

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

The Call

The Weather. Rate or snow today. Tuesday partly cloudy and cold.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People. NEW YORK MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1910. NATIONAL EDITION. Price Two Cents.

LIABILITY ACT IS FINISHED

Socialists and C. F. U. Complete Report for Commission Investigating Problem.

MAKE ITS SPEEDY PERUSAL

Provides for Dependents of Employees Who Are Killed and Compensation of Injured.

After several months of conference between the Socialist party organization of Greater New York and the Central Federated Union to consider plans for a workmen's compensation act, the committees of the two bodies have finally agreed upon a proposition to submit to the commission appointed by the legislature to consider the question.

The recommendations of the committees and a general statement on the question urging his immediate consideration of the subject, will be presented to Senator J. W. Wainwright, chairman of the commission, which is known as the commission on employers' liability, and causes of industrial accidents, unemployment and lack of farm labor.

The statement points out that the Central Labor bodies of this city represent 400,000 organized workers, and that at the last election in this state the Socialist vote was 28,451, and that the Socialist party has a paid up membership in this state of 5,000. The statement then says:

In case of death by injuries or disease incident to work, the committees recommend that one-third of the cash value of the amount the deceased would have earned during the remainder of his expected life at the wages he received at the time of his death be paid as compensation, the wages in no case to be computed at less than \$800 a year. The recommendations then provide for compensations for injuries arising out of, and in the course of, employment.

The proposed compensation act is intended to cover all industries, public or private, where the wages of the workers are less than \$2,500 a year, unless in cases where the state or municipality provides for at least as much compensation as the act would provide.

The full death compensation with one-third added is recommended for permanent total disability caused by accidents while at work, and a proportionate and smaller compensation is recommended in all cases of permanent partial disability, which diminishes the earning power of a worker as workers. For temporary disability a weekly payment of not less than 65 per cent of the employee's weekly earnings is recommended, the sum to be not less than \$8 a week.

How Claims Are to Be Made. All claims for compensation can be determined by voluntary agreement, arbitration or the judgment of a competent court, according to circumstances. The recommendations also provide for actions in the municipal courts in the case of claims for compensation, regarding which the principal parties cannot agree.

The proposed act, it is recommended, should provide for a guarantee fund of the state of New York, on the amount of the compensation under the act, and that the state insurance department establish and directly administer a state insurance fund to assume the liabilities for injury of any employer who pays the proper premiums. It is also suggested that a guarantee fund for compensation of employees whose employers have become insolvent, be provided from sums accruing to the state in the case of the death of employees or miners who have left no dependents.

BUTTE FIGHT CRITICAL

Western Federation Determined to Defeat Engineers Who Are Now on Strike.

BUTTE, Mont. Feb. 20.—An attempt will be made Monday morning to break the strike of the hoisting engineers at the Butte mines, which was inaugurated last Wednesday by the International Union of Engineers. The Western Federation of Miners, which is opposing the international, has brought a number of first-class engineers from Homestake, Lead City, and other Federation camps, and some of them will be put to work at mines of the Anaconda, and Boston and Montana Company, by the Amalgamated Copper Company.

PARTY WORKERS STAND BY CALL

Vote to Raise Big Fund to Carry Workingmen's Popular Paper to Final Success.

"The Call must live!" That was the sentiment expressed by more than 300 enthusiasts who gathered at the Labor Temple, East 34th street, yesterday afternoon, at a conference called by the finance committee of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association and the Socialist party, Locals New York and Kings. Socialists, determined to devise ways of steering the weathered Call off the shoals of bankruptcy, and place it on a healthy, self-sustaining basis, were present from New York, Brooklyn, Yonkers, Queens, Hudson and Astoria. After short, encouraging speeches were made by many members, it was decided to take up a collection among those present, which netted \$55.58.

The meeting opened with a carefully drawn up report from a subcommittee of the finance committee, which placed the facts before the body, and impressed all with the need of immediate action to save the paper from its present difficulties.

"Deficit Must Be Covered!" The report was read by Leon A. Malkiel, of Yonkers, who said, in part: "In order to reorganize the management and place the Call on a secure foundation, it is necessary that a fund be provided to cover the weekly deficit, and a substantial sum of money provided in order to guarantee the payment of current bills, and an eventual liquidation of past indebtedness."

For this purpose the committee recommended: 1. A weekly indemnity fund of not less than \$400, to be secured by weekly pledges of \$1 each. This work has already been commenced, and more than 150 pledges have already been secured. This recommendation was concurred in.

A special edition of The Call for the Philadelphia strikers, and a similar edition whenever a strike of any magnitude occurs in New York or vicinity. 4. The arrangement of festivals by the various party organizations. On suggestion of John Spargo it was decided to establish what is known as the "Endless Chain" in collecting funds. The scheme is to have the party members in general go about and collect dimes, and get the givers in turn to promise to get some one else to do the same thing, and so on, indefinitely. This scheme, explained Spargo, has been successfully worked by churches, one even going so far as to collect a half million dollars, despite the fact that only six commenced in it. The great membership of the Socialist party should make the plan a great success, said Spargo.

"TYPHOID MARY" AGAIN AT LARGE

Prisoner of North Brother Island Set Free by Department of Health.

Mary Mallon, known to newspaper readers of New York as "Typhoid Mary," has been released by the Department of Health from her close confinement on North Brother Island. After being held in solitary confinement for more than three years she has been granted her liberty on her promise not to engage in service as a cook.

The case of Mary Mallon is one of the most curious in the history of medicine. Herself perfectly healthy, it is claimed she carried the germs of typhoid fever with her wherever she went, and a long trail of deaths and sicknesses followed her for years.

"Uppen Ten" Made to Suffer. An outbreak of typhoid fever among the servants of J. Coleman Drayton occupied the attention of the health detectives for weeks. No apparent cause could be assigned for it. Finally, the past engagements of the Drayton cook began to be inquired into.

