442 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

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Devoted to the Interests of the Working People

3-No. 24.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1910.

Section of New Local ialist Constitution Adopted at City Convention.

EXTENDED DEBATE TAKES PLACE

at Providing for Drafting of is to Be Presented to Legislature is Defeated.

of the Socialist party, Local fork, which makes it one of the of the new committee on public to take part in public hear on legilative questions, was n, at the pecial city conven en called for the purpose of reor alled for the purpose of reory SCHUMACHER at the Yorkville Casino, in

legate Bromberg, providing he drafting of bills to be pre to the legislature, was defeated Frank Bohn's motion to strike whole section proposed by the dittee on revision of constitution, eting the committee on public

and participate in public ngs on subjects of practical in-to the working class or the So-

ally proposed, by a vote of 45 to ally proposed, by a vote of 45 to at the convention proceeded to mandment and adoption of the or sections of the constituuing its labors irto a night

mtion adjourned at 10:30 ent Sunday at 1 p.m., after having d and adopted the new constitution to the exception of these sections to the precise composition of the subdivisions determined upon and basis of representation at the auty convention provided for. These a will be acted on at the next ses-

the morning session M. Holb County, delegated for the purasked for the privilege of the If of their Comrades in Queens ide in favor of participation die hearings, which, he said ld be a step toward opportunism would have a bad effect on the nt everywhere.

ense of the section in quesgine that much of the legislag its ideas before the whole pub-

"The miners of Illinois" he said, about to propose legislation deng of the Cherry mine.

Should Socialists," asked Malliy, back and watch, taking a superfor tude and excusing their inactivity the ground that they are above using? No," he said, "it would our duty to send a committee be the legislature to demand and it would be perfectly nt to do so-

such action." said Mailly, "would centially different from the lobsand made by a political party d for the purpose of putting as into effect by independent po al action, whereas the A. F. of ever made any attempt at unified cal action of the working class." illustration. Mailly toki how James llustration. Mailly told how James
we, when a Socialis: representathe Messachusetts legislature, had
used a bill legalizing picketing and
the his bill was not passed, it had
led the introduction of a substill embodying a modified form of
me principle, whereupon the Sodid not keep away but atteended
aring in behalf of the second bill
used it clear to the public that this saring in behalf of the second bill made it clear to the public that this a concession to their activity.

d been of great benefit to the

K. Mailly declared, when a dele-

at, Mailly declared, when a deleterupted with the question: are is the movement in Massachu today?" reply, Mailly declared emphatically vement in Massachusetts was nt bad condition because it o continue to take advantage

opportunities and had adopted-policy that was being advocated ponents of participation in pub-

Dobsevage read quotations mecht and Jaures, justifying ds, and said that the move-

must do something to make faster us. "by hook or crool." legate Stein contended that the lag out of the proposed section would be the work of the convention prac-

(Continued on Page 2.)

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Jan. 23.-The St. Louis Union Trust Compan Chism and A. C. Stuart, has purchase the Asunsole Ranch of \$60,000 acres

TRAIN SLAYS TWO

Phird Man Struck Near Utila Lose Both Feet and Will Die.

UTICA, N. .Y. Jan. 23.-Thomas McTiernan and James Doherty, both of Brooklyn, are dead, and Clayton Jackson, of South Giens Falls, is dying at a hospital in this city, tonight, a sthe result of an accident on the northern outskirts of Utica, early today, in which the three men, while walking along the railroad track, were run down by a locomotive traveling over the Rome, Watertown and Og-densburg division of the New York

Central system.

The victims were employed as foremen on the barge canal operation

Jackson regained consciousness about fifteen minutes after he and his companions had been struck and, finding that his lower limbs had been severed, removed the laces from his whose and tied the laces around the stumps of his less in an effort to check the flow of blood. He accom-plished this with difficulty, owing to his greatly weakened condition, and then rolled over and over in the snow for a third of a mile to a railroad signal shapty, where he found a man to whom he related the circumstances of the accident.

r legilative questions, was HALL CONFESSES TO

amendment moved last Suneay Naval Prisoner Tells How He Assaulted and Slew Little Rochester Girl.

> PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 23.-James Hall, the naval prisoner held at the United States prison ship Southery at the navy yard, under sentence for fraudulent enlistment, has made a complete confession that he murdered Anna Schumacher in the Holy Sepulcher Cemetery, in Rochester, N. Y., on the afternoon of August 7, but that the killing of the girl was an accident.

Hall's cont dem as made in the presence of Chief Boatswain W. L. Hill, in command of the prison ship, this, he said, but are denied the op and District Attorney H. H. Wide- portunity by the capitalist class who ner, Sheriff Willis K. Gillette, of Munroe county, N. Y., and taken down by Stenographer W. J. Richter, an ex- tion in the midst of plenty. pert in the attorney's office, was to the effect that he was beating his way about the country last summer, and on the night of August 6 he was in plex machine owned by the capitalis Rochester and slept in the cemetery, and operated by hundreds of He hung about the vicinity of the duction today are operated socially cemetery the next day, securing food Hillquit argued that they should be from nearby houses and intended to owned and controlled socially. sleep there that night.
Late in the afternoon he saw little

Anna Schumacher enter the cemetery with a bouquet of flowers for her mother's grave and followed her until cemetery, where her mother's grave

cries while he assaulted her, not until office without dividing up the postag the little girl, she being seventeen years of age, had made a desperate fight for her honor. This accomplished, he cruelly murdered her, alagent the death of the state as though he in his confession claims that the killing was an accident, ne only intending to stun her.

SEINE STILL RISING

Paris Flooded-Subways Out of Com -Suffering in the Provinces

PARIS, Jan. 23 .- Rain, intermingled with snow, began falling again today. The Seine is still rising, and is now of Labor because it would twenty-five feet above the normal. flood threatens to equal or exceed that of 1876, which was phenomenal.

Thousands of persons gathered today along the river to watch the tremendo current swirling loose timbers, casks, remnants of furniture and merchandis from river side warehouses. The arches of the bridges are still above the water, but the flood threatens soon to overtop

The drinking water supply is threat-ened, as the filtering machinery is in danger of being swamped. Three lines of the underground railway are still in of the underground railway are still in such a condition from the flood that they cannot be used. The Jardin des Plantes is partly flooded. The bears are in a pitiful plight. Firemen have been employed throughout the day in pumping the water out of the bear pits lest the animals be drowned.

The newspapers are filled wih reports of damage and suffering in a large part of the country. Some of the papers will probably have to curtail their issues Monday, owing to the destruction of the

probably have to curtail their issues Monday, owing to the destruction of the contents of two big paper mills whence they were supplied. The suspension of trains is complete in some districts and traffic is greatly delayed elsewhere.

MEXICO AGAIN INVADED.

through its representatives Richard E situated in the northern part of this state. The consideration was \$1,000.; 800 Mexican currency.

BIG CROWD HEARS SOCIALIST DEBATE

Overflow Spacious Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Where Hillquit and Prof. Russell Clash.

Two thousand people packed the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum yesterday afternoon to hear the debate on "So dialism vs. the Present Order," be tween Morris Hillquit and Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell. Over a thousand people were turned away after all sosible efforts had been made to ac modate the enormous crowd.

John Lyons, director of the People' Forum of the Local Kings County Socialist party, under whose auspice the debate was held, opened the meeting and introduced Charles S. Whitman, District Attorney of New York as chairman.

Whitman in a few words announce the subject and rules of the debute and then introduced Hillquit.

Hillquit opened the debate by denyng that Socialism intends to "wipe ou all modern institutions with one gran sweep and to establish an entirely nev and fantiful civilization

He said Socialists realize that social orders and institutions are products of historical growth and that they intend to continue and perfect them.

In defining Socialism, Hillquit said that it "stands for the collective ownership of all social instruments, of production, the land, railroads, mines factories and modern machinery, and the democratic administration of the industries based on them, for the benefit of all people.

He contended that the Socialist pro gram is perfectly sane, equitable, feas struments of production, he said, are as indispensable to the workers as the food they eat, the water they drink and the air they breathe.

"holds untold treasures which only wait for the magic touch of toll to be satisfy the needs, comforts and pleas ures of all human beings." Millions of idle workers are ready to do all own and control the factories, mine and railroads. As a result we appalling poverty, misery and priva

Hillquit here briefly traced the de velopment of industry from the simple tool owned and operated by the

"Socialism is not opposed" vate property," he said. against the private ownership by one man of the means of another man's life."

Hillquir denied that Socialism pro-

poses to "divide up." What it does that would be asked for would be.

He approached the girl and made struments of production "just as we own the public streets among all of a repulsive proposal to her and she own the public streets among all of shrank away from him and tried to us without dividing up the cobble trun, but he caught her and stifled her stamps.

Throughout his opening speech Hilloui was frequently applauded, especially when he ridiculed the dividing up argu ment of opponents of Socialism.

Professor Russell hardly spoke a min-

ute before the audience became aware that the professor would not be much of an improvement on Martin W. Littleter who debated with Hillquit the Sunday previous. Like Littleton, be indulge in platitudes and patriotic talk.

Part of his argument was as follows with error touch ing its attitude toward labor. Lebor not a thing that is to be avoided, but rather to be welcomed and be encour aged. Even the theologians who are up to date represent Delty himself as worker. The greatest good luck that ever came to Adam was when God turned him out of the Garden of Eden and made him work for a living.

"When a convict is senter it is merciful judgment that put him to work: this saves his mind from collapse. No more pitiful spectacle can be formed than that presented by the man who has nothing to do.
"The only real happiness we ever

perience in this world is in the intelligent exercise of our faculties. A per-petual motion machine or some fancifu evice for Waving us from labor, so far from being a blessing would paralyze st powers.

"I charge Socialism with economic error and heresy for its attack on capital and capitalists. Capital is indispensable to enterprise. It is the source and mainspring of wages. The laborer cannot per himself wages out of the finished pro uct of his toil, else he would have no marrel with his master. Even public credit on which we are building the Pan-ma canal and our city schools rests on isible resources in lands, franchises, and

ersonal property.
"I charge Socialism with econor ocating a rate of wages de termined by arbitrary authority, irre-spective of demand and supply. No properciable length of time continue to may nore than the market rate of wages and keep out of bankruptcy. Assuming that

(Continued on page 2.)

PINCHOT ELECTED

tred Chief Forester Will Be Pres dent of Natl. Conservation Assn. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The elec

tion of Gifford Pinchot, to succeed Dr. Charles W. Eliot, as president of the National Conservation Association was announced tonight. Dr. Eliot, at whose suggestion Pinchot was elected, retains the honorary presidency.

Rinchot will take active charge of the association tomorrow. Headquarters will be in Washington. In commenting on his election. Pinchot de-clared that the association was not

Two weeks ago, Dr. Eliot wrote to the executive committee of the asso ciation expressing his opinion that Pinchot, as the recognized head of the conservation movement, should take the active leadership of the con-servation association. He also wrote Pinchet a personal letter suggesting that he accept the presidency. A executive committee of the association was held, and Pinchot was for

CINCINNATI CIGAR GIRLS FIGHT HARI

Wage Eut of 50 Per Cent Meets With Determined Resistance by Women Workers.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 23 .- If at a time when the price of living is highest that is to say, right now-your wages were suddenly cut to one-half or one third of what' you had been earning, what would you do about it?

This is just what has happened to Miss Katherine Pressler, 2016 Vine street, and several hundred other woman cigar makers in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Johanna Henderson, twenty-five, Bellevue, Ky., who is the mother of six children, is leader of the girl strikers at the S. Joseph factory and one of those affected by the cut. It was her words at one of the night meetings of the strikers that gave some of the girls courage to remain in line.

Miss Pressler has worked at the cigar trade for twenty-eight years, or since sh was thirteen years old. She is an expert at her kind of work, bunch-breaking. Right now she is making, or would be if she had not gone out on the strike from the Newburger factory Monday, one-third of what she made when she finished he apprencticeship, at the age of fifteen,

That is to say, the expert woman bunch-breaker cannot, she says, make nore than \$4 a week under the new system installed in this factory and a numher of others in Cincinnati within the

Plans for opening an employment bu ceau whereby the strikers may be given emporary work are being completed. Railroad men, letter carriers, firemen. olicemen and factory workers of all

TREADWELL INDICTED

son of Well Known Lawyer Charge With Forgery by Westchester Jury.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 23 .- It was earned here today that Lemuel B. Treadwell, Jr., son of one of the best Westchester county grand jury for forgery.

Treadwell was formerly assistant ecretary to the chamber of commerce and was dismissed several months ago, and when it was found he had appropriated to his own use various checks given him by members in payment of their monthly dues, the matter was hushed up and his retire

Last week, however, several mem-bers of the board of directors of the chamber were summoned before he investigation at the suggestion of one of the members who was in pos-session of the facts, and the indictment resulted. Treadwell wa sued for nonsupport by his

TAGGART WON'T LOSE EYE.

Bird Shot Only Gazed Optic of Dem cratic Politician

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 21 fom Taggart, former chairman of the Democratic national committee, n Mississippi last Friday afternoo reached home and a specialist made an examination of his eye. Instead of one of the bird shot penetrating the member, it just grazed the eyebal and though injuring it severely, it is believed the sight is not permanently

Some forty shot have been remo from his face, shoulder and chest, and Taggart said that he was feeling greatly relieved over the examinat of his eye, which has been clo-since the accident.

CARMEN TO GET NO

Stuart Refuses to Interfere in Philadelphia Transit Strike-May Walk Out Today.

(Special to The Call.) PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.-Gov. rnor Stuart, after granting an Interview today at 4:30 to Clarence O. Pratt. Hugh Frayne, President Driscoll, of the Carmen's Union, and President Murphy, of the Central Labor nion refused to interfere in the impending carmen's strike, and said that the union could expect nothing

This final move convinces thou terested in the strike that the last resort has failed, that arbitration is to be unhoped for, and that a general strike is imminent.

A big meeting of the Central Labor Union was held today and the body voted to indorse the carmen in the intention to strike and to supply them intention to strike and to supply them to BE TRIED FOR with moral and financial aid, should they go out.

It is the general impression in lapor circles here that a strike will be called tomorrow morning, and that the street car service will be completen tied up before noontime.

STUDENTS IN RIOT

Dartmouth Boys Attack Officers Attempt to Free Comrade.

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 23.-Leland Powers, a senior at Dartmouth College and son of ex-Congressman Samuel T. Powers, of Newton, Mass. was arrested yeterday afternoon for snowballing on the public highway amid riotous proceedings. More than a hundred students joined in an unsue consful attempt to rescue Powers from the officers and remained outside the police station in a threaten ing manner until exhorted to go home by Clark Tobin, the football captain who came along the street.

