Co., | 33 West 17th street | Schiff & Grundweg, | 145 Wooster street |
| Enterprise Tucking Co., | 103 Bleecker street | Levine, L. | 13 Watkins street, Brooklyn | Speigel & Halpern, | 198 Lenox ave., cor. 120th street |
| Elsberg, J. | 53 Greene street | Levy & Co., | 175 Wooster street | Sondheim & Magnes, | 517 Broadway |
| Excel Mfg. Co., | 170 Greene street | Lorin & Rappaport, | 106 Greene street | Shapiro Bros., | 175 Greene street |
| Epstein & Son, | 41 Greene street | Leader Waist Co., | 133 Greene street | Shulman & Feinberg, | 36 West 15th street |
| Enelson & Dusch, | 130 East 7th street | Leibowitz Bros., | 1620 St. Marks avenue, Brooklyn | Sitomer, H. | 39-41 Walker street |
| Edison, M. | 136-8 West 22d street | Levine, H. B. | 101-103 Wooster street | Sihang & Livingston, | 215-17 Greene street |
| Emanuel Waist Co., | 872 Willoughby ave., Brooklyn | Lipshitz & Gruber, | 28 East 20th street | Twentieth Century Co., | 33 Johnson avenue, Brooklyn |
| Epstein, M. | 98 Greene street | Lyric Waist & Dress Mfg. Co., | 97 Wooster street | Trachtenberg, J. | 344 Canal street |
| Famous Waist Co., | 97 Greene street | Leiserson, Louis | 26-32 West 17th street | Tobias & Schulman, | 37 East 21st street |
| Fisher, Charles | 133 Mercer street | Law, N. | 135 Spring street | Echulsky & Erdrich, | 31 West 21st street |
| Florence Waist Co., | 508 Broome street | Lask Waist Mfg. Co., | 110 West 26th street | Triangle Waist Co., | 23-9 Washington place |
| Fashion Hemstitching Co., | 59 Grand street | Metropolitan Waist Co., | 138 West 17th street | Silove, | 889 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn |
| Freedman, Isaac | 69 West Houston street | Metropolitan Tucking Co., | 350 Canal street | United Waist Co., | 431 Broome street |
| Freedman Bros., | 71 Spring street | Miller, R. & Silverstein, | | Uneda Tuck'g & H'mst'g Co., | 496 Broome street |
| Fillve & Sampson, | 988 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn | Meyer Bros., | | Upright Waist Co., | 32 Greene street |
| Fleishnick & Meyer, | 79 Mercer street | Melnick, Max | | Ulanoff, Harris | 79 Houston street |
| Frohman & Cohen, | 69 West Houston street | Moskowitz & Landsberg, | | Valenstein, J. H. | 169 Mercer street |
| Frank, H. | 80 Prince street | Meyerowitz, | | Wallach Bros., | 508 Broome street |
| From, Joseph | 202 Greene street | Margolin, H. | | Waldorf Waist Co., | 102 Wooster street |
| Frank, B. | 59 East 9th street | Moskowitz & Son, | | Welfare Waist Co., | 508 Broome street |
| Frechtel Bros., | 3 East 12th street | Moskowitz & Hecht, | | Weingast, S. | 331 West Broadway |
| Freedman, Morris | 131 Wooster street | Mayfair Waist Co., | | Wolf & Cohen, | 76 West Houston street |
| Feinman Bros., | 190 Broome street | Morrison Waist Co., | | Weisman, A. D. & Sons, | 361 Canal street |
| Frank Bernard | 136 Prince street | Miller, Benj. | | Weiss, Bederick & Silver, | 69 West Houston street |
| Feinbach & Shulman, | 36 West 15th street | Mirsky, Joseph | | Weissbader & Co., | 38 West 20th street |
| Freed, John | 129-33 West 27th street | Mikola Bros., | | Warshaw & M. Krosel, | 440 Broadway |
| Federal Waist Co., | 431 Broome street | Melnick & Co., | | Weinberg Bros. & Hauptman, | 187 Lafayette street |
| Feinberg Bros., | 190 Greene street | Manhattan Hemstitching Co., | | Weiler Bros., | 9-11 University place |
| Goldstein, H. | 160 Wooster street | Mason & Jacobson, | | Walpert, H. & F. | 52 West 3d street |
| Giant Waist Co., | 181 Mercer street | M. Meltzer & Frish, | | Windsor Waist Co., | 90 Prince street |
| Grossman, S. & Co., | 37 East 21st street | Monarch Waist Co., | | Wexelblatt, Wm. | 510 Broome street |
| Goldstein & Eisenberg, | 97 Greene street | Michealson & Spiegelman, | | Wellley Waist Co., | 24-36 West Houston street |
| Gross & Grossman, | 118 Prince street | N. Y. Dress & Costume Co., | | West Point Waist Co., | 43-45 Walker street |
| Ginsberg, S. | 60 Grand street | Novo Waist Co., | | World Waist Co., | 147 Wooster street |
| Ginsberg & Co., | 43 East 12th street | New Fashion Dress Co., | | Wintner, Louis | 207-9 Wooster street |
| Gross & Hecht, | 73 Houston street | N. Y. Waist Co., | | Wimpheimer & Grossman, | 69 West Houston street |
| Gross, Solomon | 48 West 21st street | New Standard Dress Co., | | Weisen & Goldstein, | 130-4 West 17th street |
| Greenberg & Lassy, | 260 Stone avenue, Brooklyn | Nemerafsky & Cohen, | | Wein, Joseph | 65-7-9 Bleecker street |
| Goldberg, Harry | 315 Christopher street | Octagon Waist Co., | | Walstein, | 169 Mercer street |
| Gruber Bros., | 143 Grand street | Oriental Waist Mfg. Co., | | Weinental, J. | 166 Greene street |
| Gotham Waist Co., | 429 Broome street | Paris Waist Co., | | Weinstein, | 97 Greene street |

