

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

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

Fair today and Saturday; moderate temperature; light westerly winds.

445 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONES 2271-2272 WORTH.

Vol. 3—No. 91.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1910.

Price, Two Cents

SUGAR TRUST BOSS GIVES WAY

Manager Poole Apologizes to Strikers for Having Insulted Their Interpreter at Conference.

LONGSHOREMEN ALSO GO OUT

Company Offers Concessions, but Men Stand Firm for Their Newly Formed Union.

"Give us time and we will consider your demands," said Manager Poole of the American Sugar Refining Company, at a meeting of the strikers yesterday when he came around to apologize because spokesman had been told to leave the committee that served the demands upon the company.

A committee of fourteen strikers, headed by John J. Steffan and John W. Luthkowsky, the latter being a representative of the United Garment Workers of America, at 10 o'clock yesterday called on representatives of the firm to present the demands decided upon at their meeting on Wednesday night at Lithuanian Hall, 103 Grand street, Brooklyn.

The manager then refused to recognize Steffan, saying that he did not want to recognize the men's interpreter and that he wanted to talk with the men without any outsiders being present at the conference.

After Steffan had left they told Luthkowsky to leave the office because he was advising the men, and the manager explained to Luthkowsky that they had their own interpreter and that he could go.

Company Needs Help Badly.

The conference broke up without results. The company's plant being closed up and there being a boat stand in front of the building and being in great need of the help, the manager decided that he had better go over to the men and try to bring about some sort of a settlement.

Poole, accompanied by two more men, an hour after the committee left his office called at the strike headquarters, 103 Grand street, where the men had been holding a meeting and getting the report of the conference.

He asked for the floor, and apologized because he had sent their spokesman out of the office, and requested that the men give him time and he would consider their demands.

He said that he would agree to reinstate all the men discharged for failing to report on Easter Sunday, and that he also would agree to concede some other demands. Giving the men an hour for lunch. That is a question that troubled him very much, and he thought it over, and at last said that he would allow an hour for lunch for "all those possible," and from fifteen minutes to a half an hour to the rest.

After being told that the men would not make any more concessions, he asked that another committee be appointed and call on him at 3 o'clock today, when he would give them his answer in writing.

Soon after he left the headquarters a committee was appointed to call on the manager at 3 o'clock today, and it was instructed not to make any concessions, but to stand for their demands.

Trust Emissaries on the Job.

There were a number of men believed to be paid by the trust going around among the strikers yesterday trying to induce them to return to work, telling them that they would get all they wanted, but that they should not join the union which is being formed.

The 300 longshoremen yesterday left the plant, and struck in sympathy with the sugar refiners. This walk out makes it now a practical tie-up of the entire plant. The longshoremen decided to submit the following demands: That all those now receiving 35 cents an hour shall get 30 cents. That they be paid for the time they have to wait between one boat leaving and another coming in. At present the men have been working between the time one boat left and another came in, but they were not paid because they were not doing longshoremen's work, and they now demand that they be paid for that.

Cops Busy Helping the Bosses.

The policemen were again busy driving the strikers away from the factory and at the behest of one of the company's slaves manhandled the men and women that were around the shop.

"Drive them away; they don't belong here any more, g'wan; take 'em away," shouted one of the firm's boss' order, drove away everybody, their wives and children. They swung their clubs right and left without discriminating between men and women. The strikers were all orderly and peacefully left without giving the cops chance to lock them.

MYRA KELLY DIES

Depictor of East Side Types Expires in England—Wrote "Little Citizens."

Myra Kelly (Mrs. Allan McNaughton) is dead at Torquay, England, where she was staying with her husband. Mrs. McNaughton had been in poor health for some time.

Mrs. McNaughton was born in Dublin, Ireland, but was educated in New York. After teaching in the public schools she was a critic teacher in the Speyer School, Teachers' College of Columbia University, until her marriage in 1905. She was the daughter of Dr. James E. Kelly, the surgeon of this person.

Myra Kelly came into note very suddenly with a number of studies of East Side types, which were collected into a volume entitled "Little Citizens."

OPERA LOVERS NOT TO BE ROBBED AGAIN

Metropolitan Managers Fix Prices Above Which Speculators Must Not Go.

Metropolitan opera lovers will no longer be robbed by ticket speculators with the consent and connivance of the Metropolitan Opera House Company. At least not so much. The opera house management has decided to allow the speculators only 10 per cent over the regular price hereafter. If any person is compelled to pay more, and reports the outrage to the managers, the wicked ticket speculator who charged all the traffic would bear will be forever shut out.

The management admits the hand it has had in the business of the speculators. It states in an official announcement made yesterday that it has been in the habit of allowing the speculators who bought up the whole house or large portions of it, a wholesale rate, decidedly less than that given the music lover who is laying down his good money at the box office window.

But the speculators have wickedly taken advantage of the public when there was a popular number on at the big song factory. They have raised prices 25, 50 or 100 per cent, demanding just as much as they could force the buyer to pay. As they always get the first call on seats and buy up all the good ones, the public is forced to the sidewalk to get tickets for any opera for which there is a large public demand.

Now, the opera house management is going to protect the public. It has fixed a schedule, above which it begs music lovers not to pay. If the speculators do above these figures, they will be notified, and they will do the rest. Here is the schedule:

- Orchestra and orchestra circle chairs \$3.50
- Dress circle chairs \$2.50
- Balcony chairs, 1st, 2d and 3d rows 2.75
- Balcony chairs, other rows 2.50
- Family circle, 1st, 2d and 3d rows 1.65
- Family circle, other rows 1.10

So the above figures will hereafter be the official ones. Call readers who find themselves assessed more than \$3.50 per night to have their desires for music satisfied, will at once report the matter at the Metropolitan Opera House and have their grievance remedied.

WANT LAWYER OUSTED

Bar Association Cannot Stand for ex-Metropolitan General Counsel's Peculiar Legal Tactics.

The Bar Association has brought disbarment proceedings against Henry A. Robinson, who was general counsel for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for fifteen years until 1908, when the corporation was discontinued. It charges that he was guilty of gross unprofessional conduct, even corrupt in character. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court ordered a reference in the case yesterday.

The period covered by the complaint is from 1899 and 1902. The complaint specifies 117 vouchers which the grievance committee of the Bar Association believe represent expenditures in some cases corrupt.

Included in the list are items for taking three City Court Justices out to dinner, for which Robinson's assistant, Ambrose F. McCabe collected \$10.

For paying policemen for the list of real witnesses of accidents when they had turned in bogus lists at the station houses, and many other tricks of his trade.

BERRI BERRI IN SOUTH.

Eight Cases of Deadly Tropical Disease Among Convicts.

COLUMBIA, N. C., March 31.—Eight cases of berri beri, the deadly tropical disease, and the first reported to local doctors, were reported east of the Mississippi river, were found today among negro convicts in the convict camps near here.

PAID ALDRIDGE \$1,000—KENNEDY

But He Adds That Pay Went for "Services," Not for Campaign Expenses.

MORE ON BROWN AND SING SING

Assembly Ways and Means Committee Reports for Inquiry Into Insurance Corruption.

More light was thrown yesterday at the insurance hearing on prices current in Albany in 1901 for making things move in the right direction for those who happened to be interested in legislation that year. The bill that year of Senator Krum's exempting unearned premiums from taxation, it appears, interested the surety companies, as well as the fire insurance companies.

It was the bill about which it has been testified by Elijan R. Kennedy, who then was acting for the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, that Odell, then governor, first vetoed and then removed his veto, and on account of which Kennedy, acting for the board, expended \$10,000, giving \$5,000 to the Republican state committee and a thousand dollars to George A. J. Jones, the Republican boss of Monticello.

At yesterday's session Henry C. Wilcox, vice president of the American Surety Company and at that time its general solicitor, told of how he and a representative of the Fidelity and Casualty Company tried to get Senator John Ralnes and Assemblyman Meriton Lewis, Aldridge's man, who were then in charge of the bill in the two houses, to consent to have the bill include surety companies.

Hamilton Said He'd Fix It Up.

They failed and then sought Judge Andy Hamilton, who said he would fix it up. The bill went to Odell, who sent it back to the leaders with the instructions which they had told Judge Hamilton to procure for them.

So confident were the surety interests of Hamilton's ability in this line, so it appeared from Wilcox's testimony, that they did not send a single representative to the hearing that was held before the governor before he finally approved of the bill.

Hamilton's charge for this job was \$10,000. As usual there was a kick and Wilcox succeeded in raising \$6,500, which he paid Hamilton, thinking it was a compromise sum for all the companies interested. Hamilton insisted that \$1,000 more was due from Wilcox, but in the meantime, without Wilcox's knowledge, he demanded \$2,530 from the National Surety Company and got it.

He didn't get the \$1,000, but for two years he got Buckley was dunning him for it constantly. Hamilton writing him in one letter that "rather than have the matter fall after we have gone so far and made our promises, I would cut myself off," and Buckley in another letter, declaring as a gentle incentive that payment of the bill would help along a charity, St. Peter's Hospital, in this city.

More About "Willie's" \$21,400 Bill.

More testimony was brought out concerning Buckley's own bill of \$21,400 to the Travelers' Insurance Company for putting through a bill in 1907, showed that Buckley had rendered two bills at practically the same time, had received two checks in payment on the same day, and had had one of the checks for \$10,000 cashed for him immediately by the New York Life Insurance Company, around whose offices Buckley was known as "Willie."