When Constable Ford, one of the arresting officers, came out of the police station after the arrest he was hardware store where he held them off with a red hot poker.

The affair started about noontime, when two gangs of students began a of the town. A sleigh which happened to drive through the fighting zone was met with a volley from both sides The occupants drove around to th e station and made a complaint, with the result that Patrolman Dough was joined by Constable Ford and seized Powers. joined in an effort to release the prisoner, but the officers managed to

Professor W. T. Worden, of the Dartmouth faculty, who is also the local judge, will decide Powers' case in the local court tomorrow.

AGED MAN FOUND DEAD

Pistol Lying Near Long Islande Would Seem to Indicate Suicide.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Jan. 23 .- Mike known lawyers in New York city. Kubart, sixty-five years old, employed and who resides with his parents at on Commodore E. G. Bourne's es-Crestwood, had been indicted by the tate at Oakdale, was found dead last evening, with a pistol bullet through his head. A pistol was lying by his

His body lay within a shadow' length of a crucifix at the rear of the Roman Catholic Church, in Bohemia north of Sayville. He was a widower and there is no known motive for prompting his destruction.

THE SUNDAY CALL

you give an order for a Sunda Call to your news dealer, and he fails to supply you, a copy car be procured at the followin:

IN NEW YORK

The Call office, 442 Pearl street the Progressive Book Store, 23: East 54th street. yric Hall, Sixth avenue, between

41st and 42d streets (at lectur in morning). slomon's News Stand, 202 Eas

IN BROOKLYN.

pstein's News Store, Gates ave nue and Broadway (in morn Hart's Hall, Gates avenue, nea Broadway (at lecture in after

noen).
Gackenheimer's Cigar Store, Myrtle avenue (near Hart street).
Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby

Workingmen's Educational Club 477 Atlantic avenue (between Third avenue and Nevins street) from 2 to 11 p. m.

JUST LIKE NEW YORK

Porest City Special Cops Invade Meetings of Peaceful Strikers.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 23— Striking cloak makers of the Prints Slederman Company, Lakeside avenue and West 6th street, have complained to Mayor Baehr that one of their meetings had been invaded by special police in the employ of the Coach agency. Mayor Baehr said he world investigate the complaint. He said he would ask Chief Kohler, head of the Coach agency. managers of the Prints-Biederman Company, and the strikers to meet in his office.

The Printz-Blederman Company The Printz-Biederman Company applied for an injunction to restrain the strikers from molesting employes.

W. B. Fish, secretary-treasurer of the Printz-Biederman Company, was a print of the Printz-Biederman Company. fined \$20 and costs for furnishing revolver to Joseph Simon, a tailor.

Ed J. Curry and William Collins to Prosecute Two Detectives This Morning, in Jersey.

William Weldren and Alfred Poler will appear this morning at 8:30 o'clock in the Second District Police Court, in Jersey City, to answer to the charge of as saulting Edward J. Curry and William

Curry and Collins have both been notive in organizing the employes of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey into the Amalgameter Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, and because of their work in successfully unionising the men they be came the marks for the spies and detectives in the employ of the transit company.

Last Thursday afternoon while leaving chased by a crowd of students in his the subway station in Jersey City they were attacked by Waldren, Poler and a number of others and severely beaten. The police managed to arrest the two mentioned while the others managed to

make good their escape, Curry is local secretary of the Car men's Union, of Camden, N. J. and has been at work for the last few weeks throughout the state. The private thugs of the corporation have tried through various means to intimidate Curry and, falling, resorted to siusging tactics.

Rezin Orr, treasurer of the Amaiclared to a reporter for The Call that the men would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, and that he was certain they would ; be convicted, as they have been fortunate in ecuring witnesses who will testify to

He also said that they have the tion, and that a telegram had been received from W. D. Mahon, president of the union, pledging all the financial support necessary to convict the cor-

Orr leaves New York today for Philadelphia, where he will take an active part in the impending conflict with the Rapid Transit Company.

hat city that he intends starting on the strike, was dischao-coast walks.

has had many letters since he announced he was going to try it again, dvising him that he was too old for

ranks like that. He says he doesn't see why a man only seventy cannot walk forty niles a day and keep it up for a hun n Sundays, which is Weston's cus-

Thesell was the recipient of many presents and flowers, and during the day received many callers. She says she is cut of meat because the a
blessed with an excellent appetite. Mrs. heavy cattle is at present to
Vin Tussell was born in this town and continued, agitations would
have always resided here.

Price Two

Victories of Past Few Days fically Destroy

The Bijou Waist Co. the city, has finally actived union, and 500 girls will return union, and 500 girls will return this morning. More girls have rested and desires up in from Bijou than anywhere else in the it was considered one of the st of the manufacturers' association

thought that after the Leisen jou victories the estiles will be One hundred and fifty girls to work at the sleep of John 5 Bleecker street, this is Sreed gave in to all the ution. The girls have been strike in this sliop since Nove and the victory was only the rea girls sticking together to the end About five thousand shirtwa

ers and their fri benefit given by the girls w have already settled to their lasted to the wee small be

throughout the night, and from pearances and setions of the gir would believe that they were out

long strike. Before the dance started the girls on the strike against the fir erson, and Blum & Newman the hall in a body and marches the room for a half an hour, were carried by many of the githe inscription, "Hurray for the Strike of the Ladies' Waist.

Isadore Sitomer, chalrman neeting, introduced Max K the 150 girls at the John Sec Clusiastic cheering followed

During the dancing Jaorganizer of the union, entered the and told of the victory over the i Walst Company, of 436 Bross where over two hundred girls will a to work. The news spread like a and the dancing was immediately Pinally the prehestra broks out a strains of the "Marsellinise," and tire crowd took up the song-

Addresses were also made by Mailly, who spoke on the Trade Union League; William ! WESTON TRIES AGAIN

Veteran Pedestrian Leaves for Los
Angeles, Intending to Walk Back,
Edward Payson Weston, the veteran pedestrian, leaves this morning
by train for Los Angeles. It is from that city that he intends starting on the strike, was discharged by

Weston, who is seventy, says he Lichner, off the sidewalk.

RANCHER NOT ! CARE

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 23.--CELEBRATES 100TH BIRTHDAY.

COLD SPRING, N. Y., Jan. 23.—

Mrs. Hannah Van Tassell celebrated the 100th anniversary of her birth today at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James Y.

Dykman, in Nelsonville, N. Y. Mrs. Van 7 Tassell was the recipient of many pressure of the cost of production. If

TAKE PART IN PUBLIC BEARINGS

nued from Page 1.)

object to tacties at public ar to those that would have d by Socialists in the legis-

who made the motion section, was the principal solition. He prefaced his some to impute bad mo-opponents, and declared ation could set an example respect and course for both elements to cont nucleon

without a working cass of every concelvable deto Mailly's citation of the

ghting for legislation to ter Cherry disaster, he ere were alrady at least in the state of Illinois nforced, would have pretwo entrances, bu tonly the legal age. But these not enforced, because the not aggressive and revosaid, and this showed he said, and this snowed of legislation by capitalist

n argued, said Bohn ng for it, yet to do so would hem that the Socialists were nd that it was necessity for proceed further with the So-This argument, he said. liets. This argument, he stid.

I a very poor one, as it was not sessary to take the working class the sath could be pointed out in from the first; while the arlalist committee needed information Was equally unsound for hithat the capitalis tlegisla-greater facilities for getting by if they wanted it tann

olsie De Reform Work.

passage of reform legislation, was the natural work of the Follette was just as radical Victor L. Berger, and the the Socialist movement uler was not owing to the allowed there but was pri-ted to the fact that the brew-mostly Germans, are almost lies, and there are six or ocialists, and there are six or thousand brewers in Milwaukee. the moement grows larger, n, the Republican and Demopoliticians will fall over each in their auxiety to give reforms, its will not be because they wish warned the delegates that ment of opportunistic France as an example, unity of the various Social-

the un-guesde should go before the labor unions inr principles to some txtent in effect unity, and the result that the opportunism which debed, resulting in the cases of
and, Briand and Viviani, had
asted many of the French workten with politics altogether so
they were now suffering from
talism ruh mad.

The dauger of a similar developter was very real, he thought.

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The dauger was very real, he thought.

Albert Abrahams said that the question to would contuse the propaganda to let the workwas white. While he was being were rounded up by the police. They were two lobbygows of the quarrer, who had seen the man do the shooting and run up the flight of stairs. t here was very real, he thought,

icated by the fact that threen withdrew from the Socialist after the adoption of the unctory national platform of and in the West there are alds who were once good members who have be ed with politics on ac-

men are allowed to go if a John Burns, a Ferri, d arises in this country in five years it will be be-

ne when dealing at RANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE Cor. 83d St. & Ave. A. N. Y ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. die all union made men



Morris Hillquit, who had favored Delegate Bromberg's amendment, as well as the original section, at the session last Sunday, stated that he now believed that the adoption of the original section just as, it was proposed by the committee would be sufficient as the drafting of bills when advisable would not be in conflict with the preceding sections of the same article of the constitution, while on the other hand the power to do so if necessary was implied therein.

It was necessary, said Hillquit, to un-

It was necessary, said Hillquit, to un-derstand more fully what is meant by political action. At present the party con siders it political action merely to nom hefore election. This is not the only method of political action. To make good the statement that the Socilist campaign the statement that the Socials is necessary to enter continuously into all the political questions of the day, and legislative hearings afford one of the best oppor-

tunities for this purpose.

This is not taking any new step, he said, as it is done by Socialist parties all over the world. Far freq being a new departure, it merely recails the party to its natural duties. The more deeply and continuously the movement enters into the daily life and problems of the working class the more revolutionary it is. Every argument against this action

Every argument against this action, declared Hillquit, is equally an argument against having any immediate demands at all, and is an argument against all political action. Immediate demands are political action. Immediate demands formulated on the supposition that they are to be obtained while Socialists are in the minority. For this purpose all methods are in the minority of the suppose all methods are not become the suppose of the sup ods which do not comp mental principles may be sion, the threat of increasing power, and the creation of a public sentiment by general public agitation.

In reply to Bohn's prediction that such

tactics would lead to an entire lack of faith in political action. Hillquit said that every extreme in the movement va reaction against another extreme. that every extreme in the m n-political syndicalism it was equally that ultra-opportunism was tion from the other extreme and Bohn he said, was as extreme in his po as the ultra-opportunists were in As against these two extremes, said Hill quit, the party should stick to the

Jacob Panken said that participation Jacob Panken said that participation in public hearings would simply tend to differentiate the position of the Socialist party and the capitalist parties, and that it would raise the party from a mere propaganda club to an active force organization was adopted, he said, it would avail nothing if the movement was not given practical work to do.

J. C. Frost said that it would make

difference if legislative commisfect would be produced on the legisthe point was that all the newspapers would have to report the position of the Socialists and this would inform the public.

Delegate Bromberg, in opposition to the statement that the proposition was the same as lobbying, said that it would be just as reasonable to say that protest meetings called to influ ence governmental action were lobby ing. It is the only way to be real party instead real party instead of a sect, he said. In reply to Delegate Bohn's remarks on the had effects of syndicalism in France, he said that the Industrial Workers of the World, which Bohn favored, represented a similar tend-

ency. Henry Harris declared that the plan was championed by lawyers, doc-tors and real estate meh, not by union its will not be because they wish workingmen. It amounted to the parties of votes. Might even if legislation could be obtained even if legislation eve tical, he said, to present such mands to Charles F. Murphy and Tim Woodruff, as it was from these men that the legislators got their orders. the last campaign in the 9th Congres- street.

tion was between the doctrinaire bocialism of the student and the give Socialism of the real world. Sound theoretical knowledge is not alone surfelent, he said; it is necessary to in-felent, he said; it is necessary to in-terest people by the advocacy of hi-mediate measures, and then they would be led on to study Socialism the poorer classes of people. The

Dr. Halpern said that the Americans were an intensely practical peu-ple, and it was therefore difficult to provided for by other methods in attract their attention by general previous sections.

If the amendment about drafting ideas, and they must be shown by the attitude on specific questions. The bills were adopted, he said, those of German Socialists, he said, take part posed to it on agrinciple would have

-The 511th Bay of The Call and our Ad-

SIG. KLEIN and Assistants

MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS

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SO AND SO SD. AVE., MR. MATH ST. | GALL PURCHASSEP CAR.
M. Y. TEL. 686 STUTY BASE. | DE MAD AT OUR STORE

cause such methods as this have opposituation, he SPARGO LECTURES ON BIG CROWD HEARS concluded. LIFE OF KARL MARX

Large Audience Listens to Talk on Work of the Father of Scientific Socialism.

"Karl Marz and His Work" the subject of a lecture delivered by John Spargo before a meeting given under the auspices of Local New York of the Socialist party yesterday morning at Lyric Hall, 42d street and Sixth

Spargo opened his talk by stating that he would deal with the personality of Marx preparatory to the more serious questions that he hopes to deal with next Sunday at the same hall.

"It is more than thirty-six year since that giant intellect died and

article from the pen of Dr. Parkhurst. in which he said "the name of Marx is a stench in the minds of all decent minded persons. The speaker replied to this by saying that it is strange that people should in one breath condemn Marx while praising Lincoln considering that the latter appreciated the work of Marx and dearly loved

Spargo next went into an exhaus tive biographical sketch of Mara's life and traced the important events of his povhood days.

mesion of Marx's studen life. Sparge treated the matter in ar manner and brought forth facts that have long been lost and forgotten.
"In his university life," Sparge ex

plained, "Marx was a poor student He would study in his own way and gave no attention to the pet theories and methods of his instructors. As a udent he was an absolute failure." Spargo next went into Marx's ro-

with Jenny. He told how lifficulties were solved.

"Marx, as a youth, had great talen a poet, and wrote wonderful satirical verses. He was the terror of ity to ridicule them with his ever eady wit expressed in verse.

"As he grew older and fell in love

with Jenny, he turned from satirical ful sentiments were created by him. Spargo next went into the intellect-

scientific Socialism. He explained how he developed from the Hegelian philosophy into his own line of thought and research. pandered to the mob. Never played

es of the mas never feared to take the unpopular side if he thought it true.

Spargo closed his lecture with a story and a pathetic description of the At the close of Spargo's lecture

Next week Spargo will speak or Are the Theories of Marx Being oned by Modern Socialists.

CHINESE SHOOTS JAP

After Quarrel in Doyer St. Hallway Y. Seito Gets Fatal Wound.

Jung Hing, a Chinese cook, of Doyers street, shot and mortally injured a Japanese valet named Y. Saito of 107 Cherry street, last night, in All of these ideas have grown out of front of the hallway of 4 Doyers

Three minutes after the shooting the Chinese was found bending over a Annie Berman said that so long as stove on the top floor of his house

COLD SCOURGES MEXICANS. MEXICO CITY, Jan. 23.-The un-

precedented cold weather that preand would come to understand the mercury dropped to nineteen degrees class struggle and accept Socialism above zero in some sections. All as a whole.