That cook was Mary Mallon. Wherever she had been for a number of years past, typhoid had shown itself. A number of deaths had followed her engagements, and dozens of cases of illness.

Mary Mallon was at once taken in charge by the Department of Health. A scientific examination developed that she was a human nursery for typhoid germs. Her system was full of them, and wherever she went she distributed them, unconsciously, in the food she prepared for her employers and their other servants. Being completely impregnated with the germs herself, she was immune against their ravages, and in consequence she is the picture of health, and has never known what it is to be ill.

Was Shunned More Than Plague. Several times the woman made application to court for her release on a writ of habeas corpus. The courts have consistently refused to grant her release on the ground that they would not assume the responsibility of spreading an epidemic, although it was never denied that there is no sound legal claim upon her by the state or health authorities.

So this woman lived alone in her island hut, shunned even by the attendants, or that island of misery out in Long Island sound. The nurses and other attendants on the island, who are accustomed to caring for the most loathsome diseases and doing their work with a heroism worthy of far greater recognition, kept away from her. They do not dread leprosy, smallpox, scarlet fever and a score of other diseases, but they avoided the disseminator of typhoid germs and left her entirely to herself.

Three years of this terrible confinement is admitted even by the health authorities to be more torture than any human being should be asked to stand. The woman pleaded for her release and Dr. Lederle, the present head of the Department of Health, finally decided to let her go.

Upon her promise to seek some other means of earning her livelihood than cooking, she was released last Friday. She will report to the Department of Health frequently and they will watch her trail. If any more typhoid develops along it she will probably go back to North Brother Island and end her days there in the torture of solitary confinement—a plague case who knows no disease, a prisoner who has committed no crime.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE. Southern Planter Wins Pretty Jamaica Girl With Prizes Ink. WASHINGTON, Ga., Feb. 20.—Miss Louella Jackson, pretty nineteen-year-old girl, of Jamaica, N. Y., arrived here today and was at once married to H. S. Aycock, a wealthy young planter of this county. The marriage was the result of correspondence that grew out of a newspaper advertisement inserted by Aycock. Miss Jackson answered the advertisement. Photos were exchanged and in a short while Aycock offered to wed Miss Jackson if she would come to Washington. Miss Jackson accepted, arrived today and was a happy bride thirty minutes after stepping from train.

COLD WAVE COMING

Storms and Blizzards Will Cause Hardships and Sufferings Among Poor of Atlantic Coast. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The following special bulletin on the weather for the present week was given out tonight by the weather bureau.

In practically all districts from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic coast and from the Rockies over the North Pacific states the present week promises to be unusually stormy and cold. During Monday and Tuesday a storm area will cross the central valleys, Great Lakes and Atlantic seaboard, attended by heavy snow in the upper lake region and interior of New York and New England, by rain or snow in middle districts and rain in the South.

PITTSBURG GLORIES IN ITS VICTORY

Eighteen Candidates on Socialist Ticket Elected at the Allegheny County Election.

(Special to The Call.) PITTSBURG, Feb. 20.—This city is alive with enthusiasm over the showing made in the election in this (Allegheny) county last Tuesday. The Socialists elected eighteen nominees on their ticket and their candidate in four other election districts was defeated by but one vote. All this despite the fact that the vote was away below that cast at the presidential election last November.

The greatest victory was achieved in Whiteaker borough, where three out of the seven councilmen who will look after the affairs of that little town of workmen's homes, were Socialists. The successful candidates were Henry J. Brinker, Henry Diener and William A. Frank.

The Socialists also elected the borough auditor for the next term, Edward S. James being the successful candidate. In addition to these important offices they captured the office of election, electing Michael M. Luft, and the inspector, Valentine Hensler.

In a Wage Slave Town. Wilmering borough is owned by the Westinghouse Airbrake Company. It is strictly a wage slave town, where a man scarcely dares remain out after the front door is closed at night for fear of the bosses learning of his wanderings from the family hearthstone.

The airbrake company has done everything possible to make its slaves happy in their chains. It built a clubhouse, a Y. M. C. A., imported a social engineer from Chicago and organized ball clubs. (Continued on page 3.)

COMETS AND DISASTERS

When the ancients saw a comet in the skies, a great fear came over them. All kinds of incantations were indulged in by their priests and medicine men to ward off the supposedly impending disaster they thought was sure to come.

The most famous of the comets is the one named after the man who showed that comets have an orbit to travel as well as the "fixed" planets—Edmund Halley.

This comet, the most famous in the history of comets, is about to pass through our little corner of the universe. In about a month's time it will be visible to the naked eye.

LOWER 'CLAWSES' ONLY WANT BALLOT

At Least That's What the Wealthy and Idle Mrs. Steiber, of Colorado, Says.

Mrs. Laura M. Steiber, of Silverton, Colo., who is stopping with her daughter at the Hotel Wolcott, is a woman whom many in New York would envy. She owns a gold mine, is a huntress of considerable reputation and she enjoys the right of suffrage—although she never exercises it.

Mrs. Steiber is comparatively young and reasonably good looking, with an abundant fortune and all the leisure she wants to enjoy it. Being a true product of the capitalist class she tells no, neither does she spin. The miners in her gold mine, the laborers on her ranch, all the wage slaves in her charge, work constantly and turn out enough for her to live comfortably and enjoy life with no thought of the morrow. So she does not feel an interest in voting for her rights when she has money enough to buy them if she wants to by purchasing a whole legislature at a time.

With a very significant upward slant of her nose, Mrs. Steiber declared that it is "only the women of the poorer classes who vote in Colorado," and these, she declares, "are usually influenced in their political choice by a ride in an automobile. Of course there are some women of good position who vote, but they are usually of the strong minded class," and the way she said it indicates that Mrs. Steiber does not count herself as belonging to that variety.

