

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

The Call

The Weather.

Showers, slightly cool

442 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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SOCIALISTS MAY GAIN CONTROL OF GERMANY

Kautsky Predicts That the Social-Democratic Vote Will Be Doubled at Coming Elections.

BERLIN, April 20.—Carl Kautsky, the scientific theorist and Socialist, publishes today a notable article forecasting a great triumph for the Socialists in the elections next year. He says there is an excellent prospect of their doubling their total vote, in which case they will probably have an absolute majority of the aggregate vote polled in Germany. If so, it would mean a shock for the existing order of things, and the established form of government.

STATE ASSEMBLY BEATS INCOME TAX

ALBANY, April 20.—Although the opinion has prevailed generally that the state legislature would not ratify the Taft proposed federal income tax proposition, Assemblyman Andrew F. Murphy (Republican, of New York) came within two votes of having his concurrent resolution committing the legislature to the scheme adopted by the assembly today. Former Lieutenant Governor Stuyvesant, the former Democratic candidate for governor, took issue with his party on the proposition and declared against it. The only other of the fifty Democratic assemblymen to oppose the resolution was Assemblyman Short, of Richmond. There were twenty-two Republican Assemblymen voting for it. Speaker Wadsworth, Majority Leader A. Merritt Chairman Jesse W. Phillips, of the assembly judiciary committee, and other prominent Republicans declared that the proposed idea of taxing incomes, from whatever source derived, was dangerous to the state's finances.

CRONER SAYS "BOSS RULE IS ENDING"

"Boss rule in America is at an end," said the greatest ex-boss—Richard Croker—today. "The people are tired of party rule. They are dissatisfied with the results obtained by it. The day is coming when the two old parties, or five or six new parties, will select the best candidates they can. The voters will select freely from all tickets." Democrats and Republicans there will still be in name, but very often their tickets will differ only a name or two names.

CAPMAKERS WINNING

Another Firm Accepts New Wage Scale of 15 Per Cent Increase. The firm of Yalmush Bros., on Great Jones street, have signed an agreement with its striking employees and will accept the new wage scale, increasing wages and prices about 15 per cent.

PATERSON WEAVERS PUT UP BOLD FIGHT

500 Men and Women Fight for Recognition—Will Struggle Until Victorious.

(Special to The Call.) PATERSON, April 20.—The striking weavers have discovered a way of advertising their struggle with the Doherty & Wadsworth Company, and call the attention of our citizens to the difference between the silk manufacturers who oppose unionism and themselves, who are putting up a brave fight for the recognition of their organization. A little hand organ is announcing the strike in doleful tones and two men on each side of it are collecting money from sympathizers. The organ is decorated with cards that tell about the fight and the firm who does the fighting.

The strike is now seven weeks old and the brave weavers who hold out at the sacrifice of worry and privation are the object of admiration and encouragement. Many labor organizations have come to their support and many have made liberal contributions.

C. Hartly, the secretary of the United Textile Workers, Local 697, said that the workers will not return on the open shop basis even if it means staying out indefinitely. He said: "We are now seven weeks on strike in the Doherty & Wadsworth Company and sixteen weeks at the Steble Silk Company, and will star out as long as it will be necessary. We are fighting for a principle and will star out even if it takes years to win."

It is no common sight to see 500 men refuse to work because the company refused to discharge four non-union men. This loyalty to the principle of unionism is heralded in the entire labor world and meets with undivided approval. The United Textile Workers' Union, Local 697, has a membership of 2,500 members, of whom a small part are women. Many of the members are Socialists, and the headquarters of the union, at 154 Main street, is right underneath the headquarters of the Socialist party. The Socialists have a quantity of literature in their reading room, and the strikers help themselves to pamphlets and articles that do much to uphold their spirit and retain their enthusiasm.

Weavers play a conspicuous part in Paterson and the city is partly dependent on the silk industry. Out of a population of 135,000 there are about 30,000 engaged in that trade. This being the condition the business men here are forced to be interested in the strike, since it concerns almost one-fourth of the population.

Every afternoon at 5:30 begins what is here known as the "parade." About thirty bands, surrounded by policemen and special officers, are led from the factory to an old house at Ward and Prince streets. The men are said to be poor weavers and cannot possibly do the work of the experienced men who have given the firm the reputation it has for the superior kind of work it is doing. The presence of the police is entirely unwarranted, as there was never any trouble and the strikers have at no time resorted to violence.

SCALDED TO DEATH

Harry E. Ford Meets Horrible Death When Freight Train Crashes Into Building. YORK, Pa., April 20.—Harry E. Ford, forty-eight years old, employed by the Western Maryland Railroad Company, was scalded to death today when a freight car on which he was riding left the rails and crashed through the side of the building of the Portland Cement Company.

SEARCH GYPSY CAMP.

Police Seek Two Children Who Have Disappeared. NEWARK, Ohio, April 20.—Police are searching a Gypsy camp west of this city this afternoon for two children who disappeared suddenly this morning. It is believed they were kidnapped. Angela Star, the five-year-old daughter of a wealthy contractor, and a girl of the same age named Smith were playing in the yard. When Mrs. Star went to call them for lunch no trace of either could be found.

LABOR FIGHTS FOR LIFE AT BETHLEHEM

Struggle Against Steel Company in Tenth Week—Workers Determined to Win.

By JACOB TAZELAAR. Organizer for the A. F. of L. (Special to The Call.) SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., April 20.—Contrary to statements made by the capitalist press, the strike at this place is not yet ended. Instead, it is on as fierce as ever, and the men are determined to fight to a finish. Ever since the beginning of the strike, ten weeks ago, the Associated Press has been at the disposal of Schwab and his agents, and through it has sent out a great many misleading statements for the purpose of enticing working men to come to South Bethlehem to work under deplorable conditions.

Out of 3,300 men who were employed in this plant, at least 3,000 have left the home of South Bethlehem and have found employment elsewhere. There is still a large number of men on strike who are in no position to leave the home, though they have received but very little financial assistance the ten weeks that they have been out.

The whole strength of organized labor will be required to secure from representatives and United States senators an answer to questions put to them by the executive committee of the striking employees, not to give any further government contracts to the Bethlehem Steel Company, until such time as they adjust their grievances with the striking employees.

It will require the strength of all building trades to bring this company to terms, one of their specialties being the manufacture of vaults, safes, structural iron and gas engines. Nearly all of this product must pass through the hands of union men, particularly in our larger cities, where fireproof buildings are being erected. The building trades involved in this struggle here are the structural iron workers, carpenters, painters and electrical workers, numbering 1,000 men.

The company is now about one year behind in its work, particularly upon government work, and has failed to secure competent help due to the low wages, long hours and Sunday labor.

Falling in their attempts to induce working men from other points to come to this city, they are now resorting to other tactics in trying to fill their shops with child labor, and almost every day advertisements can be found in daily and weekly newspapers.

Aside from this the company has a small army of agents on the road enticing young men away from their homes, making all kinds of promises. It must be remembered that for a number of years there has been a close alliance between this company and the United States government.

PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Druggist Placed on Trial Charged With Selling Poisoned Whisky That Caused 12 Deaths. WESTERLY, R. I., April 20.—T. J. Bannon, the Westerly druggist indicted on the charge of maintaining a liquor nuisance, which indictment resulted in the alleged deaths of a dozen men here from poisoned whisky, pleaded not guilty in the Superior Court here today, reserving the right to change his plea. That at least some of the deaths in the whisky dispensed in this vicinity has been proven by the report of Professor Whitney, of the Harvard Medical School. He examined the stomach of Daniel T. Sullivan, of White Rock, and has reported to the district attorney that the whisky which killed Sullivan was composed largely of wood alcohol. It is the contention of the state that this liquor was procured from Cannon's drug store.

HOFFSTOT DECLARED TO BE A FUGITIVE

President of Pressed Steel Car Company Is Ordered to Pittsburgh for Trial—He Appeals.

Frank N. Hoffstot, the banker and president of the Pressed Steel Car Company, who was indicted in Pittsburgh two weeks ago for bribery and conspiracy growing out of the graft charges there, was arrested yesterday in District Attorney Whitman's office by Detective Flood charged with being a fugitive from justice.

The arrest was made upon notification from Albany that Governor Hughes had granted the requisition for the extradition of Hoffstot to Pittsburgh. Governor Hughes, in his opinion, handed out yesterday, said: "I conclude therefore that the question in the present case is not simply whether the accused was in the state of Pennsylvania on June 3, 1908, but whether he is a fugitive from justice with respect to the charge of conspiracy committed in the spring of 1908 and during a period embracing the months of May and June in that year."

"Now, in order that he should be deemed a fugitive from justice, it is necessary that the accused should have left the state in which the crime is alleged to have been committed for the purpose of avoiding a prosecution. "Nor may the accused be the less a fugitive from justice because he may reside in the state where he is found. Upon an application of this sort it is neither practicable nor proper to try merits of the charge, nor to determine whether the accused is guilty. So far as the crime is concerned it is sufficient that it be shown by affidavit or indictment as the statute requires."

"The accused was not a stranger to Pittsburgh. He had business interests in that city and was president of the German National Bank of Allegheny, one of the banks mentioned in the indictment, which it is alleged was to be the beneficiary of the conspiracy which is the subject of the charge. It is sufficiently apparent that it was the practice of the accused to make frequent visits to Pittsburgh in connection with his business there, and particularly in connection with matters affecting this bank."

"He testifies that he usually goes to Pittsburgh once a month." Referring to the year 1908, he testifies that he "probably went there in April some time." It is his best recollection that he was there in the month of May, about the 25th or 26th, somewhere along there. He was also in Pittsburgh, as nearly as he can recall, on the 29th or 30th of June.

GRAFTERS ARE SCARED

Leslie's Attorney Ordered to Provide Hinc in Court—Hoffstot Feels for His Life. PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 20.—That Max G. Leslie, the evasive indicted politician is shamming and feigning illness at the Hotel Imperial, New York, in order to delay his being brought to trial here on charge of bribery, etc., was the burden of an official report made the court today by Dr. Thomas H. McKennan, of Pittsburgh, who was taken to New York by District Attorney Blakeley to examine Leslie. As a result Leslie's attorneys were ordered to produce their man in the courts of Pittsburgh next Monday morning for trial.

A. V. Simon, former councilman, was placed on trial today charged with having accepted bribes while serving in the council. The case, which was most bitter throughout, was enveloped at one point by a tilt between Attorney Newell Platt, who was defending Simon, and Judge Fraser. Judge Fraser refused to permit Platt to "perjure" or "crook." The jury is yet out on the Simon case.

"Frank H. Hoffstot, fears that his life will be in danger in case he is brought back from New York to give testimony before the grand jury and word was sent here to employ private detectives to take charge of him in case he should be forced to come here. Hoffstot is said to fear that his life will be attacked in case he comes into the strike zone, which is so inflamed against him."

MEET IN A CONFERENCE.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 20.—A joint conference of union and street railway company officials is in session here today in an attempt to reach a basis for a new agreement in place of the present one, which expires at midnight. If an agreement is reached, it will be submitted to the 3,000 motormen and conductors tonight for a vote and the running of street cars will depend on the result. The men demand an increase in wages.

PHILA. CAR MEN WILL RETURN TO WORK

Company Officials to Stand by Agreement—Little Girl Killed—Accident on Bridge Narrowly Averted.

By EDWARD SHAMBELAN. (Special to The Call.) PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 20.—After informal talks with the union car men following his return from Detroit early this morning, C. O. Pratt, the strike leader, gave the unqualified advice that the men return to work at once and permit all grievance that may arise to be settled subsequently. This advice of the strike leader was not enthusiastically received, however, and his former hold on the trolley men looks as if it is lost. In fact, when Pratt arrived at the headquarters in the Lippincott building, his reception was far from being the cordial one with which he was a customer prior to the settlement brought about last Sunday. Some of the car men are said to have made insinuations that the men had been handed a gold brick, a lemon, etc.

"Pratt characterized such aspersions as being uncalled for and a display of rank ingratitude, but he continued, "If you men wish me to withdraw I will do so and let the committee of nineteen conduct the business of getting the men back to work."