The Call

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DIGGING ITS OWN GRAVE.

The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, of this city, delivered himself last Sunday of the following pearls of wisdom:

We hear today a great deal about the increased cost of living. The cause for this can be laid at the doors of two men. One the capitalist with the characteristics of a horse leech who combines with other capitalists to obtain a monopoly of a necessity of life, and to exact for it the highest possible price from his fellow men, and the other the employe who calls together his fellows and bands together with them for the selfish purpose of raising wages, who calls a strike and closes the factory and shuts off production and calls the workmen who refuse to join with him a "scab."

We are living in an age in which society is coming to be divided ever more and more into two hostile camps, the capitalists and the laborers, whose mutually antagonistic interests and violent conflicts overshadow all other social interests and conflicts. Each of these classes, moreover, is banding together for purposes of defense and aggression. The capitalists combine into trusts, the laborers into unions. Between these two warring and irreconcilable classes, the middle class, particularly its weaker members, are being ground between the upper and the nether millstone. The great capitalist combinations raise prices. Their laborers demand higher wages. The middle class cannot effectually resist either the one or the other. But so far as it has any power, it throws its weight into the capitalist scale. Its appeals to the law and to the courts against the capitalist combinations having proven vain, it throws itself with all the greater ardor into the fight against the labor unions. Being supported in this fight by the great capitalists, it has scored some notable successes, as in the Buck Stove and Danbury Hatters' case.

But thereby the middle class is only hastening its own extinction as a social and political factor. In so far as it contributes to the industrial weakening of labor, it weakens the only class in society that is capable of counteracting the preponderant influence of the great capitalists. And in so far as it drives labor to desperation and makes it conscious of its isolation, it contributes powerfully to the weakening in the working class of that sense of solidarity and class-consciousness which is bound sooner or later to become embodied in a great political party of labor. But the rise of a great labor party is sure to reduce the political influence of the middle class almost to a nullity.

This is the middle class digging its own grave. Thus is it the blind agent of blind economic forces, the law of whose movement it never did understand and never will understand. Thus does it become the victim of its own contradictory position in society.

SURRENDERING POPULAR RIGHTS.

Last Wednesday there took place in both Houses of Congress a highly significant debate. The results were astonishing as well as significant.

The joint Committee on Printing had awarded a contract for paper to a firm that did not put in the lowest bid. The refusal to make the award to the lowest bidder was based on technical grounds. The action of the committee may, or may not, have been wrong. But hitherto it had always been supposed that Congressional action was not subject to revision by the courts, except on constitutional grounds.

But the firm whose bid had been refused sought redress in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, with the result that Justice Wright issued an order directing the members of the committee to appear in court and show cause why a mandamus should not be issued compelling them to make an award to the aggrieved company.