Lost Her Vote Once. "Yes, I have the right of suffrage," Mrs. Steiber said in answer to a question, "It is something that sounds nice, but to tell the truth I have exercised it only twice. The first time was in the last McKinley-Bryan contest. My husband, who was a banker, was a strong McKinley man, and before I went to the polls he suggested that I ought to vote for McKinley. Well, I had a good reason for going. I could pick my own candidate. I went into the election booth, marked my ballot and came out triumphant."

Only Lower 'Clawses' Vote. "I voted once afterward in a local election, but never again. In my opinion, in Colorado the right to vote is exercised to a large extent only among the poorer classes of women, and among that class whose vote can be influenced by a free ride to the polls in an automobile. Of course there are some women of position who do vote, but a large proportion of them are of the strong minded variety. The really feminine women as a rule are content to leave the governing to the men."

"My husband and I first went to Silverton twenty-three years ago. The town is in the extreme southwest of the state and in the winter the thermometer gets down to 32 degrees below zero. I have been frozen up there or snowbound for thirty days at a time, so I usually get away during the winter. When we went there the Indians were within fifty miles of us and they used to come and trade blankets and skins for part cash and part old clothes. Our house was the first plastered house in the town."

TILLMAN STILL GAINS

Is Resting Easily, and Family Are Much Encouraged—Right Side Still Completely Paralyzed. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, who has been stricken with paralysis, on Thursday last, and who for twenty-four hours was thought to be dying, was resting easily tonight, according to a statement of his physicians. He has regained consciousness, they said, and members of his family feel considerably encouraged. Senator Tillman is, however, still completely paralyzed on his right side.

Dr. Dickford and Babcock said in their statement that all depends now on the absorption of the blood clot on the brain. Dr. Dickford and Babcock add that Senator Tillman's rally is remarkable. The senator today so far regained the power of speech as to repeat a few words, but the physicians believe that in the event of recovery from the present attack the senator's speech will be permanently impaired.

AUTO RUSHES TO SAVE

Drowning Boy Rescued by Breaking Speed Records to Place of Accident. GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 20.—When the 4:05 westbound train arrived in the Greenwich station this afternoon the engineer reported to the station agent that he had seen a boy struggling in the waters of Bruce pond, about three-quarters of a mile east of the station.

The station agent imparted this information to Officer Nedley, of the Greenwich police force. Officer Nedley didn't think that there was much chance to save a boy who had been seen drowning at that distance, but he resolved to make an effort.

GRILLING AHEAD FOR J. P. ALDIS

Sensation of the Week Expected When Alleged Bribe Taker Undergoes Cross Examination.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—When the trial of Senator Jotham P. Aldis is renewed before the senate committee of the whole Tuesday morning a determined fight will be made by Lewis E. Carr to compel Senator Conger to reveal all he knows about the distribution of the \$4,000 he claims was given to Assemblyman Jean Burnett. Counsel for Aldis has been led to believe that Burnett acted as the disbursing officer who distributed portions of the \$4,000 where results would be most evasive. In the event of any additional answers being brought into the case in connection with the bridge fund of 1901, the investigation will be prolonged.

The expectation that Carr might be successful in bringing out the names of men other than Nixon, Burnett and Aldis as beneficiaries of the bridge company's corruption funds, gave the closing hours of the trial on Friday a sensational tinge. It was the belief that if any other names were lugged into the scandal the trial of Senator Aldis would continue two or three weeks longer. If Senator Conger is unmoved from his statement made on direct examination that he did not know what became of the \$4,000 after Burnett got it, the supposition is that the limit has been reached as far as exposures are concerned. If no other names are brought out counsel on both sides feel that they can sum up their case and have the trial over by the middle of next week.

More Witnesses Coming. Meanwhile, however, there are a number of important witnesses to be called to the stand. Chief among these is Representative George R. Malby, of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence county, who has been subpoenaed by Senator Aldis' counsel. While in the legislature Senator Malby introduced the bill similar to the measure Assemblyman Stevens had in the lower house. Limiting to \$2,000 the amount town boards could authorize to be appropriated for bridge construction, it is said that Representative Malby will be able to throw some additional light as to the origin of the bill and of where the amendments subsequently offered and which took the sting out of the measure as far as the bridge companies were concerned, came from.

Sensor Conger has maintained that he did not offer the amendments, but naturally enough approved them. Assemblyman Stevens has been in Albany for several days and he will also testify.

The most sensational incident of the trial to come sometime this week will be the cross-examination of Senator Aldis at the hands of James W. Osborne, who has asked most of the questions on behalf of Senator Conger. Deacon Moe and Senator Conger will come in for examination again at the hands of Mr. Carr on Tuesday. Chairman Davis felt that time will announce his decision whether or not he will compel Senator Conger to answer as to what he knows of the distribution of Burnett's \$4,000. In case Chairman Davis rules that Conger need not answer, it is said that his decision will be sustained by the Senate.

ATTENTION! The Volkzeitung Conference has arranged a splendid entertainment and festival for the benefit of the Volkzeitung, the German organ of the New York Socialists, on Washington's Birthday, February 22, at Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue, between 42d and 44th streets. The benefit will commence promptly at 8 o'clock, and will continue far into the wee wee hours of the morning. Vaudeville acts of a high grade will provide the entertainment, and the Carl Sahn Club will render a program of classical concert music. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the office of the Volkzeitung, 18 Spruce street; the Labor Temple, 243 East 54th street, and at the doors of the theater on the afternoon and evening of the festival. All should make it a point to attend this affair, and thus help place the paper on a self-sustaining basis.

REYBURN ORDER MORE POLICE

Philadelphia's Mayor Rushes to Assistance of Transit Bosses. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—Street car strikers are in constant and overwhelming control of the strike situation in this city today, and Mayor Reyburn has rushed to the assistance of the bosses by ordering that the recruiting of 4,000 extra police begin at once in order that the operated cars may run tomorrow.