It was his desire, however, to remain here in Philadelphia and aid in unravelling such tangles as may occur, and to see the men get everything promised them in the terms of the settlement. The executive committee of the car men issued a statement this evening, which is in part as follows: "Upon the assurances that were given to President Driscoll and Secretary Barron last night by Vice President Wolf and President C. O. Krueger, of the company, we are convinced that the barn superintendents were not carrying out the instructions given them by the company. We have today notified the officials of the company that all of the car men will be instructed to report for work tomorrow morning under the provisions of the agreement, to receive not less than \$2 per day, and the 174 cases to be adjusted in the manner provided for."

"There have been no misunderstandings upon our part nor misrepresentation by our international representative, C. O. Pratt, as to the proposed terms of settlement. The provisions of the settlement are clear and subject to no misinterpretation; the only question is as to the carrying out of these plans in good faith by both parties; we stand pledged to do our part and believe that the officials of the company will do their part and that they will instruct the subordinate officials to act accordingly in the future."

The thirty-first fatality occurred this afternoon when a five-year-old girl was run over and killed by a trolley car at 12th and Federal streets. Her mother, who is just recovering from an illness, witnessed the accident and the physician who is attending her fears she will lose her mind. The scab crew of the car was locked up after being attacked by a crowd of 150 Italians.

Anetha Verba was the child killed and she lived at 1220 South 12th street. The scab crew of the car was attacked fiercely. Under a rain of missiles they sought safety in the trolley and crawled under the seats. Car Almost in River. The draw on the Gray's Ferry bridge was swung into place just in time to prevent a crowded trolley car from plunging thirty feet into the Schuylkill river, shortly before 8 o'clock this morning.

The car was running west on the 9th and Arch streets line. Crashing through the gates guarding the draw it rolled to the very edge of the bridge, the front trucks dropping over. Quick action on the part of the gate tender and the bridge engineer averted a calamity. Just in time to support the forward end of the trolley the draw cracked into position.

Overcome by the realization of the great danger which had threatened them two women fainted. The scab motorman, an inexperienced man, crumpled up over his controller box in a state of collapse. Only the gate tender and the engineer were calm. "But I never was so scared in my life," admitted the former, simply. The trolley had started across the bridge at a high speed as the draw was opened, that a tug might pass. Fred Cubler, the gate tender, saw the car coming and shouted to the scab motorman to stop. But the rapid approach of the car continued. Saved by Engineer's Quick Action. The trolley tore through the iron guard gates and rolled on. The gate tender sprang for an electric button and pushed it viciously. The engineer, Alexander McDougall, acted on this emergency signal without an instant's hesitation. He threw on a reverse lever and the draw, halted in its outward course, started to swing backward. It creaked into position just as the front trucks of the trolley dropped into space and the car and its passengers were saved.

MAYOR SEIDEL'S SPEECH IMPRESSES THE WORKERS

TROUBLE STARTED BY M'KEES ROCKS COPS

Constables and Company Police Open Fire on Strikers—Several Shot. Some May Die.

(Special to The Call.) PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 20.—As the result of a clash this evening between constables and company police, and the strikers at the Pressed Steel Car plant at McKees Rocks, at least seven persons are injured, three of whom will likely die. They are: Constable Daniels, who was shot through the abdomen and chest; a Hungarian striker, who was shot several times by the police, and an unknown striker, who refused to give his name. All three are in the Ohio Hospital.

In addition to this, one of the strikers was hit by a train as he was escaping from constables and knocked over the bank. It is thought that he fell into the river, as no trace could be found of him. It is expected that there will be more trouble, as the company is doing all in its power to stimulate violence so that an opportunity will be given to call the Cosacks to McKees Rocks. After the strike last fall the company discovered that the men had an organization and intended to stick by it and it has been doing everything in its power to crush it out. Tomorrow a big mass meeting will be held on the famous Indian mound. Several arrests have been made and it is said more will follow.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 20.—The miners' convention of the Pittsburgh district adjourned this afternoon after unanimously agreeing to leave the matter of the signing of the wage scale agreement to the wage scale committee, and as a result about 15,000 miners in the Pittsburgh district will return before the end of this week.

About one-third of the operators of the district have agreed to the terms of the miners, and others have agreed to sign within the next two days. As a result those who have signed are permitted to open their mines and resume operations. Four mines owned by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company are to resume as soon as several minor details have been arranged, thus giving over 2,000 miners employment.

Another employe of the same shop added an interesting bit of information which I had previously received from a Socialist. The motor men of the street railway company had been bargaining for straw hats for years without avail. No sooner was the result of the last election known than the company "voluntarily" granted the request.

One workingman, as a car conductor, deplored the comparative lack of interest which the Socialist campaign had aroused in his fellow employes, but he assured me joyfully that since election day things have greatly changed for the better. The sudden raise of wages which the company announced after election could not but have its effect. "Our men are beginning to understand a thing or two," he declared.

As to Seidel's message he said that it was read with great interest by hundreds of car men, and evoked general enthusiasm among them. It is to be borne in mind that the car men were perhaps the most backward trade in the city, most of the other trades being strongly tinged with Socialism. The leaders of organized labor are mostly active Socialists and the rank and file contain a large number of avowed Socialists, many of whom are members of our party.

Organized labor votes the Socialist ticket. One of the minor features of the situation is the fact that city employes are flocking to the trade unions now. I had a talk with one of them and he was anxious to have me believe that in the majority of cases it is done in good faith. In other words, that the election of the Socialist government has set them to thinking and that most of them have honestly changed their views on the labor question.

Speaking of Seidel's inaugural address this man predicted that it would give Socialism a host of new friends. So much for the effect on labor. As to the mood in which Seidel's declarations were received by the other classes it may be gathered in a measure.

By ABRAHAM CARMAN. Editor Jewish Daily Forward. (Special to The Call.) MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 20.—Seidel's inaugural address has made a strong impression on the workingmen of this city. I spoke with several groups of them in various sections of the town last night and during the lunch hour today. Here is a characteristic view of the labor plank: "It would be foolish to expect that in case of a strike the mayor should directly help the union," said an employe of a machine shop, an intelligent German-American, who voted for Seidel without fully knowing his Socialist views, "but he could handicap the manufacturer in various other ways, and Seidel's speech gives us plenty of hints as to how he is going to do it."

"Capitalists would seldom be able to stand up against organized labor if they had nothing but their own resources to fall back on. I have studied all these big strikes during the last fifteen years and I find it is always the power of the government which turns the tide of the battle in favor of capital."

"Pinkertons, armed strikebreakers, the portion of the riffraff of other cities—all three come to the capitalist's rescue under the official protection of the police, the militia or federal troops. Of course a mayor could not keep out the militia or the regulars, but he certainly can keep his police from fighting capital's battles. Now Seidel is going to do this and he is going to see to it that Pinkertons and armed strikebreakers do not suffer this town. This means a good deal and the capitalists of Milwaukee know it. They know that they are up against it and they are trying to avoid trouble by giving their heads some taffy. The street car company has already raised the wages of its men and two other firms have made haste to settle their strike."

Here a man asked him to explain his objections to Socialism. "Well, perhaps I am more of a Socialist than I thought I was," was the reply. "I have done some thinking since the last campaign, I must confess Seidel has impressed me, so sincere and plain, you know. One of his speeches in particular made a deep impression on me."

Another employe of the same shop added an interesting bit of information which I had previously received from a Socialist. The motor men of the street railway company had been bargaining for straw hats for years without avail. No sooner was the result of the last election known than the company "voluntarily" granted the request.

are from today's editorial in the Milwaukee Free Press. In a measure because of the nose of peculiar insincerity which runs through everything that paper has to say since last election whenever the Socialists are concerned. I understand it has lost heavily in circulation during the riots, attacks on them during the campaign, and in a new straining every effort to be on its good behavior. The following quotation from its first editorial column this morning, directly over its leader on Seidel's message, is singularly significant: "Let us have faith that right makes might and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.— Abraham Lincoln."

Congratulates Mayor Seidel.

As to the editorial itself, its trend will be seen from the following extract, which I submit without comment: "In place of rainbow promises, millennial dreams and emotional predictions, we are presented with a definite municipal program, at once sober, enlightened and humanitarian. We heartily congratulate Mayor Seidel on this convincing and reassuring forecast to his administration, and we pledge him our hearty support in every sincere and legitimate effort which he shall make toward the realization of recommendations."

The Free Press could not well do otherwise. The recommendations have nothing to do with doctrinal Socialism, they relate primarily and essentially to the regeneration of the municipal government along scientific and ethical lines, the extension of the city's interests to the betterment of living and working conditions, the regulation of public utilities in the people's interests, and the careful approach to municipal ownership. If this is the spirit which will be free to guide the destinies of Milwaukee government during the next two years, all good citizens will have occasion to rejoice."

As late as yesterday our victorious comrades of Milwaukee were in danger of having their control of their government impeded in one important branch at least by the "Powers that Be." I am referring to the department of public works, which was previously in the hands of a three-headed board. Should this system be retained the Socialists would have only one member of the board in question, two being representatives of the two corrupt parties. The law, however, gives the council the power to change the system to one in which the department is placed in the hands of a one-man commission. Accordingly, it is essential in the interests of the people to have the change brought about at the beginning of the new regime."

A serious difficulty was offered by a provision in the law referred to, which calls for a two-thirds majority, of which our comrades, by the way, fall short by two votes. The obstacle was easily overcome, however, by Victor Berger, who took the enemy completely by surprise yesterday. They voted for his motion in the mood of good fellowship and courtesy, which characterized the day, and before they clearly realized what they were doing the measure was carried and the department of public works, a department which makes the grafter water at the mouth, is safe.

Completely Control City Hall.

The control of our comrades at city hall is complete and absolute. I hear the Democrats and the Republicans of the council chamber have been trying to form a coalition with a view to obstructing legislation, and that the attempt has been abandoned. Once there is no chance for graft these politicians cannot muster interest enough in public matters to attend caucuses. I had a rather amusing talk with the brother of one of the re-elected Democratic aldermen this afternoon. He said that his brother complained of lukewarmness on the part of the non-social members of the chamber. "If they doubled up they might worry them at least," he remarked with a smile. This man was particularly annoyed by the floral tribune in the form of a huge red flag which was presented to the mayor yesterday. He declared it a downright outrage upon the two American flags which decorated the wall in the rear of the president's chair to have this immense flag of scarlet carnations waving the top of the presidential desk while the mayor was speaking in the name of the city. "They got in their fine work after all," he added, working himself up to a higher pitch of bitterness as he spoke, "but if they think they can do mischief they are mistaken. People won't stand for their wild ideas. I can tell you that."

Some idea of Mayor Seidel's first day in office may be formed from the following, which I clipped from the Milwaukee Journal (Senator La Follette paper) of this afternoon: "Professor E. Sommer was waiting for the mayor, with a grievance concerning the reflections cast upon him in the

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LABOR CHAMPIONS WOMAN SUFFRAGE
Industrial Conditions Demand Equal Franchise, House Committee on Judiciary Is Told.

(By Pan-American Press.)

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The fight for the enfranchisement of women made by this year's convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association centered at the hearing before the house committee on judiciary, where representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the National Women's Trade Union League and others demanded that the working woman be given her right to use the political weapon as is now enjoyed by her brother toiler.

Practically abandoning the other arguments in favor of woman suffrage, Mrs. Florence Kelley, who conducted the hearing, called upon speaker after speaker, with logic, eloquence and wit tried to stir the languid stronghold into action in the name of the six millions of women who are now engaged in the various industries of this country.

Arthur E. Holder, who represented President Gompers, told the committee that the A. F. of L. has for years worked for equal political rights in this country and that the millions of organized workers demand that Congress enfranchise the sex that has become a prominent factor in the world of labor.

Startling revelations of the horrible conditions under which women labor were made by Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the 75,000 organized women of this country. She claimed that the reason women are so cruelly overworked in store and factory is that they have no say in the making of the laws which regulate industry.

Mrs. Robins gave a graphic description of the girl laundry workers, who work from twelve to seventeen hours a day under the most unsanitary conditions, and who not only run machinery that endangers their limbs, but that stunt and cripple generations unborn, without destroying motherhood completely.

She told of the efforts of the organized woman workers of the state of Illinois to pass favorable legislation and the numerous difficulties they meet because of their disenfranchisement. Along these lines Mrs. Kelley pointed out the fact that the miners of many Western states have forced their legislatures to pass laws limiting work in the mines to eight hours a day. Women, they argued, cannot secure such legislation, because they have no political power.

