

RELINQUISH CARMEN... CONcedes Every Point... STRIKE... MAYOR TAKES FIRM STAND... City Sympathizes With Workers and Forces Company to Capitulate.

The Call Shall Live!

Forward Association to the Rescue.

At a meeting of the Forward Association, Thursday evening, the sum of \$2,000 was voted to The Call, contingent upon the raising of an additional \$3,000, to complete a fund of \$5,000, fixed by The Call finance committee as the amount necessary to satisfy the most impatient of our creditors and keep The Call in existence until it can realize upon the weekly pledge fund, which is fast nearing completion.

It will be obvious at once that the tremendous advantage to be realized from both of these funds can be realized only when their essential conditions are positively met.

To accomplish this supreme end every Socialist must make a supreme effort. Either we gain everything, or we lose everything.

The matter of the greatest importance now is to meet the condition necessary to secure the \$2,000 from the Forward Association. A splendid start has been made. Already we have received conditional pledges amounting to \$1,427, subscribed by the following persons:

Table listing names and pledge amounts: The Forward Association \$2,000.00, Miss Jessie Ashley 200.00, H. S. Kapp 100.00, Samuel Heise 100.00, A. A. Heller 100.00, C. M. Cabot 100.00, L. A. Malkiel 100.00, Women's Committee Local, New York 100.00, M. M. Tant 100.00, R. W. Weeks 100.00, J. S. Freeman 25.00, J. M. Huber 25.00, Dr. J. Halpern 25.00, M. Hillquit 25.00, Alb. Halpern 25.00, State Committee, New York 25.00, Leo-Turtitz-Troup 25.00, Thomas Gimmus 25.00, John W. Douglas 25.00, Stone Masons' Union, No. 71 25.00, Dr. A. Caspe 15.00, F. A. Wittig 10.00, Allan L. Benson 10.00, E. Solomon 10.00, Howard Brubaker 10.00, L. B. Boudin 10.00, H. L. Stobodin 10.00, Dr. Simon Frucht 10.00, Cap. Markovitch, No. 1 10.00, George Oberdorfer 5.00, Kate Morgan Ward 5.00, Dr. Sam Elshberg 5.00, Dr. M. E. Rabin 5.00, Henj. MacMahon 5.00, Charles Mannhardt 5.00, Warren Atkins 5.00, "K" 5.00, Joseph Stein 5.00, M. Kohnoff 2.00, Marie and Frank McDonald 2.00, A. A. Mayell 1.00, I. Sashin 1.00, J. Nirenstein 1.00, F. & T. Raub 1.00, Charles Graff 1.00, W. H. Derbyshire 1.00

Send all contributions for this Special Fund to the treasurer of The Special Call Finance Committee, Samuel Heller, 68 Nassau St., New York City. Special Finance Committee of The Call.

THE NEW MAINTENANCE FUND PLEDGE.

Indorsing the purpose outlined above, the undersigned hereby agrees to contribute to The Call the sum of \$... per week for a period of one year.

It is a condition of this subscription that no payment is to be made until notification is given that the amount of \$990 has been pledged.

The undersigned further agrees to bring or send this amount when due to the office of The Call or to a district collector, thus relieving the management of the expense of collection.

Signature... Address...

Cut out, sign and mail at once to The Call Finance Committee, The Rand School, 112 East 19th St., N. Y.

FEDERATION STANDS SOCIALIST DEPUTY BY THE FREE PRESS RAPS POLICE AGAIN

George Ledebour Stirs Reichstag by Excoriation of Prussian Official Brutalities.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., March 11.—The Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor at noon today called upon Mayor Reburn of Philadelphia, to have the car men's strike arbitrated. After a resolution to that effect had been passed the following telegram was sent to Mayor Reburn:

"Justice, as well as we demand that the strike of the car men be submitted to arbitration at once, and that you, as the official representative of the people of Philadelphia, immediately use your official influence toward this end."

Telegrams with similar purposes were sent also to the President, Governor Stuart and Senators Penrose and Oliver.

It is said that if the Mayor refuses to follow the demand made upon him in the telegram it will be taken as indicating that he will not arbitrate and that there would be little use of the committee of nine calling on him in Philadelphia tomorrow.

The Socialists here are highly elated today over the fact that the convention yesterday took a decided stand in favor of the battle being waged by the New Castle Free Press against the reactionary powers of the steel trust and its political hirelings.

The following resolutions were passed without a dissenting vote: "Whereas the New Castle Free Press is being persecuted by the county authorities of Lawrence for sedition and criminal libel against the government, because it has published such statements as follows:—

"To the end of informing the people of the position we take on this most vital of all questions to our professed constituency, let the Socialist party definitely specify that its administrative officers wherever elected to office will use the police power in their control to do two things:—

"1. Preserve order, prevent violence of all kinds, guaranteeing protection to the property involved by a thorough patrol of it inside and out.

"2. Arresting of all strikebreakers and private police during any strike and the prohibition of any person going upon a job to work while a strike is pending between employer and employees; therefore be it

"Resolved by the State Federation of Labor of the State of Pennsylvania, assembled in its ninth annual convention, that we view with deep alarm the disposition on the part of the county officials

(Continued on page 2.)

BIG RAILROAD WAR MENACES WEST

Locomotive Firemen of 51 Lines Determined to Strike if Companies Refuse Their Demands.

CHICAGO, March 11.—An acute situation was reached again today in the wage controversy between locomotive firemen employed on 83 per cent of the roads in the United States and officials of the railway systems.

Ten general managers, representing the roads involved today prepared a reply to the men, who yesterday declared their intention of striking to support their demands for an increase in wages. The road managers were told late yesterday that 86 per cent of the firemen had voted to leave their positions unless they received concessions in the form of advanced compensation.

Two committees have been in conference for several days in an attempt to adjust the differences. After long deliberations in executive council the managers told the representatives of their employes that their demand for increased wages was denied and offered to submit the entire question to arbitration under the Erdman law. This the men sagely refused to do and a vote was taken on the question of striking.

Officials of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, under which organization the employes are banded, declined to discuss their probable next move.

"Our men have voted to strike. It is now up to the managers," it was said. "We are awaiting their answer."

The railroad officials professed to believe that further conferences would be held with the union men, as a result of which a strike would be averted. O. L. Dickson, spokesman of the roads' committee, said: "The firemen's representatives notified us yesterday that the men had voted to strike. The general managers are in session today, framing a reply to come as their attitude at present. We anticipate no trouble."

Fifty-one roads in the West, with a total mileage of 100,000, are involved in the present situation. The total mileage in this country is about 220,000.

ALBANY, March 11.—Like other Eastern railroads, the Delaware and Hudson Company has declined the demands of the conductors and trainmen. General Manager Sims said today that the increase asked by the conductors and trainmen varied from 70 to 75 per cent. Negotiations with the engineers, firemen and telegraphers are still pending. The conductors and trainmen are voting on the question of striking on the D. & H., and the result probably will be made known next week.

LANDIS GIVES OLDO DEALERS LONG TERMS

CHICAGO, March 11.—Summary action was taken today by Judge K. M. Landis in the United States District Court in sentencing violators of the federal laws regulating the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, constant attempts at the punishment of Samuel Driesbach, who pleaded guilty, at a fine of \$15,000 and six years' imprisonment in the United States prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

To Daniel Bortz, who also pleaded guilty, the court meted out an eighteen months' term in the House of Correction in this city. William Broadwell must meet like punishment with Driesbach. On the orders of the court, Bortz was taken to the House of Correction and preparations were made to take Driesbach and Broadwell to Fort Leavenworth.

FOUR YEARS FOR RUSSIAN BLOODHOUND

KHARKOV, Russia, March 11.—Inspector Lavrov of the Luben police, has been sentenced to four years in the penitentiary for manufacturing evidence, on which three innocent students narrowly escaped court martialing and death for alleged terrorist attempts.

Lavrov, hoping to secure promotion, concocted Terrorist proclamations and cipher correspondence, which he concealed in the houses of the students, showing their connection with the crimes and buried a number of bombs and revolvers in their gardens.

As a climax he shot himself in the arm to simulate an attempt on his life, swearing he had identified one of the students as his assistant.

BIG VERDICT AFFIRMED

Record Award of \$58,000 for Loss of Legs Sustained in Appellate Court.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the verdict of the jury in the lower court allowing Add M. Hunt, a trained nurse, \$58,000 damages for injuries received in a wreck on the Long Island Railroad, near Great Neck, in 1905.

Miss Hunt lost both legs in the accident. She brought suit soon afterward against the railroad.

It is said this is the largest verdict ever recovered by a woman for injuries in the history of the local courts.

HELD FOR ROBBING GIRL

Charged with stealing the purse of an eight-year-old while she was at prayer in St. Joseph's Church, Washington, D. C., on Thursday night, John J. Cunningham, of 647 Eighth avenue, was yesterday held in \$1,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Breen in Jefferson Market Court, Julia Clayton, of 5 West 8th street, said she had loaned over from a pew behind her and had taken her purse.