The regular force of 3,500 was utterly unable to supervise the running of cars. Already there is talk of sending the governor to lend a hand with the state constabulary. There was never a day in the strike of three months ago when things looked so ugly as they do tonight.

Briefly, the situation is just this: The former strike was settled by compromise that pleased nobody. Rapid Transit Company and strikers were brought together by McNichol, the Republican boss, and cause an election was imminent, and Philadelphia was disgusted with the attitude of the machine.

The company knew that the election was being delayed, merely, and it wanted to work to fortify itself against a possible tie. It built up a local legion of employees called the Keystone Carriers, and by a system of rewards encouraged them in weakening the Amalgamated Union.

Will Call General Strike. C. O. Pratt, the leader of the union, has called for a general strike of the city on Monday, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock. Two weeks ago, when he arrived here, the heads of the union began to confer. The company a week later discharged upwards of 200 men for alleged neglect of duty.

Boss McNichol and Billy Van, the ringmaster of the Republican cause in this city, saw the trouble coming a week ago, and decided that the strike was good enough for them. They slipped out of town, and with the going people, who realized how matters were going, gave up all hope that the Republican machine would interfere as it did last summer. There was no election to be held in the future, and all circumstances to point that the company seized the opportunity to make a stand for itself for all against the Amalgamated.

Murphy, who is thoroughly in sympathy with the striking conduct and intentions, confirmed Pratt's statement. The city seemed as quiet and untroubled as could be imagined, as you stood in Broad street just outside the south front of the city hall, and then at long intervals a car would pass along, turned a corner and hummed leisurely out of sight.

There was no commotion in the city center, but suddenly you saw an automobile loaded with policemen, come tearing out of the city hall quadrangle, which has become a twenty-four hour a well equipped general and cavalry base, and rear away in the distance.

MAKING GREATEST BATTLE FOR LABOR

Victims Have Entered into Their Defense and Trial Near Its End.

Out in Spokane, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and her fellow workers are making the battle of the century for the right of free speech and a free press.

The trial began a week ago last Friday. Last Tuesday the prosecution presented a mass of perjury affidavits before the police.

It was the carelessness of this defendant Monday that led to the introduction yesterday of the several telegrams signed by him.

These messages were to I. W. W. leaders in Portland, Butte, San Francisco, and other Western cities.

The admission of the city ordinance on a street speaking, which was essential to the prosecution, was fought bitterly by the defense.

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MAX PAM SPRINGS THE SAME OLD TALE

Tells Civic Alliance Socialists Want to Divide Everything Up and Start Even Again.

Max Pam, of Chicago, told the American Civic Federation at the Metropolitan Temple last evening what he thinks about religion and other things.

The value of Mr. Pam's remarks may be judged by his remarks concerning Socialism. At considerable expense he was brought all the way from Chicago to tell his audience that same old weary tale about the Socialists wanting to divide everything up.

Against the stern menace of predatory wealth, said Mr. Pam, "stands the menace of predatory poverty which aims to enjoy what it has not earned, to consume what it has not produced."

Plates were to be 75 cents for the dinner and the speeches were to be thrown in. Circulars announcing the event were sent out, but there were not enough New Yorkers who could spare 75 cents who wanted to hear the speeches.

As a result of this lack of desire for knowledge or cash the dinner had to be called off and there are three good speeches seething around in the inlaid of three good speakers of New York city with no immediate prospect of them being released.

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GRANDDAD'S OLD GUN

He Used It on the British and Mrs. Patrick Pulled It on an Impudent Peddler.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 20.—Mrs. William Patrick, of Coeocob, a direct descendant of Capt. Daniel Patrick, the first settler of Greenwich and the most renowned Indian fighter of Colonial times, showed that she had inherited some of her doughty ancestor's fighting blood today by the way she put to flight a suspicious looking man who entered her house, saying that he was a peddler, and refusing to leave until she bought something.

"Oh, you won't, won't you? Well, see about that," and she made a jump for the old flintlock musket that her grandfather had carried in the fight with the British the day General Putnam made his famous ride down Putnam Hill, and which was hanging over the mantelpiece. The intruder grasped his bundle and made tracks up the road. He didn't stop within sight.

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"GENTLEMEN'S PACT" DOWN IN PANAMA

United States Government Broke Its Agreement With Brotherhood of Engineers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—How a body of American locomotive engineers were induced to go to Panama on the strength of a "gentlemen's agreement" between their brotherhood and United States officials in charge of the work on the canal, and how the engineers, after being bunched out of their "accumulated time," threatened to go out in a body, is here told for the first time by a man who is near the top rung of the ladder in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Wanted Only the Best. "When the government wanted locomotive engineers to run its dirt trains on the Isthmus it came to us and practically said this: 'Get us strong, young, capable engineers, and we will hire none but brotherhood men, but we can't officially do business with your union, because every other union would want to be recognized, and that is against the government's policy.'"

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FINDS HIS BOY DEAD

Colonel Dugan, Searching for Little Fellow, Discovers Him With Broken Neck.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Feb. 20.—Eitwin Dugan, the nine-year-old son of Col. Nelson Y. Dugan, commander of the 2d Regiment, N. G. N. J., was found dead with his neck broken in the stable back of the Dugan residence on Cliff street here about noon today.

The boy had been romping in the haymow of the stables during the morning. Colonel Dugan becoming alarmed at his son's prolonged absence, went to the stables in search of him. Climbing to the haymow he saw a pair of small feet sticking up through the opening. He leaned over and pulled Edwin out of the hole and was horrified to find that his body was limp.

The frenzied father hurried his son in his arms and started on a run for the office of Dr. Lamelet Bly, at 128 West High street, which is two blocks from the Dugan residence. A brief examination by the physician was all that was necessary to determine that the child's neck was broken and that his death had been almost instantaneous.

