

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

The Call

The Weather. For eastern New York, unclouded and colder today; rain or snow by tonight or tomorrow.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1910. Price Two Cents

BOUDIN URGES FIGHT AGAINST JUDICIARY

Rights Must Be Wrested from Courts, Says Lyric Hall Lecturer.

The paramount duty of the hour is to fight against the usurpation of legislative power by the judiciary, and in this fight we should accept the assistance of every one willing to join in the struggle for the maintenance of the rights of the people.

The greatest problem ahead of the people now is the battle against the judiciary. The Constitution itself is being perfectly harmless if it were not for the judiciary who expound, interpret and explain it.

The judiciary are rapidly taking away the political rights and liberties of the people, and it is the duty of the people to oppose the usurpation of legislative power by the judiciary.

The speaker then cited Professor Boudin's illustration likening the movement to a wagon in which several groups of people travel together as far as each may think proper, and then each one got out to do his will and take another road.

The speaker then cited two illustrations which he pointed out. As an instance of the fact that it is not a reform, he cited the case of Hearst's 50-cent gas agreement.

STEAMFITTERS STRIKE

Building Trades Arbitration Will Probably Be Smashed—1,200 Out.

Late last night a strike was declared by 1,200 steamfitters, members of Local Union No. 1, of the Steamfitters' International Union, to take effect today, and more than 2,500 men will be affected.

It is also considered likely that this strike will break up the arbitration negotiations which have been going on between the bosses and representatives of the Building Trades Union for several days past.

SHOT BY NIGHT RIDERS

Southern Farmer Assassinated at Midnight on Lonely Road.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 2.—James Middleton, a wealthy farmer and stock raiser, was assassinated last night at Lexley, Ala., near here, and the home of D. L. Comstock, fired into by unknown parties. Middleton is the principal witness in the night rider case against Roy Stapleton, Dick Ptoquet and others, to be tried in the United States Court here on January 10, and Comstock was the victim.

The shooting has caused a sensation, and the sheriff of Baldwin county, and a posse of deputies are at work on the case, but no arrests had been made up to midnight. Middleton was shot on a lonely road and while in a buggy in company with W. H. Wade, and was brought to Bay Minette and started to Mobile for treatment, but died on board of a Louisville and Nashville train.

Wade in a statement furnished the chief of police, says that he was driving along with Middleton when an unknown party from ambush fired on them with a shotgun, several of the bullets striking the man.

He says that he is positive that the killing was due to the activity that Middleton took in the night rider cases, and that while not certain as to the parties, he has good circumstantial evidence, as threats had been made. The home of Comstock was fired into after Middleton was shot.

On account of the place being isolated, the news of the crime was not made known until today.

Preparations Are Being Made for Big Meeting in Indianapolis.

VICTOR L. BERGER SPEAKS TONIGHT

Famous Milwaukee Socialist Will Lecture on "A Labor Party in America."

One of the biggest crowds that ever packed Cooper Union will greet Victor L. Berger, the famous Socialist, tonight when he will speak on "A Labor Party in America" under the auspices of the 8th Assembly District of the Socialist party.

Berger is a member of the national executive committee of the Socialist party, delegate to the International Socialist Bureau, editor of the Milwaukee Wahrheit and associate editor of the Social Democratic Herald.

A big crowd is expected because of the interest now being displayed by Socialists in the subject chosen by Berger. The meeting at Cooper Union tonight will be presided over by Abraham Cahane, editor of the Jewish Forward.

Tickets are on sale at the office of the Socialist party, 230 East 84th street; office of The Call, 442 Pearl street; office of the Forward, 175 East Broadway; Hand School, 112 East 19th street; headquarters of the 8th Assembly District, 313 Grand street, and at Cooper Union tonight.

MERGER OF UTILITIES

New Corporation to Take Over Plants in Michigan Cities.

SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 2.—The complete plan of organization of the Commonwealth Power, Railway and Light Company, which is the corporate name for the combination of street railway, power, gas and electric lighting interests of many cities in the state, was made public yesterday.

The Commonwealth company is capitalized at \$15,000,000, of which \$6,000,000 is preferred stock and the remainder is common stock. No bonds are issued. The plan of organization contemplates that all the details must be successfully concluded by April 1, 1910, otherwise depositors of stocks in the subsidiary companies will have their receipt and stocks returned to them.

The following companies are included in the combination: Commonwealth Power Company, Grand Rapids; Muskegon Power Company, Saginaw-Bay City Railway and Light Company, Grand Rapids; Railway Company, Michigan Light Company, Flint Electric Company, Flint Gas Company, Cadillac Water and Light Company, Charlotte Electric Company, Pontiac Gas Company, Siaswasee Light and Power Company and Ausable River Property and Rights.

TO BACK UP ESTRADA

U. S. May Recognize Government if Revolutionary Army Captures Capital NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—It developed today that Richard Sussman, consul general at New Orleans of the Estrada government in Nicaragua, left several days ago for Bluefields to consult with General Estrada.

Sussman carried with him letters from a number of persons of high authority in Washington, who gave assurance that the Estrada government would be recognized by the United States of the revolutionary army marched on the capital and captured it.

Only one condition is attached, that the Estrada government, as soon as it is in control, give the Nicaraguan people a fair election, at which they may choose a successor to Zelaya as president. Consul Sussman has therefore advised Estrada for himself and on behalf of the American sympathizers to press on to Managua at once. Sussman went to Bluefields in disguise and carried with him a large quantity of ammunition and supplies.

Sussman has refused to say from whom he received assurances of recognition by the United States. It is stated by passengers from Bluefields that a Frenchman, Edmund Couturie, was shot at the same time with the two Americans, Groce and Cannon. Couturie was a lieutenant colonel of engineers in the Estrada army and he and the two Americans were engaged in mining the San Juan river in order to blow up the Zelaya transports. The premature explosion of the mine summoned the force of General Toledo and the three engineers were captured and subsequently shot.

CONFER WITH MADRIZ

Fornos Diaz to Go to Managua as Representative of Estrada.

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, Jan. 1. By wireless to Colon.—Dr. Fornos Diaz is about to go to Managua to confer with President Madriz regarding the provisional presidency as the representative of General Estrada. He, while serving General Estrada, is a firm friend of Dr. Madriz, and it is consequently believed that the conference will result satisfactorily.