The order was, on the face of it, an invasion of the rights of Congress. The Senate treated it as such, declared that the order of the court was an unlawful invasion of the privileges and prerogatives of the Senate, and ordered the Senatorial members of the joint committee to ignore the summons of the court.

But the House of Representatives took a different view of the matter. It instructed its members on the joint committee to appear in court in response to the summons, and it even refused to direct them to question the jurisdiction of the court.

Considering that the Senators are indirectly elected and are less amenable to popular control than the Representatives, this surrender, by the latter of their rights, which are the rights of those who elect them, is all the more astonishing. The majority of the House seems to have been persuaded to submit to the unwarranted pretensions of the court by such arguments as were made by Representative Brantly, a Democrat from Georgia. This faithful disciple of Jefferson and Jackson contended that the House was bound to present to the people of the country an example of respect for the law, that is to say, the courts. So, in order to accustom the people to blind submission to the decrees of the courts, the House surrendered its legislative independence and its undisputed privileges.

Thus are the rights of the people and the very foundations of representative government sacrificed one after another on the altar of judicial supremacy, which has been erected as a barrier in defense of capitalist property.

A special article on the above subject by Louis B. Boudin will shortly appear on this page.

How have the mighty fallen! The once glorious Order of the Knights of Labor has now become the stamping ground of the leaders of the labor movement. Surely, Gompers and the other officials of the American Federation of Labor are not exactly heroic figures. But compared even with them, the present officers of the movement of the Knights of Labor are most despicable. These officials have announced their most loyal acquiescence in the legal outlawing of the boycott, and their opposition to any law that would exclude labor unions from the operation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. That these hirelings of capital, who masquerade in the guise of labor, have no workmen behind them, goes without saying. Not just the same the Post and Parry and Van Cleave are able to point to them as the representatives of "good unions."

THE MODERN JANUS.



PANICS AND PROSPERITY.

By Robert Hunter.

Prof. Thomas Nelson Carver, of Harvard University, predicts a panic for 1912 or 1913. He says: "I stake my reputation as an economist that that panic will be one of the worst in our history." He doesn't give any reasons for his belief. But the newspaper report says that he predicted the panic of 1907.

It is probable that Carver is right. We have had a mild panic at least once every twenty years during the history of capitalism.

But recently some have said that there will be no more panics unless our industrial monarchs want one.

Panics were inevitable and periodic so long as industry was mainly competitive. Now it is said that the trusts so perfectly control the market that panics can be avoided if our masters desire to avoid them.

It is even said by competent men that the last panic was deliberately planned and carried out on schedule.

Unfortunately, we have not today in economics a mind that can see far ahead. Marx frequently foretold coming events with amazing accuracy, and like all prophets, he was sometimes wrong, but the wonder of it was that he was so often right.

We must confess that we haven't therefore much confidence in the predictions of any modern economist. But the very thought of another great panic coming so soon is enough to make men think.

We have "prosperity" now, and trusts have raised prices to the highest possible point.

As a result we see two signs of tremendous unrest. The wage earners are everywhere striking or contemplating strikes to see if they cannot somehow get a little more out of the present good days. The whole working class world is in

ferment to see if they cannot force wages high enough now to provide them with a decent existence.

At the same time consumers of moderate means are fighting against high prices. Wage workers, small shopkeepers and farmers are making desperate efforts to keep down somehow the rise in the prices of the necessities of life.

If these two protests were organized the country would be on the verge of a popular insurrection. There might be a general strike. There might even be riots against the extortions of the trusts.

But the revolt has no organized form, and so we see a kind of guerrilla warfare going on without much intelligence, or purpose, or solidarity, and yet this, mind you, is occurring in the days of prosperity when everything should be well with the masses.

They should now be laying by a store for the panic that is to come.

Yet no one knows better than the masses themselves that little will be gained.

The fight on prices will not accomplish anything of consequence. The fight for higher wages will only benefit at most a handful of workers. And the panic will come.

Prices will be lower then, but the people will have no money. Mills, mines, and factories will be running half-time or closed entirely. The world of industry will be partially paralyzed and hunger will rule throughout the land.

Men and women will then plead for work and wages, and in order to get the factories open once again they will doubtless elect another Republican President.

And so we ask, how long? Oh, Lord, how long!