How Philadelphia Stores Are Shielded From Police Bullets

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The

Philadelphia is absolutely controlled by the big department stores, who as the capitalist press is concerned at any fellow wants to get crooked legislation through the councils, all he has to do is to get the department store proprietors with him. The the service provided this city will get its orders and never cheap.

They got their orders today. The result none of the evening made any spread on the story, yet the police officers, Philadelphia who were not directly in the path of the cyclone, would scarcely know it had occurred from reading the evening papers today. The department store proprietors, who are hundreds of thousands of dollars a day during this strike, are anxious to suppress everything concerning a strike. They would like to have people think there wasn't any, the evening papers, with the exception of the Telegraph, were very today.

Tonight they held an indignity meeting in Musical Fund Hall, at Chestnut and Market streets. Two hundred people crowded into the hall, and the police officers, including Harry Parker, manager of the "Specials," during the Debs campaign, the Rev. J. F. Richmond, pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church, C. Frail, of the car men's union, and the Rev. J. H. National president were the speakers.

More Seals Coming. The meeting adopted a resolution condemning the Philadelphia Transit company for forcing the strikers the moral and financial support of the citizens of Philadelphia. It was not all horny-handed toll. There were business and professional men from every walk in present. And they are all eager to announce the police meeting to the administration and the traction company.

Today a number of school teachers, women, who were on their way from school when the disgraceful assault of yesterday took place, were seen in the streets today. Many of these women were sauntered by the bluecoated thugs are supposed to be on the side of the order in this city. The end of the disgraceful affair is not yet. There is a day of reckoning coming for the mayor and his misdeeds when the smoke of this battle is away.

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From J. O. Benthall, of Chicago, state secretary of the Socialist party in Illinois, came this telegram, which was made public tonight: "We are authoritatively advised that M. A. Primrose, professional strikebreaker of Los Angeles, is in wire with the Philadelphia Transit company and has been directed to organize strikebreakers that city for service in Philadelphia. This information shows the weakness of the traction trust in its efforts to break the strike with cable wires."

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The Midvale Steel Company is getting faintly as a result of a strike, in which more than 1,000 conditions and time and half time overtime work. This notorious shop which is building United States battleships with non-union labor, is exceedingly anxious to settle all grievances of its men.

Workers Want Now Deal. If within forty-eight hours the traction men and the general union strikers in which more than 1,000 workers in this city are involved, every group of workers will be asked to make demands upon their employers for an increase in wages, shorter hours, and better shop conditions. This was the ultimatum of the strike committee this afternoon.

The formulation of specific demands by each group of workers and presentation to the bosses will completely change the character of the great uprising of workmen, being organized and unorganized, instead being, as it is now, merely a general sympathy strike, unless the traction party settles with the men before Monday, the struggle will be a general strike of the workers.

CALL NAILS LIE OF CAPITALIST PRESS

Newspapers Publish Tramped-Up Story of Suffering of Striking Plasterer's Family.

Another attempt to discredit the unions of this city by the various capitalist papers, was exposed last night. It has long been the policy of the press of this city to throw mud at the unions every chance that they get, and the case of last night is a fitting example of their attitude.

Last night the evening papers told a pathetic story of a certain Robert Tennant, a plasterer, living at 432 East 29th street. The story told of how Tennant went out on strike with the other members of the union about six months ago. Since that time he had sold all his furniture, clothes and bedding so as to be able to feed his family, the members of which had grown weak and thin through long weeks of suffering. The case became known to the court, and the children were taken from the mother pending the father's efforts to obtain work.

The story was well written, but was twisted in such a way as to show that the union was the cause of all this suffering.

When seen late last night, one of the officials of the American Federation of Labor laughed when he was told of the story.

"The story is all rubbish," he said, "and is no doubt the invention of some reporter, under the guidance of the editor."

"There is no such thing as a plasterer's strike. Probably the man wanted to gain the sympathy of the union, but he has made a dismal failure of the affair. Every one knows that the union is well able to take care of its members in times of need, whether it is lack of employment or sickness. Even if there was a strike he would be getting enough to support his family."

"I think that the present strikes are frightening the capitalist press to such an extent that they are using all means in their power to discredit all the good deeds that are accredited to the unions."

A reporter of The Call went on a hunt for the premises at 432 East 29th street, and found that he would have to swim there, as it was situated somewhere in the East river.

In order to give the evening paper the benefit of the doubt he went to No. 423, which turned out to be an empty lot. Pursuing his search he went to 342. The heavy police he met in the organ in a church greeted him, and he then knew that he was on the wrong track. At No. 324 a public school was being erected, so the reporter returned to the office in disgust.

WHITE SLAVER SENT TO SING SING

After being characterized by Judge Foster in General Sessions yesterday as a "wild in human form," Christopher De Wolfe, convicted on a charge of being a white slave dealer, was sent to Sing Sing for not less than two years and not more than four years and six months.

The principal witness against De Wolfe was Flora Thompson, whom the prisoner had brought to this city from Boston, following his release from a prison in that city. Angered because she had not furnished him with enough money, De Wolfe, on the night of January 26 last, attacked the girl at Third avenue and 26th street, and severely cut her.

The special grand jury, in charge of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., which investigated the white slave conditions in this city, took up De Wolfe's case and promptly indicted him. At first Miss Thompson did not want to testify against De Wolfe, fearing that he would kill her.

QUAKER CITY IS STILL QUIVERING

Whole City Boiling With Indignation at Police Brutality and Incompetency.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—After the worst exhibition of police brutality and official incompetency in the history of America, yesterday Philadelphia was quiet today. It was the quiet that overlays the smoldering fires of a volcano. Never in the history have the citizens of this city worked up. But the newspapers of the city are doing their best to cool it up.

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this city, animated not only by sympathy for the car men and loyalty to their organizations, but also by their own needs. Such a turn in the tide of the struggle will mark the beginning of the end for the traction ring. It will bring down the wrath of every profit-mongering capitalist, both large and small, upon their heads. Because of the increase in the cost of living there is much discontent among the workers here, as well as elsewhere.

President Greenawald and the committee elected at the convention of the State Federation of Labor to call a general strike throughout the state will reach this city Monday morning.

The general sympathy strike here is not settled before that time the uprising of the workers will spread. It is said, to every industrial city and town and every mining camp in the state. From the very outset the state uprising will be for practical gains for the workers who drop their tools. In other words, if the traction ring, backed by a corrupt city administration, does not yield to the general strike before the general sympathy strike becomes a mass demand for more wages, more leisure and more safety and comfort on the part of the workers here, the concerned Pennsylvania faces a concerned scale as America has never before seen.

Workers Great Backing.
The lines are already clearly drawn in this city, and the class war is visible to the naked eye. For here the capitalists and the workers are drawn into the battle array. Back of the capitalists, who are few in number, stands all the power of the city and state government. Behind the workers there is nothing but the earnest numbers, their skill, their solidarity and their ballot.

The solidarity of the workers is inspiring. The sympathy strike is steadily growing. The spirit of loyalty and solidarity displayed, and the mingling of the men regardless of craft lines, is refreshing. Not a single car man has gone back to work.

On the other hand, the determination of the officials of the company to gain their own ends, no matter what means are used to do so, resulted further exhumation by the brutal, cowardly and uncalled for clubbing of defenseless men, women and children yesterday.

The class war, bold and brutal, now reigns in this city, with a probability that it will find similar expression throughout the state.

My view of the situation is neither far fetched nor exaggerated. The following quotation in the North American simply proves:

What Capitalist Press Says.
"Philadelphia within a week has seen the principle of the sympathetic strike so enlarged and extended as to give it a certain kind of respectability from its very magnitude and the audacity of the motive behind it."
"The American nation has been brought face to face for the first time with a strike, not merely against the control of an industry or of a group of allied industries, but a strike of class against class, with the lines sharply drawn."

"We say that this is new to the United States, though certainly not new in history. For we must go back to early Rome for the first general strike, when the plebeians left the city and camped on the sacred mountain, while the dismayed patricians saw themselves stranded among their own riches."
"But the American tradition has been one of equality. The identity

of the interests of capital and labor has been one of the doctrines most persistently preached. It has been a favorite theme of religious teachers of economists, of capitalists in their hours of tranquility and of labor leaders in times of triumph.

"In no other city has the idea taken root and flourished as in Philadelphia. Its most notable expression was to be seen in the unanimity with which capital and labor of this city have worked for the principle of the protective tariff.

"Out of this street-car situation, with its almost inevitable general strike, came a new and acute class consciousness fanned into a dangerous class antagonism. It has not been restricted to one side. The lining up of employers, men who have no interest in the Rapid Transit Company, the encouragement which the company has received, not only from capitalists in this city, but from others in every part of the country, have shown how sharply the battle was being drawn.

"And it is this antagonism, this class war, intangible and immeasurable, that constitutes the largest and the most lamentable part of the city, and more over, felt beyond the city and throughout the entire nation.