Pending an agreement the forces of General Estrada will advance in concert into the interior by way of the San Juan river. Considerable surprise is felt in revolutionary circles at the silence of the United States concerning the situation here. Further bloodshed is very remote. Both Estrada and Madriz desire peace with honor. The resignation of President Madriz in favor of General Estrada would mean that the difficulty would locally come to a standstill, but political complications would result. In the event of Madriz refusing to recognize the Estradans the latter will fight to the end. All the Estradans generally have signed a solemn agreement to that effect.

The scene of the operations will soon be removed from the Atlantic coast toward Managua, the capital. General Estrada has published a proclamation outlining the policy of the provisional government. He states that it will abolish all monopolies, restore individual rights, encourage mining, agricultural and commercial industries, guarantee freedom of the press, initiate free elections and establish schools on the highest ideal.

Immigration will be favored and foreigners will be guaranteed rights and privileges equal to those enjoyed by the native born. In conclusion, General Estrada predicts the return of the dignity and prosperity of Nicaragua through an honest, upright government.

370 ARRESTED WAIST STRIKERS ON PLATFORM AT CARNEGIE HALL

WAIST STRIKE BENEFIT

"The King" to Be Played at the People's Theater. The People's Theater will give a benefit for the striking shirtwaist makers on January 11. Mr. and Mrs. B. Thomashefsky and full cast have volunteered their services.

The play selected for the occasion is "The King" by Yushkevitz. Tickets can be obtained at 151 Clinton street, at the office of the Forward, 175 East Broadway, and at the office of the People's Theater, 210 Bowery. The full proceeds will go to the fund of the striking waist makers.

BIG WAIST MEETING IN QUAKER CITY, ALSO

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—A tremendous audience jammed the Grand Opera House, Broad street and Montgomery avenue, this afternoon to hear the story of the shirtwaist strike. John J. Murphy, president of the Central Labor Union, presided.

C. O. Pratt, of the Street Car Employees' Union, was the opening speaker, and he roused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm by his straight-from-the-shoulder statement of facts and his strong appeal to the workers to stand together until victory crowns their efforts.

I. Dornblum, organizer of the Bakers' Union, spoke at length in Yiddish, pointing out that this fight is merely a skirmish in the great class struggle. The bosses advertise for girls, not machines, said Dornblum, showing that the basis of the wealth of the masters is not the machines, but the lives of the workers ground up into profits.

Rose Schneidermann, of New York, vice president of the Women's Trade Union League, made a ringing speech, which brought the audience to its feet in an ecstasy of enthusiasm. Miss Schneidermann spoke without fear or hesitation and delivered blow after blow against the tyranny of the bosses. "She was keen, incisive and epigrammatic, and the audience wildly applauded her utterances."

Among other things, Miss Schneidermann said: "It is an honor to be in the workhouse sometimes! "There is no chivalry in industry! "We don't only want light and air in the workhouses, we want such wages as will give us light and air in our homes and good food!"

Organizer Goldstein Applauded. Jacob Goldstein, of New York, one of the active leaders in the waist strike in that city, made a ringing speech in Yiddish. He spoke of the great fight in New York and urged the workers to fight like trojans for the recognition of their union, as their safety in dealing with the bosses depends upon the backing of the union. He also made it perfectly clear that this is but another battle in the class war between the masters and the workers. Goldstein made a profound impression upon the strikers.

Hundreds Turned Away From Immense Protest Meeting in Behalf of Struggling Girls.

COURTS AND POLICE EXCORIATED

Police Court Stenographer Reports Speeches Magistrate Cornell and Magistrate Kernochan Appears in Person.

Carnegie Hall was filled at 7:30 last night and hundreds of people were turned away from the immense mass meeting, at which lovers of fair play and sympathizers with the striking girls of the Waist Makers' Union from all elements in the public life of the metropolis expressed their indignation at the brutal treatment of the girls by the police and voiced a vigorous protest against the judicial outrages committed by police court magistrates in behalf of the employers.

The big platform was crowded with several hundred young women wearing placards labeled in six-inch letters "Workhouse Prisoners" and "Arrested." Twenty girls who have served sentences in the workhouse for the "crime" of picketing occupied the first row, and back of them sat 350 others who had been arrested but let off with a severe fine or discharged with an impertinent reprimand.

"Shops Worse Than Jail." When Morris Hillquit stopped in the midst of his speech, turned and pointed to these girls as women whose imprisonment was an honor, the applause of the whole house came like a thunderclap and continued for some moments. And when he continued: "Jail has no terrors for girls who have been confined for years in workhouses that are worse than a prison," it broke out anew with redoubled force, as it did again and again during the evening at every point made by the speakers, who included Miles Menander Dawson, attorney of the strikers; Martin W. Littleton, former Corporation Counsel; Bolton Hall, the single tax lawyer and well-known writer on social subjects, and Leonora O'Reilly, of the Women's Trade Union League.

One of the most touching and dramatic incidents of the meeting was a speech by Rose Perr, a striking girl still in her teens, in short skirts and with her hair down her back in a braid, who served a five days' sentence in the workhouse with unfortunate women of the streets and habitual criminals. Little Miss Perr told in a simple, straightforward way, with naive self-possession, how she had asked a police captain to arrest a strikebreaking ruffian who struck one of the girls, how she had been taken to court as a witness; how she was confronted there by hirelings of the boss whom she had never seen; how they had testified that she assaulted a scab, and how she was railroaded to the workhouse without being given an opportunity to be heard.

"So that is why we want to ask whether we are criminals or not?" she concluded. The hall was decorated with banners and placards bearing the names of organizations participating, such as the women's committee of the Socialist party, which first proposed the meeting, the Women's Trade Union League, Equality League, of Self-Supporting Women, National Woman Suffrage League, Women's Henry George League, Liberal Club, and Inter-Collegiate Socialist Society.

The speakers' stand bore a placard reading: "The Workhouse Is No Answer to a Demand for Justice," and around the back of the platform were other signs reading, "A Strike Is Not a Crime," "A Striker Is Not a Criminal," "Every One Has the Legal Right to Picket," and other such inscriptions. Magistrate Kernochan Appears. Although all the city magistrates were invited to be present, Magistrate "Freddie" Kernochan was the only one who availed himself of the opportunity. But Magistrate Cornell was represented by a police court stenographer, George S. Woolsey, who read down a complete report of all speeches for the private perusal of employers' judicial friend. President James Tole, Organized Labor, and other officials of the geographical Union No. 6, occupied a box, and many prominent unionists and Socialists were there.