The bills were adopted, he said, those oppeople look to them as their guides. It, and would appeal to the rank and

Wage	Workers ::	- Understand - SOCIALISM
200 ACC	andly socialists	Better look into
		or Shatrains book very quickly which
		
7. Q		<u> </u>
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SOCIALIST DEBATE

(Continued from Page 1.)

he has to meet comu as soon as his capital is vanished. Nor is it in accord with sentimental justice to pay some favored toiler more than his worthy brother can

The manhood wage a plan by money to support himself, his wife and as many children as God sends to his home—is a driusion and a snare. It di-rectly encourages improvidence and stim-ulates the growth. verting nature's stern discipline from the unworthy to the worthy. It paralyses thrift and temperance and puts a pre-mium on recklessness and victous self-"I charge Socialism with fundar

error in preaching the doctrine of hu-man equality. Nature abhora equality. Men vary infinitely from the meanest de-generates to the tallest of the sons of God. They can be equal only before th Engels wired Liebknecht: The great-est mind of the century thinks no more."

Spargo next treated a newspaper age its by precept and example and point out the path of progress. A dollar a day—a thousand dollars a day—will never remunerate men like Edison and Harriman for their services to a world of

The attitude of Socialists toward the courts of the law is unde In America we must revere the law. It is our only hope. We have no standing army of appreciable proportions. We have no sons of privilege with une demands addressed to public autho We have no place else to go than to th courts for the redress of grievances. To teach the multifudes that justice is bought and sold in this country, sind that the judgment of our judicial tribunals are knocked down to the highest bidden

Tremendous applause greeted Hillquit when he got up for rebuttal. He began his reply to Russell's "indictment" of cialism by addressing District Attor-

ney Whitman, the chairman, as follows:
"In behalf of Socialism I enter a plea
of "not guilty," and at the risk of vielating all rules of the code of criminal rocedure, I prefer counter charge against Professor Russell and his client in this case, the capitalist system. "I charge Professor Russell

crime of having created a man of straw, labeled him Socialism and then slaugh tered him with premeditation and deliberation. It is a case of straw-manslaugh

Referring to Professor Russell's eulogy of labor, Hillquit said that the capital-ists paraphrased the Biblical injunction, work in the sweat of thy brow" to "Thou shalt make others work for thee in the sweat of their brow," or, more tersely. "Thou shalt make others

He then fold of bow the capitalist system causes idleness both among the rich jobless poor and the empty lives of empty lives of the gilded youth

Hillquit pointed out that only un Socialism will work be a pleasure. To-day, he said, work is repulsive, monotonous, exhaustive, hazardous and unre munerative.

He denied that capital is superior labor, and showed that instead labor credenied the fallacy that many make that Socialists oppose capital as such. said:

all the wheat or meat of this country for the purpose of personal enrichment and the people rise in indignation, we do not say that they are opposed to wheat or meat—they are very much in favor of these things, but they resent the attempt to withhold them from those who need them and are entitled to them. This is precisely the position of Socialists with

reference to capital." "I charge the capitalist class with cornering the machinery of wealth production upon which the life of the

Regarding the sacredness of law. Hillquit said that law is only the re- unlimited, whatever flex and expression of minds and conditions. He said:

the perpetuation of economic injustice or social backwardness, an in-

relogation. Temperature for self-direction the authority of the many: It dwarf and hights—the springlime energy of man. It turns the toiler from his chosen field of loving labor to the pathway of dreary and hopeless struggle. Every consideration dreary and hopeless struggle. Every con-sideration of selfish advantage prompts him to discemble his gradus if he has any and hide the gift that threatens to double his tool

"But it is in constructive S that we find the greatest peril

ociety. Charity and philanthropy, sym-

"Competition is not to be. It is a really benignant principle. It is the supreme divine law. To competition among employes the workman looks for high wages; on competition among sellers he relies to buy what he needs at the lowest "Egen the meannest so called

"Esen the meaning of men accrues to the advantage of humble workman. For profit dear lovestment, and investment means and the surches lities. Thus, the stars in th courses, under conditions of comp In closing the debate, Hilloui said, in

"The law, Professor Russell agre

hould be changed whenever oppor-lunity requires. I But don't appeal to violence. Did you hear that ensig-man of this People's Forum tell you before between seasions just what the Socialists are doing in this little boro? One organization is maintaining seven

One organization is maintaining seven educational centers.

"This meeting here has not been called in order to get all the Socialists of Brooklyn aganst the few capitalists here present and do violence. It's for enlighteament, for education that this meeting has been called.

"Millions of Socialist papers published and distributed every day all over the civilized world are not printed for violence, but for education.

"The activity of the Socialist move

ment within the last fifty years had of mankind generally, and I am to make the assertion here tha there is not another factor operating in modern society as potently for gen eral popular enlightenment and fo universal peace as Socialism. (Ap

plause.) not realise at all that it is not out side, not Socialism, but his side, his unfortunate client on this occasion. the present established order, that stands for violence?

"We base our claims on social justice. We come before the world eavzation the welfare of mankind requires certain economic changes which will insure the possibility of life, liberty-and the actual real pursuit of happiness to every-man, woman and appiness to every- man,

"What has Professor Russell an swered us? He has given us the swered us? He has given us the best answer that any representative of the modern system, or apologist for it, can give us. He said: 'It is not a ques-tion of justice in itself, of fairness or of equity. Here we are. Here is the capitalist class. We own the instru-ments of production and you shall not take them from us, because we own them.' This is not a demand of jus-tice. It's an expression of nurs naked. tice. It's an expression of pure power; nothing else,

"Assume for one moment that some way could be devised by which a class way could be devised by which a class of enterprising gentlemen could on the streets and par noses and charge you for every be of air a certain amount of 'p Professor Russell and I would draw up certificates of incorporation of the Air Breathing Company, Limited—or would have a title; we would draw deeds to it.

"There is nothing mysterious or "Assume that we could monopolis sacred about the law, and we do not the streams and rivers and assum want it to be made the instrument for that we could apportion among the that we could apportion among the powerful class the water required for everyday life, and assume that we weak.

"Proress is born of criticism and opposition. Unreasoning veneration for the la wleads to nothing but social stagnation and reaction."

In rebuttal, Professor Russell said in part:

"I confess myself a semi-Socialist. I believe thoroughly in the postal service as at present maintained and in the public schools as well. Man, I thins, is his brother's keeper; he should love God with all his heart and his neighbor as himself. Public service corporations should be controlled by public authority and the service corporations should be controlled by public authority and the service corporations should be controlled by public authority and the service corporations should be controlled by public authority and the service corporations should be controlled by public authority and the service corporations should be controlled by public authority and the service corporations should be controlled by public authority and the service corporations should be controlled by public authority and the service corporations should be controlled by public authority and the service corporations should be controlled by public authority and the service corporations should be controlled by public authority and the service corporations should be controlled by public authority and the service corporations should be controlled by public authority and the service corporations should be controlled by public authority and the service corporations should be controlled by public authority and the service corporations should be controlled by public authority and the service corporations are service to so but one structure or the double service to this man and the other alice to the natural forces, or Almighty, or by whose-ever you want; haven't we divided the forces, or Almighty, or by whose-ever you want; haven't we divided to the solution of the subtract of the solution of the subtract of the solution of the subtract of the solution of the subtra strument by which the dead may rule draw some deeds for it—what a mon-the living, the strong oppress he strong, hideous dream: Is it not?

ls his brother's keeper, he and his lour flesh, blood of our blood, to molove God with all his heart and his neighbor as himself. Public service noplise every silve for yourselves and corporations should be controlled by public authority and all industries swer is a title deed—some senseless, ical reforms, and they have been enjoying public franchises that lend ded, stupid paper signed, sealed and called dramers. They have been hemselves necessary easily to a delivered. And that is a complete anmonopoly should be run by some government, municipal or national.

prophe look to them as there and there are trained to it on grinciple would nave people look to them as there are trained to the continuous people look to them as the continuous people look to them as the continuous people look to them as trained to the continuous people look to them as trained to the continuous people look to them as trained to the continuous people look to them as trained to the continuous people look to them as trained to the continuous people look to them as trained to the continuous people look to them as trained to the continuous people look to the continuous people look to them as trained to the continuous people look to them as trained to the continuous people look to the continuous people look to them as trained to the continuous people look to them as trained to the continuous people look to the continuous people look to them as trained to the continuous people look to them as trained to the continuous people look to the continuous people look to them as trained to the continuous people look to them as trained to the continuous people look to the continuous people look to them as trained to the continuous people look to them as the continuous people look to the continuous people look to them as the con

FEAR THE SOCIALISTS - NEW YORK STA

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jon. 23 that he Socialist party will make it a political affair, to press the party propa-

The idea of having the aldermen steer the movement or make an investigation is, not appealing strongly to many, of those who think something should be done by the public, because of the fear that politics would play a part.

It is and the Socialists will handle the matter for themselves, and the Democratis, and Republicans will remain in a position to take part in any general movement us civilians, if they see fit. As a matter of fact, the aldermen who would be most likely to jump at some phase of the situation ordinarily are feeling around to ascertain what would be the best stand to take from a political stand-point.

FOR BIG CONFERENCE

Takes Self Quite Seriously.

WASHINGTON Jan. 23 .-- A national conference on the subject of food prices was planned this afternoon by the directors of the newly organized Anti-food Trust League. Th league claims a membership of 30,-600, and hopes to increase that num ber to a milkon. Invitations to at tend the conference will be extende to packers, manufacturers of foods, organizations which work for "the uplift," women's clubs and associations, labor unions, etc.

An "address to the American people" was prepared today, and is in part, as follows: "The National Anti-food Trust

League stands for the American principles of fair play. The league is organized in bthalf of the consumer as a bulwark agains texcessive prices any stuple food article.

"The address also says that 'following the inception of the league and the publicity given it, there has been a spontaneous uprising through out the country, and the meat boy it is a result of our spreading the doctrine of back to norma lprices. ... The address concludes as follows:

"We are aimin to make the Na tienal Anti-food Trust League an or ganization so vast, so extensive, and so powerful, nuceritally, that there will be no need to interdict the use of any article of food, but that the or any article of tood, but that the general fles ro fsuch a general sus-pension and its dirtful consequences will have the effect of lowering prices and keeping them down."

Five hundred employes of the gov-

for two weeks. This is the first ster price of meat. It is expected more than a thousand employes sign it.

TERRA KENDALL DEAD. CHICAGO. Jan. 23.—Esra Kendall who has been starring in the "Vinega Buyer" for a number of years, died su dealy today at a sanitarium in Martin ville, Ind. Apoplexy was the cause of his death.

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SOCIALIST

State Secretary. U. at 85th street, New T LOCAL SEC

Amsterdam (Let Kimbali street.

North street.
Belmont—El Binghampter Belmont—Elmer Johns Binghampton—Dr. Ge-leach 162-Court struct. Brant—John Graham forth Cellins. Buffalo—Louis F. Regi

Catakiil—H. E. De

Bridge street.
Clinton—John G Kirby,
Corning—W. W. Arland
& Lawrence building,
Dolgeville—A. Z. Front,
Dunkirk—George A. Wi Robin street. Elmira—Harry B. Aldri liam street.

Elmira Heights — 8.

Elmira Heights — 8.

West 17th Street,

Daniel Gri Fulton - H. R. Finke,

Ganeva—Preston Wrig Gloversville—W. South Main street. Hamrock—H. D. Wakem Hempstead—Charles Les Main. s.veet, "Freeport. Hornell—S. Wooster,

Illion—R. S. Stevens, 17 Els Ithaca—L. Crandali, Sie streeett

Johnstown—A Burion street. Kings County-

Willoughby avenue. Brooklyn.
Lily Dalo—Lee Mores.
Limestons—J. C. Sweet, Bes
Lockport — C. A. Stannas
Juniper street.
Middletown—S. C. Hill, 124 Mount Vernon—W. C. 461 South Columbus avenus Niagara Falls—F. E. C 1013 Niagara street.

Newhurgh — D. M. S. P. scond street.

New Rochelle—L. Goole, 2 ntrest.

New York—U. Solom

\$4th street.

Northfield—E. Van Na

sereau avenue, Mariner H Norwich - F. E. Woods Nyack - August Sauter, Olean-P. V. Carrill, 265 H Union street

Onconta—Orlo Epps, Sout Patmyra—Dr. E. C. North, Patchogue—A. M. Walther Perkukili—J. J. Heleker, Park street, Penn Yan — Charles B. Lawrence street.
Portchester—H. Mos.
Box 82.

Port Jervis Theodore 145 Hammond street. Poughkeapsis J. C. Mansion street. Queens Cou

Heights. Rochester—William Kirby street. William C. Dorn. Sag Barboy - William . P. O. Box 383. Salamanca

South Main street.
Sandy Hill—J. H. Cooper,
Dowell street.
Schenectady—H. M. Merr Liberty street.
Seneca Falls George
Chapel street. South Glens valls — Chara-Sweet, Box 262. Stapleton—William Vecck, 54

alf street. Steamburg-Raymond Stevens. Syracuse-G. A. Strebel, 716 Bride street. Ticonderoga—George I. Washin Tarrytown—Gordon V. Carruta, Main street.

Tonawanda — Roy H. Jee North Tonawanda, N. Y. Troy — Fred C. Phoenis, 268 Utica-Miss Phoebe, A. Klein. Mary street. Watertown-Steven English,

Leray street.
Watervilet - D. F. Dwyer. Seventh avenue.

Watkins—Earl Ford, 313 7th s
Waverly—A. A. Weber, 66 La

Wellsville-D. M. Reed, 166 White Plains - William I

The Homestake Loci

If you want to keep pos iockout against the Western Petion men at Lead, S. D., send the Black Hills Daily Register ockout against the W two months' trial subscription. Register is the official organ of locked-out men. Drawer K. 8. D.

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AGENTS FOR **EDUCATOR SHOES** FOR WHOLE FAMILE

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ides his enmity behind a pretent

The struggle in the Black Hus in

assumed proportions that may be of more than local importance. Starting

stake mine, at Lead ,S. Dak., the lock

out has now spread to thirteen of the largest properties in the Black Hills. If the mine owners are successful in

establishing an open shop in this ter-ritory, it is expected that their war of

extermination against the Western Federation of Miners will be carried

This is the attitude taken by the

ficials of the Western Federation

the United Mine Workers' convention

They believe that the death strugg

between the miners and mine owner

very effort to meet it.