"Another hurt inflicted by the strike has been the shame heaped on Philadelphia by the reports of lawlessness which, though mainly accurate, were largely misunderstood. The stories of riotous conduct were not merely direct injuries to the fame of the city. They served as vehicles to carry broadcast the knowledge of official incompetence and civic indifference which were cited in almost every report by disinterested observers from other cities as the underlying cause of the grief that afflicts Philadelphia."

Bankers Could End It.
In an interview on the strike, James E. Lennon, secretary of the South Side Business Men's Association, declared this afternoon:

"The group of bankers who dominate the financial affairs in this city can bring about a settlement; in an hour if they are so disposed. They really represent all business interests and are in a position to know the extent of the loss that is being inflicted by the strike. They are quick to speak and the trouble will quickly end. No one interest or group of interests can stand out against any decision that may be reached by them. Even the allied labor unions will be compelled to agree to any action they may take. All that is required is to obtain a promise from the workers to bring the necessary pressure to bear."

The committee in charge of the strike issued a statement, saying in part:

"Each night that closes on the strike witnesses scores of hundreds of workers, organized and unaffiliated, quitting their jobs and uniting with those who inaugurated the fight for freedom. Not in the history of strikes has there been such an upheaval of labor as Philadelphia has witnessed during the last week. The fact that unorganized workers have joined the organized has given the movement an inspiration and buoyancy that presages sure success."

Jersey Traction Gang Trembling.
Upon information vouchered for by a director of the Union Traction Company, it is asserted that the public service corporation of New Jersey has specifically urged the rapid transit amendment to stand fast by the position taken, and that it will take upon its stronger shoulders a part of the financial loss sustained by the Philadelphia corporation in downing the street car men's union.

The United Gas Improvement Com-

pany is largely interested financially in the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, which, besides a system of electric railways, has control in northern New Jersey, controls also important gas and electric lighting and power properties.

It is stated that manufacturers not only in Philadelphia, but in other parts of the United States, have offered to give money assistance to the Rapid Transit Company upon the expressed theory that union labor, as represented by the street railway men's organization, should "receive a lesson" in the fight now on.

Statement of Strike Committee.
The absolute disregard of the constitutional rights of the people of this city by the police, led by the servile hirelings of the traction gang, in breaking up the peaceful procession of the strikers and their sympathizers yesterday, is fully demonstrated by the following statement furnished to the general strike committee, made public today:

"We had secured the Philadelphia baseball park for a public mass meeting of citizens. This meeting was intended to be a general assembly for the purpose of discussing the grievances of the striking car men and other phases of the general strike that now has this city in its grip. Promptly the police, designated the committee, with Attorney Daly, proceeded to the park, to find the gates closed and locked, and ununiformed policemen on guard. We were informed that orders had been issued that no meeting of any kind should be held at the park by anybody."

"Messrs. Fogel and Shettleline, managers of the park, were not present. It was from these gentlemen that we secured the use of the park for the meeting. At the time, the gates were secured Messrs. Fogel and Shettleline assured us that the park was ours, and they arranged with the man in charge to have the gates opened so the people could enter and assemble in time for the mass meeting."

"When we left our headquarters we had no thought but that we would be given the use of the park. On our way to it, we met thousands of men, women and children, marching in column, all of them lined to the park. On side streets, men and women were arrayed column upon column, thousands of them, and orderly. We heard no loud shouting, and saw no demonstrations or disorderly conduct."

"Yet when we reached a point several squares from the park, we saw uniformed policemen, mounted and on foot, waving clubs and driving the people in all directions. At the time we saw mounted policemen ride upon the pavements and into masses of men, women and children, many of whom were born to the ground and ridden over by the horsemen. This experience we saw repeated many times."

"An automobile containing National Organizer C. O. Pratt and several members of the strike committee, was ordered to proceed by a lieutenant of police, who loudly shouted to the occupants to 'Get off the street and stay off.' This incident occurred at the time and the occupants were engaged in low conversation. As far as Pratt and the members of the committee were aware, they were doing nothing unlawful, but were using the public streets for purpose of public passage."

"As far as the committee was able to judge not less than one hundred thousand men, women and children were gathered or gathering at the park to participate in the mass meeting. How many policemen were present is a matter we are unable to say."

"Such high-handed tyranny on the part of the police to this committee was thought unbelievable. It is inconceivable that because a man is clothed in uniform he should become a savage. The policemen who rode down women and children for the most part are poor and property-less. Really, they are members of the same class that is now in revolt against the barbarous policy and methods of Mayor Reyburn, Director of Public Safety Clay and the Rapid Transit officials and instead of helping the constitution of the United States, they should uphold the law and preserve the rights of the people by seeing that the people were given protection while holding a public peaceful meeting."

"The police of Philadelphia have invoked mob law and declared themselves anarchy in the blackest stripe. Their actions we denounce as will every law-abiding American citizen who witnessed their brutalities."

"While holding the police responsible for the Anarchy which broke loose yesterday in Philadelphia, this committee wants it definitely understood that the police are not alone responsible for this Anarchy. Back of

the police are Mayor Reyburn, Director of Public Safety Clay and the Rapid Transit officials and instead of helping the constitution of the United States, they should uphold the law and preserve the rights of the people by seeing that the people were given protection while holding a public peaceful meeting."

Frasa & Miller
"THE FURNITURE CENTER."
Broadway, Linden and Quincy streets, BROOKLYN.

Parlor Suites
Comprising a large special showing which offers values of the most pronounced kind. We strongly urge you to see this display at once, and make a selection, for you will find the buying strength of your money about double its usual power.

DON'T LET THIS CHANCE ESCAPE YOU!

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

the police are Mayor Reyburn, Director of Public Safety Clay and the officials of the rapid transit company. Their refusal to meet with the car men in arbitration—the American method of settling disputes between capital and labor—is responsible for the conditions which exist in Philadelphia today, and these men will be so held by the rank and file of the American people when the great day of reckoning comes.

"The high-handed and lawless actions of the police force will do more to encourage labor to organize and demand their civic rights than any action on the part of the committee could possibly have done."

"The brutal actions of the authorities and the defiance of the rights of the people guaranteed by the constitution of the country will cement the forces of the workmen of not only this city, but the whole country, and the issue is no longer the rights of the street car men, nor the rights of organized labor, but the rights of American citizens to enjoy the privileges guaranteed them by the constitution and on that issue the whole people of the country will stand shoulder to shoulder until their rights are secured."

"The general strike of labor in Philadelphia has just begun. We are hourly receiving assurances from hundreds and thousands of unorganized men and women that they will throw down their tools and join the strikers. Men and women of labor now realize that this fight is their fight, and that their freedom as American citizens hangs in the balance."

"Mayor Reyburn, Director Clay and the transit officials have this night the working class united and militant are going to continue it until it is fought to a successful finish."

Statement by C. O. Pratt.
When Clarence O. Pratt was asked for a statement on the affair, he replied as follows:

"The Stars and Stripes was today dragged in the dirt, insulted and spit upon by Clay's banditry, who pose as minions of the law. Anarchy, high handed anarchy upon their part, everlastingly disgraced this history. Mounted officers rode rudely on the sidewalks, crushing helpless women and children, although there was not the slightest disorder of any nature except by Clay's uniformed thugs. My own conveyance was ordered off Broad street, as we were slowly driving down that thoroughfare as quietly as though it was a Sabbath day in the Quaker City."

"One hundred thousand orderly citizens, men and women, were held on the side streets and were not permitted to even walk on Broad street."

"Shame, shame upon such scenes as are being enacted in this city in the name of law by men whose greed for gold and power has blinded them to every humane instinct, and who have joined hands with such men as Sherman Bell, who said: 'To hell with the Constitution.'"

"Anarchy is more and rules over us. God shall reign and rules over us and if you will but insist upon your God giving rights—the right of self-

preservation—you can throw off this tyrannical yoke of political domination and wreck your city from the greedy grasp of human leeches, men who are void of civic pride and civic rights and do not recognize the laws of God or man.

"Every right thinking man and woman in this great nation is behind you, and will support your cause."

"Let the prayers of the people ascend to Almighty God for guidance and victory. Throw out the stock jobbing gamblers from your halls of justice, proclaim a new Declaration of Independence and let old Liberty Bell once more break her enforced and appalling silence."

"The people are the court of last resort. The situation is now in your hands to determine whether we shall maintain a Republican form of government or become a judicial monarchy and permit uncrowned kings to rule over us."

Taft Gets Petition.
State Federation Sends Request by Telegram to President.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—President Taft was asked to use his good offices in an effort to make an end of the strike which is convulsing Philadelphia.

The request came from E. M. Greenawald, president of the State Federation of Labor of Pennsylvania. The President did not reply, but turned the telegram over to Commissioner of Labor Neill, with instructions to investigate and to determine the exact status of the federal government and the possibilities of federal interference.

C. F. U. DISCUSSES BIG PHILA. STRIKE
Workers Get What They Vote for, Says Delegate Brown, Referring to Industrial Battle.