(Continued on page 4.)

Police of our city, and they appealed to him for the protection of their rights...

According to what Inspector Daly told the Police Commissioner, according to what the Commissioner at least told the committee about Inspector Daly...

A Singular Case. It is not singular, if that is what happened at the interview between him and the committee that waited upon him...

Again these ladies and gentlemen upon that committee, with their very defective hearing, thought that Inspector Daly said the following: Inspector Daly said that he saw no harm in the vulgar language which was used by the officers...

Away back on October 20 a young lady, a resident in one of the settlements on the East Side, a lady of the highest culture...

SHARING THE CALL'S PROFIT. Sounds funny, doesn't it? We are always talking about a deficit and all at once we want to give away part of our profits...

ESTABLISHED 1892. L. HAUSMAN & SONS. AGENTS FOR EDUCATOR SHOES FOR WHOLE FAMILY. 169-171 Springfield Ave. Newark, N. J.

The 494th Day of The Call and our Ad. SIG. KLEIN and Assistants. MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS. 169-171 Springfield Ave.

no difficulty about the magistrates finding it an assault and sending them to the island. They were dragged up before Magistrate Cornell and he fined them \$10 dollars each...

Crowd Greets Hillquit.

Morris Hillquit, who was greeted with hearty applause when he appeared in the hall and given a veritable ovation when he arose to speak, said in part: "The placid philosophers of the Manufacturers' Association tell us that there really was no cause for this strike...

Fight for Union.

And today they are still fighting for the right to maintain their strong and powerful union. And this fight for the recognition of the union is not a mere controversy over a technical or formal issue. It goes to the very crux, the very heart of the question...

"If the employers should today grant all the demands of the strikers and only reserve to themselves the power to destroy, or even to weaken, the organization of the workers and thus remove the only barrier between their greed and the workers, the same old conditions of virtual servitude would be restored in the shop...

"The strikebreaker not only undermines the life and welfare of his fellow workers, but his own as well. By aiding the employers to defeat the just demands of his fellow workers he aids them at the same time to defeat his own ends...

both sides, great provocation for the strikers. "The employers have hired a number of strong-arm men to stand between the strikers and strikebreakers. The police have shown an entirely unseemly and unnecessary zeal in protecting the strikebreakers and insulting the strikers...

"In every case brought before a magistrate there has been a piece of the human tragedy before him, the pitiful appeal of the striker to her sister, the strikebreaker, to join in this fight for a more livable life...

"Those very magistrates were fondly delivering lectures to the pickets upon American institutions and the propriety of upholding them. I say if any man had deliberately set to work to bring the American courts and the American institutions into disrepute, these magistrates administering justice in a partisan and vindictive manner have done it more effectively than anybody else...

Points at Arrested Girls.

"Look at these girls; many of them have served their terms in the workhouse. We honor them here tonight for it. And the judges who pronounced that shameful sentence upon them thereby sentenced themselves to eternal disgrace...

"Friends, while we have come here primarily to express our indignation at the cruelty perpetrated by the police and police magistrates, let us not forget that this was only a mere incident in the struggle and that the struggle itself, the struggle of the shirtwaist makers, is still before us. We say to them be of good cheer, sisters, you are not alone in the struggle, your fight is brave, your cause is good, your fight is brave, your victory will be glorious...

A large collection was taken up, many greenbacks being thrown in the baskets, and the following statement and resolutions were adopted with tremendous applause: "In the pending strike of the shirtwaist makers in this city a large number of police officers and several police magistrates have dealt with the strikers in a spirit of revolting partisanship, unfairness and cruelty...

insufficiency: evidence and even against the preponderance of evidence; upon conviction, harsh sentences have in some cases, notably those coming before Messrs. Cornell and Barlow, been imposed upon them; these sentences have been accompanied by injudicial denunciations, exhibiting a prejudiced and vindictive mind; innocent and pure-minded young women have, to the peril both of themselves and of society, been sent to the workhouse upon trivial charges, there to associate with the most wretched and abandoned of their sex...

"We bring thus openly and publicly these abuses to the attention of all the constituted authorities, demanding that the lawful rights of the strikers be as efficiently protected as the rights of the employers and the strikebreakers. "We hereby direct that copies of these resolutions be sent to all the constituted authorities, both state and municipal, who have in any wise the power to aid in bringing about a state of affairs under which this injustice will be remedied...

Lawyers Define Pickets' Rights.

Miles M. Dawson, Reeves, Todd & Swain, Samuel Untermyer, Martin W. Littleton and Frederick L. Taylor, of counsel for the Ladies' Waist Makers' Union, have drawn up a memorandum upon the rights of pickets of labor unions. Each point made by the eminent counsel is backed up by numerous quotations from judicial decisions in this state. According to counsel pickets have the right: 1. To go on watch in the public streets for purposes of observation and peaceable persuasion...

Acknowledge Receipts.

The Socialist woman's committee acknowledges receipt of the following amounts on the Strike Fund received through the Rand School for January 1: Collected by M. M. Lint—A. Lerner, \$1; B. H. Brumberg, \$1; S. Kraft, \$1; J. Stein, \$1; M. M. Lint, \$2; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, national executive, \$5; Brotherhood of Machinists, Progressive Lodge No. 4, \$10; collected by A. K. 75c; total, \$86.25. A conference of labor organizations called by the 21st Assembly District of Kings county met at the headquarters of that organization at 181 McKibbin street Saturday night and perfected plans for aiding the shirtwaist strikers in the Brownsville district of Brooklyn.

TAFT MESSAGE READY

President Has Completed Document Dealing With Interstate Commerce. WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—President Taft has completed his special message dealing with the interstate commerce law, the Sherman anti-trust act and the related subject of the control of corporations. The message will be sent to Congress probably on Wednesday. It is of medium length and, according to friends of the President who have read it, is one of the clearest documents which he has prepared. Taft, his advisers say, hopes that this message will rank high among his contributions to the state papers. As the Washington dispatches have announced there will be no recommendations in the message for modifications in the Sherman anti-trust act. That portion of the message which deals with corporations and their control will rehearse in general fashion the decision of courts in cases arising under that law. It will point out the liberal construction put on the Sherman act by the Supreme Court and will suggest that there is no need of amending it. Instead of recommendations for improvement of the Sherman law the President will ask Congress to consider the enactment of a national incorporation act. Such a measure has been drafted by Attorney General Wickersham and has been approved by Taft. It will propose that corporations doing an interstate business be given the privilege of incorporation under the federal government. Railroads will not be included in those enterprises held to be within the meaning of the measure.