Answering President Taft's assertion that the "undesirable class of women" would flock to the polls if the suffrage should be extended, Congressman Rucker, of Colorado, who introduced the bill favoring woman suffrage, said that in his state where woman suffrage exists, only 15 per cent of the "undesirable women" turn out to vote.

Elizabeth Schauss, an Ohio factory inspector, told the committee that her experience in enforcing the labor laws of her state has taught her that the working women are treated worse than the men because the politicians have nothing to gain by "protecting the women."

The woman suffrage convention also devoted one of its sessions to a discussion of women in industry. Rose Schneiderman, a girl unionist of New York city, spoke on "Woman and the Machine," in which she told of the sweatshop conditions in the metropolis and of the bad working conditions surrounding woman workers.

Mrs. Robins and Mrs. Kelley, who appeared before the hearing, also took part in the discussion. Charles Edward Russell, the well-known magazine writer, made a powerful address on "Self-Defense or the Demand for Political Action." He said that New Zealand was much more progressive than the United States and that because woman suffrage exists there, which have established a minimum wage, the eight-hour day, and other fair working conditions, he said.

"So long as woman is a political nonentity, there will be no enforcement of laws affecting woman workers in this country. Some of my friends say that I am an anarchist. I reply that I am an anarchist if I don't."

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—A sweeping investigation of the Department of War, the Department of Justice and the Philippine Government in connection with the sale of Philippine Erie lands to the Sugar Trust at a price alleged to be one-third of their cost to the government, is proposed in a resolution introduced in the house this afternoon by Martin (Democrat, Colorado).

At the same time Slayden (Democrat, Texas) introduced a resolution calling upon the departments for full information regarding the same deals.

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Practically abandoning the other arguments in favor of woman suffrage, Mrs. Florence Kelley, who conducted the hearing, called upon speaker after speaker, with logic, eloquence and wit tried to stir the languid stronghold into action in the name of the six millions of women who are now engaged in the various industries of this country.

Arthur E. Holder, who represented President Gompers, told the committee that the A. F. of L. has for years worked for equal political rights in this country and that the millions of organized workers demand that Congress enfranchise the sex that has become a prominent factor in the world of labor.

Startling revelations of the horrible conditions under which women labor were made by Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the 75,000 organized women of this country. She claimed that the reason women are so cruelly overworked in store and factory is that they have no say in the making of the laws which regulate industry.

Mrs. Robins gave a graphic description of the girl laundry workers, who work from twelve to seventeen hours a day under the most unsanitary conditions, and who not only run machinery that endangers their limbs, but that stunt and cripple generations unborn, without destroying motherhood completely.

She told of the efforts of the organized woman workers of the state of Illinois to pass favorable legislation and the numerous difficulties they meet because of their disenfranchisement. Along these lines Mrs. Kelley pointed out the fact that the miners of many Western states have forced their legislatures to pass laws limiting work in the mines to eight hours a day. Women, they argued, cannot secure such legislation, because they have no political power.

Answering President Taft's assertion that the "undesirable class of women" would flock to the polls if the suffrage should be extended, Congressman Rucker, of Colorado, who introduced the bill favoring woman suffrage, said that in his state where woman suffrage exists, only 15 per cent of the "undesirable women" turn out to vote.

Elizabeth Schauss, an Ohio factory inspector, told the committee that her experience in enforcing the labor laws of her state has taught her that the working women are treated worse than the men because the politicians have nothing to gain by "protecting the women."

The woman suffrage convention also devoted one of its sessions to a discussion of women in industry. Rose Schneiderman, a girl unionist of New York city, spoke on "Woman and the Machine," in which she told of the sweatshop conditions in the metropolis and of the bad working conditions surrounding woman workers.

Mrs. Robins and Mrs. Kelley, who appeared before the hearing, also took part in the discussion. Charles Edward Russell, the well-known magazine writer, made a powerful address on "Self-Defense or the Demand for Political Action." He said that New Zealand was much more progressive than the United States and that because woman suffrage exists there, which have established a minimum wage, the eight-hour day, and other fair working conditions, he said.

"So long as woman is a political nonentity, there will be no enforcement of laws affecting woman workers in this country. Some of my friends say that I am an anarchist. I reply that I am an anarchist if I don't."

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—A sweeping investigation of the Department of War, the Department of Justice and the Philippine Government in connection with the sale of Philippine Erie lands to the Sugar Trust at a price alleged to be one-third of their cost to the government, is proposed in a resolution introduced in the house this afternoon by Martin (Democrat, Colorado).

At the same time Slayden (Democrat, Texas) introduced a resolution calling upon the departments for full information regarding the same deals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—A 10 per cent increase in the listed price of all manufactured rubber articles was announced by the rubber trust today. Higher cost of raw materials is assigned as the reason.

NEW YORK, April 20.—A 10 per cent increase in the listed price of all manufactured rubber articles was announced by the rubber trust today. Higher cost of raw materials is assigned as the reason.

Frans & Miller
"THE FURNITURE CENTER."
Broadway, Linden and Quincy streets, BROOKLYN.
Almost Time
to take down your Curtains and Draperies.
We take down, clean and store them until Fall and then hang them again.
Reasonable rates.
If it's Summer Furniture you've in mind, we ask your consideration of our stocks.
In Mission, Crex, reed, willow and bamboo.
Saites, Rockers, Chairs, Settees, Corner Chairs, Reception Chairs, Tables, etc.
Moderate prices.
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

ITALIANS TO BOYCOTT THE BEEF TRUST TOO
A Union Is Formed and Heavy Blows Will Be Dealt to the Octopus.

Unusual interest is being manifested by the Italian butchers of the city in the proposed boycott against the meat trust and the wholesalers of meat. The boycott is to be similar to that carried on by the Jewish women and the kosher butchers against the trust recently.

A committee has been appointed to organize the union and to take care of the strike. Another mass meeting is to be held soon to discuss other phases of the proposed strike, when to begin it, its duration, etc.

The committee was instructed to get into communication with all the Italian butchers and enlist them in the fight. It is said there are about 100,000 worth of meat sold in the Italian shops in the 14th street and Harlem markets weekly, and if these shops can be closed, a heavy blow will be struck at the meat trust and the wholesalers, at which it is aimed.

E. Clambell, proprietor of the Telegrafo and other Italian papers, spoke at the meeting last night and pledged the columns of his paper to urge women not to purchase meat until the butchers are able to buy and sell at low figures.

At his suggestion it was decided to enlist women in the fight and induce them to form a boycott in connection with the butchers' plan of closing shops.

Knaus, a butcher in the Ganafort district at West 14th street, urged that the shops remain closed for several weeks.

A phase of the situation which, it is said, will give strength to the strike is the fact that the consumers among the Italians are with the butchers. This is due, it is said, to the fact that Italian laborers of the city receive such small wages that they have cut out meat largely, and they welcome any move that apparently may lessen their struggle for existence.

There is a sentiment also among the consumers that the meat strike will not help matters much, for if they quit using meat they will be compelled to substitute something else and then the price will go up on that.

KILLED BY LIVE WIRE
Cumiskey, a Lineman, Meets His Death at Top of Electric Light Pole.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 20.—Joseph H. Cumiskey, a lineman employed by the Orange County Telephone Company, came in contact with a live electric light wire at the top of a pole this afternoon and lost his life.

G. A. Tompkins, another lineman, was working on the same pole and as he saw his companion being electrocuted cut the wire and broke the current. Cumiskey was lowered to the ground in an unconscious condition and taken to his home.

Hundreds of persons witnessed the accident.
PUTS IT UP TO GOV. FORT.
TRENTON, N. J., April 20.—Speaker Ward, in a statement given out today, virtually challenges Governor Fort to reconvene the legislature and investigate the charges of immorality and disorder at the conclusion of the last session. The speaker tartly asked the governor what about an illegal committee assuming the personal responsibility and subjecting themselves to libel actions if their conclusions were questioned in a court of law.

TEA. TEA.

A Pleasant Surprise
is yours to find so much tea still in the package.
This tea lasts longer because so strong; half the usual quantity suffices.
White Rose CEYLON TEA
A 10c. Package Makes 40 Cups.

QUARANTINE PROBE AT ALBANY IS BLOCKED
Assembly Refuses to Suspend Rules for Weinstein Resolution Directing Health Officer Duty to Investigate.

Considerable criticism was provoked yesterday afternoon by the report received from Albany that the assembly had refused to suspend its rules to allow the introduction of the Weinstein resolution directing Health Director A. H. Doty, of the port of New York, to investigate charges of brutality and violence against persons detained on Hoffman and Swinburne islands. Whether this action is an attempt to squish the investigation is not known.

Majority Leader Merritt objected to the suspension of the rules, calling the resolution an unwarranted reflection upon quarantine conditions which had been pronounced the best in the world.

More evidence is being secured by Attorney Dushkind, who represents the Jewish Morning Journal, in pushing the case. Affidavits are being secured to substantiate more thoroughly the statement of Mrs. Frieda Alexandrowski, who not only swore to papers that an attendant of the quarantine station attempted to rape her and afterward beat her, but that she believes if her year-and-a-half-old child had been taken care of it would have lived.

In fact, it is said, much of Mrs. Alexandrowski's story cannot be denied. The voucher, for instance, a far simile of which was published in yesterday's Call, and signed by J. January, who is the head nurse of the hospital in which her child lay sick, is self-evident, it is said. This voucher, which is in the hands of Lawyer Dushkind, will be important as direct evidence against the officials of the quarantine stations when the cases come up.

Dr. Doty still maintains that the charges made against the institutions over which he has supervision are untrue. Yet from all indications he will have a hard time disproving them if it not been that many immigrants who had been brutally treated complained to the heads of the Jewish Morning Journal, these outrages would not have been known. It is also stated that complaints for several months were made to the Journal, and it was appealed to for assistance in the matter.

HESPER SCANDAL
They Gamble at Hesper Club, Says a Legal Member Who Can't Get In.
Allegations that the Hesper Club, at 111 Second avenue, is run as a private gambling resort for the individual profit of the president, Patrick H. Sullivan (brother of Timothy D.), and Herman Rosenthal, chairman of the board of governors, and that they also whack up the profits of the Hesper ball, were made yesterday by Jacob Stiefel, a member of the club, who got an order from Supreme Court Justice Blumhartz yesterday directing the officers to show cause why an inventory and accounting of the profits and effects of the organization should be taken.

In his affidavit upon which the order was issued Stiefel declared that the club is now being run both as a pool room and general gambling house and that Sullivan and Rosenthal split up \$9,500 between them and appropriated the proceeds of two Hesper Club balls at Terrace Garden. He says that there has been no meeting of the club members since March and that no accounting of the club receipts has been made to the members.

Stiefel, who is a lawyer at 140 Nassau street, says he is a member in good standing, but says that since last February Rosenthal and Sullivan have kept him and other members out of the club rooms and that persons who are non-members are admitted to the rooms where the gambling is done. A guard is kept at the door to constantly bar out certain members, including himself, he says. He alleges further that the list of officers of the club appearing on the programme on January 21 contained several fictitious names.

CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING.
Alleged to Have Carried Six-Year-Old Child Aways.
TOLEDO, Ohio, April 20.—Attorney R. W. Hough and Detective William Mathews, of Delaware, were bound over to the Delaware county grand jury today by Justice L. L. Johnson, charged with kidnapping Florence, the six-year-old daughter of W. E. Schmidt, a Columbus, Ohio, contractor. The couple were arrested at Marion.

They did not deny having assisted Mrs. Leta Schmidt, of New York city, with having stolen the child from the home of her grandmother at Fostoria, Ohio, but they do deny that they knew Schmidt had secured a divorce from his wife and the custody of the child.

The mother and child are now in New York city, according to their statement. A warrant with photographs of each, has been sent to the New York police.

WOMAN KILLS TWO BROTHERS.
They Refused to Pay Bill and Were Beating Her Defender.
WHEELING, W. Va., April 20.—Mrs. Alice Cheek, wife of a hotel keeper at Welch, this state, is recovering today from injuries received in a fight in which she shot and killed John and Louis Jones.

She demanded that the Jones Brothers pay a bill, and when they refused she called them names. One of them struck at her and Arthur Taylor came to her and Arthur Taylor and were badly beating him when Mrs. Cheek got a shotgun and shot and killed both men.

She was cut about the head with a beer bottle. She has not yet been arrested.