As showing a resumption of activity on the part of Buckley in 1908, when Buckley said he wasn't in the business and wasn't registered as a lobbyist under the new law, there was produced a series of letters passing between President Joyce, of the National Surety Company, and Buckley, in which it appeared that the company wanted Buckley to procure an amendment to the motor vehicle law compelling automobile drivers to give bond for their appearance in accident cases, and an amendment to the code of criminal procedure making surety companies' bonds acceptable in accident cases in the court.

Kennedy's Memory Failed Him.

Although Buckley got his friend Grady at work, he wasn't successful, but wrote to President Joyce that the thing would be arranged the next year "provided it was attended to a little earlier." Although one letter told Buckley to send in his bill, no such bill has been found nor any record of payment to Buckley that year for his job. President Joyce is in California.

Superintendent Hetchiss said that if it appeared that Buckley got a payment, as the correspondence would seem to indicate, he would call it to the attention of the proper authorities. It is a crime now to act without being registered.

Elijah H. Kennedy couldn't recall the names of any more politicians that got

(Continued on page 2.)

WAR SCARE A BUGABOO

Jap Fleet Only Half as Strong as "Ours," Says Representative Padgett—Plea for Peace.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Japanese war scare is a bugaboo erected by hysteria to support the propaganda for naval enlargement, said Representative Padgett, ranking minority member of the naval committee to the house today.

"We could cut the American fleet in two and each half would be stronger than the Japanese fleet," he continued.

A plea for the limitation of armaments among the nations of the world was made by Representative Bennett to the house committee on naval affairs today. He has already introduced a resolution asking that the President consider the expediency of calling an international conference on the subject and it was in support of this measure that he appeared today.

HAFFEN THROWS UP HIS LATEST JOB

Mayor Gaynor's Letter to Justice Davis Makes Valiant Bronxite Back Water.

Louis F. Haffen resigned his job of commissioner in a street opening proceeding last night rather than cause any embarrassment to Justice Vernon M. Davis, who appointed him. Haffen, who had previously decided to fight, announced his change of mind after reading this letter, sent by Mayor Gaynor yesterday to Corporation Counsel Watson:

"If the cert does not substitute forthwith some one in place of Mr. Haffen on the commission, I think it will be our duty to lay the matter before both houses of the legislature, as they have under the Constitution the supervision of the conduct of judges and power to remove them.

To have such an appointment made after the effort which we have made to do away with the abuses and waste of the public funds in condemnation proceedings, by having honest and fit men appointed as commissioners therein, is discouraging to the last degree, and, in addition, is an affront to the governor of the state, who so recently removed him from office for official misconduct.

"We may as well have this matter out now, and once for all. Several of our judges here have been to see me here, and are most anxious to have these condemnation proceedings put on a proper footing, and that proper commissioners be appointed."

RAILROAD PILOTS AND MASTERS ON STRIKE

A strike of the pilots and masters on the tow boats of the Lehigh Valley, Baltimore and Western railroads, the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the boats of the Arbutus (company) wharf in Brooklyn went into effect at midnight last night.

The strike is called to enforce demands for a \$5 advance in wages, a Sunday off every week, and a week's vacation every year with pay. The original demands of the pilots, who, on these harbor craft, are also masters, was for a straight eight hour work day. The men are now working twelve hours a day.

Several conferences were held between the men and representatives of the companies involved and the eight hour day for this employment was agreed to be impracticable. The demands were then changed to those named. The strike affects the towboats of the companies named in the harbor and in the East and North rivers.

Some days ago the Pennsylvania railroad offered its masters and pilots a 6 per cent increase in wages and the offer was accepted. Yesterday the Erie made the same offer and it again was accepted. The New York Central, the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Brooklyn Eastern Terminal Company granted the same demands.

The strike will tie up a large amount of perishable freight and will cause considerable delay to shipping generally. The officers of the Masters' and Pilots' Association, which called the strike, said last night that the men would make every effort to preserve perishable freight and to prevent loss and injury to property.

There was a meeting of 500 deckhands and cooks on the tugboats last night at 85 South street to consider the question of a sympathetic strike. No decision was reached, and another meeting will be held today.

(Continued on page 2.)

OVER 200,000 MINERS STRIKE

Bosses' Failure to Renew Contracts With Wage Increase Makes Workers Down Tools.

UNION EXPECTS SPEEDY VICTORY

Practically Entire Central Coal Field Tied Up by Unionists' Decisive Action Yesterday.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 31.—At 6 o'clock tonight practically every miner of the 45,000 in the Pittsburgh district walked out of the mines, and at midnight not a wheel was turning.

The scale expired at midnight and owing to its not being renewed for the coming year the strike is on. While strike leaders declare that it will be a matter of but a few days until the scale granting the advance asked is signed there is bitter disappointment over it having been necessary to close the mines. Now that they have been closed, operators say they will not be in a hurry to open them. Nine big operators of the Pittsburgh district have signified their willingness to grant the raise asked by the miners, but they have also decided not to put the advance into effect until all other operators agree with them so their mines have been closed with the rest.

The operators are prepared for a long strike. Not in years have the mines run so full as in the past two months here, and coal is stocked up heavily at every available point. It comes out that the river interests have pooled issues with the rail and mines in this strike and great tons of coal supposed to be sent south on the river have been held up and will not be allowed to leave the Pittsburgh ports until the strike is over. Though most of the river coal was loaded to all pressing orders from the South these orders have been cancelled and the coal will be held.

The workmen, too, declare they are in better condition to handle a fight than ever before, that they have more money in the treasury, and that the operators are pressed with orders, and cannot afford a long strike.

Ohio Men Lay Down Picks.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 31.—According to President William Green of the Ohio Miners, 45,000 miners in sub-districts in Ohio will lay down their picks and quit work at midnight, as the present wage agreement expires at midnight, and the men cannot continue work without a wage agreement.

The next move, Green says, will be to invite the various associations of operators in Ohio to meet with representatives of the state organization of miners to sign the 5.55 per cent increase, as "in the case of those operators who sign the agreement the miners will be ordered back to work at once," said Green. "In case of the operators who do not do so their men will be required to hold out until this is done.

"I have information from the operators which leads me to believe that within a week or ten days every operator in Ohio will have signed this preliminary agreement. Then the sub-districts of miners and operators will make their own agreements on local questions, involving largely methods of work, which have the effect of increasing or decreasing the miners' working capacity."

Hoosier Workers Eager for Strike.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 31.—With the blowing of the whistles at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Indiana coal mines all the miners quit work, and announced to the mine bosses that they would not return tomorrow. Many of them removed their tools from the mines, and all of them carried away their working clothes which they usually leave in the mines over night.

In the Oakland City territory the miners were so eager to strike that they left the mines last night but complete suspension did not take place till this afternoon. Pumpmen, stable boys and a few men who have charge of the mine property, but are members of the union, will be permitted to remain at work, temporarily, at least.

The suspension finds the operators with a fair supply of coal on hand, owing to the warm weather this month, but in many of the manufacturing cities there is very little steam coal in the sheds. The railroads have coal to last a month at least, but manufacturers fear that they will begin to seize cars in transit, and thus force some of the factories to close.

There was no disorder at any of the mines today, and many of the miners went to the offices and voluntarily told the managers that they were sorry that the suspension had been ordered. The Indiana miners and mine owners will hold a conference at Terre Haute next week, and a settlement may be reached.

Wolverines Also in Line.

BAY CITY, Mich., March 31.—Michigan miners numbering 3,600 men quit work tonight pending a settlement.

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\$1,000 FOR ARREST

Negro Was Imprisoned on False Charges Made by Brady, the "Brass King."

A jury in Justice McCall's part of the Supreme Court yesterday gave a verdict for \$1,000 in favor of George W. Griffin, a Pullman porter, who had sued Daniel M. Brady, the "Brass King," for \$10,000 damages for false arrest. Brady had mistakenly charged the porter with theft.

At the first trial Justice Dugro set aside a verdict of \$2,500 on the ground that it was excessive, the judge holding that a negro could not be considered to have suffered the same damages by reason of false imprisonment as a white man.

A new trial was ordered and, in his charge to the jury yesterday, Justice McCall took issue with Justice Dugro.

REFUSE TO INDICT BUILDING BOSSES

Rozalsky Denies February Grand Jury's Application for Dismissal, Saying They Defied Him.

Judge Rozalsky yesterday denied the application for dismissal of the February grand jury that has been held over to investigate the charge of conspiracy brought by the Enterprise Steamfitters' Union against the Building Trades Employers' Association. In denying the application of the jurors, Rozalsky delivered a rather severe lecture, declaring that the facts were all for an indictment of the building trades men, which indictment he had practically ordered on March 21, last.

The refusal of the grand jury to indict shocked the judge and sent a ripple of excitement through the Criminal Court building, where such a proceeding is without precedent as far as old time "building" men run.

In addition to that, a member of the jury came right back at the judge. A new witness had been examined, he said, and that new witness testified that the Enterprise steamfitters could go back to work whenever they wanted. Judge Rozalsky replied that that wasn't the question at issue.

The statement of conceded facts on which Judge Rozalsky charged the jury to indict, set forth that the Building Trades Employers' Association had restrained the Master Steamfitters' Association of the Enterprise Association. The Enterprise men had been on strike.

The conceded facts were gathered by District Attorney Whitman and Assistant District Attorney De Ford. This is what Judge Rozalsky said in refusing to discharge the jury:

"The District Attorney some time ago presented to the court a brief setting forth facts, evidence of which was presented to you. All the salient facts were conceded. The question was: Did the evidence spell out a violation of law? I gave careful consideration to the matter, and came to the conclusion that the evidence showed that a crime had been committed, and I directed you to file an indictment. Since then a great jurist, Justice Fitzgerald, of the Supreme Court, a man who has served both as a judge and a prosecutor with great distinction, has rendered a decision sustaining the opinion I gave."