Must this forever continue? Will men forever remain the butts and dupes of an economic system which robs them in the

day of prosperity and starves them in the day of adversity?

Will men forever remain the abject victims of a system that piles high the store houses during the season of labor and leaves the people in misery during the days of idleness?

How long, oh, Lord, how long, will laborers, shoemakers, miners, machinists, bricklayers and carpenters remain sunk in their present ignorance?

When will they begin to think? When will they begin to change the system which makes of prosperity days of unrest, agitation, strikes, lockouts, boycotts; and of panic, days of abject misery, when men of toil go on their knees to beg for jobs.

Think, men, think! Unions are good. Without them you would be worse off than you are. Yet will they solve the problem of panics and prosperity?

Boycotts against high prices may help a little, but will they solve the problem of panics and prosperity?

A Republican President may be better than a Democratic President. But think, will a Democratic or Republican President solve the problem of panics and prosperity?

The full dinner pail is a blessed thing when you have it, but is that will-o'-the-wisp a solution of the problem of panics and prosperity?

Tammany Hall may be on the whole better than Black Republicans, but will Tammany Hall solve this problem of panics and prosperity?

The busy days are now. There is overtime and high wages and rush orders. In a year or so will come the slack days, and then "no time" and no wages and no orders.

And is this the system you wish to bequeath to your children—the toilers of tomorrow?

THE CLASS WAR.

By Frank Kenwin.

Society is composed of two classes, those who work for wages and those who hire them.

Between these two classes there is a war, more bitter and cruel than any other war.

Other wars have been fought by men, but in this industrial war women and children are the chief sufferers.

The working class are using as weapons the trades union, the boycott, union label, the strike and in some cases the ballot.

The capitalists, in an effort to keep the workers in subjection, use the blacklist, the pulp, press and courts.

The capitalists realize that if they wish to keep the workers in subjection they will have to have control of the government.

The majority of the workers have not realized this fact yet.

They join unions, go on strike, do picket duty, get arrested and clubbed, buy union made goods and do many other things in an effort to better their condition and then, on election day, they deliberately vote for worse conditions by voting for members of the ruling class, who must of necessity make our condition worse in order to make their own condition better.

The ballot is the best weapon the workers have.

The trades union alone can never free the workers from wage slavery. It can only better our condition a little for the time being.

The capitalist class, owning all the things we must have in order to support life, can at any time raise the prices and take from us all we may have won by striking.

If we want to win a permanent victory, we will have to acquire control of the government and run all the industries in our interests.

We will never get what we want by voting for what we do not want.

The only reason why the majority of the workers vote wrong is because they do not know any better.

They are surrounded by false teachers, many of whom are in the pay of the capitalists.

Nearly all the newspapers of this country are owned by the capitalists.

The editors of these sheets, being wage slaves, must write the kind of stuff their masters tell them to.

Many preachers, depending on the rich members of the congregation for the larger part of their salary, hesitate to tell the truth. You cannot name them much, either, but you need not believe all the stuff they tell you.

The trades unions are full of men who, knowingly or unknowingly, are misleading the workers. Some of these men are in the employ of the Pinkerton agency and are working for their master, the capitalist.

Some other of the so-called labor leaders are wined and dined by the capitalists and told that they are darned smart fellows.

These chaps are not paid any money.

They can be bought with a little factory.

Still others are misleading the workers, in the hope that when the workers get wise to them and elect better men to their position, the capitalists will give them a good job as an inspector of immigration or a position on the Civic Federation.

The workers must think for themselves.

They cannot expect their masters or any of their tools to point them the way of freedom from wage slavery.

We need the truth and an education along economic lines, and we can

only get these things from members of our own class; men whose past record proves them to be our friends.

Every time we buy a capitalist paper or magazine we are giving the enemy more money with which to crush us.

Without our support the capitalist press cannot live.

If we would not read their lying papers they could not deceive us.

If you do not want to support the trades union or Socialist press, at least do not help your enemies to crush you and your class deeper into the mire. Just previous to election day the spellbinders and the capitalist editors tell us that we are the smartest people on earth.

The fact is, we must be the most foolish people of any civilized country or we would not be foolish enough to listen to their speakers or read their papers.

During the anthracite strike of 1900 the capitalist dailies, filled with lies calculated to break the strike were thrown in the yards of the striking miners, free of charge.