QUEST OF RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.
Interstate Commerce Commission's Bulletin of Human Toll Is Startling.
WASHINGTON, April 20.—A bulletin issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission today shows that 1,606 persons were killed and 22,491 injured in railroad accidents in the United States during the last three months of last year. This is an increase of 201 in the number killed over the same period of the preceding year, and an increase of 5,645 injured.

"Harlem's Busiest Dry Goods Shop"
A whole week of BARGAINS, but the greatest of all will be on
Friday and Saturday
All goods mentioned below are of unusual value and coupons must be presented to secure these prices.

SHOES AND OXFORD TIES
For women: 20 distinct styles in leading leathers such as tan, calf and vic kid, gun metal, also patent colt; Cuban and military heels; all sizes and widths; value \$3.00; with coupon 1.99
J. R. SENIOR, Inc.
Call. 4, 22-23.

LADIES' GLOVES
Chamolette, 2-cloze natural, white or gray; value 35c; with coupon for 25c
J. R. SENIOR, Inc.
Call. 4, 22-23.

CRETON SLIPS
Lace edge; pink, blue, green and yellow; value 35c; with coupon 25c
J. R. SENIOR, Inc.
Call. 4, 22-23.

BOYS' COLLEGE CAPS
Silk lined; value 45c; with coupon 35c
J. R. SENIOR, Inc.
Call. 4, 22-23.

WRITING PAPER
50 sheets and 50 envelopes; with coupon, 10c per box 5c
J. R. SENIOR, Inc.
Call. 4, 22-23.

Call **COUPON—Cut this out 238**
Present this Coupon, and by making a purchase of 50c. or more you will receive
10 "S. & H." GREEN STAMPS FREE
In addition to the regular and extra stamps on sale.
J. R. Senior & Co. Good Until April 27
WEST 125th ST. N. Y. C.

Double S. & H. Green Trading Stamps Every Day Until Noon, Friday All Day.
J. R. Senior & Co.
West 125th Street, near 7th Avenue.
ESTABLISHED 1866.

GUILTY OF ASSAULT
John Rhinehart, Who Attacked Sweetheart, Will Be Sentenced for Intent to Kill.
YORK, Pa., April 20.—John Rhinehart, who was charged with assaulting Miss Manouri Stenger, a night operator at the Hanover telephone exchange, was today found guilty in Judge Wenner's court. He will be sentenced for assaulting with intent to kill.

It is said that Rhinehart visited the telephone exchange and accused Miss Stenger, his sweetheart, with keeping company with another man. He said he intended to kill her and then shoot himself.

When Miss Stenger had her back turned it is said that Rhinehart struck her over the head with a varnish bottle, inflicting an ugly scalp wound. He then choked her and threw her to the floor.

THREE FISHERMEN LOSE LIVES.
Dory Overturned in Heavy Sea—Life Savers Rescue Four.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 20.—Seven men were plunged into the roaring sea off Hereford Inlet, twenty miles off this city, this afternoon, by capsizing of a fishing boat in which they were returning from repairing pound nets staked off the coast. Three were drowned, while crews of the government life saving service rescued four of the men, who are recovering at lonely Hereford station.

The drowned men are: Ross Thompson, of Goshen, N. J.; William Murphy, of Millville, N. J.; William Burgess, of Chincoteague, Va. The rescued men are William Ilkch, Ezra Harrison, Paul Bergison and an unknown fisherman believed to be Charles Parkers.

REPORT VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE
COLON, April 20.—Dispatches from the interior today say violent earthquakes have again shaken parts of Costa Rica. Hundreds are believed to have been rendered homeless and huge areas are flocking to San Jose, where a food shortage is threatened.

You are at home when you buy
FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE
N. E. Cor. 32d St. & Ave. A, N. Y. C.
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW
We handle all union made goods and chandleries.

UNION LABEL.
Brand name this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

Prince Hagen
By Upton Sinclair.
Just published. A greater best seller than "The Jungle." Exposes the shams of our social and shows how important it is to know the truth about the working conditions. Read it and you will want your friends to read it. Cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50c.
For sale in New York by
The Socialist Literature Company
15 Spruce Street.
Address all orders to
CHARLES H. WELSH & COMPANY
157 Kinzie Street, Chicago.

POLICE CLUB TWO WOMEN STRIKERS
Garage Company's Office Is Used as a Jail to Lock Picnics in at Greenpoint.

There is no let up in the strike of the employees of the American Cordage Manufacturing Company on Roosevelt street, Brooklyn. The spirit of solidarity runs high among women and men alike and they feel confident that they will win against the intolerable oppression of their bosses. It seems that the bosses are able, as usual, to bring into action the power of the police in an attempt to defeat the strikers. Yesterday morning at 7:30 the police told a crowd of 10 North 8th street, and Theresa Carmack, of 556 Driggs avenue, John Clark, striker, of White avenue, was also beaten about the head. He was badly cut in the mouth, too. It is not known who assaulted him. Three girls, whose names are not known, who, it is said, were doing picket duty, were taken by the police and locked up in one of the company's offices for several hours and then released. Most of the girls working in the plant have been doing piece work. These have demanded an increase of 25 per cent. Those working by the day have demanded a 35 per cent increase. The men have demanded an increase of 30 per cent. A committee has been appointed to make an official call upon the bosses. At 2:30 this afternoon the strikers have arranged for a mass meeting, which is to be addressed by representatives of the Woman's Trade Union League and a national organizer of the A. F. of L., Hugh Frayne. Not only do the strikers see the necessity of putting up a battle in order to compel concessions from their bosses, but they are organizing themselves, so as to back up these concessions when they are made. Already 700 applications have been received for membership in a union. The organizers in charge of the strike are Business Agent Lindie, of the Sugar Makers' Union, and Organizer Blake, of the American Federation of Labor, both members of the Socialist party. While no part of the plant has been organized up until the present, the workers have seen the necessity of uniting and they are taking advantage of the opportunity of solidifying their forces while the interest is at its height.

PHARMACISTS
Pure Norwegian COD LIVER OIL
1/2 pint, 15c; Pint, 30c; Quart, 50c.
Best Quality and Full Measure Guaranteed.
Prescriptions a Specialty.
George Oberdorfer, PHARMACIST.
2995 Eighth Ave., Near 126th St., 147th St. & Eighth Ave., NEW YORK.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST.
When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined, and if glasses are necessary, have them made at
DR. L. B. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE,
305 East Broadway, Tel. 2365 Orchard.
\$1 GLASSES \$1 FOR
New Eyes Examined and treated by
DR. L. B. KRAMER,
Times Two Rooms Opp. C. O. Bldg. 270 Grand St.

AMUSEMENTS.
W. 41th St., near E. 17th, Ev. 8:15
FREDERIC THOMPSON presents THE SPENDTHRIFT
By Peter Emerson Browne.
OPPOROME Daily Mat. Best Seats \$1
Bygs. at 8, 25c to \$1.50.
THEATRE—CIRCLE—BALLET.

IRISH SOCIALIST FEDERATION
SYMPOSIUM ON
"Why Irishmen, Protestant or Catholic, Should Be Socialists"
WILL BE HELD AT
19 East 26th Street
On Thursday, April 21, '10, 8 P. M.
Speakers—Miss Mary Brophy, W. S. Bredin, Miss Mary Keegan (Late of Dublin), P. L. Quinlan.
ADMISSION FREE.

NURSES MAY STRIKE
They Dislike Idea of Wearing a Uniform Going From Place to Place.

If an order issued by Dr. Walter Benseil, sanitary superintendent of the Department of Health, and next in authority to the Commissioner, Dr. Lederer, that the 300 nurses of the department in the various boroughs must wear uniforms while on duty going from place to place is put into effect, it was said today that a serious revolt would result. Threats of wholesale resignations of the young women nurses are said to have been made already. The young women do not like the idea of being compelled to go about the streets from one school to another, for instance, in uniforms of navy blue with white shirtwaists, blouses, white turn down collars, white hair circles by a blue ribbon, and even service stripes on their arms. This is the costume, it is said, Dr. Benseil's order calls for, and which had aroused such a storm of protest as to threaten an appeal to Mayor Gaylor, in case Dr. Benseil does not himself recede. It is said that the cost of the uniforms must be borne by the nurses themselves, which means that they must expend about \$25 each to equip themselves in accordance with his order. This is another source of complaint. One meeting to form a protest in the matter has already been held, and another will be held next Saturday, it is said, at the home of one of the leaders in the movement to do away with the order. After the meeting on Saturday, at which the protest will be put in definite form, Miss Anna Kerr, head of the nurses, with an office in the Department of Health building, will be asked to speak with Dr. Benseil about the order with a view of having it rescinded. If this plan does not work it is said that the nurses will appoint a committee to see Mayor Gaylor and ask him to revoke the action of the department in the matter. The nurses say that they are all provided with a badge of authority by which they can readily identify themselves, and that the uniforms are in no way necessary. In direct charge of the nurses is Dr. Sarah Baker. Several of the nurses said today that they did not think Dr. Baker was in sympathy with the order for wearing uniforms. Reports today were that a general strike of all the nurses might follow enforcement of the order of Dr. Benseil.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ELECTS.
Stockholders Choose the Directors and Vote 1,500,000 Shares.
ALBANY, N. Y., April 20.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company in this city today the following directors were elected: William K. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, J. P. Morgan, George S. Bowdoin, William Rockefeller, William H. Newman, James Stillman, George F. Baker, William C. Brown, Lewis Cass Ledyard and William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., of New York, and Marvin Huggitt, of Chicago. The same directors were elected for the West Shore Railroad Company, the Geneva, Corning and Southern, Mohawk and Malone Railway Company, except that in the latter directorate W. Seward Webb, of New York, was named instead of Lewis Cass Ledyard. Messrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Ledyard H. Huggitt were chosen to fill vacancies caused by deaths during the year of D. O. Mills, H. McKay Twombly and E. H. Harriman. Approximately 1,500,000 shares were voted. The stockholders voted to approve a modification of the lease of the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh Railroad Company to the Central and to guarantee a further issue of bonds by it.

RAPS JUDGES AND POLICE.
Senator Brackett Declares They Force Through Convictions.
ALBANY, N. Y., April 20.—"It is better ninety-nine guilty should escape than that one innocent should be convicted," New York city judges, police and officials force through convictions. These judges should be so criticized that they would be blistered off the bench in disgrace," declared Senator Brackett today in urging advancement of the Hubbs bill making the working of the third degree impossible in state courts. "Men have been convicted in the last few months," Brackett continued, "whose conviction in the public mind is a disgrace. We should prosecute criminals with decency, deliberation and fairness." The bill was advanced and comes up for final passage next Wednesday.

GAMBLING PAYS.
MONTE CARLO, April 20.—Hard times haven't struck the famous gambling casino, which today declared a dividend of \$70 on each \$100 share, \$5 more than last year. The casino shares have a par value of \$100, but a market value of about \$114.

KEY MEN VOTE TO STRIKE.
Unless They Receive Raise in Wages They Will Go Out.
WILKES-BARRE, Pa., April 20.—The announcement is given out that the telegraphers working on the Delaware and Hudson railroad shows a big majority in favor of a strike. They have made demands for an increase of wages, which were not favorably received by the company, and unless the increase is granted, as is that of the other railroad brotherhoods, a strike is inevitable.
MAY ORDER REDUCTION.
ANSTIN, Tex., April 20.—The argument before the railroad commission on the proposition to reduce the freight rates on cotton finished this evening. The commission took the matter under advisement, but it is learned that it will order a reduction of 5 cents per hundred pounds, which will mean an annual decrease of about eight hundred thousand dollars in the gross revenue of the Texas railroads.
BRIDGE BLOWN UP.
CLINTON, Ind., April 20.—Two dynamite explosions occurring within two minutes of each other damaged the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad bridge over the Wabash river, near here, last night. This city suffered the loss of many windows and houses were pocked on their foundations. A great many people rushed from their beds into the street thinking it was an earthquake.

SAYS POLICEMAN BROKE HIS NOSE
Also Battered His Head and Closed His Right Eye With Billy or Blackjack.