JAILS CLEVER BEGGAR

Judge Duvel Sends "Prince" Foster to Penitentiary—Failed to Support Family.

William Foster, known to the police as the "Prince of Begging Letter Writers," was sentenced yesterday by Justice Duvel to three months in the penitentiary for failing to provide for his insane wife and six children.

Foster was wheeled hundreds of dollars out of credulous men by his ability to work upon their sympathies. Foster was arrested early in December for deserting his family. The children were committed to the House of Industry and Mrs. Foster was sent to an asylum. Two nurses Foster had hired to care for his children testified that he had brought them from Massachusetts several months before, but that he had never paid them their wages.

Foster was sent to the Tombs and remained until January 15, when he was released upon promise to give his family \$6 a week. This agreement he ignored, and Agent Watson of the Gerry Society arrested him last week.

INDEPENDENT'S EXHIBIT.

American Artists Will Give Private View of Work to Friends.

An exhibition of independent artists will be held in the galleries, 29-31 West 54th street, this evening from 8 to 10 o'clock.

HOLD MEETING OF PROTEST

Hillquit, Lee and Others Give Speeches Against Wainwright "Compensation" Bill.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Cooper Union Audience Demands Compensation for Those Injured While at Work.

Many earnest men and women were present at a meeting of the Joint Labor Conference on workers' compensation at Cooper Union last night to protest against the bill reported to the state legislature by the Wainwright commission.

Speeches were made by Morris Hillquit and Algernon Lee of the Socialist party; James H. Hatch, president of the Central Federated Union, and James Boyle, secretary Brooklyn Central Labor Union.

James L. Gernon, of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, presided. Professor Henry R. Seager and Miss Estel Eastman, who are members of the Wainwright commission, and were expected to address the meeting, failed to appear.

Morris Hillquit said, in part: "Today the workman at the evening machine has regular movements to make. They are repeated thousands of times. At a moment when he misses by a second half second and falls to render aid in time it may be lost, and then that learned judge on the bench remarks that this man has not been careful, that he should have been careful, that he should have been careful, that he should have been careful."

"There is a man who has the right of first contract. If he is injured he is allowed because he was in the chain of his employment. In his case a workman walking into a factory, and the boss to permit him to inspect the machinery and the efficiency of the many employes and they saying that he 'will take the job.'"

Hillquit next pointed out the injustices the workman must meet in suing for compensation. He said that there are long waits, then the employer can appeal to higher courts, and finally, the lawyer gets half of the sum which the worker has accumulated enough to win his case. Hillquit next brought up many objections to the compensation bill proposed by the Wainwright commission.

U. S. Bohland All Civilized Nations.

Algernon Lee said in part: "This is not a civilized country. In the world except the United States, that have within the last generation adopted legislation of a more or less progressive character to protect the worker from occupational accidents."

"To the shame of the United States and, I am tempted to say, to the shame of the working class, there has been no just legislation providing compensation in case of injury."

After Lee had spoken John Martin, who was seated in the audience, rose and demanded the floor "to present the other side of the case." He said that accidents often happen, which no one is to blame, "they only be laid at the hand of God."

He also said that the workman should not oppose the bill offered by the Wainwright commission, as "a loaf is better than none." Hillquit replied to Martin, and, among other things, said that the workers were willing to take a half loaf of bread when they could get none, but under no circumstances would they accept a stone.

Martin also said that to have made the proposed bill better than it is would have made it unconstitutional. The resolution protesting against the Wainwright bill was read by Lee and passed unanimously. It reads as follows:

Bill Falls Far Short.

"The bill as reported by the commission is utterly unsatisfactory to the working people, and cannot be regarded even as a first step toward just and adequate legislation.

The objects of every true workman's compensation act are to provide compensation to all workers injured in the course of their employment, without regard to the cause of the injury; to ensure a speedy adjustment of claims to compensation, and to secure the payment of such compensation. The proposed bill effects none of these objects.

bill seeks to justify the principle of compensation only by the especially dangerous character of certain occupations, the courts would in all likelihood still further limit its scope by deciding some of the occupations therein enumerated not to be especially dangerous.

It does not materially facilitate the recovery of compensation to workers injured or to the families of workers killed in the course of their employment, but leaves them to virtually the same slow, expensive, vexatious and uncertain processes of litigation which now prevail.

It makes no effort to insure the payment of compensation when death occurs.

It limits the amount of compensation to be paid an injured workman during the period of his disability to not more than one-half of his former wages and not more in any case than \$10 a week, notwithstanding the actual economic loss to the injured workman in such case amounts to the whole of his wages, plus the cost of medical and other care during his disability.

It provides that all compensation for disability shall cease at the end of eight years, at most, even though the injured workman may remain disabled from work during the whole remainder of his life.

It establishes no minimum of compensation to the dependents of any workman killed in the course of his employment; but on the other hand it limits such compensation within a maximum equal to less than four years' wages and not more in any case than \$3,000, regardless of the actual economic loss inflicted upon such dependents by the death of their breadwinner.

It forces upon the injured workman or the dependents of the workman killed, the option of proceeding either under the proposed law or under the existing law of employers' liability, and provides that all action under the one shall be barred by the commencing of action under the other, and vice versa.

While this bill claims to facilitate somewhat the recovery of compensation to the dependents of workmen killed in the course of their employment, but on the other hand it limits such compensation within a maximum equal to less than four years' wages and not more in any case than \$3,000, regardless of the actual economic loss inflicted upon such dependents by the death of their breadwinner.

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In conclusion, the conference calls upon all labor organizations in the state of New York, and upon all workmen and all friends of justice, to join with it in conducting an energetic and persistent campaign for the enactment of a genuine workmen's compensation law, upon the lines of the brief previously submitted by the Joint Labor Conference to the Wainwright commission. The object in view is one that concerns the welfare and the very lives of vast numbers of working people. Our cause is just, and we have confidence in the ability of the working class to carry the fight through to victory.

There were three boats waiting at the foot of South Fourth street to be loaded yesterday, but there was not a pound of sugar to be sent out. Instead of the fifteen sugar samplers there was only one on duty and there was not enough work for him.

The United States custom sugar samplers were sitting at their office on Wythe avenue and Third street and smoked cigars and rested, hoping that the strike would continue a few more days, so that they could have a few days of rest after the long term they worked without an intermission—that is, since 1907, the time of the last strike.

Socialists Aid Strikers.—The Polish Socialists have taken up the fight of the strikers and are on the job with them, advising them and delivering addresses.

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Senator Benn Conger did not go to New York today to consult with his attorney, James W. Osborn, but will fight it out. It is stated by Osborn that only the crooks in the senate want to see him ousted because he has committed the only crime known to a crook. He "snitched." In other words he told of his crooked dealings with one of their number.

OVER 200,000 MINERS STRIKE (Continued from page 1.)

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N. J. SENATE PASSES CHILD LABOR BILL

Despite Opposition of Glass Manufacturers Age Limit for Night Work Will Be Raised.

TRENTON, N. J., March 31.—After a fight which has been waged at every session of the legislature since 1904, the senate passed tonight in amended form, Assemblyman Ottwell's bill prohibiting the employment of minors under sixteen in manufacturing establishments at night.

Under the senate amendment the present minimum age of fourteen will be raised to fifteen on July 1 next, and a year later to sixteen. The final vote was unanimously for the bill, although in the preliminary voting the most of the South Jersey senators stoutly opposed raising the limit.

The adoption of the bill in the senate came after a protracted caucus by the Republican members. When it was announced at the conference that the bill was to be made a caucus measure, Senator John D. Prince, of Passaic, left the room. He gave as a reason that he was pledged to vote for the sixteen year old limit and would not be bound to the contrary by caucus action.

The remaining Republican senators then thrashed out the subject with the representatives from the glass making districts which have successfully opposed similar legislation during the past six years. Notwithstanding their protests, the compromise was finally agreed to by a majority of the conferees.

The passage of the bill in the Senate was marked by several heated arguments on both sides of the House. Senator Fielder, of Hudson, charged the Republicans openly with having made the bill a caucus measure and said that the party was yielding to certain manufacturing interests in the face of a public demand for the legislation under consideration. He adverted to the fact that year after year the House had passed such a measure, but it had always been stilled in the Senate committee on Labor and Industries. He reminded the Republicans that only two days ago they had voted to amend Senator Plummer's bill by raising the age to sixteen, and inquired what had caused the sudden change in their attitude. Senator Prince disclaimed any lack of allegiance to his party, saying he had not been at the conference, but if it had been agreed to raise the limit by degrees instead of at once he was willing to stand by that action. He described the destructive influence of night work on the young.

Owen P. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, which had headquarters in New York, spent the day in Trenton furthering the advancement of the bill. The compromise measure will be passed by the Senate without serious question.

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JOHN MITCHELL IS WORKING FOR PEACE

Former Union Leader Conferring in Philadelphia—Strikebreakers Held for Murder.

(Special to The Call.) PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—John Mitchell has entered into the street car strike situation and is negotiating for a settlement. He is holding conferences with "Boss Jim" McNichol and other politicians, and is working hard as a representative of the American Civic Federation to secure a compromise basis upon which the street car men will be willing to quit striking and save the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company from bankruptcy.

The company is in desperate straits. It admits that all efforts to man the cars with undesirable have been failures. Not half the normal number of cars are in operation and not half the normal number of passengers are riding in these. The company is losing thousands of dollars a day, and its financial condition does not permit of this drain. It wants to quit.