GOT \$10,000 POLICY; FOUND DEAD IN LOFT

Nathanson, Clothing Manufacturer, Commits Suicide in His Office—Was in Deep Water Financially

Moses S. Nathanson, a partner in the firm of Gold & Co., clothing jobbers at 58 Walker street, took out a \$10,000 policy in the New York Life Insurance Company two weeks ago. His wife and the police found his body yesterday morning in the loft used by the firm on the second floor of the Walker street building. Nathanson had killed himself with the utmost deliberation, wrenching the tip of a long iron gas tube which depended from the ceiling, sitting down in a low chair, tying himself to a flimsy scantling, which supported a table covered with piles of clothing, and waited until death came.

It seemed that his last idea was to make it be thought that he had been bound to the table and murdered, since he had taken the pains to tie the rope around his body. Isaac H. Gold, Nathanson's partner, told detectives that the man was in deep water financially and greatly worried. It was Gold who told them about the life insurance policy.

Nathanson lived with his wife, Ida, at 304 West 149th street. He came to New York from Fayetteville, Tenn., a year and a half ago with Isaac H. Gold and Mrs. Annie Gold, who live at 618 Prospect avenue, in the Bronx.

At the outset he was prosperous and had plenty of money for personal business affairs. He put \$5,000 into the jobbing concern when he went into it. Mr. and Mrs. Gold supplying \$8,000. A year ago he had a deposit of \$2,000 in the Hanover National Bank and a large account at the Irving National. When they looked over his bank books yesterday it was seen that his account at the Irving National had dwindled to \$4.24, and that he had only a few dollars on deposit at the Hanover.

Didn't Know Where Money Had Gone. What he had done with his money even his partner Gold didn't know, but in addition to the cash he withdrew from the two banks he had spent a good sized sum he got from mortgaging property and he had borrowed money. Gold knew that he was worried over dunning letters and telephone calls from people who wanted to be paid.

The same day he asked his partner if he could get the address of a life insurance agent and Gold, who had just taken a policy himself in the New York Life, referred him to an agent named Benjamin Mitchell, at Grand street and the Bowery. Nathanson had a talk with the agent and bought a policy. Gold thought it was for \$10,000. He didn't have the cash to pay the first premium, so he asked Gold to give him a check for the \$226 he needed and Gold obliged him. The premium was paid, Gold told the detectives.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, several tenants of the Walker street building, who had gone around to find out if the smell of gas was as strong as it was on Saturday, decided they had better call in the police to investigate the loft used by Gold & Co. They saw Captain Cottrell at the Leonard street police station, and the captain sent a pair of detectives, Moore and Wing.

Find Nathanson Tied to Table. While they were in the hallway of 58 Walker street, figuring how to get into the locked loft, Mrs. Nathanson, Gold and Mrs. Gold came up the steps. Gas was so thick it was some time before they dared enter the loft. When the room cleared they saw Nathanson seated in a chair in the front of the loft. He was a big man, weighing fully 250 pounds, and the detectives found it difficult to believe that he had tied a rope around his body and then to the snaky support of the stock table behind his chair merely to keep his body from slipping to the floor. They noticed too that his hands were reddened and it looked like blood, but when they examined the stains closer they saw that it was coloring from a red bandana handkerchief that Nathanson had used when wrenching off the tip of the gas tube.

There were no evidences of a struggle and no marks on Nathanson's body. It was impossible to believe, the detectives and Coroner Winterbottom decided, that a man of his strength could have been overpowered so easily. The rope that bound him loosely to the scantling wouldn't have held an active boy. Much strain on it would have brought down the quaking stock table, overweighted with clothing. Coroner Winterbottom ordered the police to arrest Gold, and the man was taken to the Leonard street station and questioned by the coroner and Captain Cottrell. Gold told the police that the corporation was prosperous and that Nathanson's trouble had not come from his connection with the firm's business.

TO BUILD POOR MEN'S HOTEL

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—A \$750,000 hotel for poor strangers in Chicago containing 1,500 sleeping rooms, bathrooms, large social and lounging rooms and a restaurant is to be built in the "Loop" district, or just outside of it, by the Central Y. M. C. A. OLDEST ARMY OFFICER ILL. WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—General Daniel H. Buckner, retired, the oldest living army officer, is seriously ill at his home in Washington. He is in his ninety-eighth year. He was formerly quartermaster general of the army and has been on the retired list since February 22, 1882.

VICTOR L. BERGER WILL LECTURE ON 'A LABOR PARTY IN AMERICA' ON MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 3, 1910 At Cooper Union, Third Ave. and 5th St. TICKETS, 15c and 25c

OUST UNEMPLOYED City Orders the Committee to Quit Its Headquarters. The biggest crowd of hungry, unemployed men who have appeared for many weeks at 41 Bowery, the headquarters of the unemployed committee, gathered there yesterday, but found the doors closed. A card was tacked to the window with the words, "No meeting today." A good many of those in the crowd were attracted by the free lunch that is usually served after the speeches. They did not hesitate to voice their disappointment. Later it was learned that the temporary custodian of the building had been notified to give up the key as the building, which is owned by the city, had been sold for the materials and would be torn down to make room for bridge improvement.

Mrs. Ethel Stewart, president of the Woman's Municipal League, who a week ago arranged to open a restaurant for poor and homeless women, at 33 Bowery, on property owned by the city, received a similar notice to vacate a building which she rented from the city at 30 Bayard street, where she was establishing lodgings for poor women at 10 and 15 cents a night. As she had paid the rent up to January 15 for both places she did not surrender the keys at once. Mrs. Stewart was for an hour or two yesterday at the building, 33 Bowery. She said she had received the assurance before she had received the notice that she would be allowed to remain until May and had made preparations for remaining. Mrs. Stewart is a member of the Women's Co-operative Service League, of which Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is a member, and which started an agitation for Mills hotels for women.