At the meeting of the Central Federation in Bohemian Hall last night there was a long discussion of the Philadelphia strike, following the suggestion of Delegate Smith, of the Upholsterers, which was to the effect that a mass meeting ought to be held here, protesting against the conditions in the City of Brotherly Love.

Delegate Modest, of the Butchers, favored organization. "A mass meeting here, he said, would do no good. If you want to help the strikers, now is the time to organize the men who are out, but who don't belong to the union. There are 40,000 of them in Philadelphia now."

Another delegate favored appealing to Injunction Bill Taft to look into the matter, and slap the Philadelphia Cossacks on the wrist for their gentle handling of the people on the streets.

This last proposal excited the scorn of Delegate Brown of the cigarmakers, who forthwith made a caustic speech against workers and their leaders who, instead of arming themselves are every ready to go down on their knees and beg for better treatment at the hands of the rogues they have voted into office, and who when the troubles are over, go back to the polls and again vote the same men into office.

"Every time the policeman's club comes down on your head," said Brown, "it is the end of the last dollar you have as Francis V. Debs once so aptly said. (Applause.) And so long as you cater to politicians, and give six votes for Republican or six for Democrats, so long you can expect the results you are getting. Let me call your attention to an editor of Commerce in this month's Federationist, in which he said, in trying to take a fall out of the editor of the Call: 'In this country there is no need of a Socialist party because we have a democratic government.' It seems to me that Commerce ought to get a taste of this 'democratic government' under its present form in Philadelphia."

Marcus Bros.
121-123 Canal Street
NEW YORK CITY

Where and when have you seen such an enormous and splendid assortment of the finest, hand-somest and up-to-date Spring Clothing. It will not take long to find out that our clothing for men and boys looks better, wears better, and costs less than that of any other clothing merchant in the city. Everything new and fresh.

You save money if you come to **MARCUS BROS.** first. Here you get exactly what you want, and you don't overpay.

We manufacture our own clothing, and we are therefore able to sell to you at retail the very best clothing at wholesale prices.

Over twenty-five thousand (25,000) of our customers will gladly testify to the fact that here they get the best goods for the least money.

Come early so as to avoid the Holiday rush, and incidentally get the first choice in this stupendous stock.

Although we are ready to do right by everybody that comes first or last, still it is better for you to come now.

Marcus Bros.
121-123 Canal St.
New York City

CHAUFFEUR IS BANISHED.
When Adolph Blank, twenty-two years old, of 420 East 51st street, a chauffeur, was arraigned in the Court of Sessions on a charge of auto speeding yesterday, it was found that it was a fourth offense in this regard. Instead of sending him to prison or fining him, Justice Deuel told him to get out of town by Monday or be punished. An elder brother of the youth said that he would take him to Cleveland and the court assented.

Commune Festival, Concert and Ball
GIVEN BY THE
19th AND 20th A. D. S. I.
SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 4 P. M.
BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM,
949 Willoughby Avenue.
Tickets, including hat checks, 5 cents a person.

CUT YOUR BUTTER BILLS IN HALF.
USE ROSEBUD BUTTERING.
F. E. ROSEBROCK & CO.
325-327 Greenwich St.,
Cor. Duane St., N. Y. City.

Schapiro's Stationery Store
Spring Goods, Stationery and Photo Supplies, Typographic Goods, Toys and Dolls' Hospital.
3414 Third Avenue, Tel. 401 Melrose
3 doors above 100th St. "L" Station.

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

Broadway's BIG Store
LEVI BROS & CO. PROPRIETORS
CORNER OF Broadway and Willoughby Ave. BROOKLYN

Men! Only 5 Days More!
Sale Ends March 17.

Suit, Overcoat or PRINCE ALBERT COAT & VEST
Made to Measure
For 10 DAYS ONLY at this RECORD LOW PRICE
12.85

The range of Fabrics comprises the largest variety and the handsomest designs shown anywhere in the city. All the popular spring shades are included in the line. Among them steel gray and smoke gray worsteds, new colors black, blue, and navy, dressed worsteds and blue serges, in plain and fancy weaves, also fine silk mixed casimeres and worsteds; 35 styles to select from.

All Garments will be cut by experts and finished by competent men tailors. Only the most reliable linings and trimmings will be used. And in every case, perfect fit and workmanship to your entire satisfaction is guaranteed.

GREEN & GOLDSTEIN
298 GRAND ST., Bet. Allen and Eldridge Streets

SHIRTS FOR SPRING WEAR. All makes, including E. & W. new styles and patterns.	ALL LEADING BRANDS OF COLLARS, as Arrow, Redman, etc. 12 cts. each, two for 20 cts.	FANCY VESTS. Large variety of beautiful Spring styles. Many have been greatly reduced.	TIES. Many new and attractive patterns. Here you are sure to find what you like.
SUSPENDERS.	GLOVES.	HANDKERCHIEFS.	SCARF PINS.

Ours is a modern store. It will pay Call readers to go out of their way and purchase here. We are only a few blocks away from corner Grand and the Bowery.

The 550th Day of The Call and our Ad—
7% DISCOUNT WILL BE ALLOWED TO ANY CUSTOMER SHOWING THE CALL.
GENT'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS
Union Label Goods
SIG. KLEIN and Assistants
30 AND 32 2D. AVE., NE. 107th ST., N. Y. TEL. 4634 STUYVESANT.
Ladies' Shirtwaists with Union Label.

NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL
Will Contain No Serials or Continuations. But It Will Be Full of Good Things. Among Them Will Be:

- The Present Position of the British Labor Party. By Harry Quelch, editor of Justice.
- The Growing Prosperity of the American Farmer. By Mary E. Marcy, associate editor of The International Socialist Review.
- Is the Communist Manifesto Obsolete? By Karl Kautsky.
- Controversies Among Socialists. By John Hobbie, Jr.
- Yet Stands He Dumb. A Poem. By H. Rea Woodman.
- Men That We Breed. A Poem. By Edgar W. Stork.
- No Advance. Another of Darius Mudd's Five Minute Studies.
- A Reader. A Story. By Maxim Gorky.
- The Wall That Fell. A Story. By Z. Libin.
- In For Young Folks there will be a lecture on Socialism by a fifteen-year-old boy, Comrade Herbert Robinson.
- Woman's Sphere. Edited by Anita C. Block. Socialist and labor news of the world.

Not the Biggest Sunday Paper, But the Best

FINE READY MADE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN
Liberal and easy terms of credit are the inducements to have your valued custom.

THE STATE CLOTHIERS
465 STATE STREET,
Near Third Ave., Brooklyn.

UNION MADE SHOES.

SHOES That You Will Like
You can get them at our Store. They are not only made to sell, but to satisfy. Buy the next pair of us.

B.N. LEFKOWITZ
2 Ave. C, cor. Houston St. NEW YORK.

F. G. BAILEY, BUSINESS PIRATE, FOUND GUILTY

Francis G. Bailey, commercial pirate, was found guilty of grand larceny by a jury before Judge Davis in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court yesterday. The jury was out twenty minutes. The prisoner was returned to the Tombs to await sentence.

Bailey formerly was president of the Export Shipping Company, 11 Broadway. After obtaining \$150,000 worth of goods from New York merchants in 1908, Bailey set sail for Honduras, where he was detained by the British government on complaint of his New York victims. He jumped overboard from the ship one dark night, swam ashore, and escaped.

One June 28, 1909, Bailey was arrested at Seattle, where he gave the name of E. S. Kirkconnell. Later he confessed his identity and was brought here for trial.

Creditors of Bailey did not learn of his sailing until after he had departed in an old coaster, the Glenboro. With Bailey was his brother, Albert W. Bailey, now in Sing Sing, and Charles H. H. Meyer.

Union Made Suit of Clothes. A Well Made Suit of Clothes.

2 Items that should receive the careful consideration of all the Call Readers when they are deciding to purchase new clothing for the coming Spring Season.

- 1st Item—A Union Made Suit of Clothes.
- 2d Item—A Well Made Suit of Clothes.

We guarantee the best fit and best quality of goods in our Order Department, and so in all our ready-made Spring Suits and Top Coats at the most reasonable prices.

Every Garment Bought in Our Store Bears This Union Label

L. SIEGEL & CO.
Union Clothiers and Merchant Tailors
47 CANAL STREET :: NEW YORK

WASTE ANXIOUS TO AID PAPER TRUST

Companies of Millia Out to "Protect" Scabs From Peaceable Strikers Upstate.

ALBANY, March 11.—Brigadier General James H. Lloyd, commander of the 3d brigade, national guard, conferred with Governor Hughes this afternoon for some time regarding the situation of the strike of the employees of the International Paper Company.