So Mitchell and the Civic Federation are holding conferences with President Kruger and Director Clay and flirting olive branches in the faces of the strikers, and it is claimed the settlement of the difficulty is on its way. The publicity department of the traction trust is giving out all the information. It is to the effect that the company knows of no change in the situation at the present time.

The men are still firm, and their wives, daughters and sympathizers are preparing for the big parade Saturday afternoon. Director Clay has announced that he will not permit the parade, but the women say they will march anyhow.

After the incompetents. Coroner Ford today held Charles McNamara, Frank Wilson and John J. Gaffney, three New York strikebreakers, who were brought here to help break the strike, for the killing of Leo Kimmelman, who was run over by a car driven by them March 21.

The men were committed to jail without bail, and Coroner Ford said: "I do not propose to permit inexperienced and incompetent men to be brought here to man street cars, kill citizens of Philadelphia and get away with it on the ground of accident. There have been so many killings of this nature it is time to call a halt, and in the future I shall hold any of these people for murder who are thus brought before me."

In spite of all this the strike is far from being settled. The company is stubborn and the men are determined. The company, with its Mayor Reburn, Director Clay, newspapers, strike breakers and scabs, is only able to man 800 cars, according to a careful canvass by the union pickets. The normal number is 2,200 cars. It is losing thousands of dollars daily. The fares that are collected by the scabs are not turned in. It is in need of trained motormen. The list of accidents every day has grown so rapidly that the officials are alarmed.

On the other hand the men had but few desertions, if any. They are being supported by the organized labor of Philadelphia and of the entire country.

Women Defy Police Here in Philadelphia, besides supporting the car men financially, the workers have boycotted the cars. In Kensington the workmen of the district, not a soul is seen on the cars. Two lines, the Second and Third streets, have not been in operation since the beginning of the strike.

The fight is not only carried on by the men, but also by their wives, mothers and sisters. The women are taking an active part in the struggle. They have organized in different barn organizations, so as to acquaint the public with the facts of the strike. Miss Luella Twining, who has been elected president of the central organization, says:

"The parade that is scheduled to take place on Saturday at 3 P. M. will be held despite Director Clay or anyone else. The women will be in line at Broad and Huntington streets at the appointed time and will march down Broad street to the city hall. We will carry banners asking the public to help the men."

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ALDYS' ATTORNEY IS TO GO ON THE GRILL

Senate Doesn't Like His Remarks and Wants to Call Him Up for Contempt of Court.

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PAID ALDRIDGE \$1,000—KENNEDY

(Continued from page 1.) money from him in 1901, but that \$1,000 that he gave Aldridge he gave to him personally and not for any campaign fund. It was for services, and he thought Aldridge thoroughly understood that.

Edward E. Clapp, of Albany, the first witness called yesterday, testified that it was Edward A. Brown, the former purchasing agent at Sing Sing, that George E. Seward, the president of that company, met at the time of the "Tim Sullivan incident," and that the meeting was brought about by Warden Brown, a brother-in-law of Clapp. Clapp said that he went up to the prison to see what could be done about the bill curtailing the powers of the company, and that the warden had advised him to see Edward A. Brown, and that Edward A. Brown was the man Sears did see.

Warden Brown Coming to Testify. Edward A. Brown said last night in Middletown that let him sit out, and that it is now up to Warden Brown to clear the matter. Warden Brown is said to be at Lynchburg, Va. He is expected to arrive in New York within a few days to tell what he knows about the alleged demand for \$10,000 for the purpose of killing the "strike" bill.

Stewart Browne, of 170 Broadway, was put on the stand for a minute yesterday, while a letter was read from him to the superintendent declaring that Buckley's loan from the International Banking and Trust Company, in which the name of Justice McCall has been mentioned, was perfectly legitimate. Browne was organizer and first president of that company. Hotchkiss said that he intended to examine Browne after his assistants had got through making their examinations of certain trust companies that figured, and told him to appear at 11 o'clock this morning, to which time the hearing was adjourned.

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WALTER'S LAWYER WINS MORE TIME

Another Day Before Client Must Plead After Sharp Discussion With the Court.

STATE READY TO GO TO TRIAL

Prisoner Much More Chipper Than in Coroner's Court—Must Enter Plea Today.

Albert Walter, charged with the murder of Ruth Wheeler, last Thursday, was called to plead in Judge Mulqueen's Court yesterday morning, but on the demand of his attorney a postponement was secured for twenty-four hours. He will be called again this morning.

It was the first move his attorney, Walter D. Scott, of 11 Broadway, had made to impede the movement of the law's machinery, which has been pressed to send the young man to the electric chair. The postponement of such a day was only secured after a sharp colloquy between Scott and Judge Mulqueen and the lawyer demanded his right and that of the prisoner before it was granted.

In the haste the police and district attorney's office is making to hurry the youth to death for the heinous crime of last Thursday, no copy of the indictment found against Walter yesterday by the grand jury, had been served on Scott. He was able to tell Judge Mulqueen that he was completely officially ignorant of what his client was charged with.

"There is no occasion for delay," said the Judge.

"The state asks no delay," said Assistant District Attorney Moss. "We are ready to go on with the case."

"But I haven't even seen the indictment," persisted Scott.

"It is a very simple indictment," said Judge Mulqueen. "It charges murder in the first degree. Any lawyer of ordinary intelligence could make up his mind how to plead in ten minutes."

Scott insisted that he must have a copy of the indictment and insisted that his client be granted the rights guaranteed him by law. "I have had but two short conversations with him," said Scott, "and have not had time for a consultation with him. I have been very busy with another case and have not had time to decide anything regarding this one. His man's life is at stake here. He is entitled to every consideration, regardless of his guilt or innocence. I have ten days' time in which to consult with him and outline a plan of defense."

Judge Mulqueen ended the colloquy by announcing that he would allow Scott until this morning to plead. Today it is intended to call the youth for trial, but Scott says he will not be tried. He says that he is going to demand a reasonable stay to allow him time to prepare his case. The fact that the District Attorney has made greater speed with this case than he was ever known to do before makes no difference to him. He insists that his client shall not be deprived of his legal rights.

There is much discussion as to how Scott was brought into the case. It was reported that Mrs. John Murray Mitchell, of Tusledo, learning the boy's father refused to have anything to do with him in his trouble, had employed the attorney to defend him. This Mrs. Mitchell denies.

It is generally believed that Scott will ask a commission in lunacy for the boy, but there is a rumor that he will endeavor to prove that Walter was the tool of another man, who used him to write the postal card and notice Ruth Wheeler to the Walter flat in East 75th street. This man, it is said, was in the flat when the child called there. He assaulted and murdered her and made his escape, leaving the Walter boy to face the trouble that arose so quickly.

Prisoner in Easy Mind.

The police are not disturbed over this ingenious defense and are prepared to prove beyond a doubt that no person had a hand in the child's death except Walter.

There was a great crowd in the courtroom when Walter was called to plead yesterday. Long before the prisoner was brought over from the Tombs the courtroom was filled, every seat and standing room being taken. Outside, in the corridors, a crowd packed in by hundreds until the officers of the court finally convinced the late comers that no more could get into the courtroom and forced them to leave the building.

The prisoner looked much better than on the day before. His clothes had been neatly pressed, he wore a collar and tie and his hair was neatly brushed. He looked decidedly improved, different from the slinking, ill-temper, tousled looking wretch who trembled in the coroner's court the day before.

He was quite chipper yesterday, but refused to talk or discuss his case, either with the police or newspaper men. He was willing to talk about his personal appearance and secure opinions of those about him as to the parting of his hair, the set of his collar, the crease of his trousers, the crease of his trousers, the crease of his trousers, the crease of his trousers.

But the criminal importance to him of the crime with which he is charged is a taboed subject. He simply says he is not guilty and that he will prove his innocence at the right time.

AFTER ARMOUR NOW

Garven Files Requisition for Extradition—Hopes to Get Swift and Morris, Also.

Requisition papers for the extradition of J. Ogden Armour, one of the three beef packers who were recently indicted by the Hudson county grand jury for conspiracy, were filed with Governor Fort at Trenton yesterday by Prosecutor Garven, of Hudson county. Requisition papers were several days ago filed with the governor for the extradition of Louis F. Swift and Edward Morris.

It is understood that before Governor Fort will sign the papers he will hear argument by counsel for the indicted packers, showing that the three men were not in New Jersey at the time the indictments were found against them.

Prosecutor Garven said that he believed that he would be able to defeat the plea of the three indicted men that they were not in New Jersey.

SIX KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

WILBURTON, OKLA., March 31.—An explosion in mine No. 2 of the Great Western Coal and Coke Company here today killed six men.

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE WORK TO GO ON

City Club Decides to Honor Charles Sprague Smith's Memory by Continuing His Labors.

The work of the People's Institute, the creation of the late Professor Charles Sprague Smith, is to go on as nearly as possible along the lines laid out for the institute by its founder. At a meeting of the trustees at the City Club yesterday morning, it was decided that the continuance of this work was the best monument that could be erected to his memory. Smith's friends, therefore, will attempt to carry out his plans as a memorial to him.

The trustees present at the meeting were the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, Dr. George W. Knox, of the Union Theological Seminary; Francis R. Masters, J. Aspinwall Hodge, Seth Sprague Terry, and V. Everett Macy. This resolution was adopted:

"Out of respect to the memory of Professor Charles Sprague Smith it is resolved that no public meetings be held in Cooper Union this week under the auspices of the People's Institute. On the evening of Sunday, April 3, a musical program will be given, Mr. Howard Maxwell, of the board of trustees, presiding. All the other regular activities of the institute will be continued as usual."