TO CONFER ON 20TH Trainmen Won't Meet Companies Before Last Third of Month. The local officers of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Order of Railroad Conductors, whose members have made demands on all the railroad companies east of the Mississippi for an increase in wages, reported yesterday that nothing will be done in the way of conferences with the companies until about the 20th of this month. It so happens that the election of local grievance committees which takes place every two years fell due last month and the chairman of each local division have to meet and elect chairmen for each railroad system involved. These chairmen form the general committee which negotiates with the companies. A prominent officer of one of the local divisions of trainmen said last night: "There have been a great many misleading statements about the present status of the situation. From some source statements have come that the demands were to have been presented on January 3. The fact is that the demands were made on December 20 on behalf of the trainmen and conductors on all the thirty-five Eastern roads involved. Whatever is done in the West regarding the railroads and the employees has nothing to do with these demands. "The new grievance committee went into office on Saturday and the general chairman of the systems will be elected this week and will ask for a conference with the officials of the railroads on or about the twentieth of this month." He added that it was for the companies to accept or reject the demands after the conference. He believed that the representatives of the trainmen and conductors would be able to convince the companies that the demands were equitable.

FIRE WIPES OUT TOWN Conflagration at Virginia Hamlet Makes Many Homeless. SUFFOLK, Va., Jan. 2.—With a population of 220 inhabitants homeless, the Majestic Theater, postoffice and all but one of its 26 business places being in ruins, the hamlet of Holland, 12 miles from Suffolk, on the Southern railway, has been practically erased from the map by a fire which began at 10 o'clock last night and raged until there was no fuel to feed upon. The flames, fanned by a brisk breeze out of the south which carried firebrands hundreds of yards ahead and unbidden by a fire department, left in their wake scenes of desolation rarely seen in rural communities. Some inhabitants, consumed with consternation, fought frantically to save their substance, while others chilled and half-clad, huddled in tearful groups and wrung their hands helplessly. Nearly all of Main street and the whole of Railroad avenue are fire-swept. The only business house left is a store formerly owned by Sam Hardy, sentenced to death for killing Tiberius Gracius Jones, whose case is now pending before the Court of Appeals. The blaze, of unknown origin, started in the store of Joseph Hall, who had just closed. There is no water supply in Holland and appeals to outside towns were fruitless. Only 21 homes are left, and these are housing the homeless, none of whom sleep during the night.

GAS KILLS TWO MEN. Father and Son Overcome in Sleep. Three Jets Open. Thomas Blanch, seventy-five years old, and his son, Thomas Blanch, Jr., thirty, were found dead in their room at 318 West 19th street yesterday afternoon. The room was filled with gas, which came from three open jets in a stove. Three other jets in the store were burning. Policemen Wilbur and Seymour think they broke open the door just in time to prevent an explosion. The elder man was in bed and the younger lying undressed on the floor as if he had been overcome while trying to get to the stove. The two were formerly in the mirror business.

CHAMPION WRESTLERS TO MEET. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Yusuf Mahmoud, the great Turkish wrestler, and Heinrich Webber, the German champion, will meet here in a finish match Saturday night before the Armory A. A. for a purse of \$1,000, to be divided 70 per cent to the winner and 25 per cent to the loser.

Study-Course in Socialism Under the Auspices of Local Kings County A SERIES OF 15 LESSONS CONDUCTED BY GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK, A. B. MONDAY EVENINGS, JANUARY 3 TO MAY 2, 1910 AT THE Workingmen's Educational Club 477 Atlantic Avenue. The text books used will be 'The Principles of Scientific Socialism' and 'Socialism.' For further particulars write to C. W. Cavanaugh, 1524 59th St., Brooklyn.

Concert for the Striking Shirtwaist Makers ARRANGED BY THE WOMEN'S COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST PARTY OF BROOKLYN. Under the Direction of ALMA WEBSTER POWELL On Wednesday, January 5, 1910 AT 8 P. M. AT LONG ISLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE South 9th street, near Broadway. Admission, 25 Cents, including Hat Check.

ER MORSE OFF "PEN" AT LAST

W. Morse started for Atlanta yesterday morning to begin his fifteen years in the federal pen...

Mrs. Morse said good-by to her husband at the Tombs before Marshal Henkel took him away...

Previous reports had it that Morse was going on the same train as the Birmingham special...

Morse Gives Out Statement. "Here, boys," said Morse, speaking through the steel lattice...

I am going to Atlanta to begin my servitude under the most brutal sentence ever pronounced against a man in a civilized country...

I naturally hoped that I would be freed another trial by another jury from these hostile influences...

By this sentence and judgment I am brought to ruin, but the damage to me is not half as important as the injury to the administration of justice...

Whatever the future may hold in store, liberty or imprisonment, I shall endeavor to meet in the same way I have struggled against the misfortune of the last two years...

When Morse had handed out his statement he turned back into the prison corridor to say good-by to the warden and the guards...

Subject: "Labor Party in America" TICKETS, 15c AND 25c.

IRON PREP. SCHOOL 189-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses.

got into an electric taxicab and were driven to the Cortlandt street ferry of the Pennsylvania railroad...

Henkel walked ahead and Stiebling and Linicus stayed on either side of Morse. He was not fastened to them...

The marshals and Morse went out and got aboard the last car of the Birmingham special. They had a compartment to themselves...

493 ELECTION ARRESTS Leary Reports Seventy-six Indictments and Forty-three Convictions.

State Superintendent of Elections William Leary has filed his annual report. There were 493 arrests last year for violation of the election laws...

Of the 4,507 persons registered from lodging-houses only 3,412 voted. Mr. Leary says that many election officers disregarded the law...

HITCH AT BAPTISM Pastor's Baby Doesn't Show Up When They're Ready for the Ceremony.

Those in the audience looked at each other in wonderment and would have smiled but for the serious expression on their pastor's face...

Accident, Not Suicide. While Intoxicated Plumber Causes Death in Strange Manner.

MEXICAN SUGAR CROP BIG. MEXICO CITY, Jan. 2.—The sugar crop here in Mexico will probably reach the largest total in its history...

ANTHONY KAPPEL Winos, Liquors and Cigars. 449 PEARL STREET.

"FORWARD" BALL Saturday, January 29, 1910 AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

GYROSCOPE RAILWAY MORE COAL MINED TESTED IN LONDON THAN DURING 1908

LONDON, Jan. 1.—For several years experiments have been conducted to perfect the gyroscope railway invention and to advance, if possible, its utility...

Monorail Has Great Future. The inventor claims that the monorail, which the gyroscope principle makes feasible for the first time...