The resolutions uist presented to the

the American Federation

favor of the miners. It will

afternoon hundreds of

meeting held in Mansur Hall,

miners' delegates attended a big So-

the headuqarters of Local Indianapolis, and cheered an able speech by

Joseph D. Cannon, of Bisbee, Ariz. national organizer of the Western

FELL ON JACK JOHNSON.

And Hurt His Eye-The Big Black

Jack Johnson, the negro pugilfst,

got the worst of his encounter with

Norman Pinder, a featherweight col-

ored man of 26 West 99th street, whtn

Why, if I had ever hit him in the jaw

"Did you kick him in the head?"

"If I had kicked him with my foo

would have killed him. I never

touched him. He hurt himself by

"It's strangt how people fall dow

stairs on their eyes," said the court

"I find this defendant guilty and

will hold him for trial in \$1,000 bail.

TO BLOCK STRIKES

pulsory Arbitration of Disputes.

BOSTON, Jan. 23 .- Dr. Charles W.

Eliot, former president of Harvard

University: George B. Hugo and

legislature for "an act to provide for the public investigation of industrial

disputes and for the prevention and

Dr. Eliot has long entertained a laor hobby, having once remarked that

ettlement of strikes and lockouts."

"the scab is a real industrial hero, and his friends are curious to see hor

his proposed relief bill will be re-

'It shall be unlawful for any employer

o declare or cause a lockout or for

count of any dispute provided for by

vestigation, under the provisions of

this act, or during such reference, but nothing in this act shall prohibit

any industry or of the working of any

persons therein for any cause not

UNION LABELS.

NON-LARED EXPANSE !

constituting a lockout or strike."

The New York Sunday Call

The New York Sanday Call for six months, and

Wilshire's Magazine

The How York Sunday Call

The Christian Socialist

The Social Bemocratic 2.00

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suspension or discontinuance of

any employe to go on strike on as

ceived by workingmen and their en

George H. Ellis have petitioned

would have broken his jaw."

falling downstairs."

Bail was furnished .

court with an eye gone bad.

Held in \$1,000 Bail.

into every mine in the West.

United Mine Workers'

union card.

rederation of Miners.

on last Thanksgiving eve, at the Ho

IDS BIG MEETING

s' Liability Committee Makes Desert on Work Done-New Officers Elected.

meting of the general commi the Socialist party was held last night at the Labor Temple, 234 street. A feature of the meet the report of the employers' liasittee that was chosen to ap fore the Walnwright commission Gertrude Light, who was secre that committee, reported that they meetings. The hearing before right commission took place or 6. At 5 o'clock of that day a sented by Morris Hillquit. stated that the most ercouraging of the work of the commission attitude of labor bodies toward ed employers' lightlity com-She said that the committee and the floor of the general commit-Morris Hillquit for a short adthe work of the committee. By s vote the request was granted. Oppenheimer, a member of the mittee, announced that he ority report and then proce

on omitted in the secretary's report. ined of punctuality on the part

ers of the committee," said oundered in a sea of un-They were not sure of ma time trying to consider ways and counteract the constitutional ob they should not have bothered the constitutional objections. They I phase of the question "

imer said that from the tion as to compensation for accidents should at least the initiation of a referendum to rethe following points:

ull compensation should be se loss of earning capacity by accidents in the course of

3. The law's delays must be avoided in proof of the fact of the acciusing the loss of earning carefore, the three mein lines of now resorted to by employer d as valid, namely, the of the assumption of risk, the of contributory negligence be entirely done away with

cident in connection with emnt must be made effective at to bring about the fixing of the without appeal and similar npensation in the form of an

is is far preferable to compensa-in lump sums. Such annuities id be payable to the injured, if it on him as breadwinner, if the of the accident died from the

must be made absolutely see ire, so a to rafeguard the worker against ill li or insolvency of the employer. 1. Membership in benevolent or-anisations confined to the employes my given concern, where the gifts and privileges of employes are

tomer

to the recovery of compensation under the general law. 8. The compensation should be reated as an integral part of the cost of production. Hence, no dues or contributions should be exacted from

The speaker was frequently interrupted by a number of members, who claimed that Oppenheimer was out of order, as the majority report had not given details of the work done by the ommittee

Oppenheimer continued and said that the committee had presented jumble of the laws passed in other countries. He said that they were not the demands of the workers, but the concessions that the capitalist class was willing to grant.

Morris Hillquit, speaking for th committee, said that he did not think details of the proceedings at the Wainwright commission necessary.

He said that of all the laws sate guarding the workers the common liability laws in operation in this ountry are the most abominable

cident, said Hillouit, is not the social evolution itself, it is still a tremen dous step forward in social progress and legislation. He said that of all the committee

that appeared before the commissed was the most competent. The movement of the Socialists is an entering wedge into the trade union movement and if they go about it properly every live Jabor union will follow the lead of the Socialists.

Alexander Jonas said that he wa astonished that the demands of the mmittee as printed in The Call and Volkszeitung, could have been mad by representatives of the Socialist These demands, said Jonas would have been voted down by any ocialist party of the world. He also stated that if the demands of the It is understood, however, that they committee were carried the workers! would still have all the courts to fight in.

It was then moved that a special meeting of the general committee be called to consider this question of lialegislation. This motion was voted down. mittee was then accepted.

A communication from the

committee was read, which stated that a protest had been entered against seating a number of delegate in violation of section 5, article 4, of of the Socialist party, the by-laws of Local New York.
to compensation for A motion was then passed favoring

pel this clause. The body then went into the election of recording secretary, controller

and sergeant-at-arms. William Mendelson was chosen as recording secretary, Carl Westphal as controller and Morris Seltzer as sergeant-at-arms. The election of a new executive committee was postponed until the next meeting of the general committee.

Dr. Guttman acted as chairman. Ninety-six new med mitted to the party. members were ad-

TAFT'S BROTHER SEES DIAZ.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 23 .- Henry W. Taft, who has been here for several days, is receiving many honors and attentions at the hands of high government officials. He had a private conference lasting more than an hour with President Diaz.

REGULAR MEETING The payment of the compensation Brooklyn Call Conference

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ployment of the same con cert, should not be admitted as a bar The Place That Delivers the Goods

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here. That's what brings back to our store every cus-

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FOR FAMILY AND MEDICAL USE IS

MINERS READY TO **DENOUNCE HEARS**

Hot Resolutions Condemning "Friend of Labor" in Homestake Affair Introduced at Convention.

> By J. L. ENGDAHL. (Special to The Call.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 23.-William Randolph Hearst, who "has posed as the friend of labor and the advocate of unionism." is to be de nounced as a "masked hypocrite" by the 1,700 delegates to the twenty first annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which resumes its sessions here tomorrow.

in the West is now at hand, and that the miners' officials are making Ii a get of resolutions introduced into the convention Hearst is held up as, "cowardly," in the attitude he has assumed with regard to the lockout of the Western Federation of Miners at the Homestake mine said to be owned by the Hearst interests at Lead, S. Dak., and it is charged that his friendship for organized labor is merely assumed by one of his methods for enlarging the circulation of his

The resolutions are fathered by Adolph Germer, of Belleville, Ill. member of Local No. 701, District 12. were introduced at the special re quest of President Charles H. Moyer, of the Western Federationn of Miners of his organization, strengthen at it every way he can by affiliation with the Mine Workers of America, and to show the kind of a crowd the laborer Black Hills. President paid some attention to the Hears brand of hypocrisy in his address the convention on Thursday.

The resolutions are as follows: the twenty-first annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America Whereas the Homestake Mining Company, of Lead, S. Dak., on No. vember 24, 1909, locked out its em ployes to the number of 2,500, becau said employes insisted on the right to be identified as members of organ

ized labor; and Whereas the Homestake Mining sideration of employment, employer shall wave their right to belong to labor organization; and

Whereas the officials of Lead grams to Mrs. Phoebe Hearst and her on, William Randolph Hearst, who are heavily interested, and probably own the controlling interest, in the Homestake Mining Company, urging them to investigate conditions and to use their efforts toward an amicable settlement; and

Whereas the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners has likewise communicated with Mrs. Hearst and her son, William Ranof interesting them in the settlement of the controversy between the Home stake Mining Company and its locked out employes; and

Whereas William Randolph Hearst a sthe head of a syndcate of newspapers, published at San Francisco, Chiposed as the friend of labor and the advocate of unionism; and

ized labor throughout America for large percentage of the subscriber to the newspapers owned and con

trolled by William Randolp Hearst "Whereas William Randolph Hears has failed to use an effort in adjust and ha sfailed through his many pub ilications, to place himself on record as against the lockout of the Home-

Mining Company; now, there-Call Hearst's Attitude Cowardly.

"Resolved by the delegates of the wenty-first annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America. That we regard the attitude of William Randolph Hearst as cowardly, and that we look upon his former pre-tensions of friendship for organized labor as mere pretexts to enlarge the circulation of his newspapers among members of organised labor, and be it "Resolved, That the United Mine

Workers of America, in convention assembled, recognize in the attitude as opposed to organized labor, and his former pretensions of friendship, as the expressions of a masked hyporite: and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of the United Mine Workers of America be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the American Federation of Labor, whose officials hall be instructed to inform William Randolph Hearst that he is required to place himself squarely on record as to the lockout of the Homestake Min-

ing Company; and be it further
"Resolved. That should William Randolph Hearst continue to act in

The New York Sunday Call

The international Socialist 2.4

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The Appeal to Reason

The New York Sunday Call

The New York Sunday Call

SUNDAY CALL CLUBBING OFFERS

his friendship for organized labor, that a circular letter be issued, bearing the seal and the signatures of the officials of the American Federation of Labor in order that union men and women throughout America and Cantal Can LABOR COMMISSIONER HAS REPORT READY ada may know that Hearst and his publications deserve the same treat-ment as every foe of unionism who

Document to Be Submitted to Legis laters Tonight Shows Many Violations of Law.

moner of Labor John Williams will be presented to the legislature tomorrow evening. The commissioner's report is a document of thirty-four pages, to which are appended preliminary reports of the bureaus of factory inspection, mediation and arbitration, and mercantile inspection together with an index of the labo bills and laws of 1909, a compilation of all labor laws in force on Octobe 1. 1909, and opinions of the attorney general on the labor law rendered during the year.

With the provisions of the labor Labor into the struggle, that will law relating to public work, Comlargely result in swinging public opinmissioner Williams states that there is substantial compliance. Fifty-one pointed out that the attempt of the complaints of violation were investinine owners will not only be to abolish the closed shop with regard to gated during the year, twenty-nine of miners, but that they will refuse to which were sustained, and action was employ any man in any craft who toils in and about a mine who carries taken to compel compliance with the statute.

Two cases of unusual interest cited. Both were violations of the eight-hour clause, one by a subcor tractor repairing the Albany armory and the other by a Schenectady pay ing contractor.

In each case payment for the work was stopped in accordance with the law, but in the Schenectady case the deputy comptroller of the city ignored his legal obligations and authorized payment for the work. On the Barge canal, the greatest public undertaking within the state, the commissioner reports law is quite satisfactorily ob-

Semi-Monthly Pay Law.

the two met in the Jefferson Market In 1908 a law was passed compel-Court for the fourth round of their ling railroad corporations to pay employes twice a month instead of once Johnson is charged with assaulting a month, as before. This law was in Pinder in a saloon. Pinder was in such shape, however, that it was well nigh unenforceable. But at the next The big prize fighter leaned on the session of the legislature, in 1909. judge's desk while Marks Alter, his bills were introduced at the instance lawyer, who is the star attorney of of the dpartment of labor amending the shirtwaist bosses, questioned him. the law so as to make it possible to "Did you hit this man in the jaw?" secure legal evidence of violation. "Hit that?" said Johnson. "No. suh

After the passage of these amend ments all railroads within the state, with three or four exceptions, complied with the law. Prosecutions against those corporations which have not conformed to this law are now

During the year the medical inspector of factories made special investigations of the calico print industry, bakers in the Boro of Mahhattan, sade the pottery industry. In the calico print in danger to health from poxious gases, fames and dust is pointed out and recommendation is made that exhaust fams por erful enough to remove all such dangers

In regard to bakeries in the Boro of Manhattan, Commissioner Williams sums up the results of the investigation in these

"It would be well if we were in a position to examine every cellar bakery a month. Establishments engaged paring essential articles of food sho not be permitted to operate in defiance of the laws of health and decency." In the the laws of health and decency." In the pottery industry the medical inspector advocates frequent physical examination of workmen, exhaust fans for removing dust and strict personal cleanliness on the part of employes.

Factory Inspection

The field work of the bureau of factory inspection shows a record of 53,717 inspections of factories, mines, quarries, The first section of the bill says: tunnels and ten stantial increase over last year. Records of the superintendent of licenses show a net increase in licenses grapted of 1,039, this act, before such dispute shall making in all a total of 12,000 licenses have been referred to a board of in-

During the year 16,830 accidents in factories, mines, quarries and tunnels were reported. Of these 252 were fatal and 3.739 others caused serious or permanent injuries.

In connection with the subject of field ork the factory inspection points out the necessity of establishing a standard of physical fitness for inspectors. The work of inspection involves unusual exposure to the weather and to contagious diseas and requires also considerable activity and good eyesight and hearing. Hence, an in-spector whose powers are failing cannot do justice to the work required of him.

Unfortunately there are a number of inspectors in this class in the department and the commissioner suggests tentatively a state pension scheme to provide for those who have served long and faithfully Recognizing the importance of frest air

to the preservation of health and for the prevention of disease the department is ecuting the movement begun last year for better ventilation in factories. tests have been made by the medical in-spector in certain industries and in cases in which the air was found to be danger ously impure orders were issued to provide adequate ventilation.

To compel obedience to these orders has required an immense amount of labor but substantial gains have been made One case is cited in which a ventilating plant was installed at a cost of \$18,000. Previous to the installation air tests showed the presence of from 40 to \$0 parts of carbon dioxide in 10,000 volumes. whereas the ventilating plant reduced this proportion to from seven to ten parts.

Child Labor.

Commissioner Williams states that "the problem of child labor in the factories of this state is well in hand." A total of 10.415 children under sixteen were found at work in factories during 1909. Of this number \$22. or 8 per cent, were employed contrary

The bureau of labor statistics has this year conducted a special investigation into the cost of accidents to L.

"FORWARD" BALL

Saturday, January 29, 1910 AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

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employers and to employes. This \$43 children, 2,556 were work has been done largely for the lilegally employed. In benefit of the employers' liability Queens \$8 per cent of all

During the year \$87 prosecutions were instituted. Of this number \$11 were brought by the bureau of ractory inspection and 376 by the bureau of mercantile inspection. At the be-ginning of the year 181 other cases in the bureau of factory inspection were pending. In 675 cases convic-tions were secured and in 221 cases fines to the amount of \$7,270 were

of justice in the lower courts of the itate is fair and impartial, the work state is fair and impartial, the work of certain magistrates is such as to sale in this state contraineriously impair the efficiency of the were investigated and department. Two offenders in this redepartment. Two offenders in this respect are especially noted: Judge George T. Davis, of Rome, and Justice John T. Brady, of Albany, the latter of whom has withheld judgment for more than a year in the case of a flagrant violation of the law.