It is also decided to hold a memorial service in Cooper Union on May 1. The committee to which this meeting has been intrusted, is composed of Dr. Slicer, chairman; Dr. Knox, Terry, and Howard Mansfield.

In all probability a successor to Professor Smith will not be selected until the regular meeting of the board of trustees in October. Meanwhile the institute will have as its acting head, Lester F. Scott, the secretary of the board of trustees.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 31.—Funeral services for Charles Sprague Smith, director of the People's Institute of New York, who died here early yesterday morning, were held at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the home of his brother-in-law, Charles B. Cole, 371 Upper Mountain avenue. They were conducted by the Rev. Henry E. Jackson, pastor of the Christian Episcopal Church. The body will lie in a Montclair mortuary until the arrival of Mrs. Smith and her daughter from Europe.

SUIT CASE GENERAL STRIKE IS A WINNER

There is great enthusiasm among the striking suit and traveling bag makers over the great success of the general strike.

Not a single bag-maker went to work yesterday and all the shops were at a standstill. Those who have not as yet belonged to the union called at the headquarters and enrolled.

Before the headquarters opened yesterday morning there were twelve employers waiting for settlements, but they were disappointed when they learned that the union was not yet ready to settle as the executive committee had not outlined its plan. It is expected that settlements will begin today.

The unions that are conducting the general strike have been gaining new members since the movement for the general walkout was started. Two hundred have joined the Independent Suit Case Makers' Union, and seventy-five have enrolled in the United Bag Makers' Union.

There is a rumor that there will be a break in the employers' association today as they have been fighting among themselves since the men walked out, and they blame each other for the trouble and the general tie-up.

Pickets were stationed at all the shops yesterday. In order that the picketing be systematically done the strike committee at its meeting yesterday decided to send out inspectors on bicycles to tour the districts where the struck shops are located and see to it that the pickets are at their places.

There are now over 800 men out, tying up thirty shops.

The strikers held a mass meeting at their strike headquarters, Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street. Addresses were made by B. Weinstein, Max Kazimirsky, A. Miller, Saul Metz, Max Pine and George Glading. All the speeches were received with great enthusiasm.

TRAMPER FALLS DEAD.

TRENTON, N. J., March 31.—While walking from Reservoir to this place today, George E. Page, who lived in the former place, died suddenly. Heart failure was probably the cause.

Spring Clothing

—AT—

MARCUS BROS.

For clothing of superior quality, come to us. It will cost you less.

Why not get the best for the least amount of money?

Our \$12, \$14, \$16 and \$18 Suits and Overcoats cannot be equalled elsewhere for the price.

MARCUS BROS.

121-123 CANAL STREET
Corner Chrystie St. New York City.

OUT OF WORK; HE COMMITS SUICIDE

While awakening the guests of the Mills Hotel in Bleecker street yesterday morning Michael Donnelly found the dead body of an unknown middle-aged man who had committed suicide during the night.

There was nothing about the man's person to enable the police to identify him. What must have been a tattoo mark on the suicide's left arm was disfigured by the free use of a jack-knife, which was later used to slash his throat.

The suicide was removed to the morgue, from which place he will be buried in Potter's field today unless friends show up.

A note was left pinned to the pillow in which the suicide said that he was sick of his vain search for work, that he was tired of slow starvation and that death was necessary as a relief from misery.

PULP MILL CLOSED

Paper Trust Shuts Down Scab Operated Plant at Franklin, N. H. Strikebreakers Transferred.

FRANKLIN, N. H., March 31.—Acting on instructions from the New York headquarters of the company, one of the pulp mills at the local plant of the International Paper Company, where the Union Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers are on strike, today was boarded up and its operation apparently abandoned.

Thirty-five strikebreakers who have been working here have been sent to other plants of the company, many going to Ticonderoga, N. Y. One paper mill and two pulp mills out of a total of six mills are in operation here.

POWELL TRIAL BEGINS.

North Carolinian Who Shot Prominent Officials Will Plead Insanity.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 31.—E. E. Powell, who on March 4 killed Police Chief Dunn and seriously shot State Representative Paul Kitchen and State Senator Travis, was today placed on trial for his life at Halifax Court.

The case is expected to consume a week. Two hundred veniremen have been summoned to get a jury. The defense will plead insanity. Owing to the prominence of the men involved the entire state is manifesting interest in the trial. Paul Kitchen is a brother of Governor Kitchen and Representative Claude Kitchen.

200 VICTIMS OF TRAIN WRECK.

MULHEIM - AM - RHEIN, Germany, March 31.—It appears today that upward of two hundred persons received more or less serious injuries when the steamer Express ran down and wrecked a military train bound for Strassburg yesterday. There was one death during the night, making the total dead twenty-two, and six others were said to be dying. The victims were soldiers.

MAY FREE TWO JAPS.

MANILA, March 31.—A local firm of lawyers today obtained a writ of habeas corpus from the Supreme Court directing the military authorities to produce in court at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning the two Japanese who were arrested in connection with an alleged plot to secure plans of the fortifications at Corregidor, Cavite, through the purchase of photographs from an American soldier.

DRAPER AGAIN COMMISSIONER.

ALBANY, March 31.—The State Board of Regents today reappointed State Commissioner of Education Andrew S. Draper for a term of six years. The board was unanimous in its choice.

DENTISTS—Brooklyn.

DR. A. RITT

DENTIST
1621 Pitkin Ave., corner Hopkins, Brooklyn, N. Y.

50 per cent. saved on your dentist bill by having your teeth attended in the larger dental concern in the world.

LOWEST FEE—BEST SERVICES.

All work guaranteed. The price for 22-carat crown and bridge work is \$3.00 only—not higher.

Paris Dental Parlor Co., Inc.

Uptown Office, 1815 Madison Ave., Cor. 118th St.
Downtown Office, 80 Delancey St., Cor. Orchard St.
Brooklyn Office, 715 B'way, Near Flushing Ave. "L" Station.

More offices will be opened shortly in all parts of city.

GIRL CALLS STRIKE OF 1,100 NEGROES

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 31.—Hazel Spaulding, a white girl, today succeeded in calling a strike of 1,100 negroes employed as stemmers by the American Tobacco Company. The young woman, known as "The Girl in Blue" succeeded in slipping past the company's guards into the plant, shouting: "Strike for your rights and follow me."

In an instant the hundreds of negroes left their work and rushed pell-mell after her, later joining the 400 white girls strikers who had previously gone out at another plant of the company. Earlier in the day a crowd of girl strikers and their sympathizers surrounded the plant in an effort to get others to strike, but the police prevented them.

P. O. BENEFIT TODAY

Employees' Mutual Aid Association Holds Annual Entertainment at Grand Central Palace.

Today and tonight behold the annual entertainment and reception of the Postal Employees' Mutual Aid Association. The affair is held in the Grand Central Palace, Lexington avenue, 43d and 44th streets. For several days posters all over town have been telling about it.

There's to be an afternoon vaudeville performance, commencing at 1:30 o'clock. The evening vaudeville show commences at 8 o'clock. After the show comes the reception. The vaudeville performers are first class ones, engaged from one of the biggest booking offices in the country. Edward M. Morgan, postmaster, will preside at the reception.

The proceeds of the entertainment go to the postal men's benefit fund.

LIGHTHOUSE MEN DROWNED.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 31.—Word was received here yesterday that John Currie, first assistant keeper of the Elred Rock Light Station in southeastern Alaska, and Second Assistant Keeper John Slander of the same station, were drowned March 26, while attempting to go ashore in a small boat.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST.

When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined, and if glasses are necessary, have them made at

DR. B. L. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE,
203 East Broadway,
Tel. 2365 Orchard.

\$1 GLASSES \$1

New Eyes Examined and treated by **DR. L. H. KRAMER,**
From The Postpaid Opt. Co.,
Opp. State Bank, 379 Canal St.

DENTISTS—Manhattan and Bronx.

Established 1868.

DR. JOHN MUTH

61 SECOND AVENUE
Between 3d and 4th Sts.

DENTIST

Reasonable and reliable; ask about my work. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Estimates cheerfully given.

OFFICE HOURS—Daily from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sunday from 1:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

Dr. A. Carr SURGEON DENTIST.
Special Liberal Prices for Comrades
123 E. 84th St. Tel. 2967-Lenox.

DR. PH. LEWIN Surgeon Dentist
630 Brook Ave., Cor. 149th St. Bronx.

DR. A. GORDON SURGEON DENTIST
485 E. 173d St. Cor. Washington Ave., Bronx.

MCCAFFERTY GOES OUT

Captain John H. Russell Becomes Inspector of Detectives; O'Reilly Is Reduced and Galvin Transferred.

The long rumored and many times denied dethronement of Inspector F. McCafferty from the Detective Bureau took place yesterday.

McCafferty will go to the 11th inspection district, with headquarters on Snyder avenue, Flatbush.

Captain John H. Russell, of the 5th street station, replaces McCafferty as head of the Detective Bureau.

Captain Russell will take the rank of inspector. He was formerly borough inspector of Brooklyn in the McClellan regime and is one of the men whose head McClellan demanded from Commissioner Bingham because of the Duffy case. After Bingham's removal Russell was reduced to be a captain and sent to Highbridge.

The other changes announced by Commissioner Baker include the demotion of Inspector Miles O'Reilly to the rank of captain and his removal from the 11th inspection district (McCafferty's new command), to the Prospect Park station.

Captain Michael Galvin is transferred from the Elizabeth street station to take command of the Coney Island precinct.

PITTSBURG GRAFTERS GET WEAK-KNEED

Threats of Long Jail Terms Cause More Councilmen to Confess to Grand Jury.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 31.—P. R. Kearns, indicted councilman, today created a scene in court by declining to testify before the grand jury with reference to what he knew of bribes being given councilmen.