With his right eye discolored and closed, his nose broken and the right side of his head battered, John D. Smith, a young fire worker, presented himself to Mayor Gaylor yesterday, accusing Patrolman John McKeever, of the West 88th street station, with having brutally beaten him. Smith was accompanied by two witnesses, who supported him in every detail of his story, alleging unprovoked and unjustified brutality on the part of the patrolman. McKeever, who had been promptly summoned to the City Hall by the Mayor, was present when the victim of his club and Smith's witnesses told their story. He is nearly 6 feet tall and weighs 200 pounds. He is a giant in comparison with Smith as the two stood side by side in the presence of the Mayor. The latter piled accusations and accused with questions, and ordered McKeever suspended forthwith pending trial on the charge of beating a citizen. Whether McKeever employed a billy or blackjack in his assault on Smith the latter could not state. The assault took place last Saturday night. Smith was felled with a heavy blow on the right side of the head. When he attempted to rise he received another blow across the bridge of the nose. Dazed, Smith again attempted to regain his feet when a third smash over the right eye knocked him unconscious. He knew no more until he found himself in the care of an ambulance surgeon, who stitched his wounds and revived him. McKeever then arrested Smith, the latter's brother, Edward, and Patrick Christie, a companion, the trio being locked up. McKeever charged Smith with assault and his brother and friend with being abettors. In the official statement of the hearing given out at the Mayor's office McKeever is made to say that Smith was under the influence of liquor and called him a "tough cop or guy." The Mayor asked what it was, "cop" or "guy," and McKeever said he didn't remember. The Mayor asked him what weapon he used, and he said none but his fists. Asked how the man's head was cut, McKeever said by the sidewalk. He had been well acquainted with Smith for fifteen years and they had always been friendly. The Mayor told McKeever that he had given no sufficient reason for such a cruel assault, and that such assaults were unjustifiable and would not be tolerated.

PAIN DOESN'T EXIST—SUES FOR INJURIES
HARTFORD, Conn., April 20.—Mrs. Emily Page Hannon, a "Christian and divine science healer," expressed her disbelief in doctors and medicines before Judge William L. Bennett and a jury in the superior court today, and said that even had she known she was going to die, she would not have sent for a physician. Mrs. Hannon was before the court asking damages for injuries which she alleged she received and for the pain and suffering she said she endured as the result of injuries received by falling through a coal hole in the sidewalk. "You don't believe in pain?" was asked her. "I believe that the Master suffered great pain and in this age there is pain, but I believe that it will eventually disappear as the mind gains control over the body." "Then how do you account for the fact that you suffered pain?" "Because I was so badly injured that my mind could not act." The woman's husband, also a healer, said if he had not put his mental process on the black and blue spot on his wife's body it would never have healed.

INVESTIGATOR UP AGAINST IT.
Although Packing Co. Admits Being Combined He Must Prove Illegality.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 20.—The investigation seeking to show that local packing concerns are controlled by the National Packing Company, was resumed today and Attorney General Major is said to have obtained sufficient facts to start ouster proceedings at once. Representatives of the combine virtually admitted yesterday that the National Packing Company was interested in the St. Louis Dressed Beef Company, but the national concern takes the stand that while Major knows they are a combination it remains for him to prove them operating illegally.

CUBAN SITUATION LOOKS BAD.
Government Troops Ordered to Scene of Threatened Trouble.
HAVANA, April 20.—One thousand troops, including artillery, cavalry and infantry, left Camp Columbia today for Santa Clara Province, where the negroes are threatening race riots. The trouble is believed to be wholly racial, rather than revolutionary. The negro members in congress condemn the Santa Clara outbreak and attribute it largely to the speeches of General Kutenov, the leader of the negro movement.

RIGHT TO EXPLOIT ENDS.
MEXICO CITY, Mexico, April 20.—The government concession held by the Pacific Smelting and Mining Company, giving it the exclusive right to exploit one and one-half million acres of mineral land in the state of Sonora, will expire by limitation April 26. A rush of prospectors to the district will take place as soon as it is open to public use.
COTTON BROKERS ARE BROKE.
DECATUR, Ala., April 20.—Knight, Yancey & Co., one of the largest cotton houses in the South, announced their suspension today. No estimate of assets or liabilities was made public, but both are understood to be very large.

POSTMASTERS CONVENE
They Come From All Over the State to Discuss Compensation and Other Questions.

Postmasters from all over the state even into the third class met together at the Republican Club on 46th street yesterday in the convention of the New York State Postmasters' Association and told each other their respective troubles and suggested schemes for the betterment of the service and the private ear of Washington. Postmaster E. M. Morgan welcomed the delegates. He urged the passing of a law that will retire with suitable compensation the superannuated employees in the service. "Here in New York we have 208 employees who have been in the service for thirty-one years or longer," said he, "and eighty-four of them are letter carriers, one of whom was appointed in 1852, one in 1855 and two in 1867." "One of our clerks has performed service since 1849 and there are many who came in between that year and 1865. All of you know what the daily grind of postoffice work means and you know that postoffice employees, whether at the case or on the street, who have performed duty for periods running from thirty to sixty years are well entitled to release from active labor and to all consideration that a fair and just government can bestow." The speaker advocated compensation for injured employees and also the proposition that when a man works on Sunday he be given a day off during the week. H. C. Coles, secretary of the civil service commission of the second district of New York, the next speaker, found at the conclusion of his speech that he had let himself in for a heckling from some of the upstate postmasters, who complained about the present method of selecting R. F. D. carriers employed by the civil service. James H. Callahan, from Schenectady, said that often the first man on the list of three eligibles knew the distance from Mars to the earth all right, but couldn't harness a horse or tell how far it was from the post office to Mud Pond. Finally it was moved that the lists of the three eligibles for the carriers' jobs be sent to each postmaster and that the postmaster pick his own man. The conference will be continued today, when H. M. Bacon, chief clerk of the classified department of the third division, will speak on "Second Class Mailing Matter." In the evening there will be a dinner at the Republican Club.

LEGISLATURE CLOSES WITHOUT NIGHT ORGY
TRENTON, N. J., April 20.—There were no revels in connection with the final adjournment of the New Jersey legislature. Speaker of the Assembly Ward, after investigating the matter, sent a letter to Governor Fort today saying he could find nothing to indicate that there was truth in the stories that members and women drank to excess in the capital and that there were a number of sensational dances. He says he has no power to order a "volunteer investigation" and demands that the governor, if he knows there was truth in the stories, call a special session of the legislature to investigate.

ANOTHER PLATFORM ACCIDENT.
Woman Slips While Entering Subway Train at Brooklyn Bridge Station.
While boarding a southbound subway express train at the Brooklyn Bridge station shortly before noon yesterday, Mrs. William Morrissey, twenty-four years old, of 294 Wierfield street, Brooklyn, took a misstep and her left leg slipped down between the car and the platform. A large crowd gathered around her, she was pulled out of the trap into which she had fallen and a hurry ambulance call was sent in. When Dr. Ames arrived from the Hudson Street Hospital he found that the woman had received only a slight abrasion of the left thigh. She was attended and left for home.

FATE OF CREW IS UNKNOWN.
British Ship Satara Founders Off Seal Rocks on Route to Singapore.
NEWCASTLE, N. S. W., April 20.—The British India Navigation Company's steamer, the Satara, has foundered off the Seal Rocks. The fate of the crew is unknown. The Satara was bound for Singapore and it is understood, carried no passengers. The crew of the Satara included ten European officers and engineers. The others were lascars.

NO SEAT, NO FARE RULE GOES IN EFFECT
TRENTON, N. J., April 20.—The folks of this town are blessing the framers of the new "no seat, no fare" street car ordinance which went into effect yesterday. Anxious to avoid the heavy fines provided by the new ordinance for failure to furnish enough seats for passengers during the rush hours, the car company is running double its usual number of cars today, and all the officers and conductors are able to read the morning's news in comfort. The belief expressed by the corporation that the new law would work backwards through the desire of the people to ride in crowded cars free rather than pay a fare for a seat has not been borne out.

YOUNG WOLTER FACES ORDEAL UNAFFECTED
Sister of His Alleged Victim Takes Stand and Gives Strong Testimony Against the Accused.

The trial of Albert Wolter, charged with the murder of Ruth Wheeler, was resumed before Judge Foster, in General Sessions yesterday. The day's session began at 10 in the morning and closed at 6 in the afternoon, and hardly a minute passed during that time when testimony of a highly dramatic character or of pathos was not given. The medical experts testified that there was unmistakable evidence observed at the autopsy that the girl had been outraged, then strangled, then burned while she was still breathing. Another expert showed to the jury the poor little shriveled, half-burned hand in the palm of which not all destroyed by fire were a dozen hairs, and not Ruth Wheeler's hair. This same witness, Dr. George S. Huntington, professor of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, also testified that in the sweepings from the fireplace in Wolter's room, which had been sent to him for examination, he discovered attached "to some burned meat or flesh" a gold ring, the ring the murdered girl's sisters identified as having been worn by Ruth Wheeler on the rainy day she started for employment. The girl's sisters testified during the day, one early in the morning, the other just before the close of the session. In addition to their story of the household alarm over the disappearance of Ruth and their all-night search for her, Miss submitted to them for identification a dozen bits of physical evidence, the braid of hair cut almost untouched by the fire from Ruth's head, her ring, her umbrella, charred remnants of her outer and under waist, the ribbon with which she tied her underwaist and the ring. While they were identifying these bits of evidence their mother, seated in the courtroom, fainted, but the two young women went bravely through their ordeals of examination and cross-examination. Their appearance and manners added to the pathos. They were dressed in deep mourning, spoke in low, agreeable voices, and as their stories were disclosed it was revealed that the sister of whom they testified had been their pet; the ring had been a present from one, the umbrella the present from another, a piece of charred embroidery was recognized, "because mother made it and I sewed it on;" the ribbon with which the underwaist was tied was identified because of a peculiar knot "which I taught Ruth to make;" the braid of hair was recognized because of a peculiarity in the braiding about which they had often spoken. While Adelaide Wheeler was telling her story in the morning Olga Nethercole, the actress, was an interested witness and she was seen to note that as these revelations went on the courtroom was in absolute silence, the faces of the jurymen became drawn and some of those who sat in the box took no pains to conceal their tears. Judge, jury, spectators, all plainly showed how deeply moved they were, only Wolter, the defendant, appeared indifferent. He sat between a uniformed court officer, who guards him, and one of his lawyers, unmoved and seemingly wholly indifferent. Miss Fisher, the first witness Jennie Fisher, a clerk in a 5 and 10 cent store, who, on the afternoon of the day Ruth Wheeler disappeared, sold to Wolter a can of green paint and a paint brush. She unhesitatingly identified the accused as the person to whom she had made the sale. The next witness was Police Captain Edward P. Hughes, in command of the 31st precinct. He testified that on the evening of the day Ruth Wheeler disappeared the manager of the commercial school in which Ruth had studied stenography, telephone to him the facts concerning the girl's disappearance. The next day his men brought to the station house, in East 67th street, two trunks which they had taken from the flat into which Wolter and Katie Mueller, the day after the search began, had moved. The witness identified, as having been found in Wolter's trunk a memorandum book, which contained this entry: "Ruth Amos Wheeler, aged 15. American, lives with parents; \$7 a week." Captain Hughes told of assigning policemen to the search and then of being called on Saturday when his men notified him of the discovery of the charred body in the yard back of 224 East 15th street. He identified the bag in which the body had been packed with a lot of refuse paper and also the shirt, which, with a larger bundle, a neighbor tenant had thrown from the fire escape. Wrapped up in the shirt were some corset steels and charred refuse and in the sleeves of the shirt was a piece of wire, presumed to have been used to bind Ruth's legs. The body was taken to the station house and there identified, the witness said, by Aglaide Wheeler, who also identified there a bead necklace. This necklace not much harmed by the fire was around the neck of the body. The trial goes on this morning.

TEACHER IN DUEL
Eighteen Year Old School Mam Meets Stranger Who Attacked Her. Shots Result.

UTICA, N. Y., April 20.—Miss Celia Hall, aged eighteen, a teacher in the Union schools, is at her home in Natural Bridge, Jefferson county, tonight, in a state of collapse following a pistol duel fought at dusk yesterday, with an unknown individual who attacked her, and also in part due to a message she received today, summoning her from Union to Natural Bridge, where her brother, Homer Hall, had committed suicide by shooting. Miss Hall's first encounter with her assailant occurred Monday afternoon, when she was approached by him on a lonely road leading into Union and nearly overpowered. Her screams, however, scared the man off. When Miss Hall reached her schoolroom yesterday she found this note addressed to her, written on the blackboard: "You will defy me; I will see you again." Late yesterday after the school session, arming herself with a pistol, she started to walk back to Union and a mile from the schoolhouse her assailant of the day before darted from behind a tree and opened fire on her with a revolver. One of the bullets pierced her umbrella and another clipped off a piece of one of the girl's fingers. Miss Hall, in the meantime, brought her pistol into play, sending one shot through her assailant's hat and another into his right arm. Then the fellow fled. The girl reached Union safely and today while conferring with police officials received word of the suicide of her brother at Natural Bridge. It is not believed the brother's suicide and the girl's experience on the highway have any connection, as she informed the police she had never before seen her assailant until she met him on the road.