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PATERSON WEAVERS STILL ON STRIKE

(Special to The Call.)
PATERSON, N. J., March 11.—The strike of the 200 weavers of the Doherty & Wadsworth mill is still on and the determination of the workers not to return to the mill without the recognition of their organization's demands is evident from the following statement made today by Con Harley, general secretary of Local 607, of the Silk Weavers' Protective and Benevolent Association: "If this was a question of wages the firm might have been justified in taking the stand it has taken, but when a firm would rather throw 170 weavers on the street and close its entire plant for the sake of two weavers, it goes to show it does not intend to give its employees a square deal unless compelled to do so. The union workers in this shop have done all in their power to bring about a peaceable adjustment of this difficulty. Every effort being of no avail, there was only one thing left for the union workers to do, and that was to refuse to work with these two weavers, because union workers could not be dictated to by two weavers who are fighting their interests."

There also is a strike on at the Stebbins mill, because the firm will not recognize the Weavers' Union. This strike has been going on for over two months and the weavers are determined to win this fight no matter how long it lasts.

The striking weavers held meetings every morning at their headquarters in Belvidere Hall.

REP. PERKINS DEAD

Rochester, N. Y., Congressman and Historian Passes Away at Washington After Long Illness.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The body of Representative James B. Perkins of Rochester, N. Y., who died early this morning, will probably leave Washington for Rochester Sunday night. The arrangements for the funeral are now only in tentative shape, but it is believed that the principal services will be conducted in Christ Church, Rochester, on Monday.

James Breck Perkins was born at St. Croix Falls, Wis., on November 4, 1847, and was educated at the public schools of Rochester. He was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1867, and admitted to legal practice in this state in 1868. Rising rapidly in his profession, he was elected in 1876 as city attorney of Rochester for a term of two years and was re-elected for a term of two years upon the expiration of this term.

Returning to Rochester in 1898, Perkins was elected to the State Assembly from the first district of Monroe county. He became a representative as a member of the fifty-seventh congress, and served also in the succeeding four congresses, being a victor at his last election over Herman S. Searle, a Democrat.

Another encouraging sign of the spread of the revolutionary spirit among so-called conservative labor organizations was the adoption last night of resolutions similar to those given above by the local division of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

The meetings of the trainmen and the state convention were addressed on the subject of the New Castle outrages by Fred Merrick, Socialist party organizer of Allegheny county, and Sidney Schwartz and James Maurer, two other well known Pittsburg Socialists.

to interpret such plain exhortations to peace and order as tending to incite to riot and sedition, and that if such interpretation shall become the decisions of the judges and the verdicts of the juries, that the hope of a free and independent labor press in this country has disappeared, and that the labor press throughout America will be crushed out in the near future."

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CAUSE AND CURE OF GRAFT DISCUSSED

Charles E. Russell and Lincoln Steffens Speak at Intercollegiate Socialist Dinner.

Four hundred men and women attended a dinner of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society at Kall's restaurant, last night. The dinner was followed by a discussion on "Political Corruption," in which Charles Edward Russell and Lincoln Steffens took leading parts.

At the close of the speeches Morris Hillquit took it on his shoulders to answer questions from the audience. No less than twenty-eight were handed in in writing, and Hillquit answered as many as his limited time would permit.

Russell, who was introduced by J. G. Phelps Stokes, the chairman, spoke on the "Cure for Political Corruption," and in part:

"Suppose we candidly look for a moment at the remedies that are most commonly put on us. First, we are told, the best remedy is to put men in jail. Why should it stop corruption, if it does not stop any other form of crime. Even if this is a good remedy, for some reason or another, you never can get any one in jail."

"The next remedy offered is ousting 'bad men.' 'Good men are lovely,' say they. Experience has taught me that whenever you throw out the 'bad men' and put in the 'good men' corruption and graft continues just the same."

"Next comes 'end graft by creating an enlightened public sentiment.' That theory means that whenever you meet a hoodlum coming along the street just give him a sassy look and he will become so overwhelmed with shame that he will immediately reform."

Russell next dwelt upon the real cure for political corruption from the Socialist viewpoint. He pointed out that it was useless to dose symptoms. "Come down and cut out the source," said he.

All corruption comes back to corporations," argued Russell. "Why not cut out the corporation?"

"There is much discussion at present on the Albany Standard. The editor, in 1901, a senator took \$1,000; just as though they are not taking millions now."

Russell closed his address by stating that the only remedy is Socialism—an end to the present form of government and to the private ownership of corporations; their collective ownership instead.

Lincoln Steffens, who spoke on "The Cause of Political Corruption," said: "Success is the cause of present day corruption. When you tell them, and to plan a means to be crooked."

"Every city, town and village is situated essentially the same. The men who are corrupt are not the cause. They are only the agents. This is no different in Sacramento, Cal., and New York; in Boston and Pittsburg. Political corruption in all these places can be traced to the same sources. It has a physical, economic cause."

"Now, then, what is the cause? Taking it superficially in all cities the first cause is the public service corporations. All have an artificial privilege granted. Here we also find that privilege is the cause of corruption. All privileges must be abolished."

Steffens, in closing, said that no particular party or movement; neither the Socialist, the anarchist or the Single Taxer properly solve the problem, but held that whichever movement promises to get there first is the proper one to join.

W. W. Passage appealed for proper support to place The Call on a sound financial basis. He requested those present to sign pledges, promising to pay a weekly sum and thus help obtain the necessary \$500 a week to make the paper self-sustaining. His remarks were enthusiastically applauded and after the meeting a number came forward and pledged their support.

St. Louis Assessor Sues Dave Francis and Other "Leading Citizens" for Tax Dodging.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 11.—Former Governor D. R. Francis, former Judge Henry S. Priest, John Scemlin, J. H. Allen and Alfred E. Clifford, St. Louis millionaires, are named defendants in warrants issued today, charging the month failure to make returns on all taxable property.

For Constipation TRY EX-LAX

A Delicious Laxative Chocolate in Metal Boxes.
10 and 25 Cents.

BREWERS WIN IN KRAUSE'S FIGHT

Sized to Compel Reinstatement After Expulsion—Court Mulcts Him With Costs.

John Krause, who sued the Breweries Union, No. 45 of this city, to reinstate him to membership after he had been expelled, has lost his case. Justice Blackmar, in the Supreme Court yesterday decided in favor of the union and against the plaintiff.

Krause secured membership in the organization with a forged certificate to the effect that he was a competent and honorable man in the trade. When he was expelled the charges brought against him were strike-breaking, embezzling money from a union, repeated denunciation of co-workers, blackmailing or denunciation of officers of the union and "such other acts which tend to the injury of the members of the international union."

Krause did not think these few charges sufficient to entitle him to expulsion from the organization, and he sued for reinstatement. The case was tried before Justice Blackmar, and he handed down a decision yesterday in which he sustained the union in every particular.

Krause's claim was that he had not been expelled according to the law of the union, which required a two-thirds vote. Justice Blackmar finds that there were 250 members present at the meeting which expelled him. Of these, 123 voted for the expulsion, the others not voting.

The court ruled that the majority or two-thirds in this case means a majority or two-thirds of those participating in the election, and as the whole 123 who participated voted in favor of the expulsion there could be no merit in Krause's contention.

The court says that membership in a labor union is a well defined contract, requiring certain performances on the part of each of the contractual parties and providing a regular procedure for expelling members. The only question was whether or not the plaintiff had become party to the membership contract and had agreed to the plan of expulsion. The court found that he did so join in the contract and that the method of expulsion had been according to the law of the union.

"I decide, therefore," concludes the court, "that the cause for expulsion was among the causes prescribed in the contract, that the remedy within the association was exhausted, and that the proceedings were regular."

Krause's side of the case against the union was handled by August P. Wagoner, an attorney for the plaintiff, while the victory for the union was won by S. John Beck. The decision has the costs of the action upon Krause.

The case has been one of unusual interest to labor unions throughout the country, and the decision of the court is a relief to many who have disciplined members or various acts not in conformity with the rules of the unions.

OLDFIELD SPEEDS MILE IN 28 SECONDS

DAYTONA, Fla., March 11.—Barney Oldfield, in his 200-horse power Benz, drove a mile with a flying start in twenty-eight seconds today. The timing was authentic. This is one-fifth of a second better than the record.

DePalma had engine trouble and did not appear on the beach until late this afternoon. There has been betting a million to 1 on Oldfield for their match race.

3,000 MINERS ON STRIKE.
GREENSBURG, Pa., March 11.—Despite the fact that state constabulary, deputy sheriffs, and a large force of private detectives are on guard at the five mines of the Keystone Coal Company, in the Irwin field, where about 3,000 miners are on strike for a recognition of their union, the situation is quiet today.

Matched Pearls

are most highly valued. Uniformity is a merit whether in pearls or more practical items. The uniform excellence of this tea causes it to keep the friends it makes.

EVIDENCE BAD FOR SECY. BALLINGER

Vacidity of Head of Interior Department Questioned Many Times During Yesterday's Hearing.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The vacidity of Secretary Ballinger in his communications to President Taft was questioned on half a dozen occasions today in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation and in each instance A. P. Davis, chief engineer of the reclamation service, declared that the secretary's representations to the President were not in accordance with the facts.