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TRUST THE OLD PARTY

Newark Gets a Branch of the American Association for Labor Legislation.

Newark now has a branch of the American Association for Labor Legislation. This organization has its headquarters in the Metropolitan building and seeks to have all the labor remedied by President Taft.

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Opera, Concert and Ball BROOKLYN CALL CONFERENCE TO BE HELD ON MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1910 AT THE BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM



The Webster Powell Opera Ensemble Will Present DON PASQUALE BY DONIZETTI. SIGNOR EUGENIO PIRANI, Director. FOLLOWED BY A CONCERT BY THE Norma Trio and Aida Quartette.

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ENLAVE MISS INSTEAD OF BOIES

How of Suggestion Keep the No-Party in Solution to the Nation.

Mr. Call, with some 400,000 copies, was filed with an address providing for the distribution of the paper to be used for many weeks. It is to be used as a social psychology, and was to be used by the party, under the name of the National Party, New York City.

Mr. Call, accompanied by the Misses, was at the opening of the National Party, New York City, on Monday, Feb. 20, 1934. The address was given by Mr. Call, who said that this would be a paper for the people, and that it would be a paper for the people, and that it would be a paper for the people.

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FUZZLES TWO CITIES

How Department of New York and London Struggle by Daily Apartment House.

Because of its location on the line between New York and London, the apartment house of the New York City, in 1933, was almost to be the only building in the city which was not a part of the city.

Should other apartment houses be built in New York City, the apartment house of the New York City, in 1933, was almost to be the only building in the city which was not a part of the city.

WORKERS' HEALTH MEANS PROFITS

That's Reason Enough, Committee Says, Why Bosses Should Favor Better Living Conditions.

The Committee on Cooperation of Population in New York, an organization investigating the living conditions of Manhattan's wage slaves, has issued a bulletin which shows how hard it is for the manufacturers to make the enormous profits they desire when the wage earners are handicapped by ill-health that arises from squalid homes.

In the bulletin, the committee says that the health of the workers and the health of the nation are inseparable. The committee says that the health of the workers and the health of the nation are inseparable.

SPORTS

BIG FIGHT FOR PRISCO

The Richard now says that the Richard-Johnson fight will take place in San Francisco, instead of Salt Lake City. Richard stopped talking about the Norman stronghold as soon as James W. Coltrane arrived here from Europe. When Coltrane stepped off the train in San Francisco he offered to bet \$5,000 the big fight would take place there.

\$12,000 FOR NELSON

Battling Nelson is a 19 to 1 favorite for his forty-five-round fight with Ad Wolgast at Richmond, Cal., tomorrow. The contest will carry with it the lightweight championship of the world, the man weighing 133 pounds and will be \$12,000, including expenses for training. Promoter Hester has been compelled to build an entire new arena at Richmond, not far from the Oakland race track, as he cannot get a license to fight.

RAY AND THOMPSON MATCHED

Battling Nelson has agreed to fight Cyrille Johnny Thompson forty-five rounds on December 15 at California. The club offering the best inducements to get the match. The men have agreed upon 133 pounds, ring-side.

FLOOD OF LABOR BILLS IN CONGRESS

Senate Rules With Opposition to Reduce the Number of the Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Bills before the Senate today, in which labor is directly interested, are receiving the continued support of the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor. The most far-reaching in their benefits to wage workers are measures found in the following list:

PITTSBURG APLANE WITH MISS' SPEECH

Smallest Socialist Meeting in City's History to Grant Party's Great Leader.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 20.—The greatest Socialist meeting ever held in Pittsburgh filled Carnegie Hall to overflowing last night. Thousands warmly greeted the speaker, who was the only one to be heard in the hall. The speaker was the only one to be heard in the hall.

STALLINGS BUSY

Manager Stallings of the Highlanders, has sent a circular letter to his players directing them to leave their homes in time to arrive at Stalling's, two weeks from today. Stallings is planning to have squads leave this city and Chicago, respectively, on March 5 and expects a majority of the players will go South in these divisions.

SLAVE TO MEET MACKAY

Fatsy Kline, Newark's hard-hitting featherweight, will meet his Mackay of Cleveland, in a ten-round bout at the Olympic A. C., in Harlem, tonight. Kline has met Abe Toppin within a year. Mackay was twice beaten by the American featherweight champion in eight rounds, one defeat being a knockout, while Kline stood his ground in one affair of six rounds and another of ten, no decision being given.

NAMES HARVARD'S STRONG MEN

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 20.—Hamilton K. Fish, Jr., H. K. Bush, Paul Witherington, Perry Smith and F. H. Lullie are, in the order named, the strongest men in Harvard, according to a statement by Dr. Dudley A. Burgess, after he had examined the records of the men for the first half of the college year.

STUEL THIS IN THE PROBLEM OF LABOR

In a Lecture on the Program of Labor, Delivered by Samuel A. Hays, Before the Workers' Educational Club, 477 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

In a lecture on the Program of Labor, delivered by Samuel A. Hays, before the Workers' Educational Club, 477 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, touching upon the subject of "Direct Action," he said:

"There has been a great deal of talk about the program of labor, but without, however, a single word of a logical order, to show us the way. If labor is to be a force, it must be a force of the great mass of workers. And yet the labor force is being broken all the time by the number and radical nature of its labor bills."