In New York city of a total of 4-

while as a rule the administration in regard to convict-made justice in the lower courts of the Complair a that such good

BROOKLYN.

BOOTS AND SHORE.

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HAWAIIAN BOSSES **HUNTING FOR SLAVES**

to Kind of Workers So Far Tried Are "Docile" Enough for Greedy Sugar Barons.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 23 .- Th thear planters of the Hawaiian Is searching the world for cheap labor, men who can be worked under the conditions which the natives of the islands and the Japanese migrants will not endure. The coolle, docile human beasts. annot be procured because of the exclusion act, and so, after the sugar ons have searched the Philippine ands, and after sending a man named Babbit to Porto Rico, Arthur Cay has come here, as an official of the Waislus Sugar Company, and anthe Walalua Sugar Company, and an-landing, and they went to Mead to collect it. But Mead told them there searched for cheap labor.

"We have imported laborers of half dozen nations in an effort to find the right kind, and so far the Portuguese are the only ones which have proved satisfactory," said Arthur Gay.

"But it costs \$1,000 to transport : Portugues: laborer from the Azores to Hawaii, and while they make efficient laborers, sober and industrians of borers, soher and industrious citi-ns, and readily assimiliate with the natives, the cost is prohibitive.

"Three shiploads of Filipinos have been imported by the large plantahe purpose of experiment. they will be a success is a Of a large number of Porte Ricans imported about a year ago, the majority are in jail. They would rather pound rock than work in the field. In Hawaii, beggars and indo-lent persons are not allowed to loaf on the streets.

Recently a planter obtained a poment of Siberians, but they were a labor in so warm a not accustpmed to labor in so warm a

anese are out of the ques

chants and use only Japanese goods. drink. Kerr refused to serve him. Japanese fice costs them \$6.50 a hun-dred pounds, while the island rice, pocket. Thorpe tried to get it away which is just as good, and often bet- from him and was shot.

ter, only costs \$4.50, yet they pay the cxtra \$2 to their countrymen to help SOCIALISTS ARGUE

Filipino Laborers Deceived. Dispatches from Honolulu state that the Filipino laborers referred to by Gay reached there, and have made against D. R. Mead, who, actng for the planters, brought the mer from Manila. There were ninetyfour in the party and they appealed to Attorney General Hemenway. He protested to Mead and the companies

will be forced to care for the men.
The story they told is as follows:
"The delegates told the attorney general that when they sailed each of them was given \$5 to hand over to the family he was leaving, as some thing upon which to subsist until they should be able to send more money home. This, \$5 each was charged up against the first month's wager. They claim that in addition to this deduction of \$5 the agency took out \$2 for each of them for poil

"The \$7 deduction left, the immigrants supposed, \$11 coming to them when they landed. Most of them came ashore without any money whatever, and with no place to go and nothing to est. They supposed that they would receive the \$15 each upor

was nothing doing; no money was coming to them until they should have worked a month. He claimed that their contracts specified that their wages should begin from the time they went to work; they claimed that they had been promised wages from December 1, and they wanted to

"But they didn't get it, or any "But they didn't get it, or an other sort of satisfaction, according t the story they tell. So they marched to the capitol, and their spokesman went to Hemenway and said that the immigrants had demanded, of Meathat, if they were not to get their money, they wanted to be sent back to the Philippines."

PEACEMAKER SHOT

Trouble Lands in Hospital.

Thomas Thorpe, a botter maker, in a serious condition in Flower Hospital with a bullet wound in his left breast, and his friend, Peter Rooney, of 537 West 49th street, is a prisoner.

Thorpe lives at 658 Eleventh avenue. He was in the saloon of John ke demonstrated what the out- nue. He was in the saloon of John se will be if their importation is Kerr, at Eleventh avenue and 49th street, late Saturday night, when Rooney drink. Kerr refused to serve him

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ResolutionLondon

Committee Sends Letter to Peace Soclety Urging Use of Labor's Trade Emblems.

In an open letter addressed to W. H. Short, executive secretary of the Peace Society of this city, the committee of the 34th Assembly district of the Socialst party of New York city has published letter answering Short's defense in not having the union label on the printed matter of the Peace Society.

The letter reads:

"Referring to yours of the 4th inst., in regard to absence of the union label from rour printed matter, we note your claim of loyalty to the labor movement equal to our own, and the same desire on your part, as on ours, 'to better the condition of the mass of the people.' We consider this extremely good preaching, but very much inferior to your practice. You profess loyalty to labor's cause, yet you d not think enough about it to further its interests by paronizing union shops.

"Your plea in defense of this, that 'you have not so far found a publisher who uses the union label,' is in our opinio who said that she had been to all th hardware stores and couldn't get an appl dumpling. You most probably went look-ing for label goods at the wrong place should be pleased to furnish you with a full list of union publishers, such as you have been unable to find, if you should really care about having your work done in union shops in the future

"We note further your statement that you should be glad to patronize union shops, if you could get the quality of work and price which you desire.' That the quality of work done in union shops is miformly superor to that done in other shops is a fact too universally admitted to need any further support from us.

"That the prices are, on the average omewhat higher in the former, is true, and to be expected, not only from the superior quality of the product, but also from the fact that wages, hours of work, conditions generally are more favorable to labor.

Factory Conditions Unknown.

As you do not give the name of the establishment in Brattleboro, where you say most of your work is done, we cannot, of course, ascertain for ourselves, whether or not the wages and conditions there are all you claim them to be.

"But even if matters there are as you represent them, what assurance have the employes and the public that they will continue so, or that when the cost of living advances, wages will be advanced? Furthermore, by what token, if not by the union and its label, is the general public to know that the establish question deals fairly by its employes.

"Surely each individual customer can not be expected to make a trip to the establishment where the article he is about to purchase was made, to convince himself that wages and conditions are satisfactory, and thus set his conscience at ease. Is it not evident that the union and its label is a far more expeditious as well as more affective way of making as well as more effective way of making the above facts known to the purchasing public and protecting them against "sweating," adulteration, substitution, etc., and guaranteeing the purity and the quality of the product.

"In conclusion, we beg to state that as Socialists we have little faith in so-called peace societies," composed of bank presi-dents, philanthropists and financial buc-The power to make warfare a caneers. The power to make wallate thing of the past rests with the working classes; and they will realize that power as soon as they realize by whom and for whose interests wars are declared.

"That this realization is fast coming. the recent stand against war taken by the organized workers of Norway and St of Germany, of France, and but lately of Spain, is ample and gratifying proof. All of which means that the slaves are determined not to sacrifice themselves as lood for their masters' cannon, in wars of their masters' seeking. The conquest of markets which is the sole cause of war is paralyzing the fighting instinct

of the world's workers.

"The organized labor movement as well as the international Socialist movement is hastening the day of international dis identity of labor's interests the world over. Can your society do more than this for

SHOT WIFE BY MISHAP

nith, With Mob Following Him Glad to Meet Police.

Mrs. Annie Bubek, of 338 East 65th street, was sitting at the dinner table yesterday with her brother and ner daughter Annie, three years old, when a shotgun, which her husband was

cleaning in the next room, went off. The charge of bird shot struck her in the right side of the face and she was taken to Flower Hospital, where it is feared she may lose the sight

Her husband, a locksmith, saw his ter reads: wife on the floor bleeding and ran down stairs with the idea of giving himself up to the police. A crow of neighbors, who had heard the shot and learned what had happened, for to form an association to be known

A large crowd joined in the chase Louis was glad enough who met Policemen Hauser and Griffin, of ber of new labor bills presented to the the East 67th street station, at Second legislature upon which the manufac-

IN SNOW SINCE CHRISTMAS,

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 23.—The body of Charles Wolf, of Lancaster, day in a melting snowbank. storm and perished.

· MUSIC

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW

New Theater.

YORK.

Devotees of the ultra-modernist o Debussy, were out in force to atten yesterday's concert of the Symphon. Society of New York, in the New Theater, the entire program of which Walter Damrosch directed the performance, which was the first to p given in New York following the re turn of the organization from its an

nual tour of the middle West.

The choir of the Musical Art So ciety, led by Frank Damrosch, and three soloists Miss Julia Heinrich, mezzo-soprano: George Harris tenor d George Barrere, flute—assisted the rendition of the lengthy but

wholly interesting array of music.

The 'Three Nocturnes,' with a fe nale chorus heard in the last, "Le Sirenes," opened the program, which ncluded the "andantino" and "scher zo" movements from the string quar-tet, the familiar "Prelude a l'apres midi d'un faune" and two march num bers were among the instrumental of-ferings. Miss Heinrich was heard in an aria. "Le Jet d'Eau," and Mr. Harris sang Azael's air from "L'Enran Prodigue." M. Barrere's soli were a

'Minuet" and "Arabesque" for flute.
The Musical Art ensemble rendere three chorales.

"FAUST."

Metropolitan Opera House Introducing a new tenor soloist to Metropolitan Opera House audiences. Charles Gounod's grand opera "Faust vas sung at that institution on Sat was sung at that institution on Sat-urday evening, under the direction of Vittorio Podesti. Hermann Jadlow-ker, a Russian artist, effected his debut in the title role of the work, and two other members of the cast were heard for the first time in their respective roles, Andrea de Segurola essaying Mephistopheles and Jeanne Maubourg impersonating Siebel. As in earlier performances of the season, Mile. Jane Noria was the Mar-guerite. M. Dinh Gilly the Valentine Mme. Matja van Niessen-Stone

The most attractive feature of the representation was the very spirited ensemble singing of male principals and chorus in the heavier scenes of the first and third acts.

Martha and Paul Ananian the Wag-

M. Jadlowker, in music and action was an interesting and effective hero slight nervousness detracted from th purity of his upper notes, save when he resorted to a falsetto that, however was always agreeable. In the middle and lower registers his delivery was decidedly pleasing.

While a thoroughly competent pres-entation of Mephistopheles, M. de Segurola's did not satisfy completely. color his music to meet the traditio surrounding the part. His seemed to be too light a treatment, vocally, of the popular character.

Siebel, and she sang with nicety of phrasing and tonal beauty the chan son de fleur in the garden scene. Mile son de neur in the garden scene. Mile.
Noria: and M. Dinh Gilly repeared
their admirable studies of Marguerite
and Valentie.
Somewhat neavy was Maestro Po-

desti's treatment of the "Faust" in strumentation.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY CONCERTS. Carnegie Music Hall.

of ancient and moder French composers, from Jean Philippe Rameau to Claude Debussy, engaged the attention of a large audience is Carnegie Music Hall, Saturday after The New York Symphon Orchestra, directed by Walter Dam rosch, repeated the interesting pro gram which was reviewed in this de partment of The Call, following the performance given in the New Acan emy of Music, Brooklyn, Saturday,

Following the custom which vails at all of the Young People' Symphony concerts, a clear and con cise explanation of the music to be rendered was provided the host of invenile and adult concert-goers pres ent by Maestro Damrosch

numbers performed were the "Quee armament by fostering the spirit of in-ternational solidarity of labor and the Symphony for Woodwind and Horns, of Gounod; the overture to Thomas grand opera, "Mignon;" the Rameau sketch. "The Hen," and a Saint-Saen military march. At the planotorte Manstro Damrosch executed "Children's Corner" suite, of Debussy, as the solo offering of the concert.

N. J. BOSSES COMBINE

Form Association for Purpose of Mak ing New Labor Laws. That the New Jersey manufacturers

are organizing into an association fo the purpose of lobbying new lapor laws in the state legislature is shown by the following letter, copies of which are being sent to all the large manufacturers in that state. The let-"At a meeting held today in Tren-

ton several manufacturers interested in different parts of the state decided d him, crying, "He shot his wine, as the Manufacturers' Association of the State of New Jersey. From present indications there will be a numavenue. He was locked up on a turers of this state will have to take charge of felonious assault. He says a decided stand. We cannot impress he thought the gun was not loaded. upon you too strongly the advisability of attending this meeting and we

In an another part of the letter in states that a legislatio who disappeared in the big snow-storm of Christmas night while walk-ing from New Holland to a friend's ise in the country, was found to-tion "shall be for the purpose of im-in a melting snowbank. It is provement of manufacturing condi-posed he fell exhausted in the imand perished."

It is stated the manufacturing condi-tions as regards labor and legislation affecting the name."

The provement of manufacturing condi-the members of the committee, that the report will show a shortage and will be of a startling nature.

BRING BIG RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read

Classified Advertisements

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connecting rooms, for 2 or 3; also 'arge and single room; heat, running water, bath.

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couple; \$1.50-\$3.

48TH. 204 E.—Large housekeeping hall room, \$1.50.

Point light be

118TH. 445 E.—Nicely furnished housekeep rooms, \$250, \$2.75; hall rooms, \$1.50.

FREE LECTURES

The following public lectures are ar anged under the auspices of the Board of Education for tonight:

Stuyvesant High School, 16th street near First avenue: "Electricity and Chemistry," Charles L. Harrington. Public School 5, 141st street and Cogecombe avenue: "How We Are Gov

Edgecombe avenue: "How Werned," Dr. Nelson P. Mead. Public, School 46, 156th street and St. Nicholas avenue: "France, to the Fall of Louis Philippe," Professor Georges Cas-

tegnier.
Public School 51, 523 West 44th street "New Zealand, a Nation of Workingmen, Arthur H. Warner.

Public School 62, Hester and Esser streets, "Schubert," Daniel Gregory Ma Public School 119, 133d street, near

Eighth avenue: "Story of the Declaration of Independence," Miss Mary V. Worstell. Public School 135, First avenue and 51st street: "The Real Streets of Cairo, Dr. Lewis Gaston Leary.

Public School 159, 241 East 119th street: "Travels in a Swamp," Dr. Ed-Public School 165, 108th street and

Public School 165, 108th street and Amsterdam avenue: "Folk Songs of Ger-many," Walter L. Bogert. Public School 188, Lewis and East Houston streets: "The Post to the High Alps," Charles T. Hill. Institute Hall, 218 East 106th street 'Dante's Divine Comedy," Miss Mary E

Public Library, 112 East 96th street "Liquids," Dr. Frederick E. Breithut. St. Luke's Hall, Hudson and Grove streets: "Persia," Colonel Mesrop New-ton.

St. Peter's Hall, 20th street and Eighth avenue: "Othello," William H. Fleming.