TEXAS LABOR DEMANDS
Convention of State Federation Adopts Strenuous Resolutions—Will Support United Leather Workers.
(Special to The Call.)
GALVESTON, Tex., April 20.—At the convention of the Texas State Federation of Labor just closed the following resolutions were adopted: "Opposition to the poll tax; indorsement of constitutional change, whereby the State University and the Agricultural and Mechanical College may be separated; a request to senators and representatives to support the bill for the prevention of mine disasters; a request for the introduction of a bill in Congress repealing the tax on oleomargarine; pledging support of the federation to the United Leather Workers' advocacy of a nine-hour work day in flour and other mills; a law requiring railroads to establish a semi-monthly payday; opposition to increased postal rates on second class matter; law compelling use of union clay products on all public works." The federation adopted resolutions also indorsing the agitation begun by farmers for greater consumption of cotton goods, and urging their members to insist that their supplies be packed in cotton bags instead of jute. Jute is an alien product, whereas cotton is home grown. It has been estimated that about \$600,000,000 annually is spent abroad to purchase jute in raw and manufactured state. The displacement of jute by cotton goods, it is said, would retain much of that vast sum within the United States.

BOILER EXPLOSION KILLS TWO.
Disastrous Accident Occurs in Plant of National Tube Company.
(Special to The Call.)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 20.—As a result of an explosion of a steam pipe at the Continental plant of the National Tube Company today Casper Culp, thirty-two years old, and Raymond Lewis, twenty-four, are dead. Charles H. Hock, aged sixty-two, is an seriously injured that he may not recover. Culp and Lewis were so badly scalded that they died shortly after being taken to the hospital.

GIVE SLOCUM INFORMATION.
It Is Possible That the House May Make Appropriation.
WASHINGTON, April 20.—Detailed information as to injuries and financial losses sustained by victims of the steamer General Slocum disaster of New York was requested today by the house committee on claims. Blank affidavits are to be sent to members of the "General Slocum Disaster Organization," a society formed shortly after the wreck. When an adequate sum can be fixed upon, it is expected a favorable report will be made to the house for a relief appropriation.

TWO MEN HAVE LEGS BROKEN.
Cable on Naval Yacht Mayflower Breaks While Hoisting Coal.
WASHINGTON, April 20.—John Kelly and William Thurston are in the Naval Hospital here with their right legs broken as a result of an accident that occurred aboard the naval yacht Mayflower, when a cable that was being used in hoisting coal aboard the vessel snapped. Sixteen members of the crew, including Kelly and Thurston, received injuries from the recoil of the cable. Only the two men named, who were foremen aboard the Mayflower, sustained hurts that were serious.

Mass Meeting AT TERRACE LYCEUM
Sunday, April 24, at 2 P. M.
John Schreiber
Will Relate His 16 Months' Prison Experience in a New Jersey Jail.
1. Being accused of having tried to blow up the jail.
2. Assaulted by a negro "from behind with intention to kill" by order of the jail superintendent.
3. The Prosecutor Motte was trying to get him into an insane asylum as a dangerous lunatic.

GIANTS WIN 4 TO 0; YANKEES LOSE 6 TO 0
Devlin's Effective Hitting Helps New York Lead Big Game—Mayor Tosses First Ball.
POLO GROUNDS, April 20.—The Giants made good. They captured the opening game this afternoon before 20,000 people. The Polo Grounders finally got their bats swinging at the right angle and every run they scored was the result of timely hitting. Devlin's hitting was particularly effective, and Wiltee was very much in the game both in pitching and batting. Wiltee's two-base drive in the fifth chased two Giants across the rubber. Mayor Gaylor has been voted the best mascot New York ever had. He tossed out the first ball today.

THE SCORES
Home Team.

At Polo Grounds—	Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
	Giants	0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0		
At Philadelphia—	Yankees	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
	Athletics	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 5		
At Washington Park—	Philadelphia	1 0 1 2 1 0 0 0		
	Brooklyn	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1		
NATIONAL LEAGUE.	At St. Louis—	Chicago	0 0 2 1 0 1 0 0	
	St. Louis	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0		
Pittsburg-Cincinnati game at Cincinnati postponed. Wet grounds.	AMERICAN LEAGUE.	At Boston—	Washington	1 2 1 0 3 5 0 0
	Boston	2 0 0 0 1 0 0 4		
At Chicago—	Cleveland	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0		
	Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
St. Louis-Detroit game at Detroit postponed. Wet grounds.				

HANGS SELF IN FOREST PARK.
Henry Hartung, a Brooklyn Baker, Commits Suicide.
A man walking through Forest Park, near Richmond Hill, on his way to work yesterday morning, found the body of a man suspended from a branch of a tree. He called a policeman and the body was cut down. It was afterward identified as that of Henry Hartung, a Baker, forty-four years old, of 106 Hamburg avenue, Brooklyn. Hartung left home yesterday afternoon and was not seen again by his family. He leaves a wife and daughter. No motive is known for his act.

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UNION LABEL SHIRT WAISTS
A sale, for one day only, of Union Label Shirt Waists will be held at the Women's Trade Union League, 43 East 22d St., on **Saturday, April 23, 2 to 10 P. M.**
Tailored and lingerie styles; prices from one to five dollars. The same styles that recently sold so successfully at Wellesley College. This is a very unusual opportunity to make a leisurely selection from a large and satisfactory stock. The sale is under the joint auspices of the Label Committee and the American Wholesale Co-operative Association.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR UNION SHIRT WAIST FOR THE MAY DAY CELEBRATION.

BOY CHARGED WITH FELONIOUS ASSAULT

Suitcase Maker Held in \$1,000 Bail. Magistrates Refuse Strikers Warrants.

Last Sunday Louis Adelsberg, seventeen years of age, of 47 Eldridge street, went over to meet his father...

The suitcase makers are by no means as fortunate as the employers in the matter of court proceedings.

Two weeks ago Max Roth was beaten over the head with a club by Mr. Damm, of the firm of Damm & Lusher...

Sam Baruch, who was beaten up with a blackjack and cut with a knife, could not get a warrant either...

The strikers are holding out firmly and it is quite evident that the bosses are in a bad way.

While his mother stood by, speechless from horror, Adolph Kober, twelve-month-old son of Philip Kober...

When he removed the carpet five minutes later and beheld the charred form of his nephew he uttered a cry of amazement and grief...

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HELD TO AWAIT ALLEGED VICTIM

Jeff Sticks to His Road Work

Jeff Sticks to His Road Work. BEN LOMOND, Cal. April 20.—James J. Jeffries' work yesterday consisted mainly in listening to advice from Sam Berger...

When he returned Jeffries took a nap in his open-air sleeping room. He awoke about noon, told Berger that he felt sleepy and then went for a short run on the San Lorenzo river...

There were no sightseers who reached the camp in time to see Jeffries return from his run. He led his assistant trainers back to the camp at a smart pace...

While the chase was short, it must have been fast for Burns and Armstrong were winded and Jeffries' tanned face glistened with perspiration...

Big Polish Wrestler to Meet Henderson on Local Mat. ZBYSKO ON VIEW. Eugene Bassford Dead.

Announcement was made yesterday by the promoters of the Young Corbett benefit at the Fairmont A. C. on May 2 that several new performers have been secured...

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Watson Says City Should Pay Tips

To leave his wife free to wed the man he believed she loved, John Kinosh, thirty-five years old, shot himself in the abdomen early today in his room at 175 Attorney street and is dying in Gouverneur Hospital...

The husband thought he saw signs of revived affection in his wife for her old sweetheart, and began to brood over it. She only laughed at his fears, and assured him she loved him alone...

At 6 o'clock this morning his wife was aroused by a pistol shot. He had fired a bullet into his body and lay gasping on the floor. Policemen Donovan and Carter heard the shot and rushed upstairs...

Both the woman and "Mike" assured the police there was no ground for the dying man's suspicion. "Who shot you?" they asked. "I shot myself," Kinosh replied. "What did you do it for?"

Apparently Corporation Counsel Watson is not of the same frame of mind as Magistrate Cornell when it comes to the matter of tipping...

In answering a question raised by Controller Prendergast about the rights of Catskill Aqueduct Condemnation Commissioners to saddle the cost of parlor car seats and meals upon the city, and also to demand repayment of tips, Watson gives his approval of the "tipping" custom as follows:

"In the tipping case to which you call my attention, the court that taxed the fees and costs of the commissioners apparently thought that reasonable tips to waiters, porters and others, where the service rendered is incidental to an item of expense properly chargeable to the city, should be allowed."

"Whatever might be said of 'tipping,' so-called, as an original proposition, it has become an established practice and custom to such an extent that it is taken into account, so I am informed, in fixing the wages of certain classes of subordinate employes."

"A reasonable fee, for example, to the waiter who has served the meal in addition to one's restaurant check, though perhaps theoretically gratuitous, is as usual as the payment of the bill itself."

"It was perhaps upon some such theory that the court concluded the tip became a part of the cost of the dinner, and that if the city liable for the meal, it should be liable for the tip."

The Corporation Counsel, however, advised the Controller to use discretion in the interests of economy in any case.

Books in Demand. The New York Public Library, circulation department, reports that most in demand, excluding fiction, during the week ended on April 19 are as follows: Ball's "Starland," Ibsen's "The Master Builder," Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies," Shaw's "Quintessence of Ibsenism," C. M. Man's "Bird Life," Hatfield's "The Lakes," MacCracken's "The Lakes," Matthew's "Study of the Drama," Munsterberg's "The Values" and Flinck's "Success in the Art."

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CREDIT FURNITURE & CARPETS. 3 WEEKS \$9.98. 6 WEEKS \$19.98. Write for Catalogue. OPEN EVENINGS.

FAVOR MELIÁN BILL. WASHINGTON, April 20.—A favorable report on the Nelson bill is given by the President authority to withdraw public lands for water power, sites, irrigation, classification or other public purposes, was adopted by the senate committee on public lands today.

LEGAL NOTICE. RAEN, SIMON, THE PROXIE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the Grace of God Free and Independent, to Herman Kahn, John Kahn, Joseph Simon, Harry Hest, Isaac Kahn, Regina Sternman, Helene Reinhardt, Bertha Jacobson, Lina Bauer, Josef Kahn, Joseph Kahn, Betty Mosher, the heirs and next of kin of Simon Kahn, deceased, send greeting.

SHIPPING NEWS. TO ARRIVE. Today. Florida, Harre, April 9. Frederick, Harre, Gibraltar, April 12. Jefferson, Norfolk, April 20. Majestic, Southampton, April 15. Oceana, Bermuda, April 19. Zeilen, Bremen, April 9.

TO SAIL. Today. Alleghany, Havre, 1 p.m. City of Savannah, Savannah, 3 p.m. Hamilton, Norfolk, 3 p.m. La Louis, Havre, 5 a.m. Merida, Havana, 12 m. Metapan, Jamaica, 12 m. Portina, St. Lucia, 12 m. Prince Frederick, Wilhelm, Bremen, 10 a.m.

THE FATHER. By Aug. Strindberg. At the Lipzin Theater. These two great dramas will be given as a Grand Beneficent Performance for The New York Call and The Zukunft.

HEARKEN ISRAEL. By Osep Dinov. At the People's Theater. These two great dramas will be given as a Grand Beneficent Performance for The New York Call and The Zukunft.

WOMAN'S SPHERE Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

Read all contributions and communications to Mrs. Anita C. Block, 746 St. Nicholas avenue, New York City.

passed favoring obligatory school attendance (the public school system is still rather undeveloped in Finland) as also the founding of public institutions for the education of neglected and orphaned children in which poor mothers should be given shelter likewise.

These are the pawns that the hand of fate... Careless sweeps from the checker-board.

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THE SUSTAINING FUND

The following contributions for the various funds of The Call, exclusive of the Weekly Pledge Fund, have been received in the office of The Call since March 18.