But the scheme did not work. The men realizing that the paper was owned or controlled by a coal operator, refused to read it.

We are wage slaves because we do not know how to rein possession of the wealth we produce.

The Socialist press of the country is willing to teach you if you are willing to be taught.

If you are beginning to learn, reader, it is your duty to your family to persuade some of your shopmates to subscribe also.

I learn, by reading The Call, that the workers of New York and vicinity are good at holding protest meetings to protest against the wrongs our class are suffering, but very poor at voting against the system that is responsible for all our wrongs.

A LOST CHAPTER IN CHINESE HISTORY.

By D. S. Webster.

Some time ago while browsing around in one of the public libraries I came across a most ancient manuscript in the department devoted to ancient Chinese literature and presidential meanderings. It seemed to be a fragment of a history entitled "The Galoots of America."

Judging from the style of the characters used in the writing and the generally ancient appearance of the manuscript, it probably antedates the invasion of the Russian empire by the Japanese, and was most likely contemporaneous with the period when the Chinese discovered their celebrated method of cooking roast pig.

The title of the work seemed somehow familiar to me, and for this reason I wished to give it a more careful translation. I received permission to take it home, and immediately set myself to the task of translating it. Those among your readers who are students of the ancient Mongolian language will appreciate the difficult task I had before me. Many of the terms used were obsolete and difficult to translate into English; such as "Hoists," "Dam-Reps," "The Singular Tax," etc. Another distracting feature was its verbose and circumlocutory phraseology, in this respect resembling, but by no means equalling, the beautiful style so much favored by our modern statesmen.

Unfortunately, the manuscript was only a fragment of what purported to be a rather pretentious history of an ancient civilization which to our modern viewpoint seems rather grotesque. I was disappointed in not being able to get the whole work, as certain references the author made to the habits of thought and action of the ancient Americans were most peculiar. For instance, he gives a short account of a "hunger strike" by some "galoots" in the western part of the empire.

The great Buddha in his infinite wisdom, according to the author, had placed the ownership of all the cattle of the land in the hands of four men in Chi, who were known as the "beef trust." These men furnished the galoots with all the steaks, chops, tripe, embalmed beef, bob-veal, inspected beef, uninspected beef; even the squeals of the pigs were preserved by some marvelous ancient process through the use of a chemical called formaldehyde. In return, the galoots had to give up \$\$\$, (I had much trouble in making out what this sign meant. It occurred very frequently, and the author seemed to have had great reverence for it. It probably was a sign representing some ancient god, most likely the great buddah himself).

meat strike a steak cost \$2.00 "galoots" therefore, organized a hunger strike—some 20,000 of them—trying to refrain from eating meat for seven years, in the hope that the gentlemen of the trust would take upon them and reduce the price of meat. The kind gentlemen, however, did not see it in this light, and steaks at that time were really about 16 cents apiece. They took that on account of their great creative ability, and also because of a certain fixed law called "brotherly certain institution called "Widows Orphans," they were entitled to a traffic would bear. "Furthermore," says our author, "were they not trusted by the great buddah himself with all the meat to dispose of as saw fit?" These specious arguments were implicitly believed in by the galoots, but were not quite so flying as the meat would have.

There was a certain class of galoots known as "Reds" or "Socialists." Whatever little time they had left after setting their own interests to putes, they used in instructing the people. They addressed their sermons as follows: "Ye cravens, ye are in your spirit of American independence and bravery! Why are you down and die at the behest of men? Did ye not raise the swine, feed the swine, kill and dress them at the stockyards and transport them over the country? Wherefore do you withhold the means of life from All this is yours. Take it. This way, if your brains are equal that of the swine ye eat."

But the people would not be murmuring that if they had to eat it would break up the trust, and that the Sacred Constitution that they should starve in the of plenty.

So the galoots prepared to eat the beef trust applied to the billiken of the land, Injunction claiming that there was an invasion and a rebellion, and praying grand billiken to issue an "injunction" against the strikers, saying that was a conspiracy in restraint of (The word "injunction" appears have reference to some instrument torture, which was used with effect upon strikers). The Grand billiken smiled seven fat smiles, and gravely once, and said: "Masters shall be served. Leave it to me."