When the committee adjourned Clifford Pinchot and his friends seemed pleased with day's work. Davis was the only witness who was examined to-day. Although he declared before taking the witness stand that he preferred not to testify, he showed no reticence today in giving testimony which was more favorable to the prosecution than anything that has been presented to the committee since Glavis left the witness stand.

He was extremely careful, however, to refrain from questioning Secretary Ballinger's motives and related only facts as he knew them.

The most important testimony given by Davis had to do with Secretary Ballinger's letter to President Taft in answer to the charges made against him. In that portion of the letter dealing with the restoration of lands which had been withdrawn from entry by Secretary Garfield, Ballinger told the President that his action had been based on the recommendation of the reclamation service. Asked to state the facts in connection with this statement, Davis said that he had been summoned to Secretary Ballinger's apartments on March 17, 1909, and had been informed by Ballinger, among other things, that the Garfield withdrawals had been illegal.

Secretary Garfield, Ballinger told Davis, had been informed by Ballinger, among other things, that the Garfield withdrawals had been illegal. Secretary Garfield, Ballinger told Davis, had been informed by Ballinger, among other things, that the Garfield withdrawals had been illegal.

CIVIL WAR VETERAN SUFFERS IN SILENCE

Frederic Bald, the civil war veteran who was arraigned before Magistrate Breen in the Morrisiana Court Tuesday morning, charged with picking coal from the tracks of the New York Central Railroad, was in a cranky mood yesterday and did not feel inclined to discuss his matter.

His proud spirit keenly feels the goading of the neighbors. Bald's tiny candy store near Public School No. 10, Eagle avenue and 163d street, was visited by a large number of people yesterday and their impertinent questions finally exasperated him.

Though Bald was disinclined to speak, still his neighbors would come in, buy a stick of candy and ask him a dozen questions.

A woman close by declared that the poor veteran had gone through the whole of the civil war and as a reward he receives about \$10 a month—not even enough to pay his rent.

"It's mighty tough," she said, "when a man risks his life gets hurt for the government and when he gets old he only gets a couple of dollars a month. It certainly is a complement for this country to make its old soldiers pick coal in order to keep warm."

TRIDON TO LECTURE

Charges Interesting Subject for Lyric Hall Talk Tomorrow.

Andrew Tridon, of Willshire's Magazine, will speak on "Patriotism: The Last Refuge of Scoundrels," tomorrow at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue, near 42d street, under the auspices of the Socialist Party. The lecture will commence promptly at 11 o'clock. Admission will be 10 cents. Mrs. Gates will sing selections before and after the lecture and the usual discussion will follow Tridon's talk.

Tridon is well known as a speaker and a writer, and judging from the interest expressed in the subject announced for tomorrow a record-breaking crowd is expected.

TIN SCAB GOES CRAZY

ELWOOD, Ind., March 11.—Dude Rogers, once a wealthy citizen of Anderson, who recently working in the tin mills here as a non-union man and hot mill foreman, lost his head suddenly today as a result of the troubles growing out of the strike.

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BEECHER WHIPS BROWN

Ghetto Champion Victor Over Clever Baumwicht at National Sporting Club.

Willie Beecher, the Ghetto Champion, outslugged and whipped Knock-out Brown in ten rounds in the star attraction at the National Sporting Club, last night.

The luxurious clubhouse was well filled with the elite of the sporting world, and the fans keenly enjoyed the good series of bouts arranged by Manager Tom O'Rourke.

It was Beecher's fight all the way. The East Sider was creatively benefited by his former encounters with Brown, and the instructions of his astute manager, "Doc" Smith.

Beecher, in the third round, sent good short hooks to the jaw, Brown reeling with a few to the same point. The round ended in Beecher's favor. The next round was also easily won by Beecher, who knocked Brown's head back with powerful right swings flush to the jaw.

Beecher had the fifth, while Brown had a shade of the sixth round. Near the end of the seventh, Beecher staggered Brown with successive wallops to the jaw. The next session found first one, then the other, receiving an awful mauling. Beecher had the ninth, and the concluding round ended, after hard fighting, in Brown's favor.

JUDGE KNOWS HIS BUSINESS.

Declares That Three Drinks a Year Is Not Too Much.

"Three times a year is not too often for a gentleman to get drunk," said Surrogate Daniel Noble, at Jamaica, yesterday, in deciding a will contest where two brothers of the testator sought to have the will declared void on the ground that their brother was a "habitual drunkard." Surrogate Noble promptly decided the will was valid, and gave the contestants a lecture.

The will was that of William Trester, of Evergreen, who left an estate of \$4,000. To one brother he left \$5 and to another the same amount. The two sisters got the residue.

Morris Hillquit Lawyer, Author and Lecturer

"The Class Struggle"
Musical program under the direction of MAX DOLIN.
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Important Announcement

We Beg to Announce to all Organized Labor and the General Public That Our CLOTHING STORE Will Now Be Conducted As a Strict Union Clothing Store

Every Garment Will Bear the UNION LABEL. RESPECTFULLY, OBULL AND GREENBERG 45 Canal Street, N. Y.

LYRIC HALL

42d Street and Sixth Avenue
Sunday, March 13, 1910
AT 11 A. M.

ANDRE TRIDON

WILL LECTURE ON "PATRIOTISM, THE SCOUNDREL'S LAST REFUGE."

VOCAL SOLOS BY MRS. J. W. GATES.
ADMISSION, 10 CENTS.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY, LOCAL NEW YORK.

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AGED MAN HURT BY CAR.

Louis Klerman, seventy-five years old, of 1713 Sedgwick avenue, Brooklyn, was run over and seriously injured by a trolley car yesterday while attempting to cross the street almost in front of his home.

A. M. Klausner

100 Kullbacker Ave., near Harmon St.

SPANISH LABOR... OLIVIERO'S BILL... Say Proposed Law Will Make President Taft Dictator Over Them.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Santiago, general organizer of the American League of Labor for Porto Rico, a dispatch to Porto Rican representatives now in Washington, that he has pronounced bitterly against the Oliviero bill; that they expect to measure of self-government, and organizations of workmen have been holding conventions in cities all over Porto Rico.

It is hoped, says Iglesias, that Porto Rico will obtain a constitution similar to that of Oklahoma, where the right of assembly, an eight-hour day, protection of children under fifteen, prohibition of the free press and of employers' liability laws, safety of workers' interests.

Contrary to all this what do we hear from the Porto Ricans for the new Porto Rican bill introduced by Representative Oliviero, of Porto Rico, is jokingly known as the "Rights" bill, as it is proposed that all power in the island be vested in the President of the United States, leaving the Porto Ricans mere citizens.

It will become law, President Taft says, upon the appointing of the following officials: Governor, who shall hold veto power over all acts of legislation; eight Porto Rican senators, an attorney general, commissioner of education, commissioner of agriculture, commerce and labor, commissioner of health, justice of the peace and district judge.

Salaries to be paid by the Porto Ricans for these presidential appointees are \$75,000, which, taken in addition to the subventions, will make up the total patronage into a veritable mine.

He will further state that all railroad franchises must be approved by the President of the United States before they become operative.

He states that employers in the Porto Rican States are "rotting their laborers like rotting political machines" and it is to change this condition that Oliviero's bill was introduced. He is to be framed. For all practical purposes Oliviero's bill, if carried, will change the dictatorship of political machines from the hands of the local politicians to those of the President of the United States.

Why Agitation Committee... Mr. W. D. Short... New Yorkville Headquarters... 1343 Third Ave., near 53d St.

W. & A. KATZ... Department Store... 1343 Third Ave., nr. 51st St., N.Y. Tel. 2900 Plaza.

PRINTING... S. SCHREIBER... J. SPEYER... WHITE-MILLER CO.

Church of the Ascension... FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET. ALEXANDER IRVINE... Sunday, March 13, at 8 P. M. TOPIC: "The Old Testament Controversy Over Land."

WASTE CITY FUNDS, SAYS MITCHELL... Administration Trying to Reduce Treasury to Permit Private Capital to Build New Subways.

John Purroy Mitchell, president of the Board of Aldermen, "got religion" at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and turned loose a few frank remarks to the effect that he thought the present municipal administration was squandering the city funds in an effort to reduce the treasury, and thus make it impossible for New York to have any more subway lines.

When a resolution was introduced for an appropriation for the completion of a municipal building in Brooklyn Mitchell jumped to his feet and said: "One minute, gentlemen. When we came into office on January 1, we were pledged to a policy of economy. We then formed the plan to create a corporate stock budget—to take an accounting of the city's finances—realizing that the most pressing need of the city was subways."

"SILVER KING" GETS ONE YEAR... Frank Willard, who is fifty-five years old, and is known as the "Silver King," was sentenced yesterday by Judge Mulgusen in Part I. of General Sessions on a third conviction of violating the policy law.

You are at home when dealing at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE... N. E. Cor. 53d St. & Ave. A. N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

MEETING HALLS... ARLINGTON HALL... LABOR TEMPLE... LABOR LYCEUM... TYROLER CONCERT HALL.

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

AMUSEMENTS... COLIER A LUCKY STAR... THE VANITY FAIR... HARLEM SHOE CO.