Table listing names and amounts for the Sustaining Fund, including F. W. Zeigler, New Haven, Conn. \$1.00, and others.

The Weekly Pledge Fund

Remember that the weekly amount pledged should be mailed to The Weekly Pledge Committee, P. O. Box 1624, New York City.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Notice of meetings must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise specified.

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business. 2d and 10th A. D.—272 East 10th street.

Twentieth A. D. The regular meeting of the 20th A. D. will be held this evening at headquarters, 1461 Third avenue.

Irish Socialist Federation. A symposium on "Why Irishmen, Protestant or Catholic, should be Socialists" will be held tonight at 19 East 28th street.

May Day Conference. Meeting of the May Day conference tonight at Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street.

Collegiate Socialist Society. The New York chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society will meet this evening at 5:15, at the Liberal Club, 11 East 35th street.

Bicycle Squad. Young Socialist Bicycle Squad will meet tonight at 517 Grand street.

BROOKLYN. Business. 17th A. D.—499 Lexington avenue.

JERSEY CITY. 11th Ward—60 Hutton street. Important business meeting.

NEWARK. 6th and 14th Wards Branches—Ashby's Hall, corner 8th street and 16th avenue.

ORANGE. Wilson B. Killinbeck, state organizer of the Socialist party, will speak for the open forum of the First Methodist Church, High street, West Orange, N. J., this evening.

WEST HOBOKEN. 2d Ward Branch—324 Mountain road.

IRVINGTON. Irvington Branch—Corner Union and Springfield avenues.

PHILADELPHIA. 1st and 39th W. B.—1208 Tasker street.

BOSTON, MASS. Sarah S. Perkins reports that on Sunday evening, April 24, 8 o'clock, at 594 Washington street, Perry Hall, a member of the executive committee of Attleboro local, will speak on "What the Socialists Want and How They Are Going to Get It."

WESTFIELD, MASS. Westfield, Mass., Socialist Club has started a co-operative enterprise.

NATIONAL. At a meeting of the national executive committee held in Chicago on April 11, John C. Chase reported as follows on organization and agitation:

Seventeen states now permanently maintain a state secretary, and most of them one or more organizers, as a matter of party policy.

MEETING HALLS. ARLINGTON HALL 221 St. Marks street, 2d and 3d aves., elegant hall for balls, parties, etc.

LABOR TEMPLE 243 East 84th St., New York City.

LABOR LYCEUM 500 Wilkesby Ave., New York City.

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S. CASSELL

UP TO DATE UNION HATTER 80 Broadway, cor. Ludlow Street

LEHIGH TO LIFT CAPITAL TO \$300,000

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company here today a resolution was adopted recommending to the stockholders that the capital stock be increased from \$40,334,000 to \$300,000,000.

If the stockholders approve of the directors' proposal to issue \$20,167,000 of new stock, giving stockholders the right to subscribe at par for the new issue.

Special rates upon application to S. Cassell, 80 Broadway, New York.

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UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY

The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here. Bring this matter up at your next meeting.

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The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Cooperative Publishing Association, 412 West Street, New York. W. W. Passage, President, Frank M. Hill, Treasurer, and Charles G. ...

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VOL. 3. THURSDAY, APRIL 21. NO. 111.

A NEW ERA COMING.

The New York Press speaks of the crushing defeat administered to the Republican boss Aldridge in the special congressional election in Rochester as "a splendid Republican victory."

Whatever it was, it certainly was "splendid." A Republican majority of 16,000 in 1908 converted into a Democratic majority of 6,000 in 1910.

It was just as "splendid" and decisive as was the outcome in the Foss district in Massachusetts, and by far more "splendid" than the result in the De Armond district in Missouri.

An uninterrupted succession of crushing Republican defeats such as these can have but one meaning.

Surely, it is not merely the Payne-Aldrich tariff that has brought these disasters to the Republican party. For the general public knows that the Democrats are as guilty, as faithless, and as rapacious in tariff matters as are the Republicans.

Nor is it Republican corruption. Aldridge of Rochester is corrupt, but the charge of corruption played no role in the special congressional elections in Missouri and Massachusetts. A mere anti-corruption campaign could not have resulted in a transfer of 16,000 votes from one party to the other. Nor could the party of "Fingy" Conners gain such a tremendous advantage over the party of "Jim" Aldis in a mere anti-corruption campaign.

This uninterrupted succession of Republican defeats signifies nothing less than a widespread and deep-seated revolt in the Republican party against that party's present leadership and all that that leadership implies. And above all, a revolt against the Taft Administration.

It means that the American people can no longer be ruled by a bare-faced, undisguised, brazen plutocracy.

There was a time when the American people gave this plutocracy a free hand.

There was a time when the American people imagined that everybody would get rich, or at least make money, but permitting a few people to become very rich.

But that time is now past. The few have become very rich. But the great masses are now poorer and more helpless than they ever were before.

And the great masses—working people as well as the lower middle class—demand that the powers of the plutocracy be curtailed, that its unparalleled freedom of exploitation be curbed, that its iron grip on state and nation be relaxed or broken.

Roosevelt had a more or less clear comprehension of this change of sentiment. Notwithstanding all his deep-rooted conservatism, notwithstanding his inherent (though carefully hidden) distrust of the democracy, he did make an attempt to wring concessions from the plutocracy.

His efforts were mainly directed toward conciliating the farmers and the middle class of the cities. But he also tried to conciliate the wage-workers. In fact, he was the first—and the only—President of the United States who seemed to be aware of the existence of such a thing as a labor problem.

But Roosevelt suffered ignominious defeat at the hands of the plutocracy. He was bound to suffer defeat. The plutocracy can be curbed only by unchaining the energies that slumber in the democracy. But Roosevelt dreaded the democracy, being himself by birth, nature, and condition a member of the plutocracy. His wider vision enabled him to see the storm signals. But his strong class instinct forbade his putting himself, squarely and unreservedly, at the head of a revolutionary, or even merely radical, democratic movement for the overthrow of plutocratic rule.

But the class divisions in the United States had not yet matured to the point where the people could clearly see what it was that ailed them. Hence, notwithstanding his inherent conservatism and his successive defeats, Roosevelt was looked upon by the masses of the people as their true champion.

For their faith in him he rewarded them by nominating Taft as his successor—an arch reactionary, a man trained in the school of judicial autocracy and colonial proconsulship. The "father of injunctions" and governor-general of the Philippines is a man entirely out of touch with the people. He started out by carrying out obediently the commands of the plutocracy, to which he and his entire family belong. He immediately estranged from himself great numbers within the Republican party. He has realized the grossness of his errors, but he is utterly at a loss how to repair them. For the man has not the slightest comprehension of what it is that the people want.

The successive and crushing Republican defeats in the special congressional elections are the reply of the people to the Taft policies, to his acts of commission and omission. They are a clear indication of the fact that the plutocracy has lost its moral hold upon the great majority of the American people. And although for the present the people are still unable to help themselves, and—with the conspicuous exception of Milwaukee—merely swing back to the party of reaction, hypocrisy, and broken promises, nevertheless the general political condition is full of encouragement.

The change in the political temper and general social outlook of the American people during the past fifteen or twenty years has been truly profound. The old generation of politicians, Republican and Democratic, is quitting the scene. A new generation of Americans has grown up, one that no longer looks with contempt upon everything "foreign," one that no longer looks upon itself as God's own "chosen people." Notwithstanding all the efforts of the agents of the plutocracy, the old unthinking "patriotism" is fast dying out. The feeling that the American people is one and indivisible no longer exists. It has given place to a feeling that social classes do exist, and that the weaker classes are being ground down by the more powerful. And this feeling, springing from actual conditions, is the soil in which Socialism grows.

From this viewpoint the Taft Administration may yet come to signify the opening of a new era in the history of the American people.

THE REAL BLACK HAND!



OVERHEARD BY WIRELESS TELEPHONE.

By CAMARADO.

Columbia—Uncle Sam, what's the difference between the Republican and Democratic parties?

Uncle Sam—About the same there is between the two blades of a pair of shears; one's a political plutocrat, and 'other is a plutocratic politician; both are strictly for Capital and dead set against Labor; and neither cares a whoop in hades for the dear Public—'cept just before election, when they're as full of pie-crust promises as Ananias was full of lies.

Columbia—Which party has the better platform, Uncle?

Uncle Sam—There's small choice in rotten apples, 'Columby. The Republicans are strong for the United Trusts of America, injunction without compunction, standin' pat on a bottle of flush, 'Cannonism at full cock, syndicate government, "God knows" (and don't care a Continental) how the poor live, a double standard of gold and graft, wind-puddlin' prosperity, vested interests, class legislation, and the great and growin' corporation of Dives, Harababab and Iscariot, Incorporated. The Republican party is a sort of charitable organization; its idea is to take from the criminal poor and give to the deservin' rich. Its motto is, "Him as has, gets; him as hasn't gets left."

The Democrats are out for bustin' the unshutable, destroyin' the indestructible, curin' the incurable, and practicin' the impractical. They believe in anti-injunction (except when Capital wants to cripple a union), raisin' before the draw on a rank-and-file lettin' poverty trust in Providence, hot-air good times, lookin' and kickin' backward, and brayin' Bryanism and balkiness.

Both of 'em are sold for low wages, long hours, child-labor, woman's wrongs, an army of the unemployed, "Individualism" (that word is perille for plain anarchy), Pinkertons and perille for the proletariat, privilege and protection for large and small plutocrats, pap for politicians, and the public for private pickin'.

Columbia—Tell me about their totems or emblems, Uncle Sam. What do they mean?

Uncle Sam—Wal, the Republican elephant is the only one that Theodore hasn't shot at. It used to be a fine animal when Abraham was its keeper, but it's been overfed on protection pay, it's sufferin' from spendin' of national resources, it's drunk with power, it's tariff-mad, it's stamped the life out of free trade in order to build up monopoly, it's protected the rich in the plunder of the poor, it's stood sponsor to the trusts in baptism by water, it's put its trust in gold instead of in God, and it's raised prices of living, taxes, interest, profits to its protecces, and hell in general, but it hasn't raised the wages of the workers so you could notice, though it has boosted the salaries of the laborers in the Congressional vineyard and the incumbrance in the White House.

Columbia—Don't you mean the incumbent, Uncle?

Uncle Sam—I guess I do, 'Columby; but them words is sometimes synonymous.

Columbia—But you haven't told me about the Democratic rooster and donkey.

Uncle Sam—That rooster is a lineal descendant of the cock that crowed three when Peter denied our Saviour, the Democratic party spends half its time sayin' fool things, and the other half in denyin' it ever said 'em. It's hell on crownin', but it never laid but one egg, an' that bat-bod out a Copehead. The Democratic donkey had

biblical ancestry, too. The founder of the family was another talkin' stuffed out of Balaam for beatin' 'im, conversed with an angel that was lookin' for a lost mule, and then donkey two legs to walk with and two legs to kick with, an' it backs so much it's dummed hard to tell which way it's goin'; but it hez nice ears 'n' tail to burn.

Columbia—But there are four other parties, aren't there?

Uncle Sam—Yes, there be. There's the Populists, which had order been left in the morgue or given Christian burial. The trouble is, good, honest, brainy Tom Watson don't realize that Jefferson is a "dead one." The Anti-Booze crowd has nothin' much to offer but a dry death—a corpse without a bier (that's a pun, 'Columby—laugh, damn yet). Then there's the so-called Independence party, which is Hearst-nursed, Hearst-nursed, and Hearst-accursed—if it joins the Democratic outfit, the last state of that party will be worse than the first; it will be hearsed and ready for the grave.

But, listen, Daughter; there's one more, the last, but the top of the whole dum heap. It is the Socialist party, the first American party, and the first party in purty nigh fifty years that hez meant much but craft 'n' graft, waste 'n' want, "Wealth against Commonwealth," high finance and high treason, property before people, an' money before mankind. The Socialist party and its platform mean something more than practical politics; they mean the health and honor of the republic; they mean to rescue my poor, wronged little children from ruin in the mine and mill; to save my daughters from shame and degradation; to give my sons a white man's chance; to remove the clutch from the criminal trusts and Wall Street from the throat of the nation; to wipe out the black stigmas of poverty, ignorance, disease and crime that sordid, greedy, lawless hands have fastened upon the greatest and richest country on earth, to make freedom a fact, justice the law, and altruism possible; and they mean to raise the whole of humanity from the savagery of competition to the sanity and comfort of co-operation. 'Columby, Socialism means the spiritual, physical, economic, social and moral salvation of all my nieces and nephews and their sisters and brothers all over this poverty-wringin' old world.