PLEAD WHITE SLAVERY

Three Women, Arrested at Elizabeth, Forced to Sell Selves, They Say.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 23,-Three women arrested in a raid by the po-lice at 132 Niles street declared today when arraigned in police court befor O. P. Mahon, that they had been brought here by Italians and forced to lead immoral lives.

Mary Stoule, one of the women said she was brought here yesterday by Rocco Juliette, one of the men ay rested. He was held on her charge. Kate McKenzie claimed to have bee brought here from Bridgeport, Conn by Joseph Forka, who was also ar rested in the raid. She said she was kept prisoner for weeks. Thirteen person in all were taken

They were held on various charges including one for carrying concer weapons and on the charge women. Revolvers, knives and razors were found in the house raided The police believe the party left New York fearing the probe being the white slav traffic by the grand jury.

SEA CLAMS GALORE

Atlantic City Polk Aided by O'ean Combating Beef Trust.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 22. Seashore branches of the meat trus had an active competitor in the ocean which today cast thousands of sea clams upon the beach.
Canny householders armed with

rakes and baskets dug out several hundred buhsels of the bivalves, and clam chowder took the place of highon many re rt tables at dinner today.

So plentiful is the crop of clam that boys are selling them for 20 cents a hundred from barrels and wagons, and only their p ture prevents shipping to big cities, where the struggle is being waged with high prices of meat BIG TEXAS SCANDAL NEAR.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 23 .- The audi tors of the legislative committee who are investigating the books of the state penitentiary the books of the report on February 16. It is stated by Senator Claude Hudspeth, one of the mambers, the state of the mambers of the mambers.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

TH AVE 25 near 12th Eight single rost \$2, \$2.25; well heated; bath. \$TH ST., 25 W.—Neat rooms, \$1,25-45 we by; percelain bath: housekeepin; \$2,36-44. \$TH AVE., 210—Kitchen, bedrooms adjoints 6TH AVE., 210—Klitchen, bedroom afjoining, gas, bath, tuba, range; others \$1.50 up.

16TH, 15T W.—Large room, heated, \$5; gentlemen; couple; sumil \$1.50, 32.

16TH, 254 W.—Parlier, water, double, \$5; hall room, \$2 up; small rooms, \$1.

19TH, \$31 W.—Beautiful housekeeping rooms; hall room, \$1.75 up; running water.

24TH, 22T W.—\$1.50, \$2; pleasant, rooms, with, without board; home comforts.

29TH, 500, 323 W.—Lare, unail; housekeeping privileges; \$1.50, \$2.20, \$3.

46TH, \$19 W.—2 hept rooms; \$2; gas; range; tubs; heated; small family; respectable.

30TH, \$41 W.—Large and small rooms, \$1.50 up; light housekeepin.

p: light housekeepin.

13187, 200 W.—Nicely furnished small rooms
1.50: private house. 132D, 44 W.—Well furnished, large, small FURNISHED BOOMS TO LET. Brooklyn.

CONCORD ST., 73, near the Bridge-He ceping room; running water; small room. DEAN ST, 56—Large room; also small roomenlesses. DEAN ST, DB-Large room; also small room corresponds.

GREENE AVE. 208-Large, summy room beared; hitchenette; ball room; gwntlemen.

PEARL ST. 372-Light housekeeping, also ball room; near Borough Hall.

FINRAPPLE ST. 109-Single, double rooms \$1.23, \$2.50, \$3; heated; gentlemen.

SANDS ST., 78-Large and small neatly furnished rooms; convenient to Bridge.

SOUTH ELLIOTT PLACE, 5 (near subway)-Beautiful rooms, \$2, \$0; all conveniences.

WAHREN ST., 251-Nice, newly furnished rooms; all medern improvements.

coms; all modern improvements.

14TH ST., 118, near 3d av.—Furnished ingle, \$1.50; couple, \$2; housekeeping. UNFURNISHED FLATS AND

APARTMENTS TO LET-East Side

AVE. C. 165-169-2 and 3 rooms; rent \$5-\$11; LEXINGTON AVE., 1738 5 light rooms; he rater supply; combination bath; \$16-\$19; in

PARK AV., 1455, cor. 107th-5 large rooms bath; bot water; \$18. bath; sot water; \$18.

18T AVE., 941, near 52d st.—5 large, light rooms; improvements; \$17, \$19.

2D AVE., 470, near 28th—Three large rooms, second foor, front. \$14; top floor, \$13.50, 2D AVE., 1833—Three clean, light rooms stores; improvements, \$8.50; 4 rooms, \$10.50; 3D AVE 1886 \$13.50, floor shrough, 4 sunn rooms; elegant small house.

12TFI, 716 H.—3 large, light rooms, tollets, tube; 87. 88.

38TH, 307-318 E.—Elegant large 2 and l ooms. Janiter. 4187, 240 E.—5 rdoms, improvements; rent 418T. 240 E.—S rooms, improvements; rent free to Feb. 1. Janitor.

47TEL 240-142 E.—Four large, light rooms; bouse newly improved; \$11-512.

518T. 254 E.—Apartments to let in private house; improvements; rent moderate.

65TH, 212 E.—Floor, 6 light rooms, bath, range, hot water supply; \$25.

76TH, 430 E.—2 and 3 large, light rooms, newly removated; tube, tollets, &c., rents \$7,50 to \$16.

84TH, S14 B.-4 rooms, bath, steem heat, bot water, \$15.

102D. 119 E.—
duced Sifs. Apply janitor.

103D ST.. 222 E. near 3d ave.—New apartments of three large rooms; 30 up.

100TH, 205 E., near 3d ave.—Six exceptionalby large rooms, bath. improvements, reat 522.

120TH, 66 E.—3 large rooms, basement;
siesm heaf; resenable reat. tiesm heet; reasonable rout.

123D. 175 E.—I arge front rooms, butn; clean, sulet house; \$17...

126TM. 233 E.—G exceptionally large, light rooms and bath, improvements; rent \$22.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET-West Side

WEST END AVE., 155, 159 (67th st.) large, light reoms; hot water; \$10 to \$14. STH AVE., 2853, be; 152d and 153d ats. besulfful light rooms; reuts moderate; specifical invited.

1775, 225 W. S rooms, bath; very light; I flight; reut moderate.

307H, 149 W.—Elegant floors, perfect order; £15 up; central location; possession.

367H, 430 W.—3 rooms through, all improvements, \$15.515; payments weekly.

407H, 301 W., cor 8th ave.—3 and 8 room flats, with bath, £25 and upward.

418T, 424 W.—Foor, 4 rooms; rent £15.

447H ST., 514 W.—Floor, 4 rooms; rent £15.

46TH ST., 514 W.—Floor, 4 counts; rent \$14; rent free to February 1. 40TH 45T W.—S large rooms, newly resp-vated house; rents reduced; \$11 and \$11.50, 40TH 554 W.—Floor, with four large rooms and improvements; rents \$15.544. and improvements; rents | 52D, 434 W.-4 and 5 ne, \$15 to \$17. quiet house. Janitor.

54711, 450 W.—5 large, very light rooms; tollets, tubs. etc.; rents \$10-\$12.

55711, 165-109 W.—Elegant and light 5 rooms and bath; improvements; rents \$78 to \$20.

102D, 158 W.-5 rooms, large ask light; bat nd steam heat; hot water. 102D, 158 W.— Prooms, argo has light; Bett and steam heat; hot water.

114TH. 222 W.—Blegant 4-room, spartments; newly renorated; perfect shape; rent moderate, 125TH, 454 W. (facing Manhattan)—4 large, light recoms, both, hot water; \$17; inducements, 125TH, 550-552 W. cot. Broodway—4 fad 8 rooms, all improvements; \$16 and \$18.

125TH, 50-552 W.. cot. Ith are.—Fire rooms, bath; signin; rent. \$21-454. Januar, 135D, 312 W.—4 basement rooms, hot water, tube and range; \$10.

130TH, 64 W., sher Lenox are.—6 cony, light rooms; steam, electricity; \$22 up; indicements.

discements.

143D, 235 W.—6 large, bright rooms, beth; all improvements; select families; \$23.

143, 260 W.—5 rooms, bath, steam heat, all improvements; \$17. Janitor.

145Til, 252 W.—4 and 5 rooms, bath, hot water new house; \$14 \$19; inducaments.

145Til, 255 W.—5 Desutting rooms, one fight, front; over improvement; \$56. 154TH. 272 W.—5 rooms, all improvements.

UNFURNISHED PLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET-

TREMONT AVE., 340 (junction 178th st., fac-ing Scho Park)—5 rooms and bath; medera im-provements; very attractive; \$30-522. UNION AVE., 870-4. 5. steam bast, het water, bath; \$14-585; all light rooms. 13071; 67., 694 E.—4 large, light rooms bath, balls and bathroom heated; rests \$13-616. 140TH, 305 E.-3. 4. 5 large, light re-150TH, 523 E.-5 large reconster, \$16, \$18. water, 416, 207 E.—Floor through, 1 large light rooms, 512.36, 413; Improvements, 15571, 569 E. (Bronx ave.)—6 arge, light rooms, lot water, steam; 524-620. 1687H. 427 E.—4 large roos newly decorated; rest \$15. '17187. 415 H.—2-family house, rooms, \$17; improvements; 3d avilly house, lower part; ats; 3d ave. L.

UNION AND SOCIE DIRECTORY.

The Amplifus Contings of the C

UNITED JOURNEYMEN LOCAL No. 200.

Local 476 of U. h. of C. and 2. serry Thesday night at the Laber 1 fact ath st. room 5, at 8 of the Monitor, Fin. Secy. 52 finst 1500 fonne, Rec. Secy., 1900 Anthony 4

United Bootspheed of Company of J. St. of St. of Company of Tomphe Frenches Comp. of Charles and Comp. of Charles and Comp. Wood Carvery and Modeller's meets green first, third and fifth rea of officers meets every assess of riday at 8 P. M., at Labor Tong

BOTTLERS and Drivery Union, No. 1 gray second Sunday, 10 s. m. in Wednesday, 5 p. m., at 640 William HARLEM PORUM, 180 W. 120 ast day of each month at B a. Cooks' Union, Local 710. Meets : 20 p. m., at 19 St. Marts place.

Amalgamated Waiters of R. Y., Br. B. Office, 12 St. Marks at titus. Members meet Fridays at a

Child Josephyson II Babor of a division of the control of the cont

Local Union, No. 503, Chrysolian et every Puesday, a p. m., mple, Employment of the 100

Bricklayers' Union, No. 21. Inday at 8 p. m. at the Labor To Batchers' Union So. 11' (Butchers every Monday, S p. m., et 3 Hall. 216 East 120th St.

JEWISH YOUNG MEN. struction in one of 7 tr

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HELP WANTED-FEMALE GIRLS wanted to have their pl

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of entire 4-tery private bound of GRAND UPSIGNET FIANG. Secretaries will also by to quick buyer, 116 2, 74th St. Are You Aware of T FURNITURE FROM PACTORY D Combiting of branc bots, outchet, per in fast, overything for the beam; 25 I not petiters. By burjar of the Good, I from 40 to 40 per contacts middlesses THE BMC G PURNITURE WOLL as E This St., between 1st and 50

BOOKS FOR SALE. NO OF THE MEN. MY : Jay E

SCHAPIROGRAPH DUPLICA



Voman's Sphere Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

Mee. Anita C. Block, 746 St.

RID STRANGENESS. By William Watson

the world about me lies, yet familiar grown me with surprise me like a face half k

se with starry dome d with gemlike plains and

never feel at home. wholly be at ease?

y Host can ne'er espy. ow not to this day

en the starry dome he floor of plains and seas. over felt at home. wholly been at ease

LESSONS IN ECONOMICS.

From The Public.

morning at the breakfast Willie, you and Edith may Sunday school after church. -Oh, papa, then must we go berch, too?

Certainly, to church

hours later. The early Sun--Well, Willie, what did you Votes for Women. Le Sunday school today?

The golden rule. Let me hear you say it. Do unto others as ye would hould do unto you.

That's right. I'm glad to s ay some attention to what you

Theidinner goes on. A little favor versation between mama and a visiting uncle dritts business matters, particuto the discussion of a recent daring young operator. With of logic characteristic of the inder of the fact that a of people lost heavily, and That's business; can't

But oughtn't we do at to harm others? The golden

That's, all very well, but it's ness. A man would go to the

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wall pretty quick if he acted on the plan. You've got to do the other fee low before he does you, in business.

Willie. Then why do they teach us the golden rule in Sunday school? Papa-Don't talk nonsense. Anyway, you children are talking much too much at table. Little folks should be seen and not heard.

THE BRITISH SUFFRAGETTES AND THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT.

At the general election of 1906 the Women's Social and Political Union opposed the Liberal government. At the general election of 1916 we are to se the Liberal government again. In 1906 our opposition was based on the fact that, although they gave promises of justice and reform for men, they refused any promise of enfranchisement for women, and backed up this refusal by methods of vioopposition to the Liberal government today. Indeed, our case is far stronger than at the last general election. We then anticipated that the government would make an obstinate and perhaps violent resistance to our demand. During the past four years that anticipation has been more than fulfilled and the government has been guilty of injustice and repression which would have seemed incredible beforehand Moreover, the government shows no school both. Do you think it is only too evident that they intend, possession of their, majority, to continue to use this weapon against women. Therefore, like any other lawles bully, they must be disarmed,

SUFFRAGE NEWS FROM DEN-MARK.

The first reading of the bill to amend the constitution by giving the vote to women came up about a month ago in the Danish parliament. The following remarks were made by

tion of women in government would be as profitable for the community as and the profits made by a lt was just. Mr. Borgbjerg (Socialdemokrat) referred to his party's promind, mama ventures a rect and equal suffrage for all adult men and women. Mr. Hamwert (Conservative) said that in his party was rumored several suicides the opinions were divided on this subject, but the majority, although regretting that the women's municipal suffrage had had so little opportunity yet to show the aptitude of women, would not be opposed, as he women, would not be women, would not be women, would not be women would not be women. Would not be women would not be women. We would not be women would not be women. Would not be women would not be women. t that mean we oughtn't to ate Liberal) and Mr. Jensen Sonder up (Liberal) pronounced themselves in favor of the bill. Mr. Johan Rundsen (Conservative), although not himself opposed, feared that a lot of his political friends might be, and announced for last Friday. The com-thought prudent to wait till the oper-mittee in charge is working hard to ation of the municipal franchise of women should have had a fair time affairs held by the corps for trial. Mr. Wulf (Conservative) was not against woman suffrage, but it should /be dealt with in the distant future, and the anti-suffrage proved that the women did not want sale at 15 cents. Admission at the to be enfranchised. This speaker had to be protected by the chair from interruptions from the proposers of the

in All De in the State Shown.