However, the "injunction" seem to have the desired effect. The galoots still refused to eat meat. "Twenty-three cents apiece equal \$2.55," as our author says, "marks, and some 50,000 of them with great calmness and resignation lay down and died. Our author seems to have had some contempt for the people, and does not make much attempt to record the final outcome. He says, "that the order of the cursed galoots on their hunger with books from the negie libraries."

The galoots, who started this meat strike were known as the bricklayers' union. This name probably meant that the galoots intended to eat bricks in lieu of meat, the bricks possibly being composed of some edible substance in those days.

These intelligent bricklayers made as high as 25 cents a week in return for their labor, but at the time of the

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A BELIEVER IN "NATURAL RIGHTS" ON THE WOMAN'S REFERENDUM.

Editor of The Call:

How much blood and money might have been saved fifty years ago had a man of Brackett's statesmanlike mind been living to propose a plebiscit of the slaves on slavery!

I have not a shadow of doubt that such a referendum, even in the absence of physical coercion, would have resulted in only a small vote in favor of the abolition of slavery—in favor of taking from the poor negro the protection of his kind and intelligent owner, and of putting on himself the burden of his own support.

But would such a referendum have settled the question of slavery, even if every slave had voted for its continuance? Shade of Garrison, answer!

No, on the contrary, it would, as it should, have neared him, and every other lover of freedom, to greater efforts, in proving by the degradation of its victims, from whom it had taken away even the desire of liberty, the vileness of the slave system.

So a woman's referendum today, while with profound regret I believe it would show an almost total (95 per cent—) as the son of a woman I am ashamed to compare) indifference to and acquiescence in their present status of inferiority and expulsion, would settle nothing. It would only emphasize the dwarfing and debasing effect which their state of pupillage has had on the female mind.

Far from over-stating the case of woman's suffrage the president of the national association, Miss Shaw, who pleads that if only one woman desires the franchise it is an injustice to deprive her of it, she infinitely under-states the case, and falls to rise to the height of the argument that the removal of all political disabilities on the ground of sex is an eternally right, independent of whether many or any women desire it, as would have been the abolition of slavery despite the acquiescence of every slave in "that sum of all villainies." Just as liberty is the inalienable right of every human being—a right once so-called and denied, but now so jealously guarded that today no man could legally divest himself of it, so participation in the government of the political state is the natural right of every person born therein.

In removing the political disabilities of women, men will not be conferring a favor on them. The kings and nobles of the past conferred no favor on common men like myself in giving us political rights. They were simply conceding our natural right—our heritage. So with the woman—she must ever thereafter be profoundly grateful, but natural justice—her right as born into an organized society, is their demand. Involving as this does a principle, numbers—even majority—mean nothing; so the proposed referendum would be useless.

If the referendum were authorized and

the result showed that not one woman in the state had sufficient intelligence to self-respect to vote for her enfranchisement, I, at least, would be not more, ardent in my advocacy of the absolute equality of women before the law for such is more than the woman's race's cause—the cause of civilization.

BENJAMIN MAMAMORON
New York, February 10, 1910.

PUBLICITY FOR WARREN.

In the January issue of the West Magazine, published in Portland, Ore., is a five-page article on the Warren case, by George Allan Land. This article, under the title "Is Kidnapping Legal," is illustrated with reproductions of the original documents of the case, and with excellent portrait of Warren. It is printed as the leading article in the magazine. Covering, as it does, salient features of the case, and setting fully the historical position of government, it forms not only a work of great interest, but also a valuable propaganda document. We advise our readers to procure the magazine and to help circulate the article.

The West Magazine has published other Socialist articles to be read shortly, from the pen of Comrade England. Progress and sympathy Socialism are keywords of the publication. All Socialists should do their best to support and forward the interests of the New West. We wish such a magazine, and should show appreciation of its good work, heartily contributing to its success.

SONG OF LABOR.

By John R. McMahon.

I.
Workers, unite! to meet the need
Planning;
Millions you are few,
They're but few,
Leeches on us hanging,
Sucke their use,
Tear them loose,
And make a life worth living.

II.
Brothers, arise! the battle now
forming;
Shops and farms
Sound alarms,
East and West
Swell's unrest,
Today the rich are trembling.

III.
Comrades, advance! now
crimson waving,
Strike them fast,
Then at last
See their ranks are breaking,
Victory!
Now shall be
A new world everlasting.