Grand Theater Benefit... ZUKUNFT PRESS FEDERATION AND THE NEW YORK CALL CONFERENCE... On Saturday Evening, April 23, '10... FIRST "SEIDER NACHT" Two Theaters—(Liptzin's and People's)—Two Theaters

COTTON EXCHANGE... NO BUCKET SHOP... Appellate Division Decides It is a Market for Square Deals in Real Product.

ALBANY GETS DOWN OFF STAND HAPPY... Finishes Testimony on Cross-Examination—Newcomb Wants Big Investigation.

(Special to The Call.) ALBANY, March 11.—After five weeks of the Conger-Alldis bribery investigation it now begins to look as if the case might end within the next two weeks. Alldis finished up on the stand today, after several days of grilling at the hands of Attorney Osborne, attorney for Conger.

Both Alldis and his counsel, Martin W. Littleton, expressed themselves as well satisfied with the result of the cross-examination. Alldis was confident his case had been helped materially by his bearing on the witness stand and Littleton was all smiles. Littleton has a few more questions to ask his client on direct examination when the hearing is resumed next Tuesday, and there are a couple of minor witnesses yet to be heard.

THE SUSTAINING FUND... Women's Branch, Local Exec. N. Y. ... George Oberdorfer, N. Y. ... Caroline Lloyd Withington, New York ... E. C. Merrill, Salem, Mass. ... Joseph Bayer, Union Hill, N. J. ... Wm. Bayer, Union Hill, N. J. ... Karl Heidemann, N. Y. City ... Harry Rosenbaum, Boston, Mass. ... John Putnam, Cornell, Pa. ... Edward Mueller, collection (from shopmates) ... Mrs. McLaren, ... Arthur Jounitz ... J. P. Hofstad, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FRANCE COMMITTEE... Frank MacDonald, N. Y. (Endless Chain) ... Previously acknowledged ... Total since February 7 ... \$290.83

HUSBAND DIED FROM GAS... When Mrs. Oscar Cohen, of 672 East 21st street, went to her husband's room yesterday morning to call him for breakfast, she found him dead with a gas tube in his mouth. Cohen was thirty-four years old. His wife cannot explain his act.

GIRL RAN IN FRONT OF CAR... Motorman Doulin Not Held for Killing of Catherine Condon.

HELP WANTED—MALE... ANY ONE CAN... HELP WANTED—FEMALE... TRUSSMAKER... HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER

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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 ordered.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK... Carnegie Music Hall. "Turandot," announced by its composer, Ferruccio Busoni, the Italian pianoforte virtuoso, as an "orchestral burlesque suite," had its initial performance in the United States, yesterday afternoon and Thursday afternoon, at the commencement of the eighth concert of the Philharmonic Society of New York.



FLORIDA COLONY... REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS... FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET... EAST SIDE... WEST SIDE... UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—EAST SIDE... WEST SIDE... UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY

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RECEPTION AND DANCE... LECTURE BY FRANK BOHN... BROOKLYN... BROWNVILLE CONFERENCE... At the last meeting of the Brownville first of May Conference it was decided to celebrate the 1st of May with a parade on Saturday, April 30, and after the parade to have a mass meeting in one of the largest halls in the section.

SMOKER IN IRVINGTON... The Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund and Socialist party branches of Irvington, N. J., will hold a smoker at Recheater's Hall, 153 North Grove street, Irvington, tonight. Tickets, including refreshments, are 50 cents.

WHY PAY MORE FOR YOUR TEETH?... You can get the Best Dental Services Obtainable at the Lowest Fee 22 Karat Crown and Bridge Work Guaranteed the Best at ONLY \$3.00 ONLY Largest Dental Offices in the World PARIS DENTAL PARLOR CO. Inc.

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The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.
Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 442 Pearl Street, New York. W. W. Passage, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary.

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For One Month	.20	.40	.50

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Entered at the New York Post office as second-class mail matter.
VOL. 3. SATURDAY, MARCH 12. NO. 71.

WHAT TO DO.

That was the question propounded on this page yesterday by Comrade Hunter.

Is it worth while making, or attempting to make, resistance to a thousand tyrannies, great and small, without making any appreciable impression, without being able to stem the ever-growing tide of plutocratic power and extortion, without being able to rally the working and oppressed masses for resistance against the oppressor.

That was his question. And we emphatically reply, No. If we are to go on doing as we have been doing, it is not worth while. We may continue to offer ineffectual resistance when we see no way of offering effectual resistance. But that would be a purely instinctive way of acting. But such instinctive and utterly useless resistance cannot stand the test of reason.

Socialists cannot prescribe the proper mode of action to the labor unions. They cannot assume responsibility for the inchoate actions of the unorganized masses. But they are responsible for their own actions. And it is their duty as an organized national political party to cease groping in the dark, or being swayed by the moods of the moment. They must work out a regular plan of operations. They must lay down, for their own guidance and that of their followers, a regular line of policy. They must cease contenting themselves with reacting upon the actions of their enemies. They must give up their isolated and frequently useless defensive tactics for a policy of concerted and general advance.

Our policy must be based upon the peculiar and special conditions that obtain in this country, just as the policy of the Socialists of Germany, Austria, Russia, France or England is based upon the peculiar and special conditions of those countries.

The immediate and primary aim of the Russian Socialists is the overthrow of the autocracy; of the German, the obtaining of universal suffrage in the legislature of every state in the empire; of the Austrian, until recently the establishment of universal suffrage for the national parliament, and now the making of that parliament an effective legislative body; and so on through the list, the Socialists of every country have a plan of operations, and a distinct, an immediate object in view.

44 They are not content with either opportunistic patchwork or revolutionary romanticism. They are opportunists in so far that they seize upon every small advantage in the interest of the working class. They are revolutionists in so far that they do not rest content with any achievement, economic or political, short of the overthrow of capitalist rule and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth. They are revolutionists in the further sense that they refuse to sacrifice the future interests of the working class, the goal of its aspirations, for any immediate temporary advantage, however alluring. But they are content with neither petty patchwork nor grand ideals. They are revolutionary realists, striving with all their might for the achievement of great and consistent schemes of immediate reform, political and economic.

Likewise the Socialists of this country must give up opportunistic tinkering and revolutionary romanticism. They must work out a plan of campaign. We have suggested such a plan: A national system of labor legislation and the abolition of the usurped power of the courts. The two parts hang closely together. It is economic and political. And it aims at creating an organ of government in the National Congress that shall be possessed of the power and the responsibility, and that will, therefore, be subject to popular attack.

A NATIONAL DISGRACE.

The city that was the cradle of American liberty is becoming a by-word among the nations.

Where the Bell of Liberty announced the adoption of the Declaration of Independence workingmen are no longer permitted to hold a peaceful meeting.

The city that at one time was distinguished for the kindly disposition and sweet humanity of its inhabitants has become the prey of a band of financial pirates, political corruptionists, and police bandits.

The spectacle that Philadelphia presented the day before yesterday is calculated to bring the blush of shame to the face of every honest American.

Unresisting men—and women, too—clubbed without mercy, knocked down senseless, with heads open and faces bleeding, by hundreds and thousands, such was the spectacle presented by a great American city on its greatest thoroughfare.

Some of the occurrences reported by the regular news agencies, which surely are not partial toward labor, denote a truly barbarous ferocity on the part of the police. Young and old, men and women, were subjected to like brutality.

Yet throughout all the clubbing not a shot was fired by the strikers or their friends. They went to the meeting grounds with none but peaceful intentions. And having been prohibited from holding a lawful meeting, they thronged back to the city hall in the same peaceful mood, defenseless and weaponless. And it was into this defenseless crowd that a thousand policemen crashed with their horses and their clubs.

Had there been one man in this vast throng to fire off a pistol, there is no telling the vastness of the catastrophe that would surely have ensued.

We doubt if anywhere in the civilized world outside of Russia citizens would submit to such barbarous treatment at the hands of the police.

And living, as they do, under a republican form of government, let the workingmen of Philadelphia bear in mind that they themselves are to blame for their misfortunes.

It is they who put ruffians and banditti in places of power. It is they who permitted their streets to be stolen from them by financial pirates. It is they who put the clubs into the hands of their enemies. It is they themselves who have rendered themselves helpless. And no one but themselves can restore to them the power, the authority, and the well-being that of right ought to be theirs.

DR. JEKYL AND MR. HYDE



THE GENERAL STRIKE.

By JOSEPH E. COHEN.

It had to come. The general strike in Philadelphia is too successful for the opportunity to be let slip by. When labor does anything, and does it well, there is always one blow left with which to discredit it.

So our very good friends, the enemy, tell us that the general strike is "un-American."

It is imported. It is alien to our institutions. It is a purely European affair, and America is so vastly different from all countries in the old world, that the general strike should be shunned by all patriotic citizens.

To which it will suffice to reply, that if the general strike ever was un-American, it is decidedly American just now.