He was placed under arrest, and when brought before Judge B. E. Frazer, said he might incriminate himself giving testimony before the grand jury. Judge Frazer ordered Kearns committed to jail for contempt of court, but Kearns weakened at the signs of jail and went before the grand jury.

President William Brand of the common council, who was hurried to Riverside penitentiary some days ago when he would not tell all he knew before the grand jury, also weakened at the thought of twenty years in prison, and at his own request was today brought from the penitentiary, and spent several hours before the grand jury.

Brand's testimony will likely be the most successful yet secured, as he is known to have all information regarding the bribes "higher up." Six more councilmen appeared today before the court and confessed that they had accepted bribes while members of council.

Councilman John Klein, now in prison, is being boycotted by other councilmen, who are conveying information that they don't want to associate with a "squealer."

NEW ITALIAN CABINET.

ROME, March 31.—The new cabinet formed by Signor Luzzati is announced today as follows: Premier and minister of interior, Luigi Luzzati; minister of justice, Fani; foreign affairs, Marquis A. di San Giuliano; treasury, Francesco Tedesco; finance, Facta; war, General Spingardi; marine, Admiral Leonardi; public instruction, Credaro; public works, Sacchi; agriculture, Rainieri; ports and telegraphs, Ciuffelli.

COMPERS' ATTACK PRICKS TRUST'S HIDE

Hoesier Manufacturers Preparing to Defend U. S. Steel Corporation Before Governor Marshall.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 31.—Manufacturers of this city are preparing to contradict the statements made before the governor yesterday, by Samuel Gompers, in relation to conditions of peonage at Gary and think they will be able to demonstrate that the whole thing "is concocted to break-down the open shop policy of the United States Steel Corporation."

Manufacturers said today that the American Federation of Labor recently declared war on the Steel Corporation because it refused to employ non-union men, and the fight against alleged peonage at Gary and the stories about the abuses to which the employees of the steel mills are subjected are a part of the plan to force the steel corporation to employ union men.

Manager Allen, of the Manufacturers' Employment Bureau in this city, said that there is no doubt that Gompers is aiming a blow at the open shop policy of the manufacturers, and that steps would be taken by the latter to show the governor the real animus of Gompers' attack. He said it was not true that women were assaulted by strikebreakers at the tin plate mill at Elwood, but, on the other hand, women headed the mobs of strikers that insulted and attacked the workmen, and two of these women were arrested and fined in a justice's court.

Manager Allen said that no word of complaint had ever come from the employees at Gary, and he is satisfied that there is no reason for any investigation on the part of the governor, though the Steel Corporation would no doubt welcome it.

LONG ISLANDERS CELEBRATE.

Make Merry on the 20th Anniversary of the W. S. and D. B. Society.

The twentieth anniversary of the Long Island City Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society was celebrated a few nights ago at Hettinger's Hall, 453 Broadway. A splendid program was arranged by the committee in charge, and all went home happy in the thought that they had been fortunate enough to attend the affair.

Those who were active in making the celebration the grand success it was are: C. Renkittz, F. Marx, Gustav Meinecke, H. Uhl, W. Yerkel, G. Herald, O. Weber, Y. Mayer, M. Braun, B. Preifer, W. Krueger, H. Siemus, F. Meisner, E. Miller, P. Warkamuth and H. Michael.

ALBERT ROSEN'S MARKET

3285 Fulton St. Brooklyn
Cor. Euclid Ave. Tel. 2888 East M. Y.

For Saturday

Sirloin Roast of Young Native Cattle, any size or any cut,
14 1/2c per lb.
10 1/2c per lb.

Roasting Beef 10 1/2c per lb.
Live Codfish or large Flounders 4 1/2c per lb.
Roasting Milk White Veal, 12 1/2c per lb.
Roasting Lamb 10 1/2c per lb.

UNION KNOWN AT

L. CARR

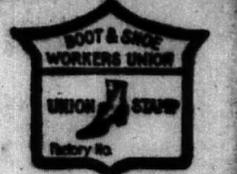
38 Ave. B. New York
A complete line of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Shoes.
THE ROYAL SHOE FOR MEN, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00 a pair.

Union Shoe Co.

52 Avenue B, cor. 4th Street
A COMPLETE LINE OF Spring and Summer Styles
Remember all our Ladies' and Gents' Shoes bear the Union Label.

UNION LABEL.

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



NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES

Do Not Buy ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of the UNION STAMP.

All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

Do not accept a "y" excuse for absence of the Union Stamp!

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION
248 SUMNER STREET, BOSTON
John F. Tobin, President
Chas. L. Balas, Sec.-Treas.

UNION MADE SHOES.



Style 321

REMEMBER THE DATE

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, '10

AT 8 P. M.

IN COOPER UNION

EUGENE W. DEBS

ON

"The Warren Case Before the Courts."

Admission, including a 40 weeks' free subscription for The Appeal to Reason, 25 Cents.
Platform Seats, 50 Cents.

ON SALE AT THE SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 239 E. 84th ST., AND AT THE CALL OFFICE AND THE RAND SCHOOL, 112 EAST 19TH STREET.

ERIE RAILROAD MEN REJECT 6 PER CENT

Employees Declare They Will Force Company to Grant Original Demands. Bosses Giving Way.

An offer of 6 per cent increase in wages for all men now receiving less than \$200 a month was made to representatives of the Erie Railroad employees yesterday...

Penny Haise a Bribe, Says Lee. CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 31.—President W. G. Lee of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen today laughed at the "volunteer" wage increase granted...

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 31.—Switching of the Northwest will get an advance of 3 cents an hour beginning Monday, according to an announcement of the St. Paul Railroad.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD IN THE SPRING. With pure blood you can live no disease. To purify the blood each organ must do its work...

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER. 1499 3d Ave. Bet. 84th & 85th Sts. Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories. All stock guaranteed.

MEETING HALLS. ARLINGTON HALL 321 St. Marks bet. 2d and 3d aves. elegant hall for balls, parties, readings and banquets.

LABOR TEMPLE 242-247 E. 84th St. New York. Workers' Educational Association. Holds for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls.

LABOR LYCEUM 940 10th Ave. Brooklyn. Music for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations. Owned and Controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association.

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

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

WANTS SEARCHLIGHT TURNED ON MEXICO

Why Does U. S. Hound Victims of Diaz, Asks Representative Nichols in House Resolution.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—With the Taft administration openly upholding the dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz, and Mexico on the eve of a presidential election, a resolution has been introduced in the House by Representative Nichols...

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

GIANTS VICTORS AT CHEAP MATINEE. ATLANTA, Ga., March 31.—Timely hits by McGraw, Murray and Ames accomplished the defeat of Otto Jordan's Southern Leaguers here this afternoon...

HIGHLANDERS WALLOP BOSTON NATIONALS

ATHENS, Ga., March 31.—The New York American League club this afternoon defeated the Boston Nationals by the score of 9 to 1. The Highlanders came within a hairbreadth of shutting out their rivals by the forfeit route...

WANTS NEGRO ON JURY. CHICAGO, March 31.—When Jack Johnson, colored heavyweight champion, was arraigned in court today for another violation of the automobile speed laws...

FAVOR ANTI-BETTING BILL. ALBANY, N. Y., March 31.—The Pennington bill, designed to prevent oral betting or pool selling at racetracks, was reported favorably today by the Assembly Committee on Codes.

FIRE OVERCOMES 15. Fifteen persons were overcome by the thick, heavy smoke from a four alarm fire that completely gutted the wood turning factory of Charles H. Pearson...

THEIR SILVER JUBILEE. Springfield Socialists Will Celebrate the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Branch Next Monday.

LABOR TEMPLE 242-247 E. 84th St. New York. Workers' Educational Association. Holds for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls.

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BURGLARS FAIL TO APPEAR FOR TRIAL

Magistrate Barlow Regrets He Reduced Bail, and McCafferty Says It's "Most Discouraging."

MANHATTAN. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Sam W. Edges, 132 Nassau St. BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. Progress Book Store, 233 E. 94th St.

BRONX. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Sam W. Edges, 445 E. 174th St. BOOTS AND SHOES. Lewis's Smart Footwear, 321 E. 124th St.

BROOKLYN. BUTCHERS. Joseph Kutz, 1219 Myrtle Ave. Albert Rosen, 2223 Fulton St.

DEPARTMENT STORES. David Rosenfeld, 2106 3d Ave. Shapiro & Tuman, 144 E. 21st Ave.

GROCERIES. F. C. Smith, 2401 8th Ave. GENTLEMEN'S HATS. McCANN'S HATS are always the best and cheapest.

HATS. H. Silverstein, 38 Delancey St. American Hat Co., 145 E. 12th St.

HYGIEA ICE. C. P. Kimmey Co., Independent, 522 E. 73d St. LUNCH ROOM. William G. Burkhardt, 97 2d Ave.

LAUNDRIES. The Globe Laundry, 250 W. 19th St. LAW BLANK AND TYPEWRITING SUPPLIES. Excelsior Stationery Co., 116 Nassau St.

MEETING HALLS. Labor Temple, 242-247 E. 84th St. Arlington Hall, 321 St. Marks St.

MERCHANT TAILORS. Bernhard & Rosenthal, 150 E. 125th St. OPTICIANS. Dr. L. Becker, 202 E. Broadway.

LEVY BROTHERS. We Are Open With Our Full Line of Spring Suits and Overcoats. Save Money. Buy Your Clothing Direct From the Manufacturer.