Two Men Held for Highway Robbery for Getting a Chew. Michael O'Neill, of 5 Thompson street, and William Carmody, of 289 Tenth avenue...

California Rich in "Gushers." According to reports received by the United States Geological Survey, the remarkable rate of increase in the production of petroleum...

Chicago Police Have These on Hand Awaiting Claimant. CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—A girl five years old, two bull terriers and a doll with a broken toe are in the custody of the police...

Woman Drops Dead When Son-in-Law Begins Shooting at Wife. SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 2.—After a futile effort to affect a reconciliation with his wife, from whom he had separated two months ago...

HALF OF U. S. MEATS ARE NOT INSPECTED The Public Is in Serious Danger, Says Dr. A. D. Melvin, in Report to the Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—A proposed law authorizing federal inspection of dairy products entering interstate trade and the necessity for state and municipal inspection of meat and meat products...

Dr. Melvin declares that uninspected meat is sold within states and municipalities and that the federal government therefore has no jurisdiction over it.

Many cities have an inspection service, but very few have an adequate force and the inspection often consists merely in the examination of meat as offered for sale in the markets...

Dr. Melvin strongly urges federal inspection of dairy products and the animals from which they are obtained. He asserts that the danger of contracting disease from such products is greater than from meat...

He continues: "Scientific experiments by the bureau and by other investigators have demonstrated that the germs of tuberculosis and typhoid fever are frequently conveyed through dairy products..."

California Rich in "Gushers." (Continued) California now stands first in oil production, producing fully 10,000,000 barrels more than Oklahoma...

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California Rich in "Gushers." (Continued) California now stands first in oil production, producing fully 10,000,000 barrels more than Oklahoma...

HIS BOOTS 24 YEARS OLD. Occasional Display Footgear to Residents of Cayuga County "Boys."

Body of Scotch Collie Taken from Burial Place in a Homeless Coffin.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 2.—In a small plush-lined especially coffin, covered with white velvet, fitted with ornate silver handles...

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Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. 2. MONDAY, JANUARY 3. NO. 2.

AN ENLIGHTENED JUDGE.

Another judge has distinguished himself. This time it is Justice Olmsted, of the Children's Court of this city.

A shirtwaist striker appeared before him as a complainant against a strikebreaker. According to a report in the Sun, the judge asked the striker if he was working. "Not now," said the striker, "we are on strike." "No," said the judge. "I know you are not working and are on strike. You are on strike against God and nature, whose prime law is that man shall earn his bread in the sweat of his brow. You are on strike against God."

Words fail us to properly characterize the abysmal ignorance, the unheard of effrontery of this judge, who apparently regards a strike as a slave owner regarded an uprising of his slaves. When slavery was looked upon as a natural institution sanctioned by God himself, the slave owners very naturally regarded an uprising of their slaves as a violation of the laws of God and nature. Judge Olmsted apparently thinks that God and nature have ordained that the poor shall work for the profit of the rich and that a strike is a violation of the laws of God and nature, since it interrupts the production of profit.

Obviously, the labor movement has a mighty work before it. It will have to teach our judges the very rudiments of modern social science. It will have to educate them to a knowledge of the fact that chattel slavery is no longer, and that wage slavery too will cease to be. The workers will have to educate their masters.

But what form this education shall take depends, as Liebknecht said, upon the masters themselves.

FEDERAL SLAVES?

About a week ago it was reported from Washington that Representative Stearnson, of Minnesota, presented to President Taft, for his consideration, a bill looking to giving discretionary power to the government to put railroads in receivership, if necessary, to avert or stop tieups. The President was reported to have said to the Congressman that it was a very interesting matter and that he would give it his personal attention.

The object of this bill is obviously to deprive railroad workers of the right to strike—the most fundamental right of a free working class as distinguished from a slave class. And this object is to be attained by putting the railroads under the control of the federal government. In other words, the railroad workers are to be converted into slaves of the capitalist class as a whole, represented by the national government.

In ancient times there were slaves of the state as well as private slaves. But chattel slavery is dead. Attempts to re-establish it, under whatever form, are indications of the process of dissolution going on within capitalist society. But that the workers will ever submit to its re-establishment is unthinkable. Let our rulers beware!

SUBJECTS TO BE AVOIDED.

We hope that the special convention of the Socialist party in this city, which is to be held next Sunday, will adopt no resolutions upon, and will refuse to discuss in any way, the subjects of a labor party and craft or industrial unionism.

The special convention has been called for the purpose of doing practical work, not for indulging in academic discussions; for making the party organization more effective, not for introducing discussion on subjects foreign to the proper sphere of a Socialist party. And we contend that the discussion of such subjects as a labor party and craft or industrial unionism can lead to no practical result whatsoever, other than the introduction of dissension among Socialists on subjects that have no existence or that do not come within the scope of the Socialist party.

If there were a union labor party in existence the question of our relation to that party would be not only a legitimate one, but a necessary one. The answer to that question would then depend exclusively on the character of the union labor party, for there can be no dispute among well-informed Socialists as to the attitude that a Socialist party must adopt toward a genuinely independent labor party.

But there is no union labor party, and so far as we know there is none in prospect in the immediate future. The question of a labor party is, therefore, purely speculative and worse than useless. A discussion on it can lead to no useful result whatever, but it is sure to cause unnecessary misunderstanding and disagreement.

Equally mischievous would be the introduction of the subject of craft versus industrial unionism. The Socialist party is not a labor union and should not, therefore, decide as to the proper form of labor union organization. All of us may be agreed as to the superiority of the industrial form of organization to the craft form, but that does not change the situation in the least. As a Socialist party we support all unions in their conflicts with the capitalists, irrespective of the form of their organization, which the unions must choose for themselves. The subject should be excluded from the order of business of the city convention.

Some time ago we came across the report of a spy in a labor organization to his employers. It was to the following effect: The organization is gaining in strength and numbers, but a certain person (who was mentioned by name) is pretty sure TO BRING UP DISCUSSIONS OVER ABSTRACT QUESTIONS, WHICH WILL UNDOUBTEDLY SPLIT THE ORGANIZATION INTO HOSTILE WAYS.

Fellow Socialists! Avoid the discussion at the city convention on subjects that have no actual existence or that do not come within the sphere of action of a political party!

SAVING SOCIETY



How the Police Are Protecting the Public From the Terrible Shirtwaist Strikers.