If it required an American baptism, then certainly the city of Philadelphia is about as well prepared, historically, to perform the ceremony. And, judging by the way Philadelphia is doing its duty, there is no mistaking that the general strike is being well established as an American institution.

It is, of course, entirely unnecessary to pause here and make a plea for fair play for the general strike, because it did not happen to be called into requisition in America before other countries. For, as is well known, if we begin to discriminate against everything that is not of American birth, there will be very little left of our institutions.

Judaism is not American. Chris-

tianity is not American. The laws of gravitation, of the circulation of the blood, of the chemical elements of the celestial bodies, and a hundred of other important scientific matters were not discovered by Americans.

The much greater part of the world's literature, philosophy, music, sculpture, and all that distinguishes the civilized man from the savage, were not the work of Americans.

Yet a man must be extremely bigoted to close himself against these contributions to the world's thought because they did not happen to be the fruit of American soil.

The same thing is true of the American liberties. It will be recalled that the Declaration of Independence was in the nature of a complaint against the King of England for having deprived the colonies of liberties enjoyed by the inhabitants of the mother country.

In other words, the independence claimed by the people who founded our republic was for the purpose of securing to the people on this side of the Atlantic what their cousins on the other side enjoyed. American liberty was copied after that of England; our course of government was copied all too closely to suit some of the fathers.

Yet there are many traditions that are peculiarly American; many traits of character in our people that stamp

this nation apart from all others. One trait, whether or not especially true of Americans, but assuredly developed here to a marked degree, is the capacity to hesitate in asking for a redress of grievances. Thus, the Declaration of Independence says: "All experience hath shown, that mankind are most disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed."

It is for that reason that the working people of Philadelphia have been slow to take action against their masters. For that reason they have done all they could to prevent an open conflict with the tyrannical powers at the City Hall. For that reason they have counseled peace in the face of a display of Hessians such as the city has never seen. The general strike is thoroughly American.

On the other hand, the authorities have violated the oaths they have taken to uphold the constitutions of the state and nation. They have prevented the peaceful assembly of the people, interfered with the exercise of the right of free speech, and placed the interests of a few industrial kings above those of the rest of the people. They aim to establish a political and industrial autocracy.

The aim of the general strike is to preserve our political republic and encourage the coming of the industrial republic. That is why the general strike is American.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAP.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

An idea has at last come out of our universities. Heretofore we have been inclined to think that our universities were too far removed from the strife of life to help us much.

With their poetry, fine arts, philosophy, Greek and Latin they seem far away from the world of men, of strife and of toil.

And when we have gone into the peaceful confines of the scholars and philosophers we have felt that we have left the world behind.

But at last out of the university comes an idea of practical moment.

Professor Franklin White informs us that a working man "can easily live on 20 cents a day."

"It is not only possible to live on 20 cents a day," he says, "but to do it would result in better health. People are complaining of the high cost of food, but it seems as if most of us forget the really cheap food."

"Take cornmeal, for example, which costs 3 cents a pound. A third of a pound, or a cent's worth, of cornmeal will make a large quantity of mush, probably more than the average appetite demands. With oleomargarine and some cheap syrup, it makes a satisfying, nourishing meal. Two cents' worth of syrup would give the sugar element. A man could do hard labor on such a meal, the entire cost of which would be about 4 cents."

"Another cheap basis for a full meal is the potato. To be sure, the potato itself is not appetizing enough, but a man can use boiled potatoes and get his flavor from smoked herring. It is not generally appreciated, I fear, that a herring is a better value for one's money in flavor and food value than is more expensive fish, such as cod. A herring can be purchased for a cent, and in some places herrings are sold two for a cent. As for the flavor, a couple of herrings with boiled potatoes, oleomargarine and salt will make the meal really appetizing."

Now I suggest that this matter be taken up by the Civic Federation and that a national conference be held on this question.

I suggest that labor leaders, capitalists, politicians and Harvard professors be gathered together at the Waldorf-Astoria over some kind of a simple repast of \$20 a plate to discuss whether or not a working man can live on properly fed on 20 cents a day.

I would like to know what Belmont thinks of that, and Morgan.

It costs Mr. Belmont some dollars a day to care for one of his race horses.

It costs Mr. Morgan some dollars a day to care for one of his handsome Scotch colts.

These men, therefore, have had a great deal of experience in the use of money. They are trained spenders and they ought to be able to advise men of moderate means how to get the most for their money.

Of course in the matter of food these men labor under certain difficulties. They do not enjoy the superb appetite of the ordinary working man.

They could not eat at all if they had corn meal, oleomargarine and cheap syrup, and therefore it is of course necessary for them to have delicious foods.

The working man, on the other hand, has physical exercise. He works hard and ought to be able to eat anything. If he would only stop spending his money with a lavish hand, stop buying the finest cuts of meat, stop living like a lord and be satisfied to spend only 20 cents a day he could save enough money in a few years to become a capitalist.

And perhaps this is the solution of this problem of capital and labor which the Civic Federation discusses so frequently. Certainly if men can live on 20 cents a day the wage of a dollar a day ought to satisfy anybody. For many years, then, wages could be steadily reduced without the men suffering at all for lack of food. They

might eat a herring, cornmeal, boiled potato, oleomargarine and cheap syrup three times a day and seven days a week all their life long and do well.

And think how that would help along the brotherhood of capital and labor. No capitalist would object to paying his workman 20 cents a day.

And surely no capitalist would be mean enough to force wages below that point, and so as a result there might come industrial peace.

The workman could have his cornmeal and the capitalist his dinner at the Waldorf and everybody would be happy. Even the labor agitators at the Federation dinner could quit leading labor and go back to work.

Of course, in years to come strikes might break out because there might be some capitalist who would want to reduce wages even below 20 cents a day. They might say, "This worker could do without his syrup or his boiled potato, but that would be a long time off, and think what a fine thing it would be now if we could only stop these labor wars and get down to business."

And so it seems to me there ought to be a national conference and dinner on this subject, now that we have the words of a scientific expert. What he says is undoubtedly correct, and if labor editors and labor leaders would only urge a diet of that kind the problem of high wages would be settled for many years to come.

And the best thing about the whole scheme is that it would prevent the growth of Socialism. If you can make a man content with what they have now and even glad to live on smaller wages you will stop at once this vicious agitation of the Socialists.

This is no joke. If the Civic Federation could only induce the workers to believe that they can live, as well as any worker deserves to live, on 20 cents a day, the Socialist movement would undoubtedly be stamped out.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

REPRESENTATION AT THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Editor of The Call: From the annual report of National Secretary Barnes it appears that the membership of the party, computed on the amounts paid by the various states for dues during the year 1909, is about 41,473. The state of New York leads with a membership of 4,232. According to the same report the state of Oklahoma is credited with a membership of 1,858. At the coming national congress, if the representation will be figured upon the amount paid for dues to the national secretary during the months of December, 1909, and January and February, 1910, the state of New York will be entitled to nine delegates, while the state of Oklahoma will be entitled to eighteen delegates. This may appear strange to some of the Comrades, but it is nevertheless true. The monthly reports of the national secretary for the months of December, 1909, and January and February, 1910, show that Oklahoma bought during those three months dues stamps as follows: December, 1909, 4,000; January, 1910, 13,000, and February, 1910, 2,500, of a total of 26,500, which would indicate that the membership of Oklahoma had suddenly grown from 1,858 to 8,500. During the same three months the state of New York bought 12,000 stamps, indicating a membership of 4,000. The representation at the national congress will be determined upon the amount of dues stamps bought during the three months mentioned above, and it is apparent that the state of Oklahoma can, if it insists, send eighteen delegates. It is possible that the buying of the stamps was for the purpose of securing a large delegation at the coming congress, or has the membership of the state really made such a wonderful increase during the last two months? At the meeting of the national executive committee on December 12, 1909, a communication was read from the state secretary of Oklahoma, stating that dues were abolished in his state, and that the national executive committee for financial assistance to maintain state organizers. The request was granted, and the national executive committee agreed to contribute for a period not to exceed three months the sum of \$2 per day toward the maintenance of an organizer. This will lead one to the conclusion that the state organization was not financially able to maintain in his field sufficient organizers. For the same state could afford to pay the national secretary for three months' dues the sum of \$1,225, when it only paid for the entire year of 1909 the sum of \$1,115, is more than I can comprehend. The membership of the state of Oklahoma did not increase in the same proportion as the buying of dues stamps would indicate is apparent from the fact that at the recent national referendum only about 500 members were reported to have participated in the vote, while only 411 members voted on the selection of the seven members of the national executive committee. Whatever explanation the Oklahoma Comrades can offer for this extraordinary investment in dues stamps will be appreciated. This incident, however, will convince most of our members that the method selected in determining the representation at the coming national congress is such as to entitle one to draw the conclusion that any state with a sufficient amount of cash in its treasury could have secured a representation far in excess of its actual membership, while the negligence of some locals in buying the regular amount of dues stamps during the three months named above will deprive the state organizations of such representation as they are entitled to. U. SOLOMON. New York, March 8, 1910.

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