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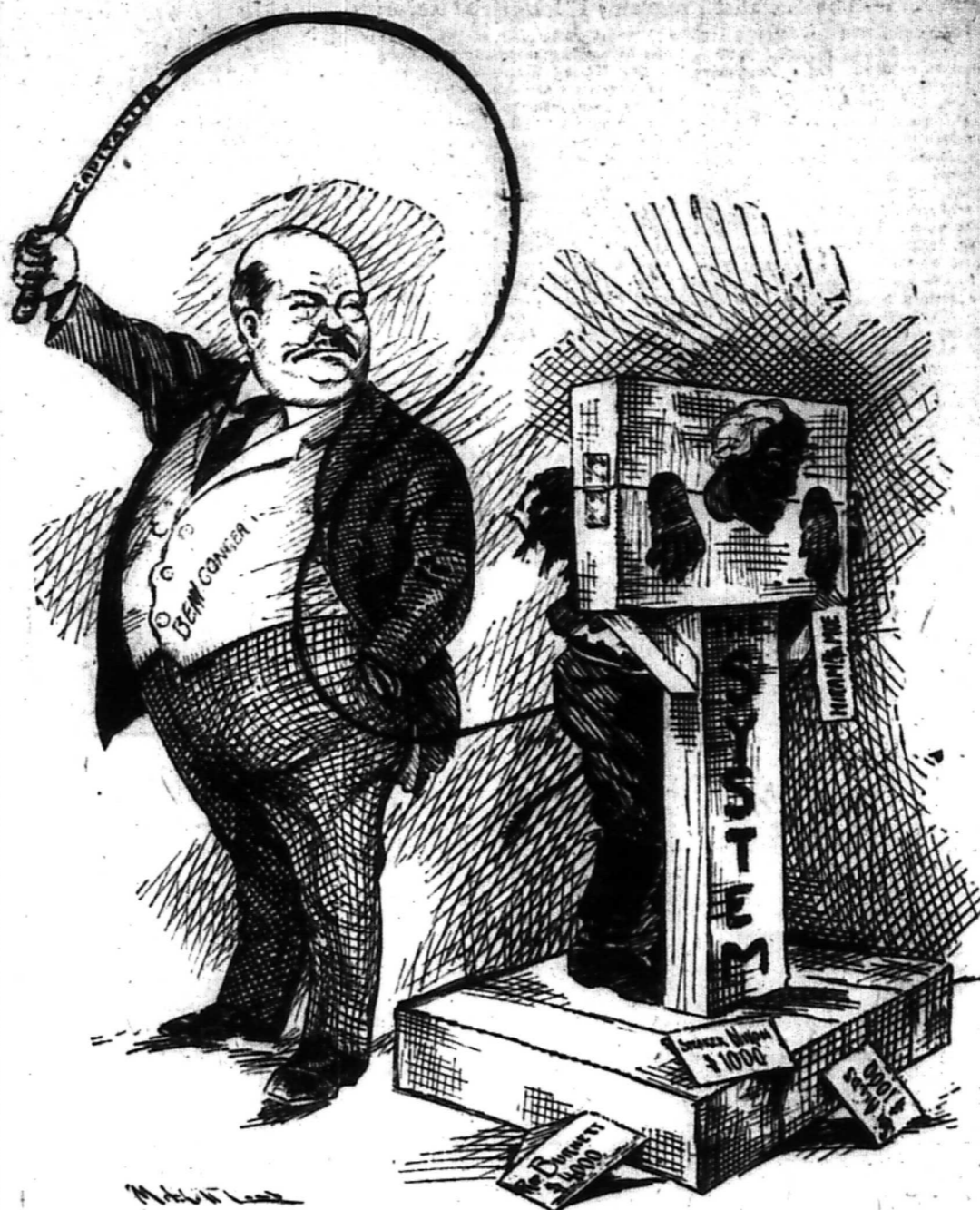
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THE WAGE SLAVE'S PORTION.



"Simon Legree" Conger and "Uncle Tom" Moe.

Economic and Political Action

By William D. Haywood.

In a recent issue of The Call an editorial discusses my comments in connection with the Primero mine disaster in Colorado. I said "This is not the first explosion that has occurred in Colorado. In January, 1907, twenty-six men were killed in a similar disaster. This time four or five times that number met a tragic death. Following the Cherry Hill disaster, where 254 lives were lost, it would seem sufficient to demand of the United Mine Workers some action to prevent future explosions which are bound to occur.

"More state legislation cannot prevent mine disasters. In Colorado there are specific laws on the statute books which, if enforced, would have prevented the explosion at Primero. But the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is above the law.

"This is one of the companies that was involved in the strike of the coal miners of Colorado in 1902 and 1904. The demands of the men at that time were the enforcement of the ventilation law and other laws of similar importance.

"The United Mine Workers were defeated. The use of the militia was extended to the coal companies by the state administration. James H. Peabody, then governor, used the state militia with the avowed purpose of breaking the strike.

"To enforce laws intended to protect the lives of coal miners will require legislation by the coal miners' union, an organization sufficiently strong to enforce such laws as they themselves enact.

"Past experience has demonstrated that laws passed by labor organizations are court-decision proof, and if the union is strong enough, will even withstand the fire of state militia and federal troops."

"On the same day that these comments appeared, The Call said editorially: 'The United Mine Workers are now in convention assembled. They are discussing the question of wages and honest weighing and other things important to the miners.

"These things are important. But none of them, for all of them combined are as important as the ending of the indiscriminate, wholesale butchery of the miners, and of the other classes of workers.

"The Miners' convention should declare in an unequivocal manner that the protection of the lives and limbs and health of the miners is its foremost demand. It should demand laws for this purpose and it should demand the enforcement of these laws through the appointment of inspectors from among the miners themselves, to be nominated by the Miners' Union. The laws and their enforcement should, moreover, be national in scope.

"This is the only way to achieve the desired end. This is the only way to quench the blood-lust of the capitalist Moloch, which grows with what it feeds upon.

"And if these laws can be achieved only through the entrance of the United Mine Workers into politics, then by all means they should enter the political field.

"They have nothing to lose but their chains. For their lives are not their own, but are pledged to Moloch as long as this infamous system of murder and rapine is permitted to endure."