THE FUNNY MEN.

By Robert Hunter.

If there is any animal on this earth as amusing as the ordinary reformer I would like to buy him.

If there is any animal as inconsistent as the ordinary reformer I would like to behold him.

As soon as the reformer reforms anything he begins immediately to reform the reform.

As soon as a reformer gets what he wants he despises the thing he got.

The other day the City Club of New York gave a luncheon. It invited Ex-President Elliot, of Harvard, and Ambassador Bryce to speak on the ballot.

These distinguished reformers have been trying for years to get good men in office. They don't like bosses and they hope to destroy bosses by monkeying with the ballot.

And in Massachusetts they played a trick on the bosses. They took away the party column and put all the names of all the candidates for office in one long column arranged in the order of the alphabet.

That was a grand reform, and it very much tickled the reformers. They chuckled mightily at the trick

they had played on the wicked bosses. Well, they tried the thing, but somehow it did not bother the bosses and it did confuse the college professors.

President Elliot says that recently he had to vote for candidates for sixteen offices. He tried to pick out the nominees whom he thought were good men, but he could only recognize five names on the entire list.

In other words, he was up a tree and so he picked out all the names that had Republican behind them and voted the straight ticket.

Ambassador Bryce confessed that in a recent election in London he only recognized one name on the long list of candidates. He knew that that name belonged to a Greek scholar and a man of high character.

He decided to vote for him, and I suppose he then shut his eyes and put the necessary additional crosses on the ballot.

Now you see, poor-ignorant-working-men-that-you-are, how intelligently the reformer reforms.

He has a new idea every few minutes, fights the bosses to carry out his new idea and then has to fight the

bosses again to destroy that new idea. And the boss wins all the time. He is on the job. He is a professional. He knows an ace is an ace, whether it is dealt from the bottom of the pack or from the top of the pack.

I was talking to a reformer the other day, and he was discouraged about "the good man idea" in politics.

He said he had rather keep an old corrupt boss in power because he knew just how bad he was.

"I do not like these good men," he said, "it takes about ten years to find out what kind of crookedness they are engaged in, and after making a reputation for such men we have to expose them and throw them out."

And this, friends, is the way of progress.

Build a house and when you have finished it burn it down. Plant your seed, watch your crop coming on and when you are ready to harvest it set fire to the blasted thing.

If you do this persistently year after year and decade after decade, you will end exactly where you began and you won't lose anything, but time, money, energy and life itself.

BUT WHAT OF IT?

By Mila Tupper Maynard.

"If I could get votes for women by killing the prime minister I should do it."

This is said to be one of Mrs. Pankhurst's startling sayings when she was in Chicago recently.

"All right," we answer, "but what of it? You could not get votes for women in any such fashion, so it were best to dispense with such heroics."

"I believe the methods of the suffragettes are right, and that is enough for me," was another of her sayings in her lecture on "Why English Women Go to Jail."

I only mention these remarks to illustrate a point of view which ought to be out of date.

Mrs. Pankhurst is the kind of woman I like. Activity and aggressiveness is so much better than inane, listless acceptance of time-honored abominations.

Perhaps, too, her methods of throwing stones, pestering officials and getting into jail will prove effective as well as "right."

England has a queer way of doing things, sometimes, and if such apparently stupid methods get anywhere, no one need object.

The point I wish to make is that it does not pay to decide in regard to practical lines of action on grounds of "right" or "justice" alone.

The death of one man could not weigh for a moment against the political freedom of half a people—but what of it?

Such hypothetical discussions only sidetrack real issues.

A strike is always "right" so far as the issues are concerned. The wage-earners should always have more wages, shorter hours, better conditions. The point to be decided is, "Will a strike at a given time win?"

The editor of this paper said, relative to a proposed strike sometime ago: "The only point to be considered is the chance of success. A strike is only justified if it can win, or, at any rate, prevent a worse evil than a strike." Or words to that effect.

There is a complete modern philosophy in that statement.

"I'd rather be right than be president," is good oratory and good sense. But the right must be tested by practical reason, and not merely by some standard in the clouds.

The essence of Utopianism lies in the tendency to reason from some theory of rights or right, some utopian scheme of an ideal system unrelated to forces actually or potentially at work.

Martyrdom is not a good in itself. A live revolutionist is worth many dead martyrs.

Institutions which breed brutal tyranny will not disappear because tyrants and tyrannies are killed. The new crop of tyrants come promptly to the front again.

It was found not long ago, as we all remember, that a spy in pay of the Russian autocracy had been the leading terrorist, inciting violence to betray the perpetrators in some cases, to remove a rival in others.

A good illustration of the folly of killing people as a weapon of reform even in Russia.

The Marxian Socialists, even in Russia, urge education and organization all the time and discourage terrorist methods. When they thought conditions ripe for revolution, they did not hesitate to act though it meant war. But sporadic assassinations, they know, only invite awful loss in retaliation.

These are merely scattering illustrations of a far-reaching and constantly applicable principle.

Who so scorns expediency is a sentimentalist and Utopian of the first magnitude.

Who so wishes working class victory and the human weal that will follow therefrom, will not spurn horse sense in spreading the principles of Socialism.

Psychology is as important a science as any other, and it should teach the futility of running counter to every possible prejudice and all ingrained teaching in order to make a man see the folly of being robbed.

Just as the Puritan used to feel certain that anything pleasant must

be wrong, so many Socialists seem to fancy that anything which gets them into trouble or shocks somebody must be praiseworthy activity. It is an unconscious thirst for martyrdom and a senseless Puritan conscience.

"The flag is a dirty rag," is a speech which can be justified easily enough. When it is a symbol of class government, it does not look worthy of honor.

But what of it?

It is also true that the flag represents in the minds of most persons an ideal—an ideal that is sure to be a powerful aid to enlist them in the task of helping make their country something other than the private domain of the plutocracy.

How absurd to add to existing ignorance and antagonisms another big prejudice, utterly uncalculated for!

The working class are particularly likely to be shocked and alienated by coarse attacks on cherished sentiments. How absurd to antagonize needlessly.

"Shocking wakes folks up and sets them thinking."

I doubt it.

Sometimes, when there is plenty of time to explain and buttress a position, a startling form of statement may hold attention. But as a rule only additional obstacles are raised to obscure the clear sight of the truth.