S. CASSEL UP TO DATE UNION HATTER. 99 Rivington, cor. Ludlow Street.

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VOL. 3. FRIDAY, APRIL 1. NO. 91.

THE TRUE LESSON.

We wish we could be sure that every reader of The Call has carefully read the article by Louis B. Boudin, entitled "A Judicial Wrinkle," which appeared in yesterday's issue, and has appreciated its far-reaching import to the Socialist and labor movement of this country.

That article did not discuss any abstract or theoretical principles of economics or politics. It did not describe working class conditions. It did not prescribe any recipes for Socialist or labor union policy. Nevertheless we do not recollect ever having read anything that has had so direct and so forceful a bearing upon the problem of Socialist policy in this country. It is an article calculated to make every Socialist, every labor unionist, every true radical sit up and take notice.

How mysterious and unfathomable are the processes of our government! For the judiciary of this country is its supreme government, the ultimate power that decides what laws are valid and what invalid, what laws are constitutional and what laws are unconstitutional. The platforms of political parties, the will of the people as expressed through the ballot, the votes of legislatures and Congress, the acts of executives—all of these count as nothing by comparison with the decisions of the courts.

These things are well known. This condition is accepted by the great majority of our fellow-citizens as the "peculiar American system of government," in which we ought to take a patriotic pride. But even the radical minority that revolts against this degrading condition of political servitude, and realizes that it is subversive of the very elements of democracy—is even this radical minority aware of all the potentialities of this system, of all the numberless obstacles it presents to a realization of the most rudimentary, the most pressing practical reforms?

How many of the lay public know that, according to this theory and practice of our supreme judicial government, if a labor law is declared constitutional by the state courts the employers can appeal to the United States Supreme Court, but if a labor law is declared unconstitutional by the state courts the workmen cannot appeal to the United States Supreme Court? Again, how many of the lay public know that a law which has been pronounced constitutional by the United States Supreme Court may nevertheless be pronounced unconstitutional and invalid by a state court?

Yet these are the conditions of this cruel judicial game of hide and seek, as shown by Comrade Boudin in the actual history of labor legislation in this country. And the first step toward any progress must be a realization of these conditions by Socialists, and the widest possible agitation to make them known to the great masses of the working people.

It goes without saying that these conditions are simply paralyzing every effort at improving the condition of the working people by means of legislation. And, in fact, it is just this more or less vague recognition of the uselessness of passing laws that will either be nullified by the judiciary or will not be enforced by the executive that has given rise to the sentiment among certain Socialists, particularly in the West, that political action is worthless and that it must give place to "direct action."

The inference is, of course, unjustified. The jump from opportunistic tinkering to revolutionary romancing is not going to mend matters. "Direct action" in the shops and factories presupposes the existence of powerful labor organizations endowed by law with certain rights. But if these rights are annulled by the courts, "direct action" on a large and effective scale becomes impossible. And this fact must be considered, even if we refuse to consider certain other very important facts, for instance, that "direct action" requires a vastly increased expenditure of means and greater sacrifices than political action requires, and that it tends to split up the struggle of the workers instead of unifying it.

But, in fact, the only correct inference from a recognition of these conditions peculiar to our country is this, that political action is more essential than ever. Political action is needed for the overthrow of the usurped power of the courts. Political action is needed for the establishment of conditions under which the working class democracy may assert itself. Political action is needed in order to push forward our country from the rear to the van of the great, modern, progressive nations. Political action is needed in order to wrest from the capitalists of this country the very minimum of the workers' demands—a uniform national system of labor legislation.

Political action of the most intense, far-reaching, and revolutionary sort is what we need—an organized, enlightened, nationwide assault on the very citadel of capitalistic power in this country. This is the true lesson that a clear recognition of the actual political conditions of our country teaches us.

FOOD PRODUCING INDUSTRIES.

Recently the Board of Aldermen of this city passed an ordinance requiring that all pieces of cold storage food be tagged with their date of entrance and extraction. The ordinance was called forth by the revelations regarding the rotten and putrid condition of much of the food kept in cold storage.

Mayor Gaynor has vetoed the ordinance, on the ground that it is impossible of enforcement. "It would be necessary," he says, "to place inspectors not only in all of the cold storage warehouses, but in every retail place, even to make an attempt to enforce it, and if all that were done the shifting of tags could scarcely be stopped."

The mayor seems to us to be right. A law that cannot be enforced should not be passed. The passing of such laws only serves to fool the people, but not to satisfy their needs.

But because the ordinance cannot be enforced, shall unwholesome and putrid foods be sold to the people? Shall poison be allowed to be sold freely under the guise of food?

The modern conditions of food preparation urgently require the public ownership of the food producing industries. Foods are no longer prepared at home or by the neighbor next door for immediate consumption, but are manufactured on a vast scale for sale in distant markets. And so long as this industry will be under private control we may be sure that unwholesome and even poisonous articles will be sold to the public in order to increase the profits of the manufacturers.

From the point of view of the national health no industry is sicker for Socialism than are the food producing industries.

APRIL FOOL.



AN AMERICAN SOCIALIST LITERATURE.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

The American Socialist movement is making far greater progress than most men realize.

There are lots of things the matter with the Socialist party.

There are a thousand things that could be improved upon, but at least we know that the movement is making progress.

I could speak of many indications of this progress, but one indication will suffice.

Thirteen years ago I was fighting Socialism.

I entered into several debates with Socialists only to discover at the end of the debates that I did not know what Socialism is.

A Socialist friend then presented me with some literature.

I was rather amused when I first began to read it.

It was written by Germans, Frenchmen, Italians and Russians.

The names of the writers were Kautsky, Hibel, Ferri, Plechanoff and Vandervelde.

I had never before heard of one of these gentlemen and had an idea that they were corn doctors, charlatans and quack-silvers.

Even when I discovered they had brains, they gave me the impression that Socialism was a foreign affair.

They spoke of foreign conditions and ideas, of realities that I knew not, from traditions that were not mine.

I had to acquire their terminology and to familiarize myself with a great deal of unnecessary information in order to understand the application of these foreign writings to American life.

Even ten years ago an American Socialist literature did not exist, while today we have a large and growing literature.

Not only have most of the great foreign writers been translated into English but many American writers have been doing creditable work.

Theoretically, this American literature does not differ from the European, but it is based upon American tradition and upon American facts.

We come to it then naturally. The facts of our daily life are there spoken of.

Our history and our tradition is brought into association with the great truths of theoretical Socialism.

John Spargo, in "The Substance of Socialism" deals with the thought of Roosevelt, not with the thought of Bismarck.

He handles with a deft and gifted pen certain present-day tendencies and gives them a Socialist interpretation.

The indebtedness of the Socialist movement of America to Comrade Spargo is very great indeed.

His books, "The Cry of the Children" and "The Milk Question," deal with certain vital facts of American life.

His discussions of Socialist economics are based upon the facts of American life.

His pamphlets and his textbooks are adapted to the American student, and in addition to his other excellent work we have the satisfaction of knowing that our American Comrade is the only biographer of Karl Marx.

Morris Hillquit has done an inestimable service to the American movement in writing "The History of Socialism in America."

He has given us—in "Socialism in Theory and Practice"—the clearest and most scholarly exposition of Socialism that we have had.

W. G. Ghent's "Mass and Class" is an able contribution to our economic literature and quite faultlessly written.

Charles Edward Russell has performed

a different service, but one almost equally valuable.

His "Uprising of the Many" and his expose of the beef trust, of political corruption and of criminal fortunes have been of the greatest service in connecting the thought of Socialism with the actual problems of American life.

The work of the Wisconsin legislators and such practical booklets as Carl Thompson's "Constructive Socialism" lead us from a mere theoretical grasp of great principles onto the practical ground of important political work.

Indeed, since Simons wrote his "American Farmer," which was almost the beginning of our really American literature, London, Sinclair, Scott, Wood, Pool, Jones, Patterson, Brower, England, Myers, Untermyer, Lee and many other writers of distinction have made their contribution to an American Socialist literature.

The progress made by the American movement is seen in this one instance to have been very great.

In a very brief period a wholly creditable Socialist literature has been produced.

We are now in position to give any inquirer a chance to learn the meaning of Socialism from men who speak from their own national viewpoint.

We have a chance to urge upon the libraries throughout the country the buying of an American Socialist literature.

Within the last few years nearly every progressive college in the country has ceased using books written by non-Socialists or by utopian Socialists to supply to their students the work of American Socialists.

Surely Comrades throughout the country should make every effort to get into the public libraries in their towns as many as possible of these volumes of our Socialist writers.

STRANGLING THE PRESS.

By LOUIS DUCHEZ.

In sentencing A. M. Stirton, editor of Solidarity, Charles McCarthy, manager, and B. H. Williams, Earl Moore, Valentine Jacobs, and George Fix, members of the press committee, each to jail last Wednesday for three months, a precedent has been established that may mean that every labor or Socialist paper in the state of Pennsylvania may be compelled to publish a list of the names of the members of the organization owning the paper in the very near future.

It is well known that this state is more securely in the clutches of the trusts than any other state in the Union, and for this reason the capitalists here are more arrogant and brutal than anywhere else. Socialists here see in this latest move part of a well laid systematic plan, not only to strangle the revolutionary press of the country, but to compel the progressive labor organizations to furnish the names of their members so that they may be blacklisted, and in that way weaken the power and kill the progressive spirit of the workers.