"In comparing my comments and Comrade Simpson's editorial, it appears that we are entirely agreed on essential points at least. I said 'the United Mine Workers should take some action to prevent future explosions that are bound to occur, and that to enforce laws intended to protect the lives of the coal miners will require legislation by the coal miners' union, an organization sufficiently strong to enforce such laws as they themselves enact.'

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EXTENSION OF TRUST ACTIVITIES.

The enormous and ever-increasing accumulations of capital by the great corporations have compelled them to invade fields of activity either remotely, or not all, related to their principal activity.

Thus the American Tobacco Company has gone into the retail tobacconist business as well as into the retail drug store business.

The Standard Oil Company, with an even greater surplus capital at its disposal, owns or controls all sorts of enterprises, from railroads and coal mines to restaurants and drug stores.

This extension of the activity of the trusts from the purposes for which they were originally designed to new and utterly foreign purposes proceeds in what may be described as an automatic and compulsory manner. The Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company were, each of them, originally designed for one purpose only; one for the control of the oil trade, the other for the control of the tobacco trade. But the masses of capital that accumulate year by year out of the unpaid labor of the workers in those great industries, as well as out of the monopoly prices that these trusts extort from the general public, are so vast that they cannot, in their entirety, be invested with profit in the oil and tobacco industries.

The managers and directors of the trusts are thus compelled to search for new fields of activity, new kingdoms to conquer.

Thus the sphere of trust power continually extend. Thus does it come to include even such industries as are not yet technically ripe for centralized management. Thus does capitalistic centralization, which in its origin is based upon the technical centralization of industry, attain to a certain degree of independence of its original cause, owing to the irresistible impulse of capital for finding profitable employment. The stolen profits of last year have a "procreant urge"—an imperious need for breeding new profits this year.

But trust action in the new fields brings about a reaction. The independent storekeepers, threatened with extinction by the trust, band together for mutual defense. They form counter-combinations.

Thus have the independent retail druggists, menaced in their existence by the drug stores of the two above-mentioned trusts, formed an American Druggists' Syndicate, embracing the large cities from Maine to California. At a recent meeting of stockholders of this syndicate a committee was appointed to prepare plans for the extension of the syndicate's activity. The committee's report and recommendations will be submitted to the stockholders' meeting, to be held early next month. These recommendations call for an increase in the capital stock, "so that the syndicate may acquire control of retail drug stores either by purchase or by co-operating with those who do not wish to dispose of their holdings." Members are to be given the support of the organization in the matter of credit and cheap buying. According to the president of the syndicate—

"It is necessary for retail drug stores the country over, especially in the large cities of both the East and the West, to organize themselves, and to fight the chain system of drug stores or go out of business. If we organize it will be impossible for this chain system to crush competition and drive the established drug stores out of existence. Members of the syndicate will have the full power of the other syndicate members behind them in such a fight, and one battle won will make the chain system wavy of pulling it is comprehensive plan into effect.

According to Dr. William J. Robinson, editor of the Critic and Guide, the existence of the syndicate has a distinctly lowering effect on the pharmacist's profession, in that the members of the syndicate are putting up substitutes for common patent medicines as well as for well-established reliable preparations. Dr. Robinson warns the druggists not to be led by the nose by a "cunning promoter," who will drop them the very instant he finds there is no more money to be made out of them.

But whatever the effect of syndication on the ethics of pharmacy, there can be no doubt of the effect on its economic status. The syndicate formed for self-protection by the independents will undoubtedly prepare the ground for the more speedy absorption of the more valuable stores by the "chain system," that is to say, by the trust stores. This was exactly what happened when the independent retail tobacconists organized to fight the trust cigar stores. And it is sure to happen again in this case.

Another sphere into which trust activity is extending is that of the baker. In several of the large cities of this country bakers' combinations have been in existence for some time. Now such a combination, with a capital of \$6,000,000, has been decided upon for this city. To start with, the combination will handle about 10 per cent of this city's bread business. The object of the promoters, according to their own statement, is to secure economy by purchasing in large quantities, by common advertising, by doing away with the loss on returned stale loaves, etc. The promoters swear high and dry that they do not intend to reduce the size of the loaf, or to increase its price, but that on the contrary they hope ultimately to increase the size of the loaf. Maybe. Even the Standard Oil claims to have been a humble servant of the consumer. Nevertheless, the gentlemen of the bread trust will, we hope, not be offended if we admit that we do regard their plans with something akin to suspicion. We would have far greater confidence in the consumers deriving advantage from a bread trust, if the consumers themselves had formed that trust in the shape of a great co-operative bakery.

John, our Wall Street contributor, asks to state, for the benefit of a doubting Thomas, that the figures concerning stored meat and other goods, given by him in The Call of the 12th inst., were taken from the Ice and Refrigeration Journal, the trade authority on the subject. This was, indeed, stated in the article

ALLIANCE WITH CAPITALIST PARTIES

By Robert Hunter.

H. N. Hyndmann, of England, published recently an article on Revolutionary Social Democracy.

"I have no blinding prejudice," he says, "against agreements of a temporary character with the dominant plundering class, provided something important is to be gained for the people at large."

He points out two instances in which he would favor such an alliance: first, to obtain the organization of all unemployed labor co-operatively by the state on useful work. Second, to obtain the maintenance of children at public cost in our elementary schools.

This statement of one of the foremost leaders of international Socialism brings up a much debated question.

Marx and Engels in the Communist manifesto urged the workers of Europe to ally themselves with certain advanced elements among the capitalists.

They declared that in France the Communists should work with the Social Democrats, a party which was then Socialistic and radical.

In Switzerland they were to work with the radical party. In Germany they were to fight with the capitalists whenever they acted in a revolutionary manner.

And the fact is the Socialist parties of Europe have entered into all kinds of alliances with capitalist parties.

In France Guesde himself stepped aside in 1884 as candidate for mayor of Roubaix to assist in electing a radical.

In Belgium the Liberals and Socialists recently formed an alliance to drive the clerical party from control of the municipalities.