The sixth annual report of the education department for 1908-09 will be submitted to the legislature today by Whitelaw Reid, chancellor of the University of the State of New York, and Dr. Andrew S. Draper. commissioner of education.

The report shows that 1,840,909

persons attended the various schools in the state, while 50,788 teachers were employed. The net value of the property of the education department is \$329,533,991, and the total expendies amounted to \$76.696,217.38.

Comparing the figures with the cor-responding ones for last year, the total attendance increased 47,356; the number of teachers increased 1.688; the total number of graduates insed 2.087; the value of property increased \$17.924.402, and the total expenditures increased \$2.298,278.

Comparing the figures with the cording ones five years ago when the education department was organ the attendance increased 190 065; the number of teachers increased 3.121; the graduates increased 2.760; the value of school property increased \$195,869.263, and the total expendi-tures increased \$17.434.219.17.

AGED POLICEMAN DEAD.

tenant John J. Dunn Was on the Force for Forty-eight Years.

Lieutenant John J. Dunn, retired, who has a record of forty-eight years' service on the police force, and thirty years as detective and commander in the Wall and commander in the Wall greau, died yesterday morning at

his home, 249 East Tist street, in his seventy-eighth year. "Sir Johnny," as he was known in Wall street on account of his habit of wearing a top hat cocked a little to one side, a frock coat, white waistcoat and boutonniere, was retired two years ago by Gen-eral Bingham. His daughters said yes-terday that he began to fail in health as soon as he dropped out of active life. He soon as he dropped out of active life. He believed that he was as useful at seventy-

Socialist News of the Day

office by moon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at i p.m., unless otherwise specified.

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Executive Committee - 239 East 16th and 18th A. D .- 1032 Firs

9th and 11th A. D. (German)-585 Eighth avenue 10th A. D. (Italian)-266 East 10th

Progressive Workmen's Society 3309 Third avenue. Convention.

BROOKLYN

23d A. D. (Branch 2)-Pitkin ave nue, corner Sackman street

WEST HOBOKEN.

Town Central Committee-Libert Hall, Spring and Shippen streets.

JERSEY CITY.

7th Ward Branch-129 Linden ave

WEST NEW YORK. Franklin avenue and 2d street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

42d Ward Branch-5248 North

Call Aid Society.

Society will take place at 526 North 4th street, 8:30 p.m. Important business is to be transacted. All sympa-Plans for a bazaar will be

LECTURES ON ECONOMICS.

From Brooklyn comes the following

A series of free lectures on ecosome of the M. P.'s who spoke on it: nomics is to be given by Professor
Mr. Rode (Radical, mover of the James Walter Brook, on Fridays, amendment) said that the participa-Education, at Public School. No. 30-Reed Hook Point, South Brooklyn and discussion are allowed, Socialists should attend these lectures, and try to further enlighter

The lectures commence at 8:15 p.m: Subject. Friday. January 28. February 4. "Capital Employed in the February 11. ary 18, "Labor's Part in Industry;" ebruary 25 (last lecture). "Use and

Owing to an error the thirteenth annual mask and civic ball of the take place Friday, January 28. was it the greatest success of all doo March." written by Major Joseph time in public by the corps. The Junior Corps will give an exhibition. future, and the anti-suffrage as will several other visiting corps ment in England and America All party branches have tickets for door will be 25 cents. Part of the proceeds will be devoted to the Junior orps. All party members and sym sers are urged to attend this affair and are sure to be rewarded with EDUCATION REPORT IN Pohlmann's Hall, Ogden avenue and Fury streets, is the place.

The following is an extract from the official report of the Washington state executive committee concerning the free

any of the active workers of the Indus trial Organization, also officials and memhers of the Spokane branch of the Socia ist party, and we find that these organi-nations have worked in unison and prac-tically unanimous in the fight for restoring and maintaining free speech, free press and free assemblage in Spokan realizing that the working class must put aside all minor differences to mplish this.

We also mingled with people of th working class in Spokane not affiliated revolutionary organizations, and ong the unorganized about the same dissatisfaction as has been given publicity by the organizations. Regardless of political and industrial affiliations, the rking class of Spokane desire that the speech, free press and free assembly shall prevail in that city, as elsewhere.

Reports about the cruelties, brutalities and indecencies of the Spokane police may appear like exaggerations, and your com mittee confesses that two of its three members doubted the truth of these re-ports, before coming to Spokne. We have true, fully sustained by all manner of testimony and evidence, and we hope that the Socialist press of the United States will continue to print details of these outrages, as there is still much more that ought to be known throughout the

We have met I. W. W. prisoners hat have been released the past few that have been released the past few days from the old Franklin School building. In our presence a civil was veteran said that the appearances of these men reminded him of Libby and

Andersonville prisoners.

A railway man remarked of one of his kind, who had just been released:
"We used to call him 'Fatty," but just look at the room there is in his clothes now." We visited the Frankclothes now." We visited the Frankfive as he was at corty.

He was born in Dublin on May 11.

1832, and came to New York with his purposes because of its insanitary father, a leather merchant, when he was plained why conditions were considered.

After a most painstaking investiga claim that the I. W. W. provoked or attempted to provoke riot; but, on the contrary, they were self-restrained class called upon the governor to sen militia to the scene he refused to grant the demand. As a result of the

1. The L. W. W. were driven from

and open violence.

2. Cruel and unusual punishment: were inflicted contrary to the Constitution of the United States. 3. While in jail the men were assaulted, beaten and injured, and the

women grossly insulted in variou 4. The trials were farces and the erdicts were travesties on Justice.

5. The Industrial Worker (a news

paper), the property of the I. W. W. was confiscated by the police in defi 6. Their hall was invaded, a censo An unknown man, not affili vited a brief speech, denouncing the flag, left the hall and has not been seen since. This incident was made the excuse for further police outrage.

the meeting by the police.

7. Finally, as a fitting climax to series of outrages that would disgrathe Czar of Russia, the I. W. W. hall has been closed, although leased and

cent paid up to January 1. We believe that the Socialist locals throughout the state should render sible aid, to the end that fre-A regular meeting of The Call Aid speech, free press and a free as bly be restored in Spokane.

SETH CROSBY. Mt. Vernon, Wash. D. BURGESS. Seattle, Wash. W. H. WAYNICK, Bellingham, Wash.

MAILERS WILL DANCE

Union to Hold Annual Ball at Pal Garden on January 31.

With a matrimonial Marathon as feature, the members of New York Mailers' Union No. 6 have now practically completed arrangements for their eighth annual ball and vaudeville entertainment which is to be held on Monday evening. January 31. The event is to take place at Palm Garden, East 58th street and Third avenue. Preceding the dancing program is to be the vaudeville show Talent of a headliner quality only has been secured. A number of the new city officials, in addition to some of the forme nes are expected as invited guests of the men who handle the circulation of Manhattan and Brooklyn dailies.

The matrimonial Marathan will be danced during the latter part of the even ing. It is to be carded by that name on the dancing order. The event will be open only to members of the Mailers' Union and their lady friends. Members of the floor committee will also take extra precaution to see that none of the mailers who are already wed take part in this event. At previous balls of No. 6, so many matrimonial alliances have been tee decided to give an opportunity this surrender to Cupid. Dancing in this unique Marathon will be equivalent to formal promulgation of a betrothal.

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THE CALL

NEW YORK.

STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM

Lesson XII.-Classes and the Class Struggle: 3.

social function. Like them, it has out lived its usefulness,

came into use, the masses were not yet prepared for organized action, were no capable of uniting their small individua one into large units of capital. training specialists to manage them, and working co-operatively under their guidance. The question was between a cou tinuance of the old individualistic small production and the rise of large pr tion under the personal control of capital ist proprietors. The latter alternative prevailed, not because the people pre ferred it, but because it was the efficient and economical system and bette fitted to survive in the competitive strug gle. In the early stages of capitalism therefore, the owners of industrial plants were active superintendents and adminis trators of industry. The success of any capitalist depended largely on his knowl diligence with which he managed it. His efforts were largely directed against the wage workers and other classes of society, italism, but at the same time in a strug but in a larger sense they were also devoted to increasing the magnitude and effiformed a necessary function in the de velopment of society.

This condition no longer prevails. The capitalist class has become divided into two sections—the great and the small capitalists. Many small capitalists still superintend and administer their establishment; but small capital is now inefficient and unpregressive; the efforts of its proprietors are spent in a struggle for social purpose. Great capital alone now counts in economic progress; and the There have been sharp conflicts between superintendence and administration of great industry has been almost wholly shandoned by the canitalists and intrusted to salaried employes. For the greater part of the surplus value produced in capitalist industry goes to persons who have the financiers. (See Lesson XI.). The nothing to do with the management of industry-goes to the owners as owners, regardless of whether they do any productive work or not.

The capitalists, as a class, have thus become unnecessary in the conduct and development of production-have becom parasitic class

Conflict Between Capitalist and Pro letarian Interests.-- Under these condi tions, the economic and social interests of capitalists and of wage workers are fundamentally opposed. The product of any industry is the joint

product of all the workers directly or indirectly engaged in it. "With slight exception, the product is created by workers who do not own and controlled by owners who do not work. As shown before, especially in Lesson

III and IV, surplus value is what re mains after deducting wages from net on the labor question, for or against the product. It follows that, as a rule, capitalists desire to reduce wages and workers to increase them; capitalists desire to lengthen and workers to shorten the lahor day; capitalists desire a higher speed of labor and workers a slower rate

But these are not the only points of opposition. Wage workers desire safety of life,

limb, and health. But these depend upon adequate. space, lighting, ventilation, and cleaning in places of work, safeguarding of machinery, and employment of skilled and careful workmen during moderate hours and at a moderate rate. It is often struggle between capitalist and working cheaper for capitalists.to employ children and inexperienced workmen, to work 2. Are the interes them at exhaustingly high speed for ex- wage workers opposed on all matters of haustingly long hours, to dispense with public policy? Or, are there matters of safety appliances, and to crowd machines and workers into small, dirty, ill venti- which the interests of different classes de lated shops. This keeps down expenses The first volume, now ready, deals and increases the capitalists' income at with "Conditions in Settlement and the cost of sickness, injury, and death to workers.

> Wage workers desire steady employment, with regular daily and weekly ists desire to run their establishments full force and overtime in rush seasons and in slack seasons to reduce the force, run part time, or shut down. Their income is thus increased at the expense of alternate over-

> work and unemployment for the workers. The wage workers desire the rights (and actual enjoyment of the rights) of organization, assemblage, and discussion and agitation by speech and print for the advancement of their interests as ware workers. The capitalists, fearing such collective action, use their economic power (qischarge, blacklist, lockout) and their political influence (anti-labor laws, injunctions, suits against unions, abuse of police and military) to destroy such organzations and stifle such discussion.

Back of all these conflicts over the details of the relation between employers and wage workers in the capitalist system

-for the right and power to control for their own profit the production carried on by their employes. The wage workers aspire toward industrial democracy—toward abolition of capitalist power and profit and establishment of self-govern ment in industry, collective control of pro duction by and for the workers th selves.

Out of the conflict over wages, hours, speeding, protection for life and limbs. child labor, regulation of work, etc., rises the labor union movement, with the strike

boycott, label, etc., as its weapons.
In the conflict for the right to organ and agitate for these imm labor movement is drawn into the political field, because the capitalists use political power against it.

The workers are thus led to a clearer realization of their fundamental interests and ultimate ideal, as well as of their potential strength, and the labor mov ment tends to become Socialistic-i. e. edge of the industry and the sagacity and the working class becomes enlisted, not only in a struggle for partial immediate improvement of its conditions under cap gle for collective ownership and contro of the means of production which the workers already collectively create and operate and which are necessary for the existence of civilized society.

> Minor Class Antago gle between the capitalist and wage work ing classes does not altogether exclud other class antagonisms and their expres sion in economic and political class struggles.

tween great and small capitalists, with omic self-preservation and serve no the farmers sometimes in alliance with the latter-e. g., Populism and Bryanism the financial, commercial, and industria over questions of tariff and finance; bu these are being eliminated by the fusion of these groups under the domination of farmers have often attempted resi to great capitalist rule, especially on ques tions affecting transportation; they may do so in the future, with an increasing probability of their acting with the wage workers rather than with the small cap italists. In some cases the wage workers have been divided and have carried on internecine war, especially on the economic field: but this is becoming less frequen

> and may soon disappear, The growth of the working class in mbers, of the capitalist class in wealth sad economic power, and of both in solidagity, tends more and more to make the struggle between these two the dominant question and to subordinate all antagon jems within these classes or between other classes. On both the political and the economic field, the members of all other classes are being compelled to take side labor unions, for or against the Socialis

SUGGESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

persons who were not wage workers-pro Europe and here, and farmers in this faithful participants in the Socialist movement. How do you explain this fact in view of the antagonism of class interests? Does this fact give reason to ex pect that Socialism will cease to be a

classes? If not, why not? common good to society as a whole, upor not conflict? Give examples.

3. We often hear men say: "I am on posed to Socialism because modern science teaches us to believe in evolution rather than in revolution." What is the fallacy in this argument?

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MONDAY, JANUARY 24.

IMPOSSIBILISM, INDEED!

We have received the following communication:

Editor of The Call:
in your editorial on the Meat Strike in the West, which is rapiln your editorial on the Meat Strike in the West, which is rapidly preading over the country, you favor the policy of the Impossibilist, the policy that has governed the Socialist party ever since. I became a member six years ago, the policy to hold aloef from every movement for the immediate betterment of the great majority, commonly known as the policy of What's the Use? This policy has discouraged and largely parayzed the activity of many members of our party. So they now prefer to go to a ball, the theater, or some other place to pass away their time, rather than work for the benefit of the party. I firmly believe it is the duty of the Socialist fit of the party. I firmly believe it is the duty of the Socialist to take hold of this movement and to use it to advance the parities interest, not to wift until some demagogue steps in and uses this meat strike for his own political and commercial aggrand-New York, Jan. 21, 1910.

We do not exactly know what sense our correspondent attaches to the word Impossibilist, the opposite of which is, of course, Possibilist an equally vague term, which has been used in the sense of Opportunist. We are not very fond of using these words ourselves. They are very good to hurl at an opponent, but we have never noticed that they help in elucidating the question under discussion.

However, if refusing to run with the crowd is Impossibilism, then we are an Impossibilist.

If applying the principles of Socialism and the peculiar conditions of working class life as a test of Socialist policy is Impossibilism, then we are an Impossibilist.

If refusing to boycott one's stomach is Impossibilism, then we are an Impossibilist.

If refusing to go on a hunger strike, as a weapon against the trusts, is Impossibilism, then we are an Impossibilist.