For every sentiment we Socialists deprecate there is another great blighting sentiment we accept and urge.

Do we fear an unreasonable patriotism, lest it drag the workers into fighting each other at the behest of a master class?

Yes; but we also believe with all our hearts in an international brotherhood of labor, which will, if consciously aroused, make war impossible and the brotherhood of mankind a realized fact.

Let us write our affirmations so large that the negotiations will be understood.

The strength of Socialism lies in the fact that it falls with self-interest, with sentiment, with ideal, with heroism—everything that is

WOMEN IN THE FREE SPEECH FIGHT.

By a WOMAN.

A few lines in regard to the terrible conflict now raging in Spokane to obtain free speech, free press, free assembly and the rights of labor to organize may interest the readers of The Call. Particularly so it is encouraging to note the dauntless spirit and activity of the women Socialists and members of the Industrial Workers of the World. One case in particular is that of Mrs. Edith Fennette, who took her stand on the street corner, made a short talk for free speech and was arrested. She was later released by Judge Mann, only to be subsequently re-arrested for standing with others along the street through which a patrol wagon of I. W. W. prisoners passed and throwing sandwiches and fruit to these starving fellow workers, as well as singing the "Red Flag" to brighten their spirits. Judge Mann, only to be subsequently re-arrested and sentenced her to thirty days, \$100 fine and costs. Similar in intent, but far less praiseworthy in intent, are the demonstrations of the football teams of competing schools in Spokane just preceding and following a big game. We have yet to hear of their arrest and conviction for disorderly conduct. Six police officers testified against her, stating that she acted as if she were drunk; that she had been disorderly on the street ever since this trouble started, and one stated "She acted like a lewd woman," this because she has been consistently along with her fellow workers defending free speech.

The ordinance now in vogue prohibits free speech not only for the I. W. W., but all bodies, including religious organizations, yet none of the Salvation Army batties has as yet dared to carry "the battle of the Lord" into the streets of Spokane against the local authorities. About one hundred I. W. W. men were confined in the city jail on a diet of bread and water, subjected to intense brutality because they had spoken on the street corner in an orderly and peaceful manner, and to add insult to injury the Salvationists came to the jail to talk religion to the "jailbirds." Almost needless to say they were received with but scant courtesy; in fact, indignant editors claimed they were insulted, yet when the free speech fight is concluded and won they will doubtless take advantage of the rights that these same jailbirds, "hoboes and tramps," sacrificed and suffered to obtain.

In 1817 Percy Bysshe Shelley was legally deprived of his two children on the ground that he was an atheist. The following case is similar in intent: The I. W. W. Hall was raided on December 1 and eight little newsboys, ranging in years from eight to sixteen, were arrested. They were taken to Chief Sullivan's office and put through the third degree, a nerve racking process for even a grown up, healthy individual. This severe cross-examination had the purpose of uncovering the terrible "secrets" of an open organization. They were tried in the Juvenile Court before Judge Hinkle.

One little youngster, Joseph Thompson, whose father has been sentenced to six months for criminal conspiracy because he was the organizer in the Spokane I. W. W., bore himself with all the moral courage of a true and true revolutionist. He declined to give up his organization even when the other little fellows were induced by the authorities and their parents to take such action. The fiercest conflict raged over him. Mr. Moore, the attorney, produced evidence to show that the boy's mother was in full accord with the I. W. W. and had accompanied him to the hall. Judge Hinkle then remarked that from his personal experience the I. W. W. was no fit place for a woman, and "No good woman frequents it." Further, he suggested of this clean, healthy little youngster that he looked dirty and uncared for. How a boy could look otherwise after spending a night in the city jail is difficult to comprehend, but the judge overstepped the bounds and probably realized it the next day when the court was crowded with men and women who had attended meetings in the I. W.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editor of The Call:

Your editorial on Socialist party questions impels me to make a few remarks which I consider important on the eve of our city convention.

The question of democracy in the Socialist party will have to be discussed at the conference, together with many other issues pertaining to our party life.

The order of business, as presented to the subdivisions by our city executive committee, will have to be radically changed, and I understand, that it is the desire of many comrades to have the question of yearly conventions discussed.

You struck the core in your comment upon the advantages of yearly conventions, and let me tell you that you have the hearty co-operation of many active comrades.

It is to be expected that our press should do its utmost to make the conference a success, and discussion in our press a week before the gathering would serve to clear up matters and prepare the delegates for intelligent discussion.

New York, Dec. 26, 1909.

J. STEIN.

THE SWEDISH GENERAL STRIKE.

The lockout and strike in Sweden is terminated, with 15,000 men still out of work, according to the weekly report of the International Transport Workers' Federation. Three points of great value are reported as won by the working class fighters of that country en masse, no matter whether or not the employers trumpet a victory. First, the trade unionists of the original conflicts are not tied up with agreements as to reduced wages for the coming period of active business; secondly, the efforts of the employers' association to paralyze the entire trade union movement by a number of regulations contained in the agreements

have been defeated along the line; and, finally, the lockout of the employers' organization ceased so great a shock that it soon began to regain its former importance. The Swedish fighters showed expected courage and perseverance, fe whistled to make the great social sacrifices demanded by emergency. What the employers have mainly learned is the lesson that the workers of the nation learned is that a strike whole the little worse off than before the lockout, and that through a deflected organization, with funds their treasurers, they may at the time challenge the employers to renewal of the struggle in case of their right to unite is necessary. Meantime, our American trade unionists have still an opportunity to tend aid to the 15,000 Swedish workers out of work.—American Peasant.

THE SITUATION IN FINLAND.

Ten years ago the question was aroused the revolt of the Finns against the Russian government, that of the military question, as well as the more general question of the relative autonomy of Finland, revolutionary manifesto of Feb. 5-16, 1899, was the beginning of an energetic campaign, which ended after the manifesto of October 1905, in the complete victory of Finnish autonomy.

Today the counter-revolutionary triumphs in Russia all along the and, by a new manifesto of Oct. 7, 1909, re-establishes a state of even worse than that of the previous. The revolutionaries threaten to re-establish military rule, and, in the meantime, demand enforcing of the Ukasee on which, according to the Finnish law of Finland, cannot be altered by legislation. Among these demands is that of the payment of a sum of 20,000,000 marks, the release of Finland from military rule. The Finnish Parliament on November 17 voted by a majority for a motion opposing demands. It was discussed at the time, and the matter was decided