The European Socialists have not hesitated to form alliances with capitalist parties when they were certain by taking that action of either crippling a strong opponent or of strengthening their own position.

Alliances are today less frequent because the Socialists have reached a position where alliances cannot help them.

However, in this matter of alliances, European experience is of no help whatever to us in America. The advice of Europeans on this matter, though they were all agreed, would have to be ignored.

The Socialist party of America faces a situation that is perhaps unique in world politics.

There has never yet been a time, and there may probably never be a time, when any political alliance will benefit the American working class.

No other country has developed a professional politics that resembles our own.

Both the old parties are corrupt to the core. They are not the conscientious representatives of their own class interests. They are hirelings.

Our political organization, like the Mafia and the Camorra of Italy, are organizations of plunderers. They are bought and sold in the interest of the masters.

The parties of Europe, on the other hand, are not dominated by professionals. They are led by men who feel strongly and personally represent their own class interests, and the leaders are as a rule not to be bought.

European Republicans are usually sincere believers in the republican idea, and they fight often with great bravery and devotion.

And in Europe landlords themselves fight politically for their own material interests, and capitalists themselves fight politically for their own material interests.

In most other countries there are several conflicting parties, which represent various degrees of political radicalism and conservatism. They have definite convictions. They know true to the line of their material interests, and yet know in advance what line of action they will take politically.

It is possible, then, to depend upon the support of a radical party. It is possible to believe in the pledges of such a party and it is possible to ally one's self with

another political group, with the certainty that pledges and agreements will be fulfilled.

But with us there is no such certainty. Our politics are rotten and corrupt to the core. There is hardly a handful of leaders in either political party that has any political convictions.

They live for power and plunder. They do the bidding of their masters on a certain schedule of prices. Anybody that has the money can get results, but he who is poor can get nothing.

How can one ally one's self with Tammany Hall? How can one ally one's self with Penrose, of Pennsylvania, or Boss Cox, of Ohio? What could a worker's party hope to get from any political association with the Democrats of the South or the House regime of Chicago?

It isn't a question of principle so much as it is a question of expediency that alliances are beyond the possibility of thought in American politics.

Study the history of the third parties in this country and see the long list of failures.

Again and again the workers have tried to organize their own political movement, and every time their effort has ended in ruin and disaster.

Both Henry George and the Populists built up third party movements, only to lead them into the mouth of the lion.

In every case the third parties have been in the main made up of honest, sincere, conscientious men whose revolt has counted for nothing because of alliances and compromises.

The fact is in American politics we cannot ally ourselves with men who, while pursuing their own material interests are yet open to conviction and to square dealing on certain vital questions that affect the welfare of the people. They do not exist.

We must deal with sharpers, thugs, crooks—with the most desperate band of professional politicians that ever stood in the market places selling their country to the highest bidder.

We have not only to fight the class battle, we have to fight an intermediate fight made up of a motley gang of all classes—saloonkeepers, criminals, lawyers, capitalists, workingmen and even labor leaders—who are the professional politicians and the retainers of whoever has the price.

Whatever the Social Democrats of England may propose in the way of alliances, we have yet to discover one in America that can in any way benefit the working class.

TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By Joseph Fitzpatrick.

Hail: here of an anxious whirlwind fray;
Great walls of oak that stayed the
tempest oom
Of war which plunged a nation into gloom.

Proudly we celebrate thy natal day;
Thy fame should e'er survive a
world's decay.
Sons who now reap thy fruits humbly
assume
To heap new laurels that fore'er
shall bloom

While righteous heaven-sent Freedom
holds her sway;
Better should we, as thy wise mind
hath taught,
Cerish that freedom as a treasure
rare

Which many a blood-washed Gettysburg
has bought.
Let it depart through some new
slavish snare.
For glorious truth 'mid agony you
trod;
Thus let us strive, thou noble son of
God.

—The Public.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABO.

Thomas W. Lawson knows how to lambaste Wall Street in the vernacular, but as Thomas himself is "playing the game" it is well to read and admire his talk about "tunnelling out of hell with an ice-cream shovel" and let it go at that.

And so Mrs. Russell Sage has been playing fairly godmother in Texas. She is die, but do not imagine that she will die in any of the poorhouses to which her husband drove others in amassing his victims' wealth. Oh, no; she is careful not to give away even the annual income of her fortune, much less any of the principal. She just dribbles.

I was amused to read in the New York American the other day that the president of the Mozart Club (Mrs. Walferstein) objected to Mme. Alma Webster-Powell, the celebrated singer, because of the "queer people" she insisted upon introducing to the club—"Socialists, freaks and others."

Of course, there are Socialists and there are freaks, but I never knew that the two were necessarily classed together, any more than capitalists and freaks.

The courts as the guardians of capitalism, will not let you be decent to the workers if a judge can think up an excuse. Miss Gussie Pollack, manager of her dead father's stogie fac-

tory at Pittsburg, wanted to grant the demands of poor, underpaid girl strikers, but the executor of the estate, armed with the majesty of the law, said no.

Judge Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, recently promised to obey the federal incorporation law "if practicable," according to an interview. Well put, most august ruler. I hope your slaves in Congress will see to it that the proposed law shall be not only "practicable," but profitable.

The New York Sun affects to believe that it is "fortunate for England" that Mr. Keir Hardie, "with his extreme Socialistic notions, does not in any way represent the Labor party. And I suppose even the delivits of the House of Lords will smile a sickly smile as the copy of the Sun is handed around as a curiosity.

Oyes! Oyes! All good people of this Commonwealth! The Hon. Chestnut M. Dewey believes he can "persuade" the New York Legislature to give him another term at the Senatorial crib as the special figure head of the rotten corporations. Oyes! Oyes! What say you?

The New York Aldermen propose to tag cold storage food to show its age. Tag buying will become a new industry in that event.