If refusing to submit tamely to a reduction in the standard of living of the American working class, so as to bring it down to the standard of living of Chinese, Japanese, and Hindu coolies, is Impossibilism, then we are an Impossibilist,

If insisting on the necessity for resisting the extortions of the trusts by fighting for increased wages is Impossibilism, then we are an Impossibilist.

If insisting on the necessity for resisting the extortions of the Meat Trust by putting the meat industry under social control-to start with, by establishing municipal slaughter houses-is Impossibilism, then we are an Impossibilist.

If pointing out that a falling off in the consumption of meat is bound to result in an increased consumption of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, vegetables, and bread, and consequently in increased prices for these arricles of diet, is Impossibilism, then we are an Impossibilist.

But we have the consolation of being an Impossibilist in good npany. The New York Volkszeitung has taken the same stand oward the voluntary semi-starvation movement as The Call. The Central Labor Council of Cleveland has denounced the meat strike, calling, instead, for higher wages and a municipal slaughter house. The Central Labor Union of Toledo has pronounced the meat strike to be an insidious attempt to reduce the wages of workingmen by wering the standard of living.

On the other hand, we are glad to find that our Impossibilist sition excludes us from the company of the "great metropolitan failies," which encourage this boycott in every way, although they have again and again branded the boycott, when employed by workingmen against capitalists, as a conspiracy and a crime against civ-

Leslie M. Shaw, ex-Secretary of the Treasury and president of bank, has declared for a censorship of the books in public libraries, in order to make it impossible for young men and women to "devour" Shaw and the entire class to which he belongs will in course of time. and in proportion as the menace of Socialism increases, declare for r respressive measures, such as a regular press and book censorship, the total abolition of freedom of speech, meeting, and associan, and other things that the people of Russia are now enjoying But meanwhile, we may suggest to him to take a leaf out of the book of the Russian government, which has had considerably more experince in these things than he can ever hope to have, and to demand er the public libraries a triple censorship, namely, the regular cenship, a special censorship, and the censorship of the church. But after they shall have achieved these things, Shaw and his class at also be prepared to take in the bargain: Mukden, Tsushima, Portsmouth, agrarian uprisings, revolts in the cities, financial bankruptcy, industrial ruin, impotence in foreign politics, and the detes-tation of all progressive peoples.

Last Saturday we stated in these columns that "if the Democrats had any self-respect and were a genuine opposition party, which they not and are not, they would refuse to have anything to do with an investigation for which they are not permitted to commission their ost competent and trusted men." The Republicans refused to permit Rainey, the choice of the Democratic caucus, to serve on the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee, and named Lloyd, anther Democrat, to take his place. The procedure was as insolent and high-handed a violation of the rights of the minority as can be ound in the annals of parliaments. But did the Democratic minority sert its rights? Not at all. Lloyd having declined the doubtful honor of representing the minority at the dictation of the majorty party, the Democrats meekly proceeded to select another man. James M. Graham, of Illinois, to fill the place originally intended for iney. By this tame submission to the arrogant pretensions of the President and his Republican henchmen, the Democrats in Congress have proven themselves once more to be devoid of self-respect ed to be no opposition party at all, but a mere tail of the Republican party. For the sake of place, pelf, and patronage, they have sacrid not only their own rights, but the rights of every future minorty representation in the House. By their greed and cowardice they we established an evil precedent, which may yet cost them far more han they have bargained for.



"I've Got It! I Won't Eat Meat!"

EDMOND KELLY.

By Robert Hunter.

Three years ago in Paris I received an least I want to fight for them the rest invitation to dine with the distinguished of my days."

In eed not say his words surprised

overlooking the broad avenue that led to the Bois. I met at dinner a number of well

own French Socialists and we evening in spirited debate, The most brilliant talker was a peas ant. He was a gifted agitator and had become one of the foremost organizers for the French party.

He was bitterly anti-Catholic. Kelly remonstrated, with him, but failing to impress him he turned to drop this

aside" to me: "He calls himself an atheist, yet he is saturated with a religion. His heart

seturated with a reach oppressed, and with the passion of a saint he preaches the gospel of hretherhood." A few days later a note came asking me to lunch with Mr. Kelly at his office. It was situated on one of the chief boule-vards and was both extensive and luxurious. Almost before the men brought our food, Mr. Kelly inquired. "May I ask you quite frankly a very personal and impertinent question?"
"Certainly," I answered, rather sur-

"Could you tell me just how cheaply one can live in New York? That is to say, just how cheaply you live?" My health requires some comforts, but I will reduce them to a minimum. I have been working for years to free myself. I want to see now if I have saved enough to gipe the rest of my life to the cause of the workers.

'I have lived always on their backs. I with his former trienus, uppose in my state of health I must I went to see him frequently an continue to live on their backs, but at seemed always in a feverish haste.

of my days."

I need not say his words surprised
me. I had thought of him only as a broad-minded aristocrat. I knew him as the personal friend of the richest and most prominent families in this country and abroad, a man of superior education received in the universities of Europe and America. I knew him also as a man great international trusts, and hon

"I have only a short time to live," he "I must try to pay my debt to the workers.

A year later he and his wife took : mall apartment on the lower east sid of New York city. He sent in an application for membership to the Socialist party and started with such enhusiasm, as ill health permitted, to speak, write and work for Socialism.

He saw nothing of his old New York

friends, although he was pressed with dinner invitations, with offers of opera boxes and all the other things that had een so much a part of his former life. He tried to serve the Cause, not as distinguished lawyer, but as a plain

He did not always understand., He made errors of judgment and the rigid disciplinarians of the party often re-

I knew these rebukes hurt, and I be-

I went to see him frequently and he

He implored me to do this or that which he felt needed to be done. "But these things take time, Kelly," would say to him. "They can't be

Such answers seemed to bring until one morning I found him very ill indeed, and he told me that the doctor visited him every day to keep him alive

He stood face to face with death and that made him feverish for re Feverish to see the cause booming in the workers in mass moving toward the new

When the cause lagged or di n the party arose he see anguish, because it put off the day whe something would be done—the some thing he craved to see, at least to some little glimmer of before he

And now poor Kelly is gone. Beautiful, unselfish Kelly. He asked nothing for himself, not even ease and quiet which were so necessary to him in his health and at his time of life.

He only wanted the workers to move to grasp some little conception of their great destiny. He wanted organization and unity, he wanted to see the great giant Labor stir himself and with body and soul aglow rise to battle for the

Weak and helpless himself, hesitating on the very threshold of another world, his feeble body tortured into animation by lieve he felt oppressively lonely, sus-pected so often by his new friends and disinclined to take up the old relations disinclined to take up the old relations of labor form

LETTERS TO THE EDIT

of The Call: .

Comrade Gaylord is a dandy agitato and strikes the bull's eye every time as such. But when he very politics but my action the shallow waters of party politics But my action matter of small as such. But when he ventures into and starts out on one of the election-cering tours, from which the national organizers of Wisconsin have become famous, he gasps for wisdom and punches holes in the blue ether. The Socialist party is organized for

the purpose of instituting a grand universal "rotation." otherwise called universal "rotation." otherwise called League, however, which revolution. The Socialist party is out in the field, should a "rotate" the entire capitalist system out of office. If Comrade Gay-lord is so opposed to "rotation in ot-fice," why did he "rotate" some un-fortunate Democrat or Republican but one of good will out of office in his senatorial district. the People's Wholesa "Rotation in office" is not a capitalist principle. As a matter of fact, much the same basis, the capitalists endeavor everywhere to pose now to work in difficulties the term of all officials and it is quite true that I the to perpetuate them in office. If possible, and it is the Socialists who op-tion, but that is no re

"Rotation in office" is a thing which the "ins" denounce and the "outs" au-vocate. Among Socialists the "ins" and there is not the shi vocate. Among Socialists the that, in spite of our f

"outs" Socialistic.

It is part of our capitalistic mind to think that all the good things depend on the retention in office of me organized the Wholesale and mine. I was once national secre-the same position, in the tary. After Comrade Butcher had do, that the retail mode succeeded me I felt that he fell shor: with it should retain the of the high standard which I set up.
No doubt Comrade Buicher secretly movement which nourished similar centiments regarding Greenbaum. No doubt Green-lists must declare beum found Comrate Mailly anything Socialist political act but an improvement on himself. No that on that point the doubt Comrade Mailly felt that Com-rade Barnes did not show great abiti-ty in carrying out his great policies. No doubt Comrade Barnes was con-stances of societies wh vinced that the Socialist party never did a better piece of work than in "rotating" him into office. No doubt Comrade Barnes will agree with Comrade Gaylord that "rotation in office" of national secretary at co-operative insurance in the present time, would be capitaistic. silly, and "would develop poti- dertake to vote for the S.

Comrade Gaylord should not commit himself for all time to come. You never can tell. I could name seven of the present, candidates for the N. E. C., whose election would instantaneously convert Comrade Gaylord to dividend into the po

the "rotation in office" policy. Its constitution say
The Jaures, Bebel, Vanderveide, 20 per cent of the Kauceky and Adler argument works given by the member both ways. The "lns" believe that sation or purpose con the American Jaureses and Bebeis are in and should be kept in. The "outs" hold that the American Jaureses and Bebels are out and should be put in. that as soon as they are put in they will become the most uncompromising opponents of the "rotation in office" silliness. But until then they will com bat' the "perpetuation in office" ansurdity.

one of a reversible character. Ours is a party governed by a majority and C. ceases to share the views and carry out the policies held by the majority, it ought to "rotate" out of office. And the more efficient it is in carrying out the wrong policies, the more rea-

son for its "rotating," p. d. q. Q. E. D. HENRY I. SLOBODIN New York, Jan. 7, 1919.

CO-OPERATIVE QUESTIONS.

Editor of The Call: present that all three of the eq-operative propositions before the So-public today in New York are a suffer when there is any doubt or be the whole Am misunderstanding in regard to their relative positions. I would not ven-ture to ask your space again to reply

printed without his signature attached (incidentally, of course) in The Call of the 14th. But, alas, when a Comrade who is a member of two of the different organizations confuse things so badly, we may be sur that quite a large number of your

I did not in my last letter in The Call may anything so foolish as that I "considered a co-operative movement exploited if supporting a Socialistic was that some of us in the Oc tive League think that an S. P. man is all the more valuable to both the co-operative movement and to the S. P. when he joins the co-operative expleiting it for the benefit of the

wide difference
As a matter
tempt, at the m
Wholessie Socie

Our Comrade may b

brought up against it.) quire only that they do position. It does not re individual member shou its constitution save The difficulty of the C her of men who will not

political one. There is surely quite a

and efficient servants.
"Now, it is high time for the Rapid "Now, it is high time for the Rapid Transit Company to comprehend its obligation to the people of Philadel-phia. They have virtually given up the streets to it. They pay the fares it exacts. This is their full part, and they have a right to demand and ex-pect that it will remain an efficient

pect that it will remain an efficient transportation system.

"If the managers cannot comprehend and meet this duty let them step down and out for abler men. If the present operating force will not work better because illy paid, let it be better because illy paid, let it be better paid. What is imperatively needed is good service and not the constant lament that it cannot be had because of the grievances of the employes. Why should they not be aggrieved if they feel that they are not sufficiently paid? Why should they not strike to secure a better recognition of their claims, when the strike is the last argument they can use to assert their

recognition to be made good, faithful a crisis, to have the

TRACTION SITUATION IN PHILADELPHIA

By P. H.

dared to hint at. Just why these financiers want a strike has not been made clear, but several probable reasons are being discussed in financial

That the men have mighty good reasons for going on strike no one denies, nor does any one doubt their ability to tie up every line in town excepting, possibly, the elevated-subway line on Market street. It looks men. There's the rub; it looks too good to be true. At a vote taken last against it were largely union men who are under economic pressure which make them shrink from a spell of idleness. It will develop later that many who voted for a strike are hireling spies in the employ of a certain

It looks as though the Rapid Transit Company was trying to kill two or the birds, the most feared, is the union; the other, the most coveted, is the stock and control of those who will find themselves beached when the strike tide goes out again. A week ago, before the public had realized that a strike was seriously considered we began reading in local papers of the state constabulary being in readisponded to the string which Clarence Wolf pulls, and opened his mouth to man the cars if the crews should

men and conductors of the Philadel- for control of the Rapid Transit Gang to power in the autumn phia Rapid Transit Company for a Company. P. A. B. Widener, if we strike. That is the one vital fact at are correctly informed, represents the which not one local newspaper has other group The Wolf interests have been in the ascendant since the strike last June. So, the mayor is against promise early in his own career and found it a failure; then he sur rendered to "the power behind the republic." Now he wants every one lise to do the same thing. Let us cite an example of how the

wind is blowing: The Evening Telegraph is owned by Barclay Warbur like a splendid fighting chance for the ton, a son-in-law of John Wanamaker. and a close personal friend of P. A. B. Widener. Prior to the trolley strike last June the Telegraph stated that men voted to strike. Those who veted only a fraction of the men were unfonized and would not go out. The morning the strike was declared this paper announced that a handful of the men only had quit and that the the entire staff of the paper walked home; not a wheel was turning. The interests did not want a strike then Neither did the Republican organiza three birds with one stone. One of tion. An election was pending and a disaster threatened. So, while ple walked back and forth from work and mobs rioted in the streets, the Evening Telegraph called the strike a fizzle. It was for the company.

Then the Greeks came forward cearing gifts, and the men went back to work, only to find that the thing which had glittered like gold was the fisherman's spoon and that they were the suckers it had caught. But the dear public, which neither fights for its rights nor encourages those who do, was tired of the sirike. It wanted

Financiers are coaching the motor-| groups of financiers who are battling forgot the strike and returned the Thanks to the degenerate spiri which now dominates

city, the new year dawned "organization" financier owners free to advance for the slaughter of the Street Carmen's Union. Money had just been crowned again throughout the city and state, and all the forces of city and state stood ready to do its bidding. Police-men, firemen, constabulary and militia are straining on the leash. To accelerate the strike sentiment, which had already been bred by the repudiation of almost all its promises by the company, the agents of the Widener financiers have labored diligently and successfully. The strike straining and successfully. cessfully. The strike would surel have come next June, but that is to far off to suit the ravenous captains of industry, who will use the working So last Tuesday the Eyening Tele graph published a revolutionary edi-torial which still mystifies the city. It called upon high heaven to with abominable management of the Rapid Transit Company. It said, in part:

"The public is not concerned with the company's troubles with its em It is not their affair whether hour. It is not their amair that it at-tempts to excuse itself because of discords with its motormen and con-ductors. If it does not pay these men enough to make them willing em-ployes it should pay them enough, and not go crying through its literary. and not go crying through its literary bureau that it cannot give better serv-ice because its employes are heatile to it. If they are, what makes them? Are they paid adequately to maintain themselves and families as men in their station should, and, if they are