The case in New Castle is an extraordinary one. According to the provision of the state statute the names of the owners of all newspapers, and the managing editors shall appear on the editorial columns. Solidarity lived up to this law. The editorial page stated, from its first is-

ue, that the paper was published by the local unions of the I. W. W. It also printed the name of the editor and that of the manager. But the steel trust lackeys, otherwise known as the "law and order" bunch in Lawrence county, were given their orders. The law was to be interpreted so as to grab Solidarity, which has built up a circulation of about 7,000 in four months.

However, the statute in question is incomplete, inasmuch as it makes no provision whatsoever for a voluntary organization which owns and publishes a paper. The statute only mentions corporations, partnerships, partnership limited, individual ownership.

Under the construction placed upon this law by the jury's verdict against Solidarity, it will be impossible henceforth for a labor union, church, fraternal society, or other unincorporated body to publish a paper in its own name in Pennsylvania without at the same time printing its entire membership list as owners.

There are at the present time hundreds of papers published in the state that have not lived up to the statute as closely as did Solidarity, but these papers are not dangerous to the ruling class. The publishers of the New Castle Herald was also arrested shortly after the arrest of the publishers of Solidarity and the Free Press, the local Lawrence county Socialist party organ, which was the result of similar charges brought against the Herald by the Socialists, but it was found not guilty, while the Socialist weeklies were both convicted.

The Free Press men, however, called for a new trial, and their case

will be taken up the first week in May, while the Solidarity men, rather than pay the \$500 fine, which they did not have, were willing to pay, went to jail. The paper is being published, however, by a new force.

It is true, however, that the Free Press did not publish the name of the editor. This was not done because of any intent to deceive, but, first, because there was no regular editor, the work being done by a committee, and, second, because it was not known that the law required the name of the editor to appear in the paper. This position was especially plausible since a large number of capitalist papers did not live up to the law, and are not doing it at the present time.

Regarding the second charge of seditious libel brought against members of the Socialist party connected with the publishing of the Free Press, the case will come up in June. If the trust-owned authorities make the charge stick, the Socialists here may get from four months to five years, and be compelled to pay a fine of \$1,500.

Of course, the object is to kill the Socialist press in this, the very heart of industrial America.

The editor of the Free Press now is Charles McKeever, the recently elected head-quarters of the city council. The state is taking up the fight here, and it is quite probable that the national organization will assist, as the issue involved is a national one. Protest meetings are being held for this purpose in many places of the East.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD.

SUCCESS DUE TO STRICT ECONOMY, HARD WORK AND GOOD CHARACTER—HIGH COST OF LIVING DUE TO FACT THAT THROW GOOD FOOD INTO SWILL BUCKET AND USE THE SPLENDID ADVICE TO WORKING CLASS FROM EMINENT PREACHER.

By REV. ROLAND D. SAWYER.

No, the above is not a bit of my original satire nor that of any other Socialist. It is a bit of summary of an address delivered in one of the large pulpits in Boston two Sundays ago. John Spargo spoke there a few days before and stirred up a great feeling among some ministers by his statements that the church did not understand nor sympathize with the problems of the workingman. No better vindication of Spargo's position is needed, however, than a glance at this speech. It was delivered by Major Lee Higginson, one of Boston's leading bankers and a member of one of Boston's oldest and most aristocratic families. It was given in the large Warren Avenue Baptist Church, and in introducing the major, Rev. Herbert Johnson said (according to the newspaper reports): "I would rather have this man speak in my pulpit than most any man living." And after the address he complimented the major and said if he had not made so good a banker he would have made a good minister.

I give in the following some abstracts from the address as reported

in the Boston papers. The whole was in similar vein: "It started out soon after the war as a cotton planter in the back North, where I engaged in banking business. My success to my hard, persistent work. If you find out the reason for the cost of living today, look in the pail, and you will find a lot of food thrown away. I know of a man who says he can't afford to eat on his table, and yet he uses the fate of every individual on his own hands. If he uses and drink he must pay for it. You can get anything you want a trip abroad, by sacrificing and ing for it."

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

Why do we drop all hatred of the dead? Because they can no longer compete with us for a living.

To J. D. R.: And when Death, the great barber of mankind, shall cry "Next!" he will not excuse you because you do not need a hair cut.

Prof. William G. Sumner, of Yale, says: "The pulpit, as an institution, no longer speaks with authority." Can it be that he has read one of J. Wesley Hill's sermons on Socialism?

Aye, gentlemen, you marvel at the doings of Lobbyist Buckley in the New York State Legislature, but how many unexposed Buckley's are there at Albany? And how many in all the other legislatures? Think it over.

Our enemies do not to kill. Let us vote to exterminate.

It is not necessary to enact laws to enforce respect for the uniform of a colonel, or a general, or an admiral. Only for the rags of the \$15 to \$25 per month drudges who do the dirty work.

T. Scanlon, in a letter to the New York World, gives some lucid reasons why the tipping evil should be abolished. He shows that the recipient of the tip is not benefited, because it is discounted in his wages; and the employer gains nothing, because the landlord forces up the rent to include the profits from these perquisites. And what is the best remedy? To vote so that thieving employers

and thieving landlords, and the bigger thieves higher up, shall be debarr'd from the privilege of reaching down into our pockets helping themselves to what is theirs.

After you have signed a framed by the henchmen of Trusts, and the people begin to ask you at congressional session for a "preliminary" of \$250,000 with which to "investigate" the very tariff and object you knew all about you signed it. This also is dust throwing. Selah!

All the appropriation committees of the United States Senate are framed by the Aldrich men, and yet the manager of the Upper House works in harmony with the Trusts. Servant in the Lower House has the audacity to profess to be an economist, he would effect to be in control of the government much more control does he have.

Dear workers, during 1899 edgings and embroideries an amount of \$24,268,550 were into this country. You had the ure of paying for them, but the families wear them? Did you \$83 worth of silk, and \$20 worth of diamonds and other stones. Aren't you glad you sparkle on the bull fronts of masters and on the swan-like of their "queens"?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

HUNTER REPLIES.

Editor of The Call: I see two more very interesting letters questioning some recent statements of mine in The Call. Comrade L. B. Boudin appears much concerned about my knowledge of the nature of capital. Now I used to think that I understood the meaning of the term, capital. After reading Marx I felt sure of it. I knew, of course, that tools of production are not necessarily capital, have not always been capital, and are not always now capital and need not always remain capital. But since reading Boudin's books and articles on Marx I have become confused. He has a way of saying what he doubtless knows in such a manner as to make it impossible for his readers to understand him. In reading Boudin I invariably pursue the method of hurriedly running through the matter for the purpose of getting the drift. I then translate it into English and set myself the task of trying to find out what he is driving at. And while I will humbly admit that I am rarely successful his writings inspire in me that awe which the unlettered frequently have for the intellectual attainment of a mind whose writings he cannot understand. I am therefore of the opinion that whenever Comrade Boudin undertakes to criticize another writer it is well to side with Boudin, because you can never be sure that a writer is wrong unless you can understand what he is talking about and there is, of course, always a possibility that he may be right.

The criticism of Comrade Frank Bohn is quite otherwise. It is perfectly clear and very convincing. He is quite right in asserting that there can be no quarrel between two disembodied spirits even when they exist in the shape of theories and that no true Socialist should ever go so far astray as to advocate the political theory of a benevolent despotism. In recalling these thoughtful warnings from the Socialist kindergarten Comrade Bohn has no doubt meant to do us all a very great kindness, but one wonders if so laborious a statement of these commonplaces was necessary.

As for myself I have little time to bother with these intellectual hair splitters. If I spent my time trying to find some phase of a Comrade that I might question or refute, I should certainly have no time to fight the enemy. I think, therefore, that I may as well warn my readers that hereafter I will let my organized critics have all the fun they want. I shall let them without retort guard my orthodoxy and point out to you day by day any errors that may slip from my pen. In this way my readers will not be permitted to go wrong because of my heresies, and I shall be free to use my time and effort in attacking the enemy instead of hummering my Comrades or defending myself.

ROBERT HUNTER.
New York, March 29, 1910.

SUPPRESSION OF NEWS.

Editor of The Call: Very possibly it may have caught my attention, but I have so far no mention in The Call of Comrade Ross' article in the March 28th Monthly on "The Suppression of Important News." Most of its contents new to Socialists, but what an amazing interest is the manner of presentation, the simple, beautiful arraignment of the can press by a professor in a university through the columns of a thoroughly conservative, quiet, magazine.

The capitalist press feel the keenly, as witness the Eagle, of March 28, lamenting "our old friend, Bliss Ferry," a spline editor, allows this pedagogue splash mud upon the American papers. Ross would best stick to his class room. The outside world too large for him!"

By the way, Ross mentions of the few gleams of hope on the horizon that "the Socialist party ports two dailies, less to spread ideas than to print what theistic dailies would stifle."

That the party members really support their papers!

Speaking of supporting our makes me think of the recent attacks on some of its contrabands and I can't close without tuning voice to the chorus that have singing their appreciation of Hunter's daily contributions.

Small, my daily habit is to read his stimulating articles as soon as they have glanced over the labor news of the first page. Many of my friends have the same habit.

ELIZABETH DUTCHES.
Brooklyn, March 29, 1910.

THE CRITICS CRITICIZED.

Editor of The Call: It is extremely gratifying and encouraging to note in your issue of today a number of letters protesting against the hair splitting of who criticize every one who, in opinion, make a statement not in strict accord with Kautsky and insist upon occupying a small space that should be utilized for better purposes. I have long held the opinion that is Marx of New York where there is a field for the propagation of Socialism, he would urge us to our quibbling and direct us to the unconverted. Fortunately the great majority of Comrades are particularly interested as to whether or not they should be settled more satisfactorily and amply on the lecture platform those interested. E. J. DUTCHES.
New York, March 29, 1910.