Columbia—Is the Socialist candidate a good man, Uncle Sam?

Uncle Sam—Eugene Victor Debs is the ONLY great representative of the common people since my greatest son, Abraham Lincoln, was murdered. There ain't no cleaner, whiter, gentler, kinder, bigger-hearted, better man 'twixt here and the Judgment Seat than my boy gent'l Gene. By Gosh, he's fit to bracket with the other great Commoner, the man "with malice toward none, with charity for all."

Columbia—Will it win, Uncle? Will this sacred and ennobling cause be triumphant?

Uncle Sam—Yes, child; but not this year, though it has taken its first long step at Milwaukee. For America is still asleep, still dreamin' of gain and gold and greed. But a little more of Republican or Democratic misrule, corruption and class legislation, under the direction and coercion of the money-power (the power that Lincoln feared and warned the United States against), and my people shall rise in their united manhood and womanhood; they shall drive out with the ballot the corrupt oligarchy and plutocracy from the seats of the mighty; they shall give back her plundered heritage to America; they shall make the nation the only monopoly; and the United States the only trust; and, by the great and loving heart of humankind; they shall raise humanity one step nearer to the gods.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

The real blackhanders do not threaten—they take.

Socialism is like radium—a new and but slightly known force; also a comin' one.

So long as the workers vote for the old parties their leaders will be bought off with offices.

Capitalism expects you to be polite and give up your seat to the ladies so it can sell you standing room.

If you think that all men are equal before the law just read the labor decisions made by the court of these United States.

Labor, Labor, do you wish to remain a Peter Pan and never grow up? In that case you may delight Capital, but how about yourself?

I saw an article in a trade journal on "How to knock out the peddler pest." A conspicuous example of capitalist "live and let live" hypocrisy.

Another slick game has been discovered in New York. Charitable institutions buy property from the city at a low figure, sell it for a high price,

and remove to a cheaper location. Is charity a business?

The fellows go down to Washington and put on stove-pipe hats and big shirt fronts and wrap themselves up in oratory and imagine that they are the country. All the while the workers are asleep. Some day they will awake and undecieve these little Bel-shazzars.

The scorpion, when cornered, is said to sting itself to death. Workers, cease following the example of the foolish scorpion. When surrounded by the fire of Capitalism, and choking with the smoke and deadly fumes of the old parties, fight your way out by voting the Socialist ticket.

MIGHT HAVE TOLD A LIE.

A British workman stopped a fashionably dressed clubman in a West End street and asked for a light for his pipe. The man-about-town condescendingly supplied him with a match. "Thank yer," remarked the grateful workman, "you're every inch a gentleman!" "Sorry I can't say the same of you!" replied the clubman, with a supercilious smile. "Well," retorted the worker as he picked up his bag of tools, "yer might have been polite enough to tell a lie, same as I did."—London Labor Leader.

FROM THE DIARY OF A STRIKING WAIST MAKER

By THERESA MALKIEL.

December 2:

I thought so—had a premonition—now I'm fullfledged. Had a free ride in a patrol wagon, an' spent a couple of hours at the police station. Lord! You can't really know anything till you're brought close to it—face to face, so to say.

Only when I was pushed into a cell and the door locked upon me did I realize what it means to be deprived of your liberty. And you—ain't we deprived of it every day of our lives, while sitting in the shop? That's different—because we don't know it an' imagine that we're there of our own free will.

This, however, an' the dirt an' the filth was not the worst part. After one has worked for a few years one gets used to these things. But what shocked me most was the behavior of the policemen—an' they are supposed to be our protectors.

"How late did you stay out last night?" says one.

"I guess she's just looking for a match," chimed in another.

"Silly girls," says a third. "Why go on strike when a woman can make a livin' without workin'?"

I wouldn't dare to repeat all the things they said to us while we sat there huddled together in a corner, not daring to look up, for their eyes were full of beastly poison. I don't see why they kept us there at all, but they did just the same.

I was pitiful to see the other girls. I suppose I was as bad off as they—on one side the horrid policemen, on the other four drunken women. Every time the policemen would say something nasty the women would let out a shriek that could be heard two blocks away. Across the hall from us a man kept walkin' back and forth, like the caged animals in the park. An' the terrible look in his eyes reminded me of the tiger—it seemed to burn with rage and hatred to everybody. I don't really see that anybody would care to commit a crime willingly, knowing what there is in store for him when caught.

Soon the captain, or whatever his name may be, came in, looked at us sternly, swore a couple of times, took down our names an' told the man in charge to take us along, as he expected a new batch any minute.

Thanked be the Lord, I was saved from the dreaded Night Court an' from telling anything about my arrest at home.

When I used to think of a courthouse I had always thought it to be a beautiful place, where sits a grave, imposing judge, many clerks, stenographers, an' great lawyers. Nuthin' of the kind—no place, they brought me to was as dirty, or even more so, as the station house. The judge looked as though he had been out on a spree. The lawyers—a lot of cheap guys that you see hangin' around the saloon. An' the audience—well, they took the cake. One could have made up a funny museum of them. An' the cases that came up there—a husband charged with kickin' his wife; a German woman tried for pouring out the leavings upon her neighbor; a wife deserter, a pickpocket, a drunken woman, a sneak thief, a dozen or more strikers. Oh, I couldn't attempt to recall them all. I don't see how Miss Elizabeth can keep goin' there day in an' day out—all for our sake, for she ain't strikin' except against everything that's wrong.

At last, when my turn came, they made me climb up on a high chair, an' even then I'll tell the truth, an' as far as I could make out but few told it.

"Your honor," says I when I came to talk, "I saw two girls fightin' so I stepped in an' took them apart; wouldn't you have done the same if you were me?"

"I guess I would," says the judge, laughin' right out. "You seem to be a brave girl," says he. "It's a pity you've mixed up with this gang."

I flared right up, an' I guess I would have told them a thing or two, but I just chanced to look around when I caught Miss Elizabeth's warnin' eye, so I managed to keep mum.

"Discharged," says the judge. "And try to keep out of my way."

He needn't think I'll give up the strike on account of it.

And tomorrow I am to go to the 400.

December 4:

Have felt a bit shaky as I stepped into the vestibule of that swell hotel—no beauty and riches of its decorations startled me. The thickness of the carpets, the fine pictures in gold frames, the flowers! an' at this time of the year, too. Never saw anything like it in all my life.

It seems strange when I come to think of the sayin' in the Bible—that God is a father to all people. If that's so, us girls and these rich women we went there to see are sisters. But how comes it that they're so rich and we are poor? I'd really like to know that. It can't be that a father would make such a distinction among his own children. An' another thing is, they have a bit of sisterly feelin'; why don't they do for us what they would have us do for them? But, no, they've everything of the best and nicest, while some of us girls ain't got a bit of bread.

To tell the truth, I wasn't anxious to go to them, but at the same time I felt that it was for the good of the strike, so I went. The committee in charge took us into a great big parlor with a beautiful floor that made a body feel like glidin' along. There were several hundred women in the room an' old an' young were dressed alike, as if they were all but spring chickens. The way they looked at us through their opera glasses—as if we were a show by ourselves.

Leonora, who spoke first, stood up the first, the tears runnin' from her eyes. I really wonder where she gets her tears from: an' in her own taking way she told them the sad story of the shirt made by her grandmother an' great-grandmother in Ireland an' by herself in New York. A story of work an' sufferin' an' privation an' self-denial. A story of love for kin as strong as death. She said that if the poor astounded the world at times with their views, the latter would be even more astounded if it was to know all the inestimable virtues these very poor possessed. The women sat there as if rooted to the ground an' listened intently to every word she said.

What wonder—if I was in their place I'd have felt like 2 cents. I would have been ashamed of wearin' all those diamonds, an' velvets, an' silks. But if they felt that way, why didn't they do it? Then Leonora stopped an' pushed me to the front an' I don't really know how I did it—it was the first time in my life that I spoke before so many people, an' considerin' the audience at that. But I was so wrought up, that I jus' rattled off everything there was in my mind.

"We came here," says I, "to help—not for Leonora an' myself, the little girls that have been here since they were big enough to take wheel of the machine. Well, the girls are down an' out at present, ain't a bit of fire in their greases, pieces of bread in their cupboards, they themselves are out on the cold fightin' for life. Yes," so I said, "for life, an' so they are; for life, more than death goin' back to work on old conditions." An' as I said many other things I saw the chiefs go up to the eyes an' sniffin' from all sides.

"Ladies," says I, "because we work an' earn an' honest livin' an' we're an' beaten, an' sent to jail, just pushed into a life of shame, ladies, if you were hungry an' beaten for wantin' to be honest, you for spite, if for nothin' else, the other road?"

When I got through they "round me and asked me such a question. One was anxious to know if really a striker, for she'd just met one. You'd think we were a real animal. Another asked if it really true that we eat steadily five hours at the machine daily, an' our backs didn't hurt from it. You see, do. A third thought it was all right, but if women would only vote everything would be changed, felt so terrible sorry for us that she as much as five or ten dollars a week—that's as much as if I had three cents or even less. I just wonder if I think anything about us when we back to their society? An' jus' Sunday. Will we Jim.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A PLAN FOR ENLARGING CIRCULATION.

Editor of The Call:

I would like to raise a question of discussion. For years I have urged party newspapers, in accepting when the need arises, should be entitled to subscription for the money raised.

I argue in this wise: The cause of our party is education—or more exactly, the great need of the publication or many readers. The best means of short term subscription is the very best means of awakening and attracting subscribers, many of whom become permanent. Because this is done the circulation lags and the statements do not come. By the Call should have had over one hundred thousand circulation.

I tried to get the Worker movement to see this, and I was unsuccessful. They were seeking relief from their special burdens, not desirous of adding to it. I wrote regarding this to the management a few times, and was really regretting the paper's inability to do this. My own subscription, except where my help would be of others, has systematically gone to subscription cards and I've added thousands of readers to Socialist papers by means in the last twelve years.

I was rejoiced to see the management of The Call say that a maintenance fund they would give to their cards. But what is the actual term sending in six weeks' remittance, I receive no cards, and I was told that the contributors of one card a week should receive no more than three days' subscription cards, and inclose these.

Can the committee, justly, such a rule and then have its practically nullified by waiting those who feel the need of working that line ask for the cards?

I am told that "we have about hundred names of those regularly contributing to the weekly pledge fund to supply them all with free subscription cards would entail a considerable expense." This is a wrong conception of the donors. They, I am sure, would use these cards for themselves, and others. If their contribution brought them the value in subscriptions, they would wish and we would, by policy, direct attention to the need of enlarging it.

There was a fund recently raised \$2,000 to supplement the generous of the Forward. That was worth one month's subscriptions. If the movement in the East would have on new life and at least 10 per cent of the new readers would become permanent additions to the list.

Comrades, there is a penny-wise pound-foolish policy in our paper needs to be revised. The Committee not send the paper to their friends introducing it in other ways in the notice while putting up the last of their jeans to "save" the paper, relation must suffer and it does not would post the figures. The complexity that thinks added circulation burden ought to be rebuked by the aging committee and by the Committee large. This is a subject that should some discussion that will be helpful for this reason I ask that you publish a letter. We are getting now the experience of a year and a half, paper itself is very good. I am of it and recommend it everywhere.

Yours,
G. H. STUBBS
Newark, N. J., April 14, 1910.

USEFUL AND INTERESTING INFORMATION.

Editor of The Call:

The following might be of help to the readers of The Call. If please publish.

The Arcadia Orchard Company, Spokane, Wash., has been giving exhibit of fruit grown in that city in this city, incidentally selling Comrade Harmon, of Beverly, at the office of the above named party, intending to purchase large fruit raising. While in the city, asked about the attack on free recently made in Spokane. Mr. all, the man in charge, said: "The whole Socialist push. They to confiscate the property in and I am proud that I was a officer sworn in to shoot to kill. Then, we put 400 of the jail, and I am proud of it."

It is needless to say that the Harmon did not buy any land of company.

This company has now moved New York city, where, no doubt, Goodall will be glad to do more, if he gets a chance.

JAMES F. CANNON
Boston, Mass., April 